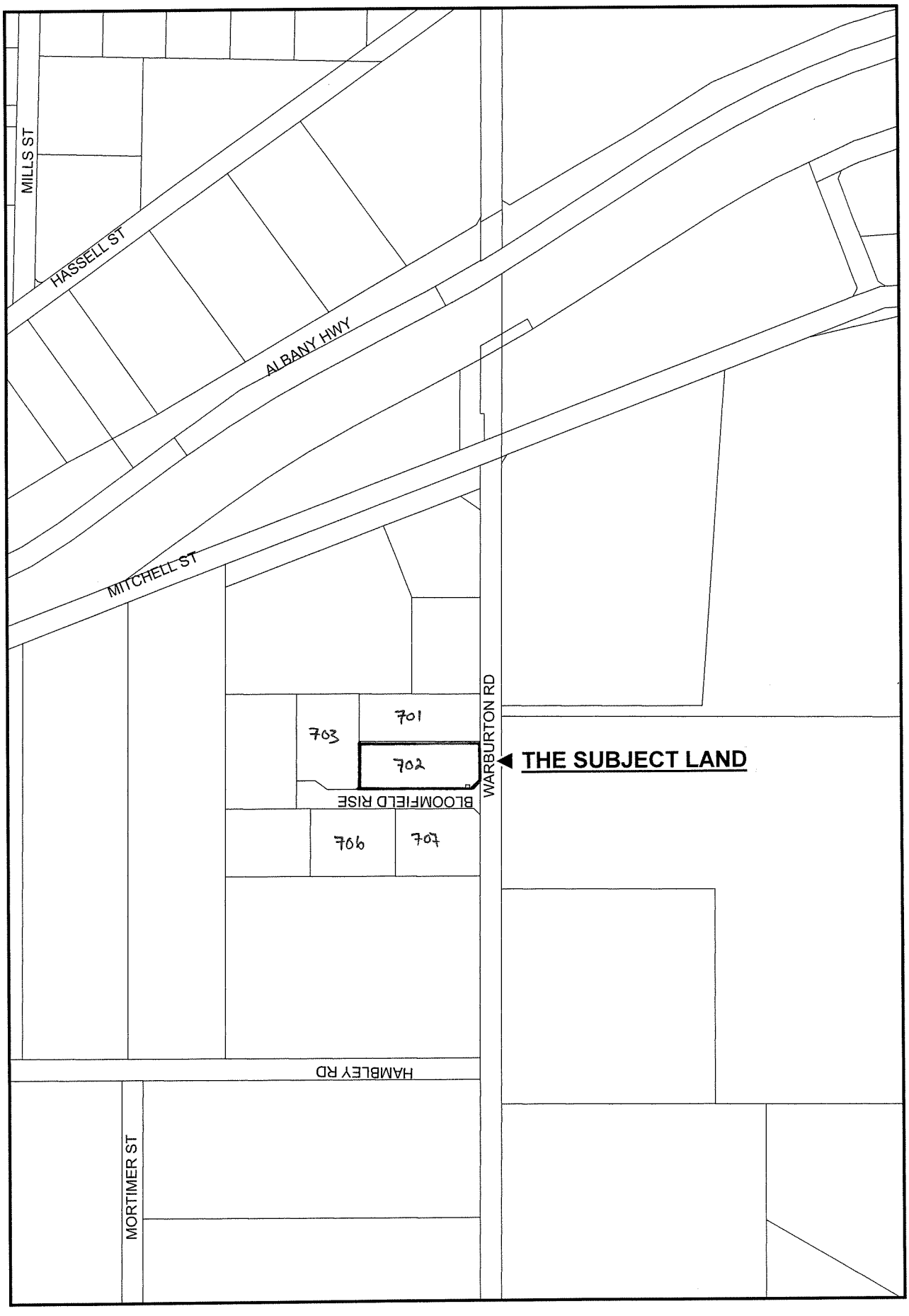
Council

LOT 702 WARBURTON ROAD CORNER BLOOMFIELD RISE, MOUNT BARKER - ADDITIONAL OVERSIZE OUTBUILDING

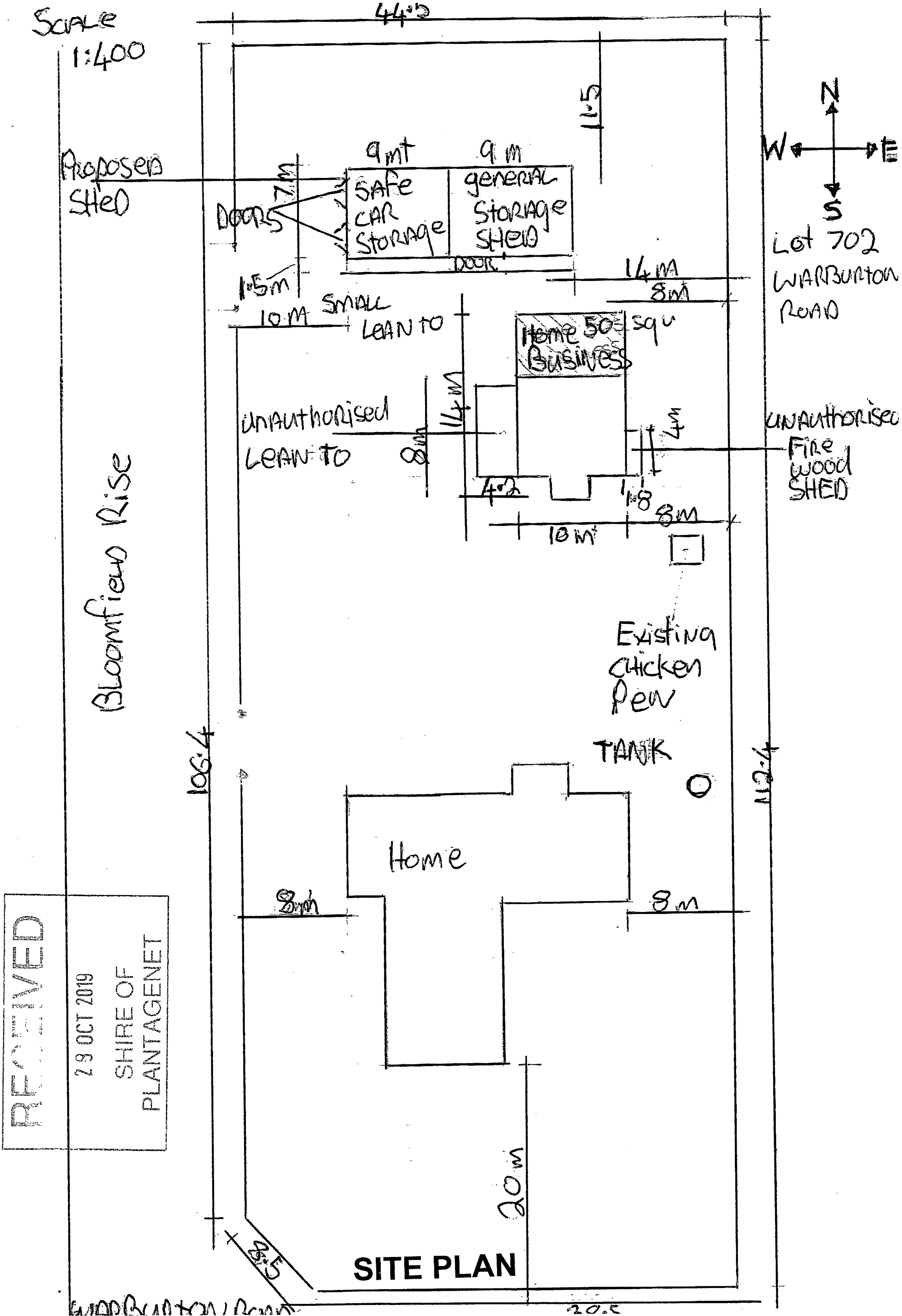
Location Plan
Site Plan
Outbuilding Floor Plan
Outbuilding North Elevation
Outbuilding East Elevation
Carport Lean-to East Elevation
Carport Lean-to North Elevation
Firewood Addition North Elevation
Firewood Addition West Elevation

Meeting Date: 3 December 2019

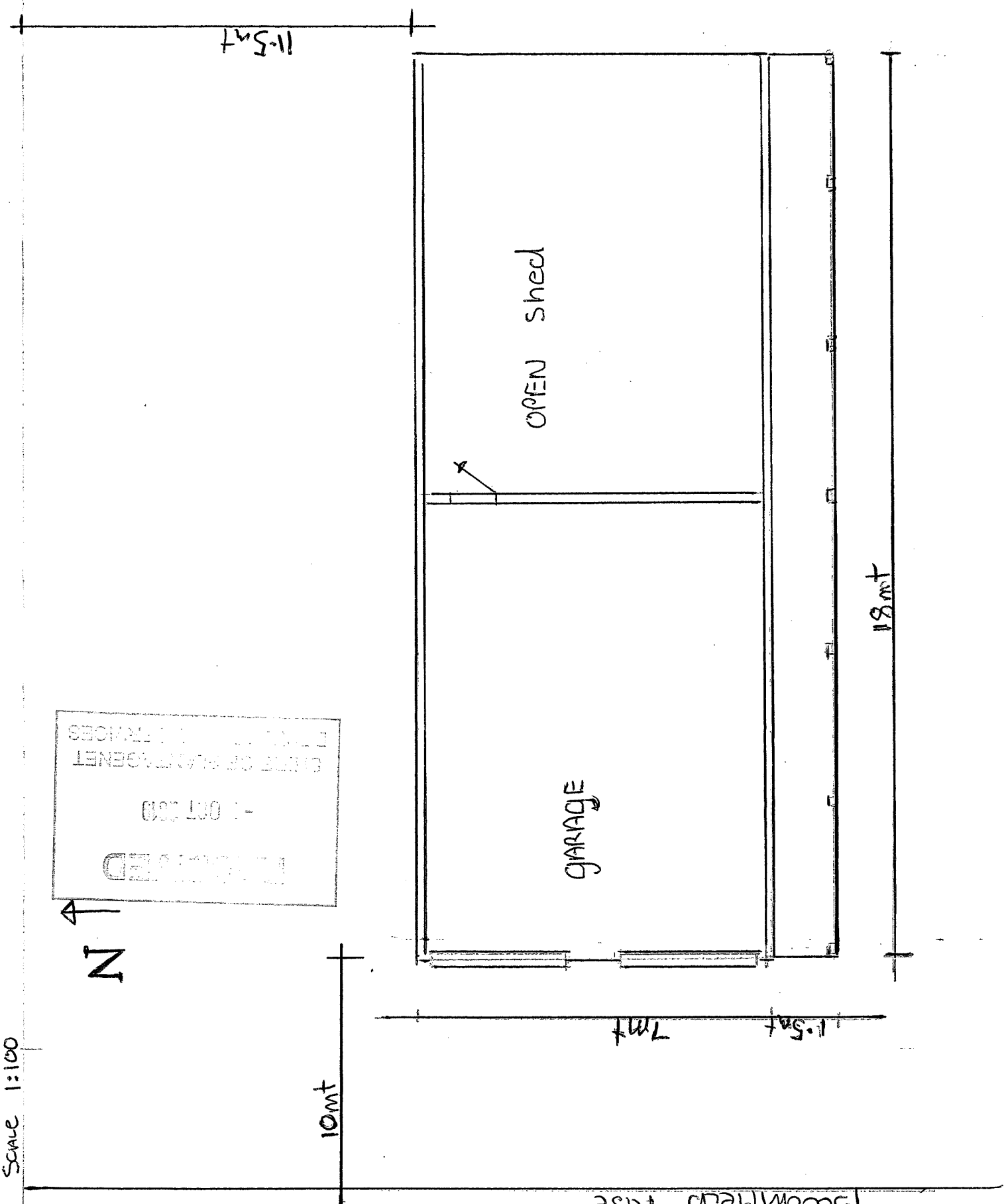
Number of Pages: 10



LOCATION PLAN



SITE PLAN



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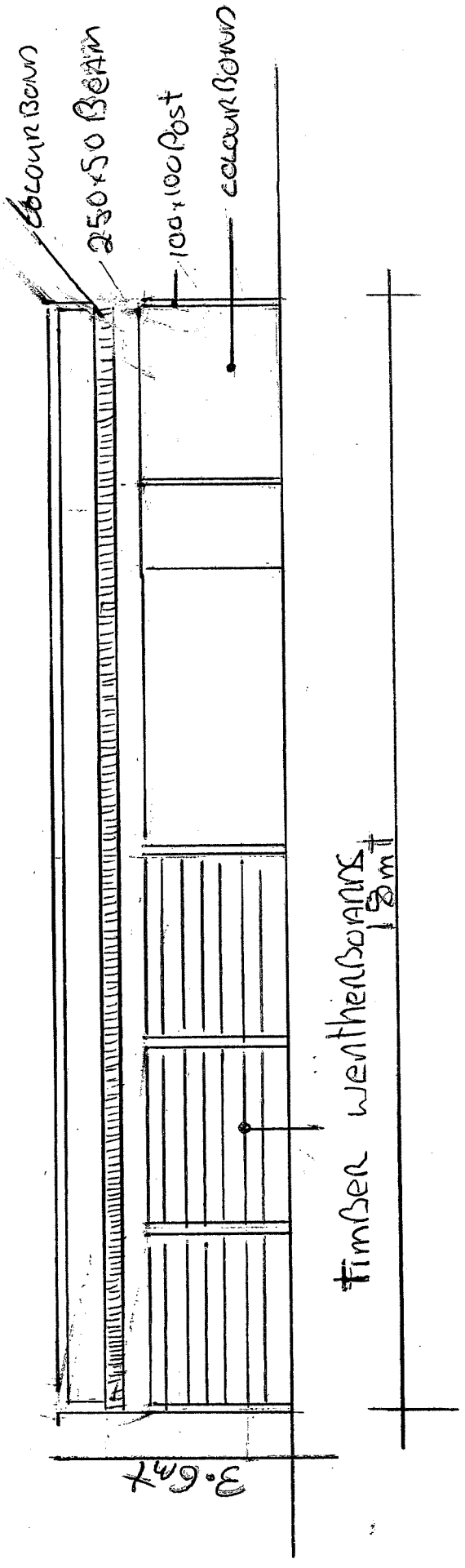
Bloom Meru Huse

OUTBUILDING FLOOR PLAN

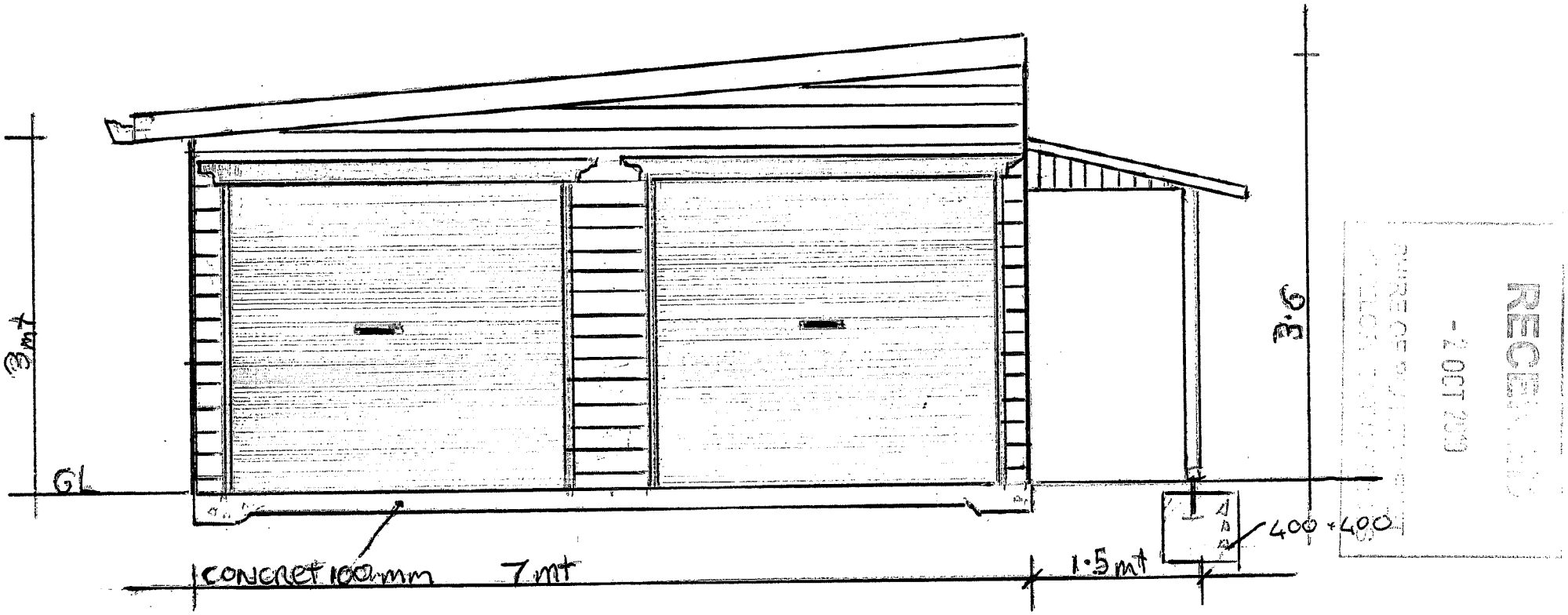


OUTBUILDING NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1:-

WALL FRAMS 100×50
RAFTERS 300×50 LVL
PURLONG 150×50
POST 100×100
WALLS COLOUR BOND AND TIMBER WEATHERBOARDS
ROOF ZINK TIN

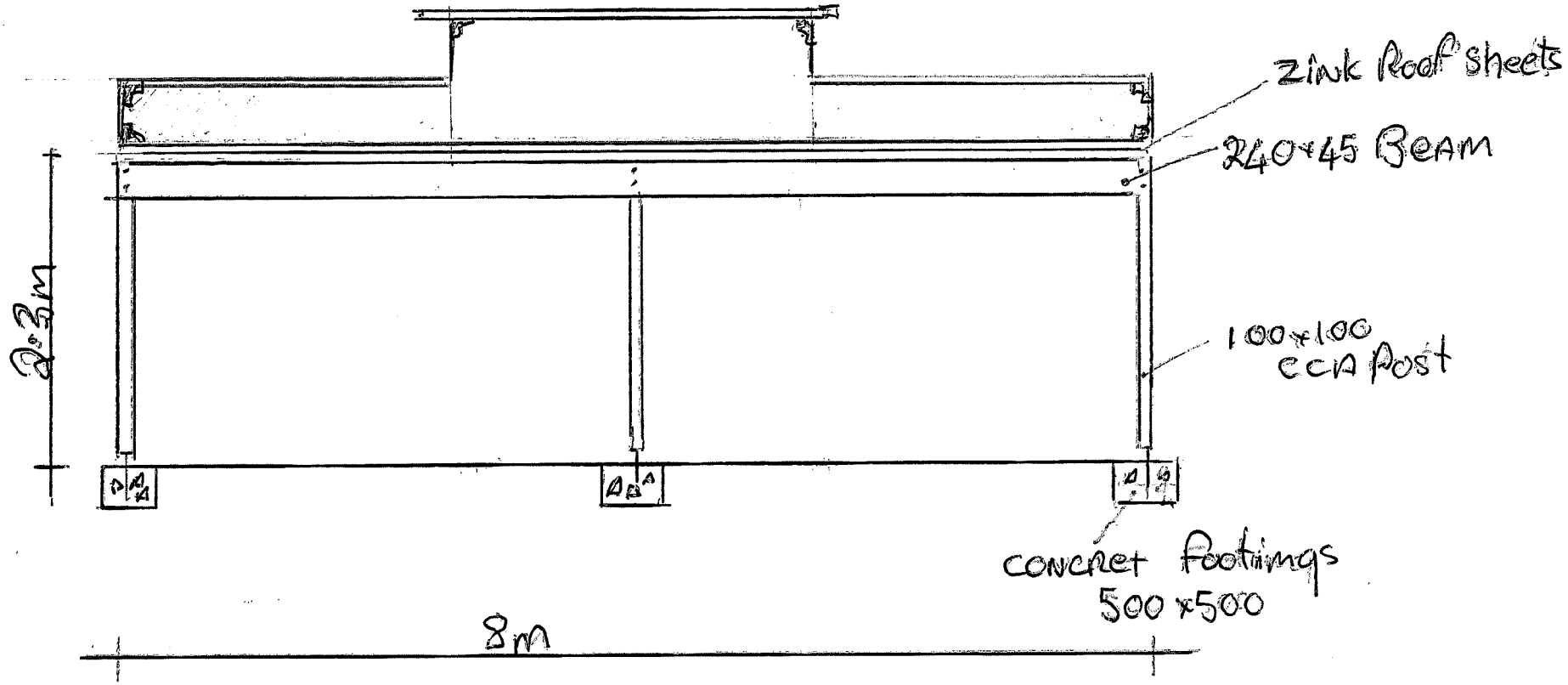
OUTBUILDING EAST ELEVATION



1:50

SCALE
1:50

CARPORT LEAN-TO EAST ELEVATION



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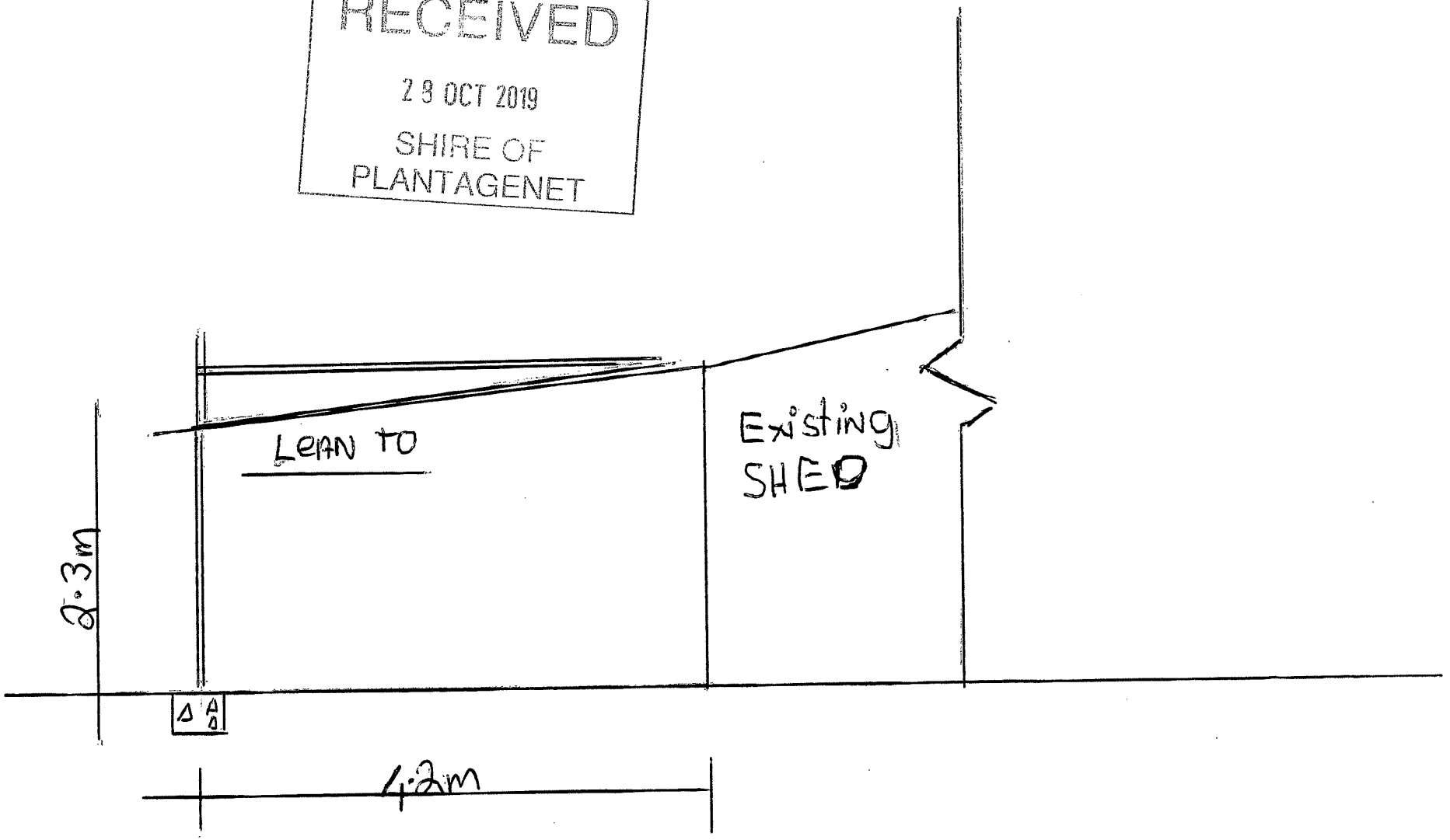
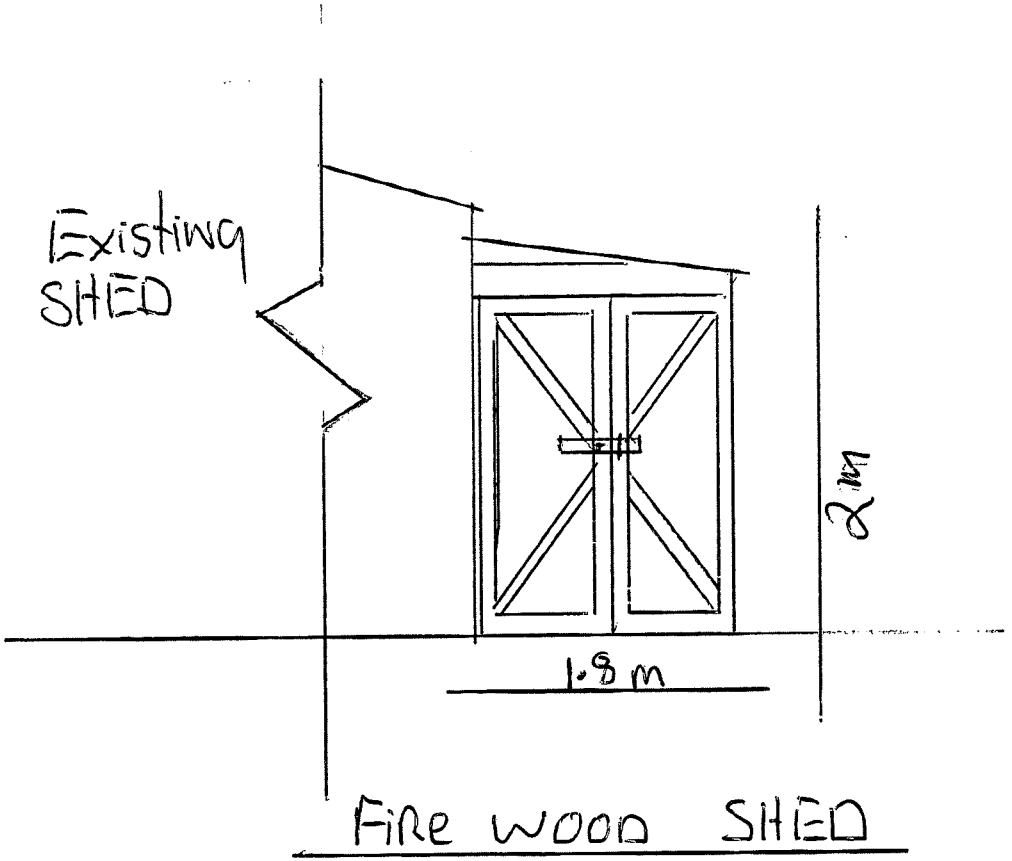
CARPORT LEAN-TO NORTH ELEVATION



SCALE
1:50

FIREWOOD ADDITION NORTH ELEVATION



Scale
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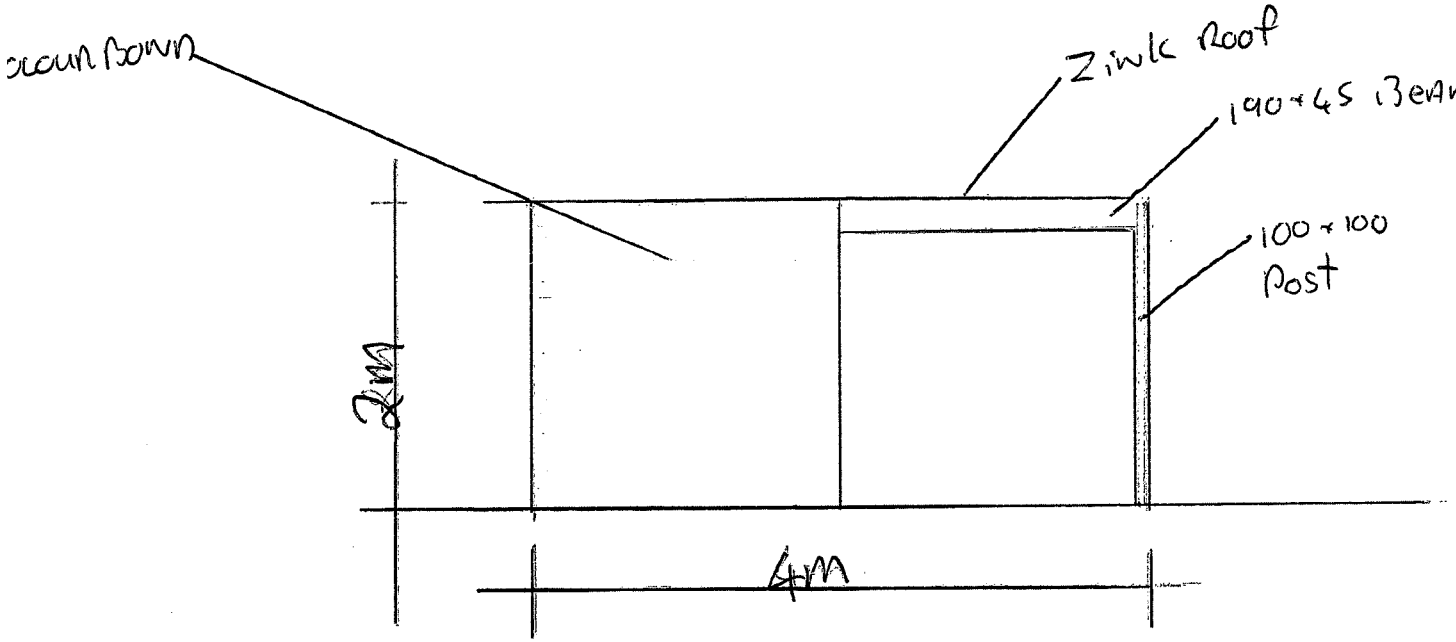
FIREWOOD ADDITION WEST ELEVATION



FIRE WOOD SHED

Council

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL – RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION - ENDORSEMENT

Minutes – Recreation Advisory Committee
14Nov2019
Concept Development Options and Cost Estimates

Meeting Date: 3 December 2019

Number of Pages : 31

Shire of Plantagenet

RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Section 5.9(2)(a) LGA 1995

Committee Brief

The role of the Committee is to:

- *Oversee and make recommendation to the Council regarding the implementation of special projects that align with the Shire of Plantagenet Strategic Community Plan.*
- *Liaise as necessary with community groups Recreation Centre Advisory Group, the Department of Sport and Recreation and other bodies; and*
- *To advise the Council on the strategic direction of recreation throughout Plantagenet.*

A meeting of the Recreation Advisory Committee was held at the Shire of Plantagenet Committee Room, Mount Barker 14 November, 2019 at 3.00pm.

DAVID LYNCH
ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Committee Members

Cr C Pavlovich, Cr B Bell, Cr J Moir and Cr K Woltering. (Deputy Cr S Etherington) - (Resolution No. 207/19).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MEMBERSHIP
Cr C Pavlovich
Cr B Bell
Cr J Moir
Cr K Woltering
Cr S Etherington (deputy)

1 DECLARATION OF OPENING / ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Executive Manager Strategic Development, Mr Budrikis declared the meeting open at 3.00pm.

2 ELECTION OF PRESIDING MEMBER

Nominations were called for the position of Presiding Member. Cr Pavlovich was nominated for the position and declared elected unopposed.

3 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE / APOLOGIES

Attendees

Cr C Pavlovich
Cr B Bell
Cr J Moir
Cr K Woltering

Observers
Cr S Etherington (deputy)

Officers
Mr R Stewart
Mr A Budrikis

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved: Cr B Bell, Seconded: Cr J Moir;

That the Minutes of the Meeting of the Recreation Advisory Committee held on 20 September 2019 as circulated, be taken as read and adopted as a correct record.

CARRIED

5 DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

Nil.

6 MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL – FEASIBILITY STUDY

The Executive Manager Strategic Development addressed the Committee with regard to progress of the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Feasibility Study.

He noted that Great Southern Consulting had completed the Needs Assessment Report (October 2019). The nominated five options for further concept planning were:

1. Refurbish existing pool;
2. New 50m pool x six lane adjacent to the current facility;
3. New 25m x eight lane pool and learn to swim pool adjacent to the current facility;
4. Relocate pool and supporting infrastructure to the Sounness Park Sports Precinct: and
5. Do nothing.

Concept plans had been prepared by Roberts Gardiner Architects and costs for each prepared by Chris O'Keefe Construction Cost Consultant (attached). A discussion of the options was held with the following points made:

- The preliminary structural findings for the existing pool concrete bowl were favourable. The full test results and engineers report was not yet available;
- It was noted that the community would prefer not to lose a swim season;
- It was noted that a longer swim season would be preferred by the swim club and other members of the community;
- It was also noted that in the survey 40% of respondents wished the pool to remain a 50m pool;
- The change rooms, buildings and seating facilities were poor;
- The learn to swim (LTS) pool for the 50m pool options (one and two) would not be as big as the LTS proposed for the 25m pool option three. This LTS pool would have at least three 25 m swim lanes at a constant depth of under 1m;
- The LTS pool shown in option one would be better located to the east or south east corner;
- The proposals include space for future developments such as a gym room, café and hydrotherapy pool;
- It was noted that 60% of those surveyed believed a hydrotherapy pool was desirable;
- It was noted the swimming club wished to have a club room;

- A number of members sited the Wagin pool development as a good model to follow (note pool refurb and learn to swim cost $2.2m);
- The entrance would be better from the south with observation from the entry/ kiosk elevated and looking towards the north (not into the setting sun);
- Mead Street could accommodate 45 degree angle parking on the north side with road modifications; and
- In the first instance the Shire should aim to build the complete project, The ability to achieve this would depend on funds raised.

Moved: Cr J Moir, Seconded: Cr B Bell

That it be a recommendation to the Council that:

1. **Option One based on the retention of the existing 50 metre pool be authorised for further development in conjunction with the consultant;**
2. **The inclusion of a learn to swim pool be incorporated into the planning, the exact site of such pool to be determined;**
3. **Future clubrooms, gymnasium, cafe, hydro-therapy pool and parking options also be incorporated;**
4. **Funding options be investigated; and**
5. **A further report be prepared for consideration by April 2020.**

CARRIED

It was also noted that the consultant should be advised that in investigating further option one the following be taken into account:

1. The entrance may be relocated to the south end;
2. Refer to the Wagin pool development;
3. Elevate the administration/ kiosk areas to enhance observation of the pool deck;
4. Consider all parking options; and
5. Consider staging options so as to minimise the closing of the pool.

7 FROST PARK

Councillors noted that any developments on Frost Parl should be first reviewed and agreed by the Frost Park User Group. It was noted that the Frost Park User Group MOU was being reviewed.

Moved: Cr J Moir, Seconded: Cr B Bell

That Cr Pavlovich be a representative of the Recreation Advisory Group on the Frost Park User Group.

CARRIED

8 SOUNNESS PARK

The proposed equipment policy was further discussed. The proposal as it stood was considered to include too many variables. The draft policy is to be re-drafted.

9 YOUTH PRECINCT

Councillors discussed the need to fund a Youth Precinct and that a priority should be placed on planning this project after the swimming pool feasibility study is completed. It was noted that the Bremer Bay Youth Precinct was a good example of such a facility.

10 REGIONAL TRAILS

It was noted that the Great Southern Centre for Outdoor Recreation Excellence (GSCORE) Draft Regional Trails Masterplan should be available for public comment within a few weeks.

11 PLAYGROUND STRATEGY

Rob Stewart informed the committee that he had authorised the construction of a small fence around the west end of the Wilson Park playground "tunnel".

It was also noted that the Shire had not yet developed a playground strategy.

12 NEXT MEETING

TBA.

13 MEETING CLOSURE

5:20pm The Presiding Member declared the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED: PRESIDING MEMBER_____DATE:_____

rev	date	description
A	1-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	5-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	6-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

p.o. box 1502, albany, western australia 6331
telephone: (08) 9841 5455
email: admin@rgarchitects.com.au
Roberts Gardiner Architects

project
Mount Barker Memorial Pool
Feasibility Study - Option 1
client
Shire of Plantagenet

Schematic Design
-

scale 1:500
date 06-11-19
cad file MT BARKER POOL A01.DWG
dwg no. A-01
rev. C
drawn SG
project number -

rev	date	description
A	1-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	5-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	6-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

p.o. box 1502, albany, western australia 6331
telephone: (08) 9841 5455
email: admin@rgarchitects.com.au
Roberts Gardiner Architects

project
Mount Barker Memorial Pool
Feasibility Study - Option 2
client
Shire of Plantagenet

Schematic Design
-

cad file MT BARKER POOL A01.DWG
drawn SG
project number -

scale 1:500
date 06-11-19
dwg no. A-02
rev. C

rev	date	description
A	1-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	5-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	6-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

p.o. box 1502, albany, western australia 6331
telephone: (08) 9841 5455
email: admin@rgarchitects.com.au

Roberts Gardiner Architects

project
Mount Barker Memorial Pool
Feasibility Study - Option 3
client
Shire of Plantagenet

Schematic Design
-

scale 1:500
date 06-11-19
cad file MT BARKER POOL A01.DWG
dwg no. A-03
rev. C
drawn SG
project number -

OPTION 4

(indicative layout)

N

0m 5m 10m 20m 50m

rev	date	description
A	1-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	5-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	6-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

p.o. box 1502, albany, western australia 6331
telephone: (08) 9841 5455
email: admin@rgarchitects.com.au

Roberts Gardiner Architects

project
Mount Barker Memorial Pool
Feasibility Study - Option 4 (Souness Park)
client
Shire of Plantagenet

Schematic Design
-

cad file MT BARKER POOL A01.DWG

drawn SG | project number -

scale NTS
date 06-11-19
dwg no. A-04
rev. C

INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL

FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 1

ROBERTS GARDINER ARCHITECTS

CHRIS OKEEFE CONSTRUCTION COST CONSULTANT

Nov-19

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL
FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 1

Ref : A1055

INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE 11/11/2019

PROJECT COST SUMMARY

Total Cost from Summary	$ 5,743,000
Design/ Contract Contingency (15 %)	$ 861,450
Professional Fees (10%)	$ 574,300
Subtotal	$ 7,178,750
GST	$ 717,875
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE	$ 7,896,625

Exclusions :

Cost escalation to date of tender
Loose furniture & equipment - Gym & Clubrooms
Upgrade of existing services
Unknown ground conditions
Shade Structures - Main & Learn to Swim Pool

Full Estimate Summary

Job Name : A1055 MTB POOL 1
Client's Name: Shire of Plantagenet

Job Description
MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL
FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 1

Trd No.	Trade Description	Trade %	Cost/m2	Sub Total	Mark Up %	Trade Total
	Demolition	1.77		101,700		101,700
	Site Works	11.74		674,000		674,000
	Site Services	2.28		130,800		130,800
	Building Works	38.50		2,211,150		2,211,150
	Main Pool Works	21.68		1,245,350		1,245,350
	Learn To Swim Pool Works	7.75		445,000		445,000
	Hydrotherapy Pool Works	14.10		810,000		810,000
	Water Play Infastructure	0.87		50,000		50,000
	Playground Structure	1.31		75,000		75,000
		100.00		**5,743,000**		**5,743,000**

Final Total : $ 5,743,000

Trade Breakup

Job Name : A1055 MTB POOL 1
Client's Name: Shire of Plantagenet

Job Description
MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL
FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 1

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	1 ***Demolition***					
1	Break up & remove existing toddler pool structure & associated items	1.00	No	10,000.00		10,000.00
2	Take up & remove existing sunshade structures	2.00	No	1,500.00		3,000.00
3	Take up & remove existing sunshade umbrellas	2.00	No	250.00		500.00
4	Demolish existing pool building including plant structure	225.00	m2	250.00		56,250.00
5	Break up & remove existing paving	528.00	m2	35.00		18,480.00
6	Take down & remove existing perimeter fence	340.00	m	15.00		5,100.00
7	Preliminaries		Item			8,370.00
	Demolition				**Total :**	**101,700.00**
Trade :	2 ***Site Works***					
1	Site strip	4,825.00	m2	1.00		4,825.00
2	Bulk excavation & stockpile	1,448.00	m3	20.00		28,960.00
3	Bulk filling	5,560.00	m3	30.00		166,800.00
4	Subsoil drain	180.00	m	75.00		13,500.00
5	Carpark including kerbing, carbay marking, signage & stormwater drainage	1,560.00	m2	75.00		117,000.00
6	Concrete paving	2,075.00	m2	80.00		166,000.00
7	Perimeter fence	250.00	m	150.00		37,500.00
8	Extra over double gate with access controls	1.00	No	5,000.00		5,000.00
9	Turf including reticulation	3,150.00	m2	25.00		78,750.00
10	Preliminaries		Item			55,665.00
	Site Works				**Total :**	**674,000.00**
Trade :	3 ***Site Services***					
1	Allowance for power/lighting upgrade		Item			120,000.00
2	Preliminaries		Item			10,800.00
	Site Services				**Total :**	**130,800.00**
Trade :	4 ***Building Works***					
1	Plant/Store	203.00	m2	1,000.00		203,000.00
2	Reception/Cafe	330.00	m2	2,000.00		660,000.00

Trade Breakup

Job Name :	A1055 MTB POOL 1	**Job Description**	
Client's Name:	Shire of Plantagenet	MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 1	

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	**4 *Building Works***					*(Continued)*
3	Office/Cafe Fitout		Item			150,000.00
4	Toilets/Change	113.00	m2	3,000.00		339,000.00
5	Club/Creche/Fitness/Gym	450.00	m2	1,750.00		787,500.00
6	Main shade structure - Turfed Area	119.00	m2	350.00		41,650.00
7	Umbrella shade structures	12.00	No	2,500.00		30,000.00
	Building Works				**Total :**	**2,211,150.00**
Trade :	**5 *Main Pool Works***					
	Refurbish Existing 50m x 6 Lane Pool					
1	Empty pool		Item			2,000.00
2	Hack off remove existing tiling/render including scabbling	950.00	m2	25.00		23,750.00
3	Take out & remove existing channel drain & plumbing	50.00	m	100.00		5,000.00
4	Recaulking & repairs	174.00	m	75.00		13,050.00
5	New channel drain	50.00	m	350.00		17,500.00
6	Tiling including w/proof membrane	949.00	m2	450.00		427,050.00
7	Extra for lane tiling	300.00	m	50.00		15,000.00
8	Tanks & plumbing		Item			150,000.00
9	Plant		Item			350,000.00
10	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			140,000.00
11	Pool Cover, lane ropes, starting blocks, etc		Item			100,000.00
12	Refill pool		Item			2,000.00
	Main Pool Works				**Total :**	**1,245,350.00**
Trade :	**6 *Learn To Swim Pool Works***					
1	Pool with wet deck		Item			375,000.00
2	Plant		Item			40,000.00
3	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			30,000.00
	Learn To Swim Pool Works				**Total :**	**445,000.00**
Trade :	**7 *Hydrotherapy Pool Works***					
1	Hydrotherapy pool building	220.00	m2	2,000.00		440,000.00

Trade Breakup

Job Name :	A1055 MTB POOL 1	**Job Description**	
Client's Name:	Shire of Plantagenet	MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 1	

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	7 ***Hydrotherapy Pool Works***					*(Continued)*
2	Pool with wet deck		Item			300,000.00
3	Plant		Item			40,000.00
4	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			30,000.00
	Hydrotherapy Pool Works				**Total :**	**810,000.00**
Trade :	8 ***Water Play Infastructure***					
1	Water play infrastructure including fountains, sprays & sensors		Item			50,000.00
	Water Play Infastructure				**Total :**	**50,000.00**
Trade :	9 ***Playground Structure***					
1	Proprietory playground structure including softfall		Item			75,000.00
	Playground Structure				**Total :**	**75,000.00**

INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL

FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 2

ROBERTS GARDINER ARCHITECTS

CHRIS OKEEFE CONSTRUCTION COST CONSULTANT

Nov-19

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL
FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 2

Ref : A1055

INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE

11/11/2019

PROJECT COST SUMMARY

Total Cost from Summary	$ 7,718,300
Design/ Contract Contingency (15 %)	$ 1,157,745
Professional Fees (10%)	$ 771,830
Subtotal	$ 9,647,875
GST	$ 964,788
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE	$ 10,612,663

Exclusions :

Cost escalation to date of tender
Loose furniture & equipment - Gym & Clubrooms
Upgrade of existing services
Unknown ground conditions

Full Estimate Summary

Job Name :	A1055 MTB POOL 2	**Job Description**	
Client's Name:	Shire of Plantagenet	MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 2	

Trd No.	Trade Description	Trade %	Cost/m2	Sub Total	Mark Up %	Trade Total
	Demolition	1.71		131,700		131,700
	Site Works	13.48		1,040,360		1,040,360
	Site Services	2.12		163,540		163,540
	Building Works	25.89		1,998,000		1,998,000
	Main Pool Works	34.46		2,659,950		2,659,950
	Learn To Swim Pool Works	10.23		789,750		789,750
	Hydrotherapy Pool Works	10.49		810,000		810,000
	Water Play Infastructure	0.65		50,000		50,000
	Playground Structure	0.97		75,000		75,000
		100.00		**7,718,300**		**7,718,300**

Final Total : $ 7,718,300

Trade Breakup

Job Name : A1055 MTB POOL 2
Client's Name: Shire of Plantagenet

Job Description
MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL
FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 2

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	**1 *Demolition***					
1	Empty pool		Item			2,000.00
2	Break up & remove existing toddler pool structure & associated items	1.00	No	10,000.00		10,000.00
3	Break up & remove existing 50m pool structure & associated items	1.00	No	28,000.00		28,000.00
4	Take up & remove existing sunshade structures	2.00	No	1,500.00		3,000.00
5	Take up & remove existing sunshade umbrellas	2.00	No	250.00		500.00
6	Demolish existing pool building including plant structure	225.00	m2	250.00		56,250.00
7	Break up & remove existing paving	528.00	m2	35.00		18,480.00
8	Take down & remove existing perimeter fence	340.00	m	15.00		5,100.00
9	Preliminaries		Item			8,370.00
	Demolition				**Total :**	**131,700.00**
Trade :	**2 *Site Works***					
1	Site strip	8,016.00	m2	1.00		8,016.00
2	Bulk excavation & stockpile	2,405.00	m3	20.00		48,100.00
3	Bulk filling	12,024.00	m3	30.00		360,720.00
4	Subsoil drain	366.00	m	75.00		27,450.00
5	Carpark including kerbing, carbay marking, signage & stormwater drainage	2,880.00	m2	75.00		216,000.00
6	Concrete paving	2,240.00	m2	80.00		179,200.00
7	Perimeter fence	274.00	m	150.00		41,100.00
8	Extra over double gate with access controls	1.00	No	5,000.00		5,000.00
9	Turf including reticulation	3,375.00	m2	25.00		84,375.00
10	Preliminaries		Item			70,399.00
	Site Works				**Total :**	**1,040,360.00**
Trade :	**3 *Site Services***					
1	Allowance for power/lighting upgrade		Item			150,000.00
2	Preliminaries		Item			13,540.00
	Site Services				**Total :**	**163,540.00**
Trade :	**4 *Building Works***					

Trade Breakup

Job Name :	A1055 MTB POOL 2	**Job Description**	
Client's Name:	Shire of Plantagenet	MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 2	

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	**4** ***Building Works***					
1	Plant/Store	203.00	m2	1,000.00		203,000.00
2	Reception/Cafe	248.00	m2	2,000.00		496,000.00
3	Office/Cafe Fitout		Item			150,000.00
4	Toilets/Change	113.00	m2	3,000.00		339,000.00
5	Club/Creche/Fitness/Gym	450.00	m2	1,750.00		787,500.00
6	Umbrella shade structures	9.00	No	2,500.00		22,500.00
	Building Works				**Total :**	**1,998,000.00**
Trade :	**5** ***Main Pool Works***					
	Main Pool - 50m x 6 Lane					
1	Granular drainage layer with DPM & 75 thick no fines concrete over	900.00	m2	40.00		36,000.00
2	New wet deck pool - 50m x 6 lane		Item			1,250,000.00
3	Tiled raised ends		Item			80,000.00
4	Balance tank		Item			90,000.00
5	Backwash tank		Item			70,000.00
6	Plant		Item			375,000.00
7	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			140,000.00
8	Pool Cover, lane ropes, starting blocks, etc		Item			100,000.00
9	Fill pool		Item			2,000.00
10	Shade structure	1,477.00	m2	350.00		516,950.00
	Main Pool Works				**Total :**	**2,659,950.00**
Trade :	**6** ***Learn To Swim Pool Works***					
	Learn to Swim Pool					
1	Pool with wet deck		Item			375,000.00
2	Plant		Item			40,000.00
3	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			30,000.00
4	Shade structure	985.00	m2	350.00		344,750.00
	Learn To Swim Pool Works				**Total :**	**789,750.00**
Trade :	**7** ***Hydrotherapy Pool Works***					

Trade Breakup

Job Name :	A1055 MTB POOL 2	**Job Description**	
Client's Name:	Shire of Plantagenet	MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 2	

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	**7 *Hydrotherapy Pool Works***					
1	Hydrotherapy pool building	220.00	m2	2,000.00		440,000.00
2	Pool with wet deck		Item			300,000.00
3	Plant		Item			40,000.00
4	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			30,000.00
	Hydrotherapy Pool Works				**Total :**	**810,000.00**
Trade :	**8 *Water Play Infastructure***					
1	Water play infrastructure including fountains, sprays & sensors		Item			50,000.00
	Water Play Infastructure				**Total :**	**50,000.00**
Trade :	**9 *Playground Structure***					
1	Proprietory playground structure including softfall		Item			75,000.00
	Playground Structure				**Total :**	**75,000.00**

INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL

FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 3

ROBERTS GARDINER ARCHITECTS

CHRIS OKEEFE CONSTRUCTION COST CONSULTANT

Nov-19

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL
FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 3

Ref : A1055

INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE

11/11/2019

PROJECT COST SUMMARY

Total Cost from Summary	$ 7,018,000
Design/ Contract Contingency (15 %)	$ 1,052,700
Professional Fees (10%)	$ 701,800
Subtotal	$ 8,772,500
GST	$ 877,250
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST ESTIMATE	$ 9,649,750

Exclusions :

Cost escalation to date of tender
Loose furniture & equipment - Gym & Clubrooms
Upgrade of existing services
Unknown ground conditions

Full Estimate Summary

Job Name : A1055 MTB POOL 3
Client's Name: Shire of Plantagenet

Job Description
MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL
FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 3

Trd No.	Trade Description	Trade %	Cost/m2	Sub Total	Mark Up %	Trade Total
	Demolition	1.88		131,700		131,700
	Site Works	14.86		1,043,060		1,043,060
	Site Services	2.33		163,740		163,740
	Building Works	28.54		2,003,000		2,003,000
	Pool Works	27.81		1,951,750		1,951,750
	Learn To Swim Pool Works	11.25		789,750		789,750
	Hydrotherapy Pool Works	11.54		810,000		810,000
	Water Play Infastructure	0.71		50,000		50,000
	Playground Structure	1.07		75,000		75,000
		100.00		**7,018,000**		**7,018,000**

Final Total : $ 7,018,000

Trade Breakup

Job Name : A1055 MTB POOL 3

Client's Name: Shire of Plantagenet

Job Description

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL
FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 3

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	**1 *Demolition***					
1	Empty pool		Item			2,000.00
2	Break up & remove existing toddler pool structure & associated items	1.00	No	10,000.00		10,000.00
3	Break up & remove existing 50m pool structure & associated items	1.00	No	28,000.00		28,000.00
4	Take up & remove existing sunshade structures	2.00	No	1,500.00		3,000.00
5	Take up & remove existing sunshade umbrellas	2.00	No	250.00		500.00
6	Demolish existing pool building including plant structure	225.00	m2	250.00		56,250.00
7	Break up & remove existing paving	528.00	m2	35.00		18,480.00
8	Take down & remove existing perimeter fence	340.00	m	15.00		5,100.00
9	Preliminaries		Item			8,370.00
	Demolition				**Total :**	**131,700.00**
Trade :	**2 *Site Works***					
1	Site strip	8,016.00	m2	1.00		8,016.00
2	Bulk excavation & stockpile	2,405.00	m3	20.00		48,100.00
3	Bulk filling	12,024.00	m3	30.00		360,720.00
4	Subsoil drain	366.00	m	75.00		27,450.00
5	Carpark including kerbing, carbay marking, signage & stormwater drainage	2,880.00	m2	75.00		216,000.00
6	Concrete paving	1,994.00	m2	80.00		159,520.00
7	Perimeter fence	274.00	m	150.00		41,100.00
8	Extra over double gate with access controls	1.00	No	5,000.00		5,000.00
9	Turf including reticulation	4,275.00	m2	25.00		106,875.00
10	Preliminaries		Item			70,279.00
	Site Works				**Total :**	**1,043,060.00**
Trade :	**3 *Site Services***					
1	Allowance for power/lighting upgrade		Item			150,000.00
2	Preliminaries		Item			13,740.00
	Site Services				**Total :**	**163,740.00**

Trade Breakup

Job Name :	A1055 MTB POOL 3	**Job Description**	
Client's Name:	Shire of Plantagenet	MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 3	

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	**4** ***Building Works***					
1	Plant/Store	203.00	m2	1,000.00		203,000.00
2	Reception/Cafe	248.00	m2	2,000.00		496,000.00
3	Office/Cafe Fitout		Item			150,000.00
4	Toilets/Change	113.00	m2	3,000.00		339,000.00
5	Club/Creche/Fitness/Gym	450.00	m2	1,750.00		787,500.00
6	Umbrella shade structures	11.00	No	2,500.00		27,500.00
	Building Works				**Total :**	**2,003,000.00**
Trade :	**5** ***Pool Works***					
	Main Pool - 25m x 8 Lane					
1	Granular drainage layer with DPM & 75 thick no fines concrete over	500.00	m2	40.00		20,000.00
2	New wet deck pool - 25m x 8 lane		Item			820,000.00
3	Tiled raised ends		Item			105,000.00
4	Balance tank		Item			80,000.00
5	Backwash tank		Item			60,000.00
6	Plant		Item			350,000.00
7	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			100,000.00
8	Pool Cover, lane ropes, starting blocks, etc		Item			70,000.00
9	Fill pool		Item			2,000.00
10	Shade structure	985.00	m2	350.00		344,750.00
	Pool Works				**Total :**	**1,951,750.00**
Trade :	**6** ***Learn To Swim Pool Works***					
	Learn to Swim Pool					
1	Pool with wet deck		Item			375,000.00
2	Plant		Item			40,000.00
3	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			30,000.00
4	Shade structure	985.00	m2	350.00		344,750.00
	Learn To Swim Pool Works				**Total :**	**789,750.00**

Trade Breakup

Job Name :	A1055 MTB POOL 3	**Job Description**	
Client's Name:	Shire of Plantagenet	MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL POOL FEASABILITY STUDY - OPTION 3	

Item No.	Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Mark Up %	Amount
Trade :	**7** ***Hydrotherapy Pool Works***					
1	Hydrotherapy pool building	220.00	m2	2,000.00		440,000.00
2	Pool with wet deck		Item			300,000.00
3	Plant		Item			40,000.00
4	Solar matting tube pool heating		Item			30,000.00
	Hydrotherapy Pool Works				**Total :**	**810,000.00**
Trade :	**8** ***Water Play Infastructure***					
1	Water play infrastructure including fountains, sprays & sensors		Item			50,000.00
	Water Play Infastructure				**Total :**	**50,000.00**
Trade :	**9** ***Playground Structure***					
1	Proprietory playground structure including softfall		Item			75,000.00
	Playground Structure				**Total :**	**75,000.00**

Shire of Plantagenet

Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Feasibility Project

Needs Assessment Report

October 2019

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DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Shire of Plantagenet PO Box 48 MOUNT BARKER WA 6324 Ph: (08) 9892 1111 Email: mds@sop.wa.gov.au	**Document:** MBMSP_Needs_Assessment (V2.1) **Client:** Shire of Plantagenet
	Project Manager: Andrus Budrikis **Author:** Tricia White / Mark Weller **Date:** August 2019

DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE			
Version No.	**Date**	**Distribution**	**Reference**
V1.1 – V1.5	03/09/2019	Internal draft version	MBMSP_Needs_Assessment (V1.5)
V2.0	28/10/2019	Draft to Shire of Plantagenet for review and feedback	MBMSP_Needs_Assessment (V2.0)
V2.1	31/10/2019	Changes made - Shire of Plantagenet	MBMSP_Needs_Assessment (V2.1)

1.0 Synopsis

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL FEASIBILITY PROJECT

The Shire of Plantagenet's mission is *'to enhance the quality of life for the people of Plantagenet and the region, through the provision of leadership, services and infrastructure'.*

The Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool is nearing 50 years of operations and has not had any major upgrades or refurbishment throughout this time. Due to the potential risks related to ageing aquatic infrastructure, and the associated consequences, the Shire of Plantagenet has commenced investigation regarding the feasibility of future development options.

This Needs Assessment is designed to inform and determine realistic development options based on literature reviewed, community and stakeholder consultation and a comparative analysis on other regional aquatic facilities. Through undertaking this Needs Assessment process, the following options have been endorsed by the Plantagenet Recreation Advisory Committee to further investigate feasibility of each.

Option 1: Refurbish existing pool;

Option 2: New 50 metre – 6 lane pool adjacent to current facility;

Option 3: New 25 metre - 8 lane pool and learn to swim pool adjacent to current facility;

Option 4: Relocate pool and supporting infrastructure to the Sounness Park Sports Precinct; and

Option 5: Do nothing.

Sporting and recreational facilities play a large role in uniting the community and creating a liveable place to attract and retain residents. The Shire of Plantagenet is embracing opportunities through undertaking a comprehensive planning approach to future facility development.

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2.0 Executive Summary

The Shire of Plantagenet (Shire) is located 350 km south of Perth in the Great Southern region of Western Australia. Encompassing the settlements of Mount Barker, Kendenup, Narrikup, Rocky Gully and Porongurup, the Shire has a population of 5,079 (ABS, 2016).

Located in the north east section of the Mount Barker town site, the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool (MBMSP) is accessible from the Albany Highway off Mead Street. Established in 1972, the MBMSP provides public access to swimming pool facilities for the local and surrounding communities as well as visitors to the area. The purpose of the MBMSP is to provide a facility that:

- Is a safe and clean water space for people to learn to swim;
- Entertains youth during the hotter months and provides a family friendly venue;
- Caters for the local swimming club;
- Encourages a healthy active community; and
- Enhances the liveability and 'buy local' intentions of the Shire.

The methodology adopted to investigate project need involved identifying:

- Findings through the literature review, including technical reports;
- The need and potential support for the project through stakeholder engagement and a comparative market analysis;
- Community and regional profile and identified target market;
- Alignment to local, regional, state and national strategies/imperatives;
- Current facility usage and potential future usage;
- Gaps in facility provision; and
- Potential options that are considered realistic based on information gathered.

The community of Plantagenet contributed to identifying the potential development options of the MBMSP on multiple occasions through access to a variety of consultation methods. A diverse collection of information was gathered through multiple engagement opportunities including on-line surveys, one-on-one meetings and follow-up emails with key stakeholders, user group questionnaires and design workshops.

A comparative analysis was undertaken to compare regional aquatic infrastructure provision that relates to the potential scope of works for the MBMSP project, identify any trends and opportunities as well as provide guidance through the decision-making process. Overall it can be seen that the identified proposed development options for the MBMSP project (provided below) should be considered reasonable to investigate feasibility in comparison to other regional aquatic facility provision.

Project investigation guided the determination of five development options as part of identifying the project need and feasibility, these include:

Option 1: Refurbish existing pool;

Option 2: New 50 metre – 6 lane pool adjacent to current facility;

Option 3: New 25 metre - 8 lane pool and learn to swim pool adjacent to current facility;

Option 4: Relocate pool and supporting infrastructure to the Sounness Park Sports Precinct; and

Option 5: Do nothing.

The following general parameters to be considered when developing the conceptual design for options one to four have been identified:

- All options to meet required standards (Health Department etc);
- (Options featuring a Learn to Swim Pool) – Learn to Swim Pool to Include:
    - Beach style / gradient entry;
    - Water Play equipment;
    - Length = 25 metre;
    - Width – to be investigated considering recent developments in other similar facilities – example/ order of magnitude parameters = 3 lanes (2.5 metres / lane = 7.5 metres) + water play / beach entry area;
    - Depth = gradient entry with 1 metre programmable area; and
    - Shape allows ability to use pool blankets for majority of area.
- Where possible - location of buildings to act as a wind break to minimise chill factor;
- Plant rooms must comply with requirements of the option selected (will vary);
- Change/toilet facilities should include separate disability access and separate parents change/toilets;
- Maximise amenity – where possible keep a large amount of grass and shade;
- Office;
- First aid room;
- Storage for swimming club, swimming lessons and general;
- Space to store pool blankets;
- Pool heating option/s, realistic to the Shire's budget (Shire to provide input in relation to capacity to fund additional operating deficit if required);
- BBQ and picnic facilities;
- 'Dry side' playground;
- Basketball (one hoop and some space) and volleyball area;
- Seating;
- Where possible (depending on site limitations of each option), show 'block plan' sizing for future staging:
- Small café, rooms to cater for Gym, fitness classes/multipurpose/club activities and a creche;
- Hydrotherapy pool (likely at a much later stage – long term planning);
- Potential for the 'Youth precinct' (skate park) to relocate; and
- (Options 2-4) - Potential for 'Emergency Services' to relocate (Police and Fire brigade).

This Needs Assessment recommends that:

1. Further technical investigation be undertaken to establish the soundness and life expectancy of the current 50 metre pool infrastructure, which will inform the feasibility of pursuing any refurbishment of the existing pool;
2. Based on consideration of the results of engagement, comparative analysis and literature reviewed, that the following development options are investigated further through an 'Options Analysis' to understand and compare feasibility (documented in the Feasibility Study):

   Option 1: Refurbish existing pool;

   Option 2: New 50 metre – 6 lane pool adjacent to current facility;

   Option 3: New 25 metre - 8 lane pool and learn to swim pool adjacent to current facility;

   Option 4: Relocate pool and supporting infrastructure to the Sounness Park Sports Precinct; and

   Option 5: Do nothing.
3. Conceptual designs and indicative cost estimates be developed for capital works relating to options one to four;
4. A recommended preferred development option be presented to Council for endorsement upon the options analysis being available; and
5. The projects Feasibility Study is completed using the endorsed preferred development option.

3.0 Introduction

3.1 Introduction and Background

The Shire of Plantagenet (Shire) has engaged the assistance of Consulting Great Southern to investigate the need and feasibility of redeveloping the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool (MBMSP) facilities, which is nearing 50 years old. This includes seeking community and stakeholder input and information as well as undertaking a comparative analysis to identify, investigate and guide decisions around future development options.

3.2 Needs Assessment Purpose and Scope

The purpose of undertaking this `Needs Assessment' is to investigate, determine and document:

- Findings through the literature review, including technical reports;
- The need and potential support for the project through stakeholder engagement and a comparative market analysis;
- Community and regional profile and identified target market;
- Alignment to local, regional, state and national strategies/imperatives;
- Current facility usage and potential future usage;
- Gaps in facility provision; and
- Determination of potential options that are considered realistic based on information gathered.

The project will be developed in defined phases to ensure consultation and decision-making opportunities are provided at key stages through project development and delivery. Reports will be provided to the Project Control Group that represent community and stakeholder findings, technical findings and development options based on servicing identified gaps.

3.3 Needs Assessment Methodology

The following methodology is being implemented to investigate the need of this project.

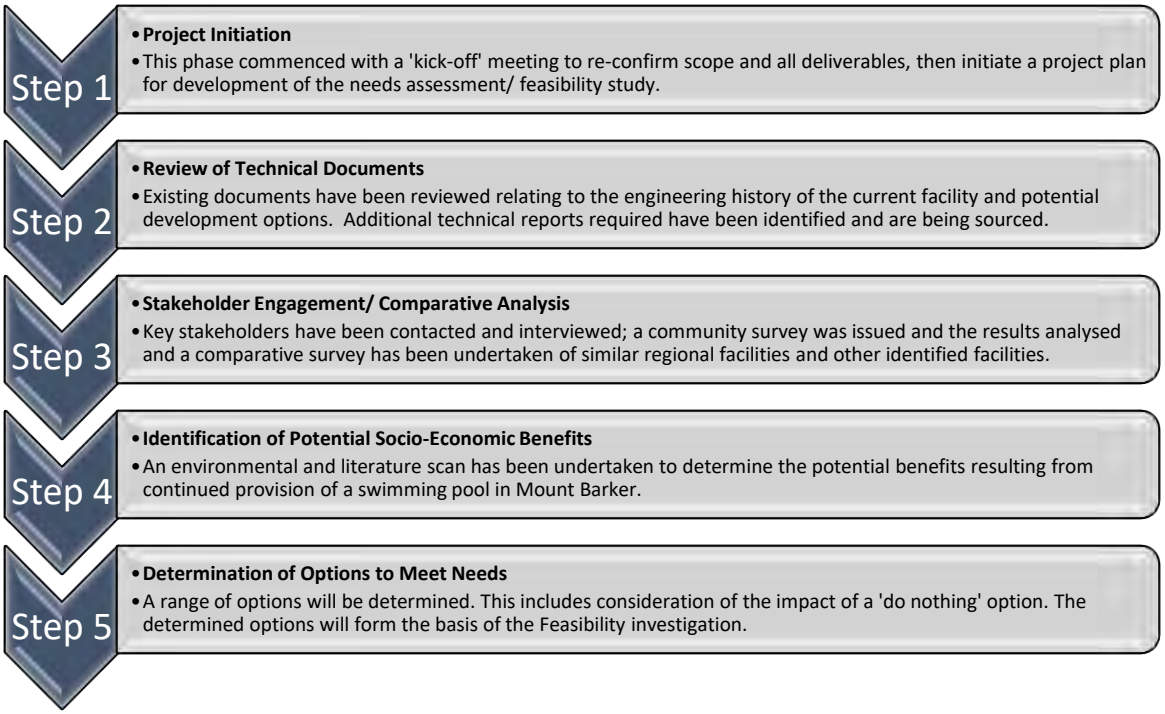

Figure 1: Needs Assessment Methodology

3.4 Guiding Documents

This Needs Assessment and the Feasibility Study will be prepared in accordance with the following Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (former Department of Sport and Recreation) publications:

- "Needs Assessment Guide: Sport and Recreation Facilities" (2007); and
- "Feasibility Study Guide: Sport and Recreation Facilities" (2007).

The development of this Needs Assessment and the Feasibility Study also relies on information provided in the following planning and support documents:

- Plantagenet 2026 - Strategic Community Plan;
- Shire of Plantagenet Corporate Business Plan 2019/20 – 2022/23;
- Shire of Plantagenet Local Planning Strategy (July 2013);
- Shire of Plantagenet: Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (2017 – 2022);
- Plant Room Reports:
  - Swimming Pool Filtration & Water Treatment Survey Report for Mount Barker Aquatic Centre: Pool Hydraulic Designs Pty. Ltd. 15th March 2011;
  - Mount Barker Swimming Pool Plant Room Condition Report, conducted by David Watson, Shenton Aquatic. (no date on report. Estimated by David Watson as 2016);
- Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool: 2016 Safety Assessment and Safety Improvement Plan; and
- Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Plan (prepared by Dave Lanfear Consulting).

4.0 Community Profile

4.1 Shire of Plantagenet

The Shire of Plantagenet (Shire) is located 350 km south of Perth in the Great Southern region of Western Australia. The Shire encompasses the settlements of Mount Barker, Kendenup, Narrikup, Rocky Gully and Porongurup. It is bordered by the Shires of Denmark, Manjimup, Cranbrook, Gnowangerup and the City of Albany. With easy access from Muir Highway from the south west, Albany Highway from the north and south and Porongurup Road from the east (Shire of Plantagenet, 2016).

Named after Captain Collett Barker, Mount Barker is the commercial centre of the Shire and was first explored in 1829. The closest regional centre is the City of Albany, located approximately 50 km south of Mount Barker.

Figure 2: Shire of Plantagenet in the Great Southern Region

The Great Southern region is recognised for its agricultural industries, as well as cultural and natural attractions, which provides a popular tourist destination allowing for economic diversity and growth within the Shire.

The area is proudly home to the Minang Noongar people, one of three dialect groups within the area known to Noongar people as the Wagyl Kaip and Southern Noongar region (South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, n.d.).

4.1.1 Connection to Community Strategic Direction

Strategic planning documents have been developed by the Shire through a comprehensive community engagement process. The following represents the first stage of how the community of Plantagenet envision their town to be by 2026, with specific services and plans to be delivered and reviewed over 4-year cycles (Shire of Plantagenet, 2017):

- Community pride and well-being through the provision of services;
- Maintenance and planning of physical infrastructure that support service delivery and care of the natural environment;
- To create a strong local economy to contribute to employment opportunities and services; and
- Accountability to the government to provide leadership for the community.

Sporting and recreational facilities play a large role in uniting the community and creating a liveable place to attract and retain residents. The Shire of Plantagenet is planning for the future through embracing opportunities and undertaking comprehensive planning.

4.1.2 Current Population

Data from the Bureau of Statistics 2016 census has been used to provide the following snapshot of the population demographics of the Shire of Plantagenet (ABS, 2016):

- Population is 5,079 of which 51.4% are male and 48.6% are female;
- 3.1% of the population identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people compared with the national average of 2.8%;
- There are 2,439 private dwellings with an average of 2.4 persons per household;
- The median age of Shire residents is 46 compared with the national average of 38; and
- The top three responses for industry employment include:
    - Managers (including farm owners);
    - Labourers; and
    - Technicians and Trade Workers.

The following table depicts the population distribution by age within the Shire in comparison to Western Australian and Australian statistical data.

	PLANTAGENET	%	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	%	AUSTRALIA	%
Median Age	46		36		38	
0-4 years	258	5.1	161,727	6.5	1,464,779	6.3
5-9 years	305	6.0	164,153	6.6	1,502,646	6.4
10-14 years	328	6.4	150,806	6.1	1,397,183	6.0
15-19 years	298	5.8	149,997	6.1	1,421,595	6.1
20-24 years	205	4.0	160,332	6.5	1,566,793	6.7
25-29 years	211	4.1	184,908	7.5	1,664,602	7.1
30-34 years	197	3.9	194,267	7.9	1,703,847	7.3
35-39 years	281	5.5	173,041	7.0	1,561,679	6.7
40-44 years	326	6.4	171,995	7.0	1,583,257	6.8
45-49 years	398	7.8	172,520	7.0	1,581,455	6.8
50-54 years	408	8.0	162,438	6.6	1,523,551	6.5
55-59 years	407	8.0	149,899	6.1	1,454,332	6.2
60-64 years	410	8.0	132,145	5.3	1,299,397	5.6
65-69 years	406	8.0	116,755	4.7	1,188,999	5.1
70-74 years	262	5.1	82,911	3.4	887,716	3.8
75-79 years	193	3.8	61,509	2.5	652,657	2.8
80-84 years	105	2.1	42,590	1.7	460,549	2.0
85 years+	97	1.9	42,420	1.7	486,842	2.1

Table 1: Shire of Plantagenet Population by Age (ABS, 2016)

The median age of people in Plantagenet (S) (Local Government Areas) was 46 years. Children aged 0 - 14 years made up 17.5% of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 20.9% of the population.

Nearly forty five percent (44.9%) of the Shire of Plantagenet's population is over the age of 50. This is 12.9% greater in comparison to Western Australian population distribution by age statistics of 32% and 10.8% greater in comparison to Australian population distribution by age statistics of 34.1%. In comparison to Western Australia and Australia, the Shire has an older population. This is also evident when comparing the median age of residents being 46 in Plantagenet, 36 in Western Australia and 38 in Australia.

4.2 Population Sustainability

Due to the changing population and to enable a sustainable future the Australian Government has enacted a Sustainable Australia - Sustainable Communities strategy. "The needs of the population are changing therefore we need to adapt and evolve to create a sustainable community for services, jobs and education so as to create an opportunity to build a thriving future" (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2011).

The Australian Government's population strategy has been developed to:

- "ensure that future population change is compatible with the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of Australia";
- Outline the key areas of change occurring in the population; and
- Explain and define the sustainable population goal and build initiatives to prepare the communities for changes in the population.

The aging population is expected to increase by more than 40 per cent so a focus of the strategy is to ensure improvements in wellbeing and quality of life benefits through the strengthening of the community. Australia's population is projected to continue to grow but at a slower growth rate than the past. This is due to the life expectancy increase, fertility rate, and net overseas migration levels (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2011).

Therefore, achieving sustainability is through the maintaining of wellbeing and improving the opportunities for the future generations. The Shire of Plantagenet recognises the need to align with the objectives outlined in the Sustainable Population Strategy and is implementing their own strategic direction with similar core components of economic prosperity, liveable communities and environmental sustainability. Investing for the future of the community through their infrastructure provision and improved services is an objective of the Shire to enhance the region's prosperity. This has been outlined in the Plantagenet 2026 - Strategic Community Plan and the Corporate Business Plan 2019/20-2022/23; with attention to the mechanics that will make the plan a success for the community as a whole.

The Department of Planning, Land and Heritage develops population predictions within their report titled 'Western Australia Tomorrow: Population Forecasts'. The population prediction forecast for 'Plantagenet', for the period 2016 to 2031 has been investigated and five alternate scenario's (Bands A to E) provided as per the table below (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2019).

'Plantagenet' Average Annual Growth Rate from 2016 to 2031					
Year	**Band - A**	**Band - B**	**Band - C**	**Band - D**	**Band - E**
2021	-2.22%	-0.91%	-0.04%	0.86%	2.08%
2026	-1.52%	-0.51%	0.13%	0.76%	1.59%
2031	-1.21%	-0.40%	0.10%	0.66%	1.35%
Sum of Persons					
Year	**Band - A**	**Band - B**	**Band - C**	**Band - D**	**Band - E**
2016	5 130	5 130	5 130	5 130	5 130
2021	4 585	4 900	5 120	5 355	5 685
2026	4 400	4 875	5 195	5 535	6 005
2031	4 275	4 830	5 210	5 660	6 275

Table 2: Plantagenet Population Forecast (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2019)

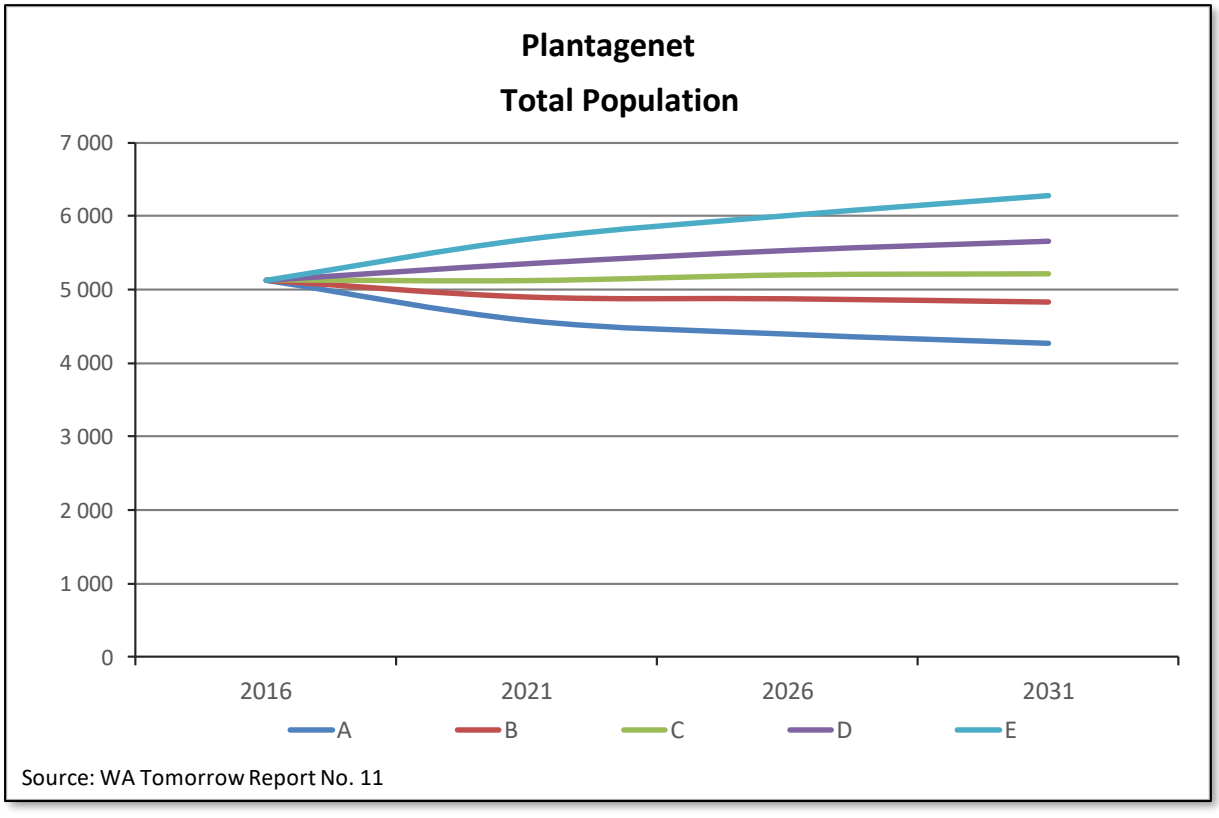

Diagram 1: Plantagenet Population Forecast 2016 to 2031 (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2019)

Using the Median Band (Band - C), these predictions indicate that there is unlikely to be significant change to the Shires population between 2016 and 2031.

4.2.1 Population Projection Summary

Comparable to many regional communities in WA, the Shire of Plantagenet has the potential to be challenged in retaining the population. With the increased aging population there is the possibility for either growth or decline in population within the community.

The Shire recognises the potential of growth within the community and is striving towards their collaborative shared vision of economic and employment growth. The Shire has developed a number of strategies to enable future growth and sustainability of the community.

Further information and a copy of relevant documents containing the strategies, is available from the Shire's web site, which can be found at:

http://www.plantagenet.wa.gov.au/YourCouncil/councildocs.aspx?_PageHeading=6

4.3 Lower Great Southern Sub-Region

The Lower Great Southern sub-region of Western Australia is situated within the Great Southern region, approximately 360 km south of Perth. This sub-region is recognised as a major residential and tourist destination due to the natural features and the climate.

The Lower Great Southern is recognised for the high-quality cooler-climate wines, recreation facilities, world class trails and vast oceans. With Albany as the largest population base compared with other towns in the area, there is a high level of services and infrastructure provided in this location. Services and infrastructure provided in other communities within the sub-regions reflect the needs of their community.

The table below indicates the population distribution per Local Government Authority located within the sub-region, in accordance with ABS 2016 census data.

LOCATION	POPULATION (ABS 2016 census data)
City of Albany	36,583
Shire of Denmark	5,845
Shire of Cranbrook	1,089
Shire of Plantagenet	5,079
TOTAL	**48,596**

Table 3: Lower Great Southern Sub-Region Population Data

4.4 Great Southern Region

The Great Southern region is located on the South Coast of Western Australia, approximately 300 km south of Perth. It is the largest and most diverse region within Australia's South West (Australia's South West, n.d.) and varies from unspoilt coastline and coastal towns, to expansive agricultural lands and national parks. It is Western Australia's second largest agricultural region with around 60% of its economic activity being directly or indirectly related to agriculture.

The Great Southern has boundaries with the Wheatbelt region and the South West region, and has a total area of 39,007 square kilometres which represents 1.5% of the state's total area. It is made up of 11 Local Government Authorities which includes:

- Albany;
- Broomehill-Tambellup;
- Cranbrook;
- Denmark;
- Gnowangerup;
- Jerramungup;
- Katanning;
- Kent;
- Kojonup;
- Plantagenet; and
- Woodanilling.

Figure 3: The Great Southern region, WA. Source: drd.wa.gov.au

According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census, the total population of the Great Southern area is 60,319 with 62% of those living in the City of Albany local government area (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, 2018) and the median age being 44.

5.0 Alignment to Imperatives

A critical component of project development is that it aligns with and holds significant value to the strategic direction of related local, regional, state and national bodies. The following strategies or imperatives have been identified that directly align to the MBMSP Feasibility Project.

5.1 Local Imperatives

5.1.1 Shire of Plantagenet: Plantagenet 2026 - Strategic Community Plan

The Shire's 2017-2026 Strategic Community Plan sets out a vision for the Shire for ten years and outlines strategies to guide the Council towards achieving it (Shire of Plantagenet, n.d.).

The redevelopment of the MBMSP facilities aligns with the following key strategic directives identified in the 'Building Success through Opportunity and Participation' document:

VISION:		*'Plantagenet, building a sustainable and respectful community, where the environment is preserved and natural beauty and diversity provide opportunities for all'.*
MISSION:		*'To enhance the quality of life for the people of Plantagenet and the region, through the provision of leadership, services and infrastructure'.*
MAJOR PRIORITIES		**OBJECTIVES**
1.	Community Pride & Wellbeing	• Provide access to services and facilities for all age groups and abilities; • Better promote existing services; and • Provide recreation facilities for an aging population.
2.	Enhancing Natural & Build Environment	• Rationalise halls and buildings and adequately maintain core buildings.
3.	Prosperous and sustainable local economy	• Fund a resource to support economic development opportunities; • Encourage and facilitate appropriate development within the Shire of Plantagenet; and • Work with our local government neighbours to attract tourism and development.
4.	Effective Governance and Organisation	• Consider a social media presence and investigate the possibility of a media and communication resource with the Alliance; and • Make every interaction an opportunity to provide a positive experience.

Table 4: Shire of Plantagenet: Strategic Community Plan 2026 - Project Alignment

5.1.2 Shire of Plantagenet: Corporate Business Plan 2019/20 – 2022/23

The Shire's Corporate Business Plan 2019/20 – 2022/23 together with the Strategic Community Plan 2017-2026, is the Shire's 'Plan for the Future'. The Strategic Community Plan guides the overall direction of the Council, and

the Corporate Business Plan sets out the Council's operational priorities and their resource provision over a four year period.

The redevelopment of the MBMSP facilities aligns with the following outcomes defined in the Corporate Business Plan:

GOAL 1: COMMUNITY PRIDE AND WELLBEING	
1.1	Health and family support services that are accessible and meet the needs of our community.
1.3	A cohesive and supportive community.
1.4	Opportunities for development and participation of our youth.
1.5	Recreation, sporting and leisure facilities that support the wellbeing of the community.
1.6	Quality of life for the aged.
1.7	Quality of life for the disabled.
GOAL 2: ENHANCING NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT	
2.5	Council buildings and facilities that meet community needs.
2.6	Assets and infrastructure managed over the long term to meet current and future needs.
GOAL 3: PROSPEROUS AND SUSTAINABLE LOCAL ECONOMY	
3.4	A strong tourism region.
GOAL 4: EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION	
4.1	Effective governance and leadership.
4.2	Effective engagement with the community and stakeholders.
4.3	Innovative and accessible customer services and information system.
4.5	Skilled, committed and professional staff in a supportive environment.
4.6	Effective and efficient corporate and administration services.

Table 5: Shire of Plantagenet: Strategic Corporate Plan - Project Alignment

5.1.3 WACHS: Plantagenet Cranbrook Health Service Plan (2015 – 2020)

The Plantagenet Cranbrook Health Service (PCHS) Plan was undertaken at the request of the Western Australia Country Health Service (WACHS) Great Southern, in response to concerns regarding the ageing health infrastructure in the district and service accessibility for the local population. The PCHS Plan provides the strategic directions and actions for service delivery for the Plantagenet Cranbrook Health catchment population of around 6,200 people from 2015-2020.

The redevelopment of the MBMSP facilities has some alignment with the priority actions below:

- Access to Services;
- Workforce Development;
- Promotion and Communication; and
- Infrastructure.

5.1.4 Local Sporting Clubs

The Mount Barker Amateur Swimming Club has not undertaken the development of strategic plans at this stage.

5.1.5 City of Albany (Neighbouring Local Government Authority)

The City of Albany has undertaken comprehensive consultation to develop their Albany 2030: Community Strategic Plan which expresses the strategic direction of the community.

A vision has been defined that aligns with the aspirations of the City of Albany. Key themes and objectives have been developed to pursue this vision for the future and those that align to this project have been outlined in the table below (City of Albany, 2013).

COMMUNITY VISION		
KEY THEME	**ASPIRATION**	**OBJECTIVES**
Key Theme 2: **Smart Prosperous & Growing**	"We will partner and advocate with relevant stakeholders to diversify our economy and establish a culture of life-long learning to support and grow local employment."	2.1 To strengthen and grow our region's economic base 2.2 To develop a smart city that supports economic growth 2.3 To develop and promote Albany as a unique and sought-after visitor location
Key Theme 4: **Community Health and Participation**	"We will live in communities where people feel they belong and are supported in a manner that reflects our rich and diverse heritage."	4.1 To build resilient and cohesive communities with a strong sense of community spirit 4.2 To create interesting places, spaces and events that reflect our community's identity, diversity and heritage 4.3 To develop and support a healthy inclusive and accessible community
Key Theme 5: **A Connected and Safe Built Environment**	"We will develop integrated precincts and neighbourhoods that allow for population growth and enhance the lifestyle of our residents."	5.1 To develop vibrant neighbourhoods which retain local character and heritage 5.2 To advocate, plan for and build friendly and connected communities 5.3 To develop and support a healthy inclusive and accessible community

Table 6: City of Albany's Community Vision and Key Themes – Project Alignment

The MBMSP Feasibility Project has some alignment to the City of Albany's strategic planning. This is based on the review of this project incorporating a regional perspective.

5.2 Regional Imperatives

5.2.1 Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Plan

The Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Plan (GSRSRP) was developed in collaboration between the 11 Local Government Authorities of the Great Southern region. This process "has been developed to consolidate priorities for resourcing and investing in sport and recreation infrastructure and to provide a high-level planning tool for each of the partnering local governments" (Dave Lanfear Consulting, 2018).

In January 2018, The Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries received the GSRSRP (prepared by Dave Lanfear Consulting). This Plan:

- Provides the strategic alignment to other planning documents;
- Details industry trends and benchmarks;
- Details key challenges across the associated eleven Local Governments; and
- Indicates the critical future sport and recreation infrastructure developments for the eleven associated Local Governments.

This Plan states that "sport and recreation infrastructure has a key role to play on a number of fronts:

- The most critical are in relation to the diversification opportunities in the service economy and the growth of tourism;
- The level of sport and recreation provision has a direct correlation to retaining and growing the resident population within the Great Southern;
- Access to high quality social infrastructure is consistently highlighted as an area which exiting residents and future migrants actively seek out when deciding to reside in an area;
- Within the more remote and relatively low populated areas, the role sport and recreation facilities perform is as a social conduit where the community can meet and socialise; and
- Within the larger populated areas, in addition to the social integration role, they also provide opportunities for competition and developmental pathways for athletes wishing to perform at the highest level.

An ongoing consideration which is required to be addressed is the level of funding which needs to be set aside to manage, maintain and upgrade/replace existing facilities and develop new infrastructure which meets the emerging needs of the resident population. This has to be managed within decreasing budget margins by smaller Local Government Authorities as a result of a gradually decreasing population base. In growth areas, sport and recreation infrastructure competes with other statutory services and must make the case for continued investment. The future management and investment of the infrastructure lies within the capacity and capability of the local population and volunteer network to invest time and financial resources into the sport and recreation infrastructure. This will also require a greater strategic investment from State Sporting Associations who have traditionally focused on Metropolitan Perth" (Dave Lanfear Consulting, 2018).

This regional sport and recreation Plan summarised the key challenges which need to be overcome. The challenges that relate directly to this project include:

- **Asset Management:** The need to ensure all Local Governments follow a considered and adaptable asset management process which enables future budget planning to be managed effectively. Continue to

enhance and improve asset management practices and particularly train and develop clubs understanding of their obligations;

- **Quality of Service:** The need to maintain and enhance the current level and quality of service provision within a constrained resource base and with increasing demands on those limited resources;
- **Consistency of Provision:** Ensuring there is consistency across all sport and recreation services in the level of provision, accessibility and management of infrastructure. This will necessitate more effective benchmarking and performance management processes;
- **Asset Management by Clubs:** Support will be needed to ensure that effective governance and appropriate sinking funds are committed to sustaining the facility;
- **The Role of State Sporting Associations (SSAs):** SSAs are not stepping up to the mark in servicing regional areas;
- **General Health and Wellbeing:** Drugs, alcohol abuse, mental health and general wellbeing has been identified as a critical issue which clubs have sought to address;
- **Grant Assistance and Ongoing Financial Support:** The loss of Royalties for Regions and ability to secure small grants for the ongoing operation and upgrading of key facilities (i.e. reducing CSRFF and loss of the pools grant). In addition, in some areas, the over reliance on crop funding which may not provide a secure long-term solution;
- **Development of Youth Facilities and Activities:** Local Governments are experiencing similar problems in having to provide for an ageing population whilst addressing the previous lack of investment in youth;
- **Competition:** The loss of clubs and competitive structure and the lack of consistency with competition alignments across sports;
- **Social isolation and Loss of an Ageing Population:** Sporting infrastructure are principally social meeting places and perform a much broader role than that of sporting uses. There is an ongoing requirement to provide services to keep people well-aged within the community. Investment in broader fitness and passive recreational pursuits such as tracks and trails will be important;
- **Shared Use and Co-location:** This needs to be considered in conjunction with rationalising infrastructure within all towns and potential consolidation on one site ultimately. Engagement with the Department of Education is required to explore alternative ways of delivering sport and recreational opportunities which could reduce costs of servicing and provide a greater localised benefit;
- **Affordability:** Ensuring that a balance is struck between people's ability to pay and the level of subsidy desired to maintain the service;
- **Growth in Female Sport and Competition:** This is necessitating a different approach to facility design and functionality; and
- **Integration with the Indigenous Community:** There is a lack of engagement with the indigenous community. This will require innovative approaches to the provision of services and programs and greater training of clubs in valuing diversity and increasing accessibility.

The following table outlines the critical infrastructure developments for the Shire of Plantagenet and the priority rating (H = High) in accordance to the Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Plan:

SHIRE OF PLANTAGENET	
The renewal of the parts of the Mount Barker swimming pool infrastructure, maintenance, servicing and renewal of the asset.	H

Continue to support and facilitate the development of Sounness Park as the primary ball sports facility in the District.	H
Promote the development of Frost Park as a major equine centre in the Great Southern Region. Frost Park as the focal point for all equestrian activities will require ongoing review and investment in master planning and business case development.	H
Encourage the development of trails in line with the Trails Master Plan.	H
Investment will be required in the swimming pool to maintain the current level of provision.	H

Table 7: Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Plan Project Alignment

5.2.2 Great Southern Development Commission: Great Southern Regional Blueprint

The Great Southern Regional Blueprint strives to broadly plan the Great Southern region's future out to 2040. It sets out an aspirational vision with short, medium and long-term ambitions. The Blueprint details four 'regional imperatives' as key points of reference which include:

1. Economic growth and diversification;
2. Infrastructure and services;
3. Knowledge and innovation; and
4. Community and environment.

The Blueprint refers to a series of aspirational economic, social and environmental indicators. These were developed from an analysis of relevant research data, information collected, consultation and feedback from a wide variety of sources. A step towards achieving these indicators is achievable through the development of quality amenities and supporting participation in sport, cultural activities and volunteering.

Through partnerships with government organisations, community members and local businesses, the Blueprint seeks to engage in transformational project opportunities that drive sustainability, growth and increased liveability in the Great Southern region.

The Great Southern Development Commission envisages that "the Great Southern in 2040 will be a diversified economy aligned to national and international opportunity supporting healthy, safe and resilient communities" (Great Southern Development Commission, 2015). The successful implementation of this project will assist in achieving the Great Southern Regional Blueprint Vision. It should be noted that this project aligns directly with two mission points of the Blueprint, being *'improve and maintain essential infrastructure and services'* and '*build strong communities'.*

5.2.3 Regional Development Australia – Great Southern

The Regional Development Australia – Great Southern (RDA Great Southern) has a key role in assisting the alignment of Local, State and Federal Government planning initiatives, so that priority projects can be undertaken to build more resilient and diversified regional economies for our communities.

***Vision**: "Empowering Local Communities."*

***Mission**: "To work in partnership with the community to develop a thriving sustainable region."*

Whilst RDA Great Southern has multiple priority areas and outcomes as defined in their Regional Plan 2013-2018, this project aligns with the following:

PRIORITY AREAS	OUTCOMES
Industry and infrastructure, including tourism	• Support improved regional planning to promote growth and development of safe and efficient infrastructure, including improved road and rail major service networks; and • Strengthen regional tourism marketing and coordination to develop destination branding and maximise tourism opportunities.
Education, training and employment	• Increase retention and completion rates through strengthening education and training opportunities and strategies that extend higher education and vocational training pathways; • Advocate for increased engagement and opportunity of the Great Southern's Indigenous people; • Support strategies that address generational poverty, disadvantage, and greater parental engagement in education; and • Promote initiatives that attract and retain skilled workers in service and labour occupations, and which grow employment opportunities.
Community development and social inclusion	• Encourage improved strategic leadership and community partnerships and services which promote the health and wellbeing of residents; and • Support the arts as a major economic, cultural and social contributor and foster a coordinated approach to provide community development and infrastructure for the arts, sport and recreation.

Table 8: Regional Plan 2013-2018 Key Priority Areas - Regional Development Great Southern WA (2013)

5.3 State Imperatives

5.3.1 Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries

The SD6 document details the strategic direction for the Western Australian Sport and Recreation Industry 2016-2020. This document was developed, and its implementation managed by the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries with the intent of:

- Providing vision and direction for Western Australia's Sport and Recreation Industry;
- Increasing stakeholder understanding of emerging issues;
- Guiding strategic planning processes for organisations; and
- Better informing governments of stakeholder aspirations.

The table below describes the outcomes, overarching principles, drivers of change and levers of change as detailed in the SD6 document.

OUTCOMES	Increased participation Improved performance Enhanced social capital and organisational capability
OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES	Inclusivity / Universal Access / Fair Play Sustainability / Adaptive Delivery / Excellence State-Wide Service Delivery / Collaborative Relationships
DRIVERS OF CHANGE	Economic Outlook / Resourcing and Investment Urban Form and Facilities / Environment and Sustainability

	Changing Demographics / Active Lifestyle and Wellbeing / Accessibility Governance / Commercialisation / Technology Take-Up Ethics and Integrity
LEVERS OF CHANGE	Evidence and Advocacy / Policy and Legislation Development and Training / Collaboration and Partnerships Technology and Innovation / Governance and Systems

Table 9: Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries – SD6 Outcomes and Principals

The SD6 documents that one of the major challenges facing sport and recreation is affordability and equitable access. "Sport and recreation provide opportunities to embrace those otherwise often excluded in the community. Opportunities should be affordable and provide equitable access to encourage participation of people from diverse social, cultural and economic backgrounds" (Department of Sport and Recreation, 2016).

It also details that "many Western Australians lead increasingly sedentary lives and lack the many social, physical and community benefits of participating in sport and recreation activities. Many people are time-poor and are choosing alternate avenues of entertainment, while others are reluctant or unable to participate due to their social and economic circumstances…The cost of travel for regional participants to centralised events can be particularly prohibitive" (Department of Sport and Recreation, 2016).

"Sport and recreation is consistently credited as contributing positively towards a range of economic, environmental and social community outcomes. More should be done by government, community and private stakeholders to harness the positive capacity of sport and recreation to be proactively inclusive and to achieve broader social objectives such as the reduction of crime and improvements in mental and physical health" (Department of Sport and Recreation, 2016).

Improvements to the MBMSP has significant alignment to the SD6 Imperative as this project will target the societal issues and opportunities detailed above.

5.3.2 Department of Education

The Department of Education is the State organisation responsible for Western Australia's schooling system. In their Strategic Plan for Western Australian Public Schools 2016-2019 it states that "the Department of Education are committed to a culture of high performance – high care" (Department of Education WA, 2016).

In addition, the Department of Education details that "our priorities over the next four years and our commitment to the Western Australian community remain constant: for every child to be provided with a high quality school education whatever their ability, wherever they live, whatever their background" (Department of Education WA, 2016).

The below table indicates the Department's priority areas according to their Strategic Plan.

NUMBER	PRIORITY	STATEMENT
1	**Success for all students**	High expectations of success for every student in every school
2	**High quality teaching**	A renewed and relentless focus on the best possible teaching practices
3	**Effective leadership**	Strong and empowering leadership in every school and across the whole system
4	**Strong governance and support**	A capable and responsive organisation for now and into the future

Table 10: Department of Education – Strategic Priority Areas

Alignment to this strategy is significant in consideration that the Mount Barker Community College (primary school component), Kendenup Primary School, Cranbrook Primary School and Frankland River Primary School are all users of the MBMSP through the Department of Education's 'learn to swim' In-term Program.

5.3.3 Swimming WA

The Swimming WA Strategic Plan (2019 to 2024) is a 'road map' to long term success. The plan provides the Association and its members with a succinct document with clear direction and strategies to build and progress the sport, and timeframes by which results can be expected (Swimming WA, n.d.).

The redevelopment of the MBMSP facilities align with the following Strategic Pillar Objectives:

VISION:	*'Swimming is an essential part of Western Australia life'.*
MISSION:	*'Actively promote and provide opportunities that will increase participation in swimming, producing lifelong swimmers and champions in our community'.*
STRATEGIC PILLAR ONE: PARTNERSHIPS	
Objective: *Develop and nurture influential relationships that build the profile and level of engagement in swimming across the State.*	
STRATEGIC PILLAR TWO: PEOPLE	
Objective: *SWA will transform how we lead, serve and unit the WA swimming community.*	
STRATEGIC PILLAR THREE: PATHWAYS	
Objective: *Design and implement outstanding opportunities that enable all within the sport to realise their potential.*	
STRATEGIC PILLAR FOUR: COMMERCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	
Objective*: Create a value proposition that delivers financial security from core business, whilst exploring new ventures for the benefit of WA swimming.*	
STRATEGIC PILLAR FIVE: COMMUNITY	
Objective*: Build structures that engage, include and celebrate diversity within our sport.*	

Table 11: Swimming WA - Project Alignment

5.3.4 Regional Development Council of Western Australia

The Regional Development Council of Western Australia is the peak advisory body to the Western Australian Government on regional development issues. The functions of the Council are to:

- Promote development in the regions;
- Develop policy proposals on regional issues;
- Assist commissions and relevant Government agencies to work closely on regional issues; and

- Report back to the Government on matters referred to it.

The Council have released their Regional Development Policy Framework that clearly sets out the policy and project priorities that they have identified as vital to ensuring Western Australia's regions remain places people want to live, work and invest (Regional Development Council, 2011).

This framework details the vision for Regional Development in Western Australia as:

> "Regional Western Australia will continue to be a key contributor to the nation's well-being. The future success of rural and regional areas will depend on attracting investors and visitors, encouraging new residents to settle, and enabling existing residents to remain. The facilities and services in rural and regional areas of the State will provide good opportunities for accommodation and employment, high standards of health and education, and offer a lifestyle that is safe and enjoyable. People living in regional Western Australia will have opportunities to be involved in local decision-making to set the direction of their communities".

The framework explains that it is structured around six key priority areas. The outcomes in these areas will be achieved by enhanced coordination and collaboration across the three levels of Government, community and industry, with a wide range of targeted investments and regional partnership arrangements (Regional Development Council, 2011).

This project aligns with three of the six State Government key priority areas and a number of outcomes related to each priority, as defined below:

PRIORITY	OUTCOMES
Priority 2: **Employment, Infrastructure and Skills**	The following outcomes listed for this priority area have some alignment to the MBMSP Project: • A skilled regional workforce that meets the diverse needs and demands of all industry sectors of regional economies; • Mainstream employment opportunities, driven by economic growth, available and accessible to Indigenous people to improve workforce participation; • Appropriate training options available to regional residents to enhance workplace skills and employment options and qualifications for further career development; • Major projects developed around initiatives that maximise local employment and business development, creating a long-lasting legacy for regional and local communities; and • Greater economic diversity across all sectors of regional economies, providing a wide range of employment opportunities and options.
Priority 5: **Social and Environmental Amenity**	The following outcomes listed for this priority area have significant alignment to the MBMSP Project: • Regional communities to be safe and secure places for families and people of all ages to live, where residents can confidently pursue a wide range of lawful lifestyle choices; and • The physical environment to be managed so that it provides a lasting and positive legacy for regional residents.
Priority 6:	The following outcomes listed for this priority area have significant alignment to the MBMSP Project: • Emerging community leaders to be identified and developed and encouraged to participate in local and regional development initiatives;

PRIORITY	OUTCOMES
Leadership and Decision Making	• Regional groups to be well represented in decision-making and planning forums on matters that impact upon the wellbeing and development of regional communities and businesses; and • Strategic planning for regional land use, service delivery and infrastructure provision to be well integrated across and within State, Commonwealth and Local Governments. This integration includes the participation of private and not-for-profit sectors.

Table 12: Regional Development Council WA Project Alignment - Regional Development Australia (2011)

5.4 National Imperatives

5.4.1 Australian Government: Department of Industry, Innovation and Science

The Department of Industry, Innovation and Science drives "growth and job creation for a more prosperous Australia, by facilitating economic transformation and boosting business competitiveness… [the Department has] administrative and regulatory functions that help Australian industries prosper" (Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, n.d.).

This Federal Government Department contributes to the development of policies that align to the sport and recreation industry, as well as community development. This project aligns to the Departments 'Building Better Regions' intended outcomes, which include (Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, n.d.):

- Creating jobs;
- Having a positive impact on economic activity, including Indigenous economic participation, through employment and supplier-use outcomes;
- Enhancing community facilities;
- Enhancing leadership capacity; and
- Encouraging community cohesion and sense of identity.

5.4.2 Australian Government: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

The 'Sustainable Australia – Sustainable Communities' Strategy aims to enhance the wellbeing and opportunities of current and future generations through more effective participation, planning and responses to the impacts of a changing population on our economy, environment and communities. The Strategy complements the Government's National Urban Policy and the Government's commitment to strengthening regional Australia.

The Government is introducing other significant new initiatives that complement the sustainability outlined in the Strategy. The redevelopment of the MBMSP facilities aligns with the 'Investing in Australia's Regions' initiative, delivering over $4.3 billion of initiatives to ensure that individuals and communities across regional Australia share in the nation's prosperity (Australian Government, n.d.).

5.4.3 Australian Government: Regional Development Policy

The Australian Government's policy document on regional development, *Regions 2030*, acknowledges that regional Australians care about (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017):

- The health of their families;
- The education of their children;
- The ability to access the benefits of technology;
- Employment; and
- Economic growth.

This policy document details that the Regional Australia Ministerial Taskforce will ensure that the "challenges and opportunities facing regional Australia are at the very heart of Government decision-making by bringing together key Ministers from across Government including health, education, infrastructure, employment and industry" (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017).

The Taskforce's objective is to improve the lives of people living in rural, regional and remote Australia. It will position Australia's regions to unlock economic opportunities and ensure the benefits of the growing economy are felt in all corners of the nation (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017).

The Regions 2030 agenda signals a marked shift in the Government's approach to regional development. It is a recognition that:

- 'One-size-fits-all' initiatives will not work in all regions;
- That local communities often have better solutions than Government; and
- When communities and Government work in partnership, we can achieve long lasting and great outcomes.

Through significant investments across the five key focus areas of Jobs and Economic Development; Infrastructure; Health; Education; and Communications; Regions 2030 outlines the Australian Government's commitment to regional Australia and its future as detailed below:

KEY FOCUS AREA	TOWARDS 2030…
Jobs and Economic Development	Regional communities will benefit from national growth, attract more investment, create and maintain jobs and unlock their economic potential.
Infrastructure	Regional Australia is serviced by high-quality and safe land transport infrastructure that connects communities with markets and new opportunities, and enables safe journeys from home, to work and across the country.
Health	Regional communities will have better access to vital health services, improving long-term health outcomes.
Education	Regional communities will have access to better opportunities to learn, train and gain qualifications.
Communication	Regional Australians will access modern and effective telecommunications and digital technology and services, no matter where they live.

Table 13: Regions 2030 – Key Focus Areas (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017)

The Agenda recognises that Australia is largely driven by the contribution of its regions. It states that "as we work towards 2030, let's embrace the challenges, seize the opportunities and make regional Australia an even better place in which to live, work and invest." (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017).

5.5 Additional Literature

Additional literature that was reviewed for the purpose of providing evidence-based data and advocacy for the project include:

	ORGANISATION	DOCUMENT
1	Parks and Leisure Australia (Supported by the Department of Sport and Recreation)	Western Australian: Guidelines for Community Infrastructure – Western Australia Region
2	Australian Government: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	Sustainable Australia – Sustainable Communities: A Sustainable Population Strategy for Australia
3	Royal Life Saving	National Drowning Report 2018
4	Royal Life Saving	Fact Sheet #12: Farm Water Safety

Table 14: Additional literature reviewed

6.0 About Swimming

6.1 Introduction: Swimming

6.1.1 Swimming Definition

"Swimming is defined as using your arms and legs to move through water" (Your Dictionary, n.d.). Swimming can also be defined as an individual or team sport requiring the use of the entire body to move through water in pools or open water. There are five types of swimming style, front crawl, backstroke, butterfly, breaststroke and sidestroke. Competitive swimming is one of the most popular Olympic sports with various distance events.

Swimming emerged as a competitive recreational activity in the 1830s in England and the first indoor swimming pool was opened in 1828. Competitive swimming became popular in the 19th century (Wiki).

6.1.2 Benefits of Swimming

Swimming is a great way to improve health and wellbeing, whether it be for leisure, pleasure or competition. Swimming is Australia's most popular sport with over six million Australians participating in swimming either regularly or occasionally. Swimming is one of the rare Australian sporting activities where more women participate than men (Roy Morgan Research Institute, n.d.).

Swimming has a number of health and wellbeing benefits for individuals, patients, communities, the public and the nation. It is an excellent workout because it involves moving the whole body against the resistance of the water. It is a good all-round activity because it (Better Health Victoria, n.d.):

- Keeps the heart rate up but takes some of the impact stress off the body;
- Builds endurance, muscle strength and cardiovascular fitness;
- Helps maintain a healthy weight, healthy heart and lungs;
- Tones muscles and builds strength; and
- Provides an all-over body workout, as nearly all of the muscles are used during swimming.

Other benefits of swimming include:

- Being a relaxing and peaceful form of exercise;
- Alleviating stress;
- Improving co-ordination, balance and posture;
- Improving flexibility; and
- Providing low-impact therapy for some injuries and conditions.

As well as the benefits identified above there are also benefits for people with disabilities and for frail elderly people. A number of studies have described aquatic exercise and swimming as a therapeutic option for improving balance, enhancing strength and/or reducing risk of falling. It is well recognised that people with a disability are less physically active than those without, however, greater participation has been linked with

better physical and psychological health. The aquatic environment increases postural support, provides greater protection to joint integrity and improves muscle strength, cardiorespiratory fitness and gross motor function.

Positive effects of swimming have also been identified on health of women, in particular on post-menopausal osteoporosis and breast cancer as well as swimming during pregnancy (Swim England's Swimming and Health Commission, 2017).

Children today spend more time on computers and mobile devices than ever before and most children do not receive enough exercise or time outdoors. Swimming is an excellent way to get children more active. It is fun and a very beneficial form of low-impact, aerobic and cardiovascular exercise. Some key health benefits include:

- Better sleep;
- Burning off calories and fat to maintain a healthy weight;
- Improved flexibility and co-ordination;
- Builds general strength and stamina;
- Regulates breathing;
- Stimulates circulation;
- Improves lung capacity; and
- Relaxes the mind and reduces tension and strength.

Furthermore, swimming is a good way to improve a child's mental and emotional health, it helps to develop social skills and how to act appropriately in a public setting through interaction with others. Researchers have documented the stimulating effect of swimming lessons for young children increasing intelligence, improving concentration and alertness, and increasing perceptual abilities. Other life skills children learn from swimming include setting/reaching goals, perseverance, discipline, dedication and teamwork skills.

Swimming is a healthy activity that can be continued for a lifetime and is a good fitness choice for almost everyone.

6.1.3 Benefits of Learning to Swim

Children under four years generally don't have the skills needed to learn to swim so lessons for young children focus on building confidence in the water and learning important water skills through fun activities and games. This includes how to float, kick and blow bubbles under water, as well as safety skills such as getting in and out of the water (Healthy Kids, n.d.).

Teaching life skills of swimming and water safety in a safe environment will assist in the prevention of near drowning and drowning incidents.

Prominent state and national organisations relating directly to water safety education provide an understanding of the risks around water as per these statements:

- "Drowning is the greatest cause of accidental death in children under five in Australia. Each week, on average, one child drowns" (Kids Alive, n.d.).
- "Rivers, lakes, creeks, streams and dams account for a significant proportion of Western Australian and Australian drownings" (RLSWA, n.d.).

- "With swimming pools and beaches a part of the Western Australian lifestyle, ensuring your children can swim competently and safely is a must for all families" (Department of Education, n.d.).

The Kids Alive organisation promotes a strong message of 'kids alive, do the five':

1. Fence the pool;
2. Shut the gate;
3. Learn to swim;
4. Supervise; and
5. Learn to resuscitate.

Public swimming pools ensure that there is a safe environment where trained and certified instructors can teach babies, toddlers, children and adults both water safety as well as basic to advanced swimming skills, in a safe and supervised environment.

Through consultation with the past Department of Education's Swimming and Water Safety Manager, Fran Wood, an example was provided of the consequences when a remote rural town, Port Hedland, didn't have access to a swimming pool to conduct water safety education and swimming lessons.

The pool was not available between 2009 and 2013 and therefore the facilities to teach vital water safety and swimming skills were not available. During this time, the following statistics are relevant:

- On an average around 60% of drowning deaths occurred in regional and remote areas of WA;
- Six drownings occurred in the Port Hedland region since 2009-2013 (no swimming lessons);
- The Pilbara region recorded the second highest rate of drowning in WA (2011 when there were no lessons); and
- Pilbara [recorded the] highest rate of hospitalisations following a near-drowning incident: 6-24 hospitalisations per 100,000 population (2005-2011).

Ms Wood suggested that part of the reason why this number may be high over this period is that students had no in-term swimming lessons available to them as they had no access to a swimming pool.

An important point was stated 'that it is hard to measure a life'. Ramifications to the family and to a small connected community would be catastrophic on both a social and economic level. What is evident, is that children learn vital swimming and lifesaving skills during lessons and these skills do save lives.

"It is important to understand [that] swimming is not just in pools; it is also dams, creeks and waterways and unless there is an opportunity to teach students vital swimming and lifesaving skills, the impact to your community is immeasurable when a fatality occurs."

Ms Wood also stated that "in WA in the last three years there have been zero deaths in the 5 - 14 year age group and we believe this is directly attributed to children learning to swim during both In-term and VacSwim lessons" (statement made in 2017).

6.1.4 Prevalence of Drowning in Australia

There were 249 drowning deaths in aquatic locations across Australia between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018. The graph below shows the number of drownings per year since 2002, and the number of drownings per 100,000 population. The ten-year average is 279 deaths per year (1.22 per 100,000 population).

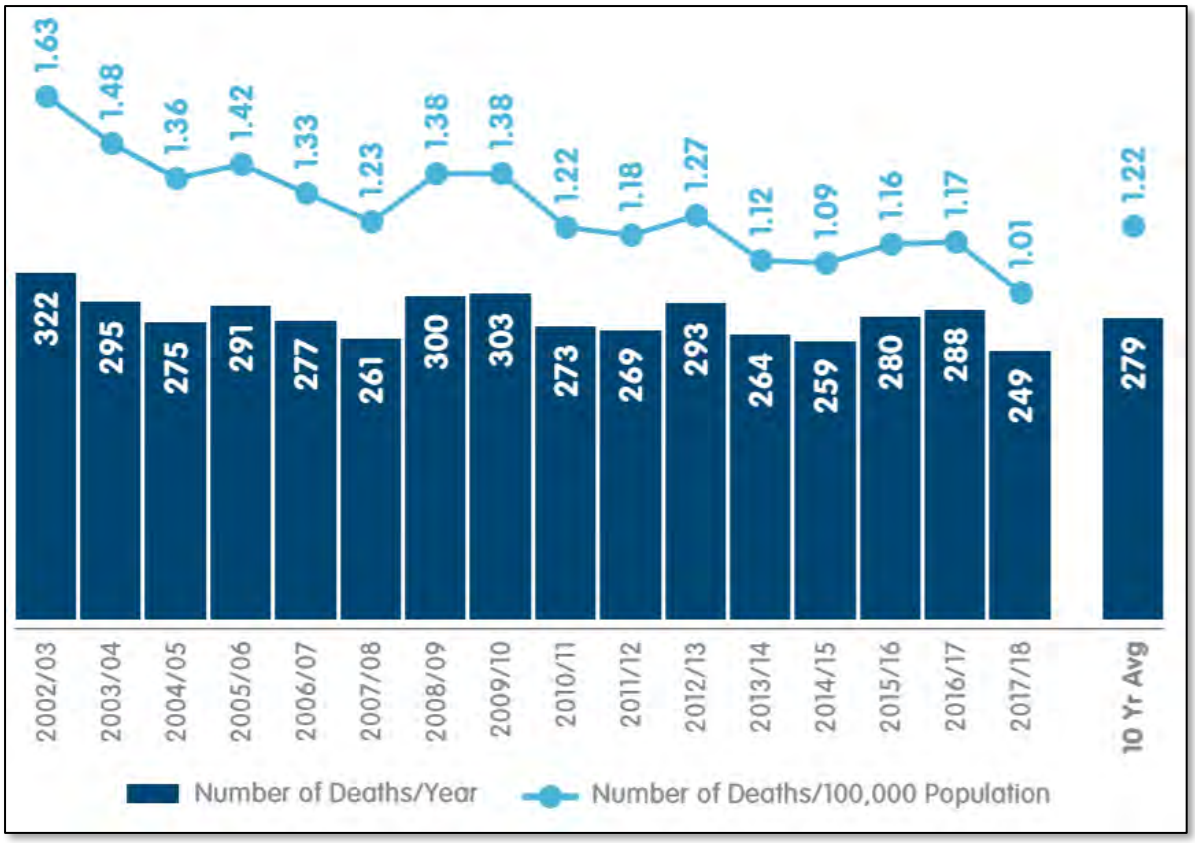

Figure 4: Number of drowning deaths in Australia since 2002, and number of deaths/100,000 population

Of the 249 drowning deaths in Australia in 2017/18, 72% were male and the largest number of drowning deaths occurred in the 35-44 age group.

In 2008, the Australian Water Safety Council set an ambitious goal of reducing drowning by 50% by 2020. This target has served as a focus for drowning prevention efforts and collaboration between different organisations across Australia. The 2017/18 statistics represent a 14% reduction on 2016/17, an 11% reduction on the ten-year average and a reduction from 1.22 to 1.01 drowning deaths per 100,000 population on the ten-year average.

6.1.5 Prevalence of Drowning in Western Australia

There were 27 people who drowned in Western Australia in the 2017/18 year. Sixty seven percent (67%) of those were male. This represents 11% of the total number of drowning deaths in Australia. The graph below shows the number of deaths per year from drowning since 2008, and the number of deaths per 100,000 population. The ten-year average is 34 people drowning per year which is 1.40 drowning deaths per 100,000 population.

The biggest reductions in 2017/18 were seen in the 25-54 years aged group with a 47% reduction on the five-year average. Forty one percent (41%) of deaths in Western Australia last year took place in summer (Royal Life Saving Australia, n.d.).

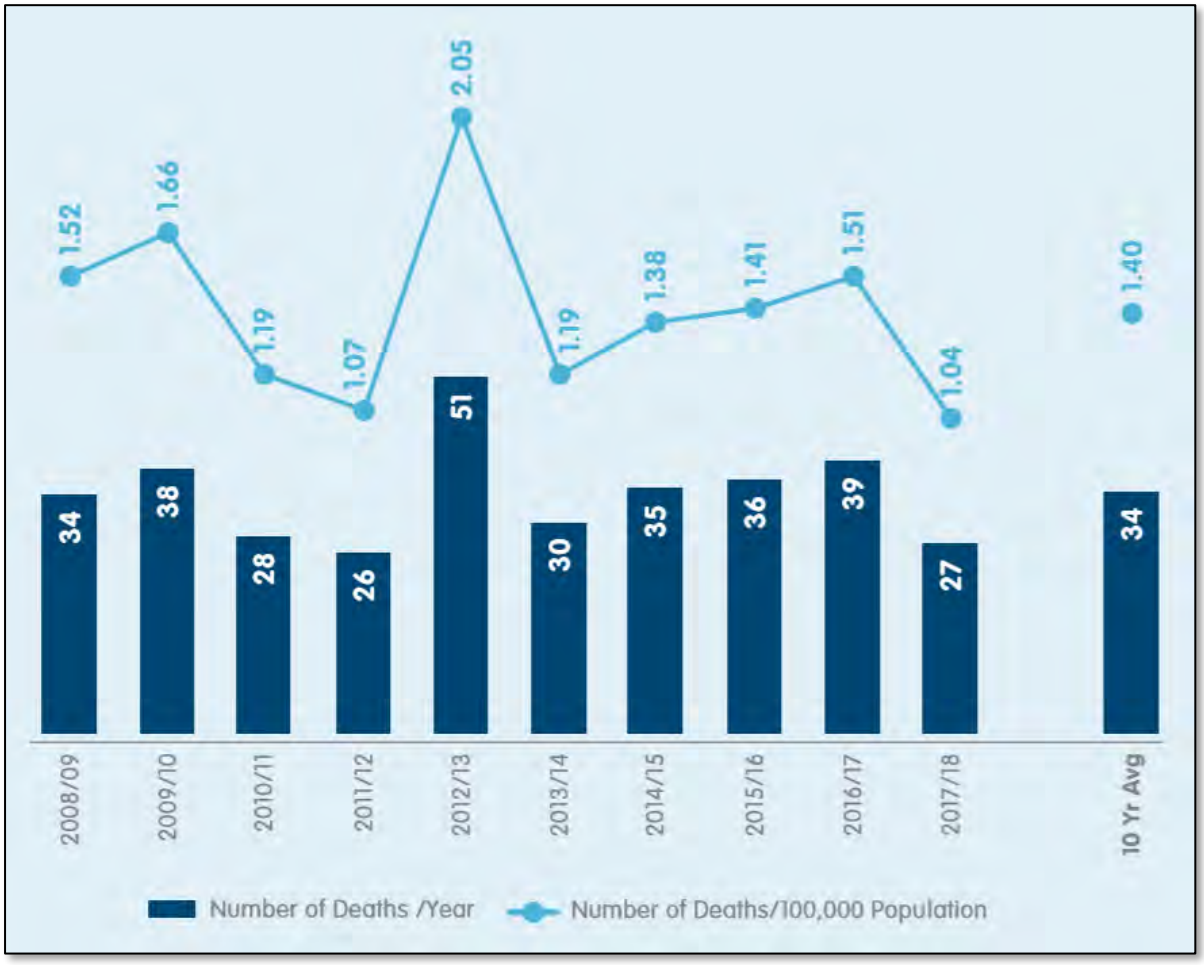

Figure 5: Number of drowning deaths in Western Australia since 2008, and number of deaths/100,000 population

6.1.6 Learn to Swim Programs

Learn to Swim programs are offered throughout Australia to enable young children to learn to swim in a safe environment through the assistance of experienced and qualified coaches. AUSTSWIM accreditation is the industry standard for Swimming and Water Safety Teachers and there are currently 35,500 AUSTSWIM teachers in Australia and internationally with over 10,000 licensed in teaching specific programs such as infants, people with a disability and adults. AUSTSWIM works closely with aquatic facilities, education departments and peak industry organisations to achieve the philosophy that 'All Australians should have appropriate and relevant swimming and water safety skills and understand the principles and practices of water safety' (AUSTSWIM, n.d.).

Learn to swim programs are available from around six months old infant classes and progress to more advanced coaching for stroke correction and squad training. Programs are aimed at ensuring that children are equipped with the skills and techniques they need for water safety, swim technique and water exercise (PCYC, n.d.). Lessons focus on building confidence in the water and learning important water skills through fun activities and games (Healthy Kids, n.d.). Swimming lessons for children under five are available all year from at most indoor swimming pools.

In-term Swimming (Western Australia)

"In-term Swimming is a school-based swimming program for children from Pre-primary to Year 7. It provides quality swimming lessons across the State to ensure children develop vital swimming and water safety skills.

The Department of Education meets the cost of In-term Swimming lessons for all primary students in public schools and for primary students in private schools in rural and remote areas. In-term Swimming lessons operate across the State with the majority of programs conducted at swimming pools and some conducted at beach or open water venues, where possible" (Department of Education, n.d.).

VacSwim (Western Australia)

"VacSwim is Australia's longest running program, operating for more than 100 years. VacSwim offers swimming lessons for children aged five to 17 years of age, in both the October and January school holidays. Children can join in the fun of learning to swim and vital swimming and water safety skills with lessons conducted at pools and open water venues across the State.

VacSwim has grown from its beginnings in 1919 when five instructors taught 248 children at three venues, to become the largest vacation swimming program in Australia. In recent years, 55,000 children participate in lessons each year with more than 1,500 qualified instructors at more than 180 locations throughout the State" (Department of Education, n.d.).

6.2 Swimming WA: Introduction

Swimming WA - the Western Australian Swimming Association (SWA) - was founded in 1902 and is the peak body for swimming in Western Australia. SWA is a not-for-profit representing 85 clubs and has over 12,000 members throughout WA. The objectives for which SWA is established and maintained are to:

- Promote, encourage and develop participation in swimming and related activities as a lifelong contribution to deliver a healthy and safer community;
- Actively grow the sport of swimming in Western Australia;
- Enhance the sustainability of SWA and its Membership;
- Align infrastructure development and access to facilities with growth of participation;
- Increase the profile of swimming in Western Australia;
- Deliver competition and corporate events to the highest standards;
- Deliver sustained high performance by WA swimmers, coaches and officials; and
- Progressively and inclusively lead swimming and the aquatic sports in WA through good governance and management.

Since 2014, the Association has undergone a coordinated approach to reinvent itself and now has a six-year Strategic Plan with a vision 'to ensure that swimming is an essential part of Western Australian life.' (Swimming WA, n.d.)

6.2.1 Swimming WA Pathways

The Swimming WA Performance Pathway Programme underpins Swimming Australia (SAL) and the WA Institute of Sport (WAIS) to provide an integrated pathway for athlete and coach development for prolonged success within the state.

The image below provides a general participation pathway for swimmers.

Figure 6: Swimming Participation Pathway (source: Swimming WA web site)

The image below details the performance pathway as defined by Swimming WA.

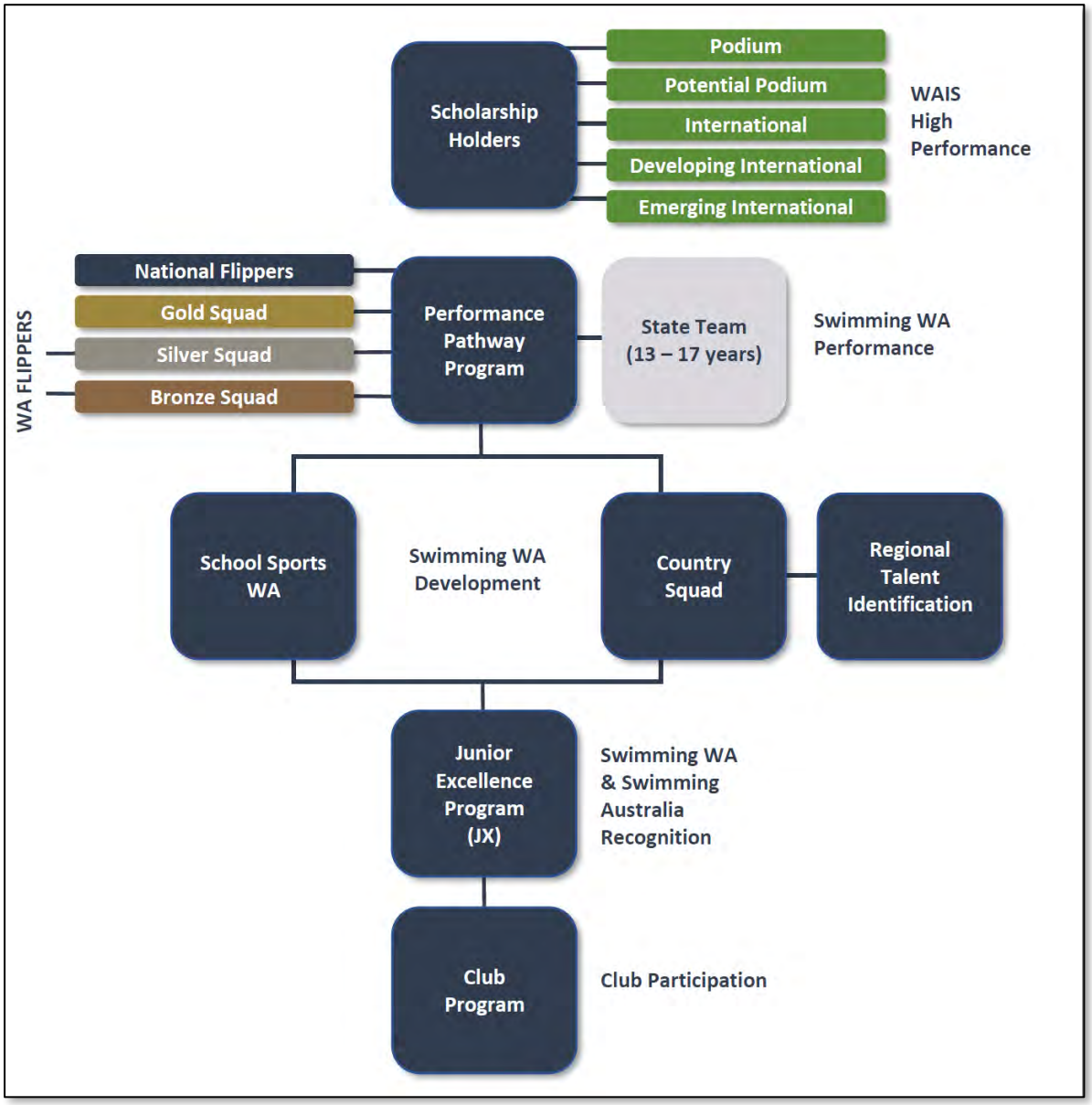

Figure 7: Swimming WA Performance Pathway (source: Swimming WA web site)

6.3 Introduction: Swimming Infrastructure

6.3.1 Public Swimming Pool

A public swimming pool is an aquatic facility that is a man-made body of water used for sport, recreation, educational or therapeutic water activities. The Aquatic Facilities Regulations 2007 apply to facilities available for public use.

The Department of Health WA ensures the health and safety of staff and patrons using public facilities in WA by monitoring risks to public health, providing advice on relevant legislation and providing advice on the causes of aquatic facility diseases and how to prevent them (Department of Health WA, n.d.).

6.3.2 FINA Standard Pool

The Federation Internationale de Natation (FINA) is the world governing body for aquatic sports such as swimming, diving, waterpolo, synchronised and open water swimming. FINA rules are used to manage state, national and international events such as the World Championships and the Olympics. The FINA Facilities Rules provide the best possible environment for competitive use and training.

FINA Facilities Rules for Standard Pools are 25 metres or 50 metres in length, a minimum depth of 1.35 metres, extending from 1.0 metre to at least 6.0 metres from the end wall is required for pools with starting blocks. A minimum depth of 1.0 metre is required elsewhere. Lanes should be at least 2.5 metres wide, with two spaces of at least 0.2 metre outside of the first and last lanes. Further rules for standard pools are available in the FINA Facilities Rules 2015-2017 document and include dimensional tolerances, lane ropes, starting platforms, numbering, water temperature, lighting and lane markings (FINA, n.d.).

6.3.3 Learn to Swim Pool

'Learn to swim' pools have been a popular addition to public swimming pool facilities. A learn to swim pool usually consists of either ramp entry or beach-style gradient entry. The learn to swim pool requires sufficient space where learners can stand in water no more than shoulder depth. The gradient entry learn to swim pools cater for a range of heights and the pool water body is usually no greater than a depth of one metre. Based on feedback from the Department of Education's Regional Advisor, it is preferred that a learn to swim pool is designed to cater for up to stage four of swimming lessons.

6.3.4 Hydrotherapy Pool

Hydrotherapy is part of alternative medicine (particularly naturopathy), occupational therapy and physiotherapy. It involves the use of water for pain relief and treatment. Hydrotherapy encompasses a broad range of approaches and therapeutic methods that take advance of the physical properties of waters, such as temperature and pressure, for therapeutic purposes, to stimulate blood circulation and treat the symptoms of certain diseases (Wiki, n.d.).

Hydrotherapy pools are used for gentle exercise, rehabilitation and pain management, and the benefits include decreased muscle pain, increased flexibility, relaxation and general health and wellbeing. It is commonly used for conditions such as arthritis and rheumatic complaints.

A pool that is to be constructed/installed for the purpose of physiotherapy/hydrotherapy shall comply with standards detailed in Section 11 of the Department of Health WA, Code of Practice for the Design, Construction and Operation, Management and Maintenance of Aquatic Facilities document (Department of Health WA, n.d.).

6.3.5 Public Swimming Pool Plant Room Requirements

The project design and construction for plant and filtration systems will meet, at a minimum, the Australian Design Standards defined in the Department of Health WA, Code of Practice for the Design, Construction and Operation, Management and Maintenance of Aquatic Facilities document (Department of Health WA, n.d.).

6.3.6 Water Heating Options

The following are some of the water heating options identified:

- **Gas pool heating** options are perfect for smaller pools and spas but for a larger pool, the cost associated with a gas pool heater is extreme. These heaters will require gas each time they heat up the water and they are not environmentally friendly (My Perfect Pool, n.d.);
- **Solar heating** is a popular choice for heating various sized pools across Australia because it is simple and economical. It is an environmentally sustainable way of water heating. Solar pool heaters harness the sun's energy and reduce power bills whilst helping the environment;
- No matter the size of the swimming pool, **geothermal heating** system will reduce heating cost and emissions as there is no fossil fuel firing. Because it is infinite, renewable energy source is the solar energy stored in the earth, it can operate efficiently in any climate, every hour of the year. This allows for an extended swimming season, even in colder climates (Direct Energy, n.d.);
- There are five types of **biomass heating** – wood, garbage, crops, alcohol fuels and landfill gas. Biofuels are a renewable energy source, environmentally friendly, cheaper and easy to source fuel. They also reduce the need for fossil fuels which are considered non-renewable resources. Biofuels generally require large storage space as they require a large furnace area for biomass fuel combustion (Thermodyne Boilers, n.d.);
- **Electric pool heating** – Inverter heater pumps are suitable for both residential and commercial pools. The benefits include: reliable heating all year round and able to maintain an exact water temperature (WA Pool Heating, n.d.); and
- **Floating blankets** reduce pool running costs. They reduce chemical use, virtually eliminate water evaporation and heat loss, and indoor pools will also benefit from humidity levels and reduced air-conditioning costs (Abgal, n.d.).

6.3.7 Supporting Infrastructure

There are a number of supporting infrastructure components required or desired for public pools and, at a minimum, this infrastructure must be constructed to meet Australian Design Standards. Where relevant, supporting infrastructure should also comply with standards detailed in the Department of Health WA, Code of Practice for the Design, Construction and Operation, Management and Maintenance of Aquatic Facilities document (Department of Health WA, n.d.).

- Vehicle parking;
- Surrounding security fence;
- Change-rooms, disability access change-rooms and parent access change-rooms (including toilets and showers);
- First-aid room;
- Office / administration space;
- Kiosk / Café;
- Shade;
- Storage;
- BBQ and picnic facilities; and
- Dry play facilities (example: volleyball, playground).

7.0 Comparative Analysis

The purpose of this comparative analysis is to:

- Compare regional aquatic facility provision that relates to the current and potential future scope of works of the MBMSP;
- Identify any trends and opportunities; and
- Provide guidance through the decision-making process.

A survey of regional and some city WA aquatic facilities was undertaken and results (where ability to source) were entered into a spreadsheet. Information included Shire and town population, distance to Perth, size and construction of pools, pool amenity features, seasons and operating hours, casual entry fees as well as approximate attendance figures, operational deficit per annum and capital cost of infrastructure.

Communities with swimming pools investigated to inform this comparative analysis include Albany; Gnowangerup; Jerramungup; Katanning; Kojonup; Northam; Collie; Donnybrook; Narrogin; Bridgetown; Waroona; Coolgardie; York; Halls Creek; Merredin; Esperance; Geraldton; Kalgoorlie; Bunbury; Margaret River; Fremantle; Kulin; Wagin; and Mandurah.

7.1 Comparative Analysis Findings

7.1.1 Population Comparatives with Pool Area

The table below indicates the estimated metres² of pool area per head of population in the Shire and the town (population statistics are sourced from the 2016 ABS census (ABS, 2016)).

SHIRE	SHIRE POPULATION	TOWN POPULATION	EST. M² OF POOL SPACE	EST. M² OF POOL AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION- SHIRE	EST. M² OF POOL AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION - TOWN
City of Albany	36,583	34,210	779	0.02	0.02
Shire of Gnowangerup	1,215	598	362.5	0.30	0.61
Shire of Jerramungup	1,109	253	315	0.28	1.25
Shire of Katanning	4,151	3,687	1040	0.25	0.28
Shire of Kojonup	1,985	1,298	828	0.42	0.64
Shire of Plantagenet	5,079	1,905	804	0.16	0.42
Northam	11,112	6,548	1002	0.09	0.15
Collie	8,798	7,192	1125	0.13	0.16
Donnybrook-Balingup	5,870	3,368	256	0.04	0.08
Bridgetown-Greenbushes	4,660	4,174	760	0.16	0.18
Toodyay	4,439	1,408	500	0.11	0.36

SHIRE	SHIRE POPULATION	TOWN POPULATION	EST. M² OF POOL SPACE	EST. M² OF POOL AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION- SHIRE	EST. M² OF POOL AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION - TOWN
Coolgardie	3,610	865	325	0.09	0.38
York	3,606	2,535	690	0.19	0.27
Halls Creek	3,269	1,546	650	0.20	0.42
Merredin	3,350	2,850	700	0.21	0.25
Esperance	14,236	12,150	670	0.05	0.06
Geraldton	38,634	37,650	1812.5	0.05	0.05
Kalgoorlie-Boulder	30,059	8,726	1475	0.05	0.17
Bunbury	31,919	3,740	1250	0.04	0.33
Augusta Margaret River	14,258	7,654	552.4	0.04	0.07
Fremantle	28,893	28,890	1546	0.05	0.05
Kulin	765	369	525	0.69	1.42
Wagin	1,852	1,495	780	0.42	0.52
Mandurah	80,813	8,753	1850	0.02	0.21

Table 15: Population Comparative with Pool Area

The two graphs below provide a visual comparison of the estimated metres² per head of population of the defined Shire and the defined townsite.

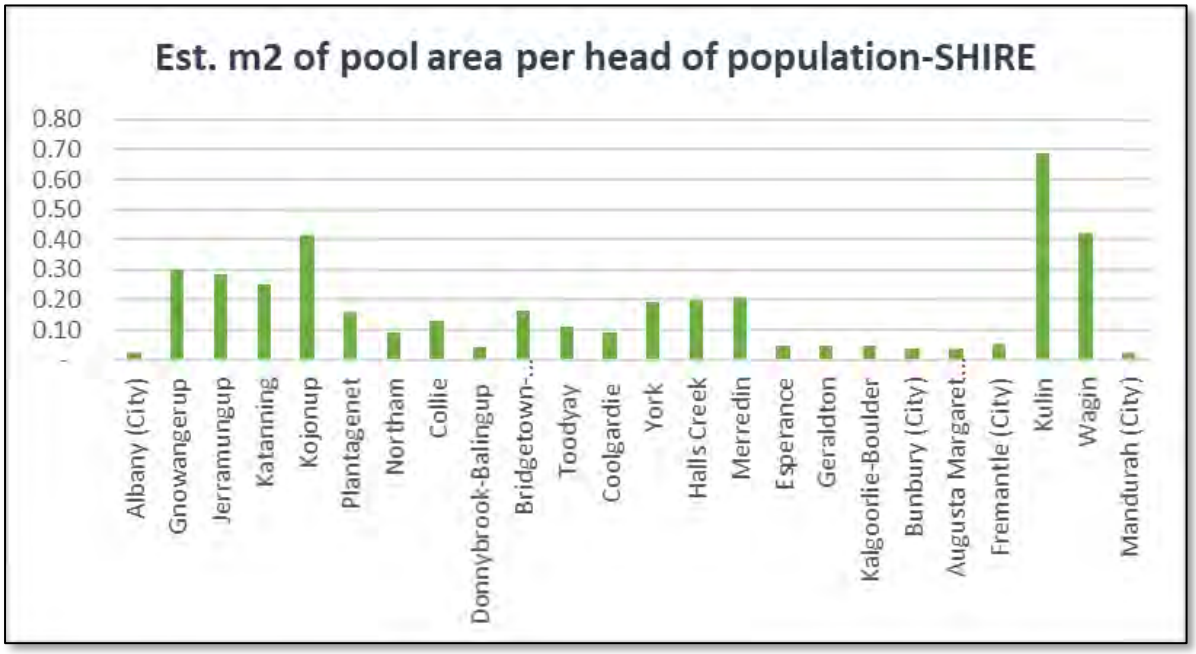

Figure 8: Estimated m² of Pool Area per Head of Population - Shire

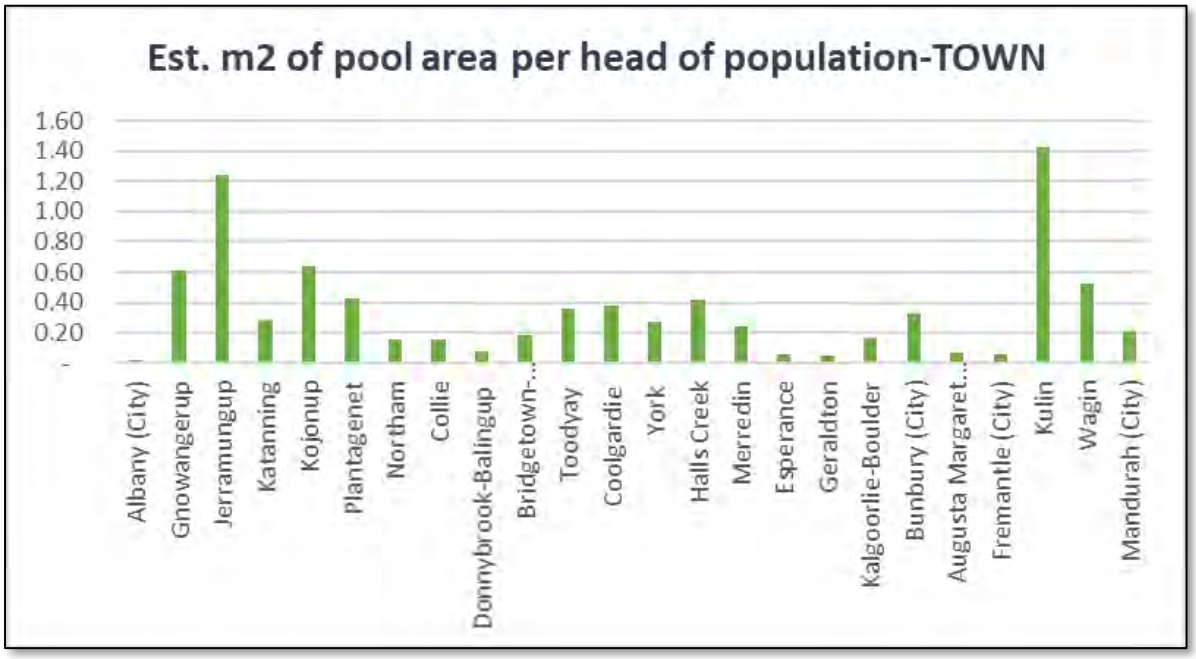

Figure 9: Estimated m² of Pool Area per Head of Population – Town

Through analysing these comparative indicators and other data sourced, it can be found that:

- Shires (or cities) with a larger population base offer less metres² per head of population then smaller regional areas;
- Shires (or cities) with a larger population base offer indoor or covered pool areas with extended operating hours and an 'all-year round' access compared with smaller regional areas;
- The average metres² per head of population across all Shire and City locations investigated equals 0.17m². This indicates that compared with a large variety of facilities, the Shire of Plantagenet currently provides 0.01m² less pool space per head of population through providing 0.16m²;
- The average metres² per head of population across regional Shires (excluding cities) investigated equals 0.2m². This indicates that the Shire of Plantagenet currently provides 0.04m² less pool space than other comparable aquatic facilities per head of population through providing 0.16m²;
- When comparing direct townsite populations, the average metres² per head of population across all investigated towns and cities equals 0.35m². This indicates that compared with a large variety of facilities, the Shire of Plantagenet currently provides 0.07m² additional pool space per head of population through providing 0.42m²; and
- When comparing direct townsite populations, the average metres² per head of population across all towns investigated (excludes cities) equals 0.39m². This indicates that compared with other comparable aquatic facilities, the Shire of Plantagenet currently provides the direct town population 0.03m² additional pool space per head of population through providing 0.42m².

7.1.2 General Findings

Further findings of the comparative analysis conducted are provided in the table below.

	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FINDINGS
1	Of the aquatic facilities investigated, the following Shires have recently (within 10 years), or are in the process of (including planning), refurbishing or renewing their aquatic facilities: • Gnowangerup (renewal); • Jerramungup (renewal); • Katanning (refurbishment); • Northam (renewal); • Kambalda (renewal); • Wagin (refurbishment); and • Bridgetown Greenbushes (renewal).
2	Compared to other outdoor aquatic facilities investigated, MBMSP has the highest entry fee for children and equal third highest entry fee for adults. However, whilst Kojonup offered free entry to children under three, MBMSP was the only facility that offered free entry for children under five.
3	In accordance with the aquatic facilities investigated, the typical season for an outdoor facility extended between November and April, consisting of approximately 5 to 6 months.
4	In accordance with the aquatic facilities investigated, visitation to the MBMSP is comparable to Shire and surrounding area that access the facilities (Shire of Cranbrook) population size.
5	A number of legacy 'Memorial' or 'Olympic' swimming pools remain in regional Western Australia. Three 50 metre length public pools are accessible in the Great Southern, two in the upper Great Southern sub-region (Katanning and Kojonup) and the MBMSP in the lower Great Southern sub-region.
6	Although Donnybrook is less than 40km to the closest regional centre (Bunbury), an indoor heated 25 metre swimming pool with year-round access is available. The Shire of Donnybrook Balingup has a Shire population approximately 800 residents greater than the Shire of Plantagenet, however the MBMSP caters for additional communities outside the Shire boundary including Cranbrook and Frankland River.  Image 1: Donnybrook Swimming Pool (Donnybrook, n.d.)
7	The Shire of Bridgetown Greenbushes has a population base approximately 600 residents less than the Shire of Plantagenet. Their recent pool renewal project replaced the 50 metre pool with a 25 metre pool and learn to swim pool.

	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FINDINGS
	 Image 2: Bridgetown Swimming Pool (Bridgetown, n.d.)
8	The Shire of Katanning has a population base approximately 900 less than the Shire of Plantagenet. Katanning opted to refurbish their current 50 metre pool and provide a learn to swim with water play infrastructure.  Image 3: Katanning Swimming Pool (Katanning, n.d.)
9	The Shire of Wagin has a population base approximately 3,200 less than the Shire of Plantagenet. Wagin is about 50km from the nearest indoor leisure centre (Narrogin). Wagin opted to refurbish the 50 metre pool and provide a learn to swim pool with play equipment.  Image 4: Wagin Swimming Pool (Wagin, n.d.)

Table 16: Comparative Analysis Findings

8.0 MBMSP Profile

8.1 MBMSP Purpose

Established in 1972, the MBMSP provides public access to swimming pool facilities for the local and surrounding communities as well as visitors to the area. The purpose of the MBMSP is to provide a facility that:

- Is a safe and clean water space for people to learn to swim;
- Entertains youth during the hotter months and provides a family friendly venue;
- Caters for the local swimming club;
- Encourages a healthy active community; and
- Enhances the liveability and 'buy local' intentions of the Shire.

8.1.1 MBMSP Location

Located in the north east section of the Mount Barker (Western Australia) town site, the MBMSP is accessible from the Albany Highway off Mead Street. The GPS coordinates for the MBMSP are: 34°37'20.18"S; 117°39'47.55"E.

Image 5: MBMSP Location (Google Earth Pro, 2017)

8.1.2 MBMSP Infrastructure

Facilities located at the MBMSP are surrounded by a standard security fence and include:

- A main swimming pool - 50 metre length by 15 metre width (6 lanes) with pool blanket coverage;
- A baby and toddler's pool (combined water space with dividing wall);
- Changerooms including toilets and showers (does not include specific disability access shower, change and toilet facilities);
- Grassed and shaded areas;
- Volleyball net and basketball hoop area;
- A barbeque area with some picnic tables;
- A kiosk and administration space;
- Storage;
- First aid space;
- Plant room and balancing tanks; and
- Bicycle and vehicle parking area.

8.1.3 MBMSP Opening Schedule

The MBMSP is open in the warmer months from November to April annually (usually closing after the Easter weekend). The opening hours include:

- Monday to Friday 9.00 am – 6.00 pm;
- Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays 12.00 noon – 6.00 pm;
- Closed Christmas day and Easter Sunday;
- Hours may be extended on very hot days;
- During the 2018/2019 season, access for early morning lap swimming occurred on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6.30 am. This was well received and will likely continue during the 2019/2020 season; and
- The main pool is not accessible to the public during the VacSwim booking which occurs weekdays during January from 9.00 am to 12.00 noon

8.1.4 MBMSP Entry Fees

Fees and charges for the MBMSP are adopted by Council annually through the Shire's budget build process. The adopted fees and charges for the up-coming 2019/2020 pool season are:

SHIRE OF PLANTAGENET SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES	
Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool	**2019/2020**
Bond - Functions Without Alcohol	$300.00
Functions with Alcohol not permitted	
Normal Entry	
Under Five Years (Must be accompanied by a swimming adult)	Free
Five - 16 Years	$5.00
All Adults	$5.00
Showers (Per 2 minute duration)	Free
Spectators (Day or Part)	$1.50
Concession	$3.00
Corporate Membership - Minimum 10 Purchases	$75.00 each
Season Tickets	
Under Five Years	N/A
Five - 16 Years	$100.00
Adult Season Tickets	$100.00
Adult Season Tickets - Concession	$65.00
Family Season Tickets - Two Adults & Two Children	$300.00
^ Additional family members	$35.00
Half Season Tickets	
Under Five Years - Half Season Tickets - 1 February Onwards	N/A
Five - 16 Years - Half Season Tickets - 1 February Onwards	$50.00
Adult - Half Season Tickets - 1 February Onwards	$50.00
Concession - Half Season Tickets - 1 February Onwards	$32.50
Family Half Season Tickets - Two Adults & Two Children	$150.00
^ Additional family members	$17.50
Swimming Classes	
School Swimming Classes - Other than Holders of Season Tickets	$2.50
Vacation Swimming Classes - Other than Holders of Season Tickets	$2.50
After Hours Group Bookings - Per Hour	$94.00
Swimming Carnival Set Up Fee - Per Event	$60.00
Aquatic Programs - at Cost Plus Staff Time	At Cost Plus Staff Time

Table 17: MBMSP Adopted Fees and Charges 2019/2020 Financial Year

8.2 MBMSP Management

The MBMSP is owned by the Shire and is managed in accordance with internal policies and procedures as well as in line with the following relevant legislations and codes:

- Department of Health WA, Code of Practice for the Design, Construction and Operation, Management and Maintenance of Aquatic Facilities, which can be found at the following link:

https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/~/media/Files/Corporate/Reports%20and%20publications/PDF/CODE-OF-PRACTICE-AQUATIC-FACILITIES.ashx

- The Australian Standard (2927) for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Chlorine Gas (due to be updated by 2020), which can be found at the following link:

https://ablis.business.gov.au/service/wa/australian-new-zealand-standard-as-nzs-2927-the-storage-and-handling-of-liquefied-chlorine-gas/30756

The Shire operational responsibilities for the MBMSP include:

- All customer service related tasks;
- Observing and controlling patron activities (Lifeguard duties);
- Receiving and recording entry fees and membership fees;
- Developing and implementing annual budgets and financial reporting;
- All HR related tasks (payroll, OSH, administration);
- Ensuring all employees are suitably qualified to undertake the tasks assigned;
- Facilitating and administering bookings of the MBMSP;
- Upkeep of the facilities and grounds (including waste removal);
- Ensuring access to services (electricity, gas, water);
- Ongoing asset management, auditing and record keeping;
- Reporting and mitigating any facility issues;
- Ongoing user group consultation; and
- Facility security.

8.3 MBMSP Current Use

The MBMSP's main function includes:

- Casual use – entertainment / family / play;
- Lap swimming – physical activity;
- Swimming lessons;
- Swimming club use;
- Swimming carnivals; and
- Events – Pool parties / school bookings.

8.3.1 In-term and VacSwim Program

The Department of Education, through the Swimming and Water Safety Office, delivers the In-term and VacSwim swimming programs. These programs are defined in further detail in section 6.1.6 of this Needs Assessment.

Specifically relating to the MBMSP, the In-term program is provided for the following local and surrounding schools:

- Mount Barker Community College;
- Kendenup Primary School;
- Cranbrook Primary School; and
- Frankland River Primary School.

The VacSwim program is available at the MBMSP for children between the age of five to 17 years during the January school holidays annually. This program is available for both local residents and visitors.

The table below indicates the enrolment statistics of both In-term and VacSwim Programs for the last three years of operating at the MBMSP.

MBMSP 'Learn to Swim' Attendance	2017	2018	2019
VacSwim	224	225	210
Mount Barker Community College – Primary School	312	335	319
Kendenup Primary School	61	51	40
Cranbrook Primary School	47	49	46
Frankland Primary School	45	50	46
TOTAL	**689**	**710**	**661**

Table 18: In-term and VacSwim 3-Year Attendance Statistics

Manager of the Department of Education's Swimming and Water Safety Office, Liam Smyth, stated that:

> *"In terms of the benefits that students gain from their participation in our programs, both programs provide a vital access point for all children to water safety programs.*
>
> *The programs remain effective and complement one another and provide access for children throughout Western Australia to a comprehensive swimming and water safety program. The curriculum, teaching and assessment guidelines are the same for both programs which facilitates students easily switching between programs and ensures continuity.*
>
> *Our programs continue to be successful with consistently high enrolment rates and evidence suggests that the programs reduce drowning rates of our target cohort whilst allowing young people to experience the personal and social benefits of living healthy, active and fulfilling lives."*

8.3.2 Mount Barker Amateur Swimming Club

Annual season: The Club operates from late October to Early April. (These dates can change as to when the pool opens therefore some years the season commences the start of November and the end also depends on the timing of Easter and the school holidays).

The **membership statistics** below provide an overview of Club attendance over the last three years.

DESCRIPTION	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Junior Dolphins	5	8	6
Juniors 12 & Under	35	18	18
Senior 13 to 17	13	12	19
18 & Over	4	5	3
Parent Members	31	24	24
Coaches	6	5	5 (+3 training)
Trained Officials	2	3	3

DESCRIPTION	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
TOTAL	96	75	81

Table 19: Swimming Club Membership Statistics

Training, competition and usage times of the MBMSP for the Club consists of:

- Junior Dolphins - Saturday 11.00 am to 12.00 noon;
- Sharks - Monday 3.30 pm to 4.15 pm, Wednesday 3.00 pm to 3.45 pm and Saturday morning 11.00 am to 12.30 pm;
- Orcas - Monday 4.00 pm to 5.00 pm. Wednesday 4.00 pm to 5.00 pm and Saturday morning 11.00 am to 12.30 pm;
- Barracudas - Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 4.00 pm to 6.00 pm and Saturday morning 11.00 am to 12.30 pm;
- 'Personal Best' (PB) meets (trials) usually conduct 12 per season starting approximately three weeks after the season opens with six PB meets prior to Christmas, stop during the Christmas holidays and six meets after school resumes;
- BBQ's, open day, Christmas windup and Awards closing day;

Competitions held at MBMSP consists of Regional Championships (Only 3 region pools now available - Mount Barker 2016, Wagin 2017, Mount Barker 2018, York 2019 and programmed for Wagin 2020) and Country Pennants.

Other competitions are accessible to Club members that are held at other regional and metro venues.

Other important factors to consider include:

- The Club has a policy to encourage training of coaches with five on roster last season plus three new trainees;
- The Club currently has one fully qualified official at country level with state level in one criteria, two officials at country level as qualified starters with one of these continuing further training and three members have completed initial courses recently ready to start further training;
- The Club has bid to conduct the 2021 Country Pennants which is expected to be successful. This will require the Club to bring in extra toilets, shades, timing equipment, computers, printers and temporary office space etc to cater for the needs of the event;
- The Club has made a big push in the last three years to try and increase participation with the junior dolphin program and feel confident that it has been successful, however the pool water temperature is a critical factor in limiting this program and the number of swimmers overall;
- Club swimmers contend with water temperatures in the range of 19 to 25 degrees. For only a short time in summer are temperatures above this. Pool staff do a great job in keeping the temperatures as high as possible but are limited in what they can do;
- Other clubs wouldn't allow swimmers to train in such cool water temperatures as it is considered an issue with regards to the swimmer's wellbeing, yet the MBASC regularly asks swimmers to accept these low temperatures;
- Club Rooms / Club House - for several years the MBASC has been fundraising to provide adequate club rooms to store our equipment safely, provide a venue for land training on bad days, have meetings and promote a better place for members to operate from. So far, the club has not been successful with

Shire approval for any proposals. Discussion started with the Shire over eight years ago and the MBASC has been informed that any club rooms must be part of any redevelopment. The MBASC requires a club room facility of around 12 meters x 10 meters in size to accommodate swimming families and equipment; and

- Some of the equipment required by the Club to improve chances of running competition meets is expensive and with new electronic timing equipment that is need to run official meets costing up to $20,000 for a full set. Secure club facilities are essential before the club is confident to purchase such equipment. Currently the MBASC must borrow or hire this equipment. The Albany Club has the equipment, but its policy is to not accommodate any other club with either of these options. Currently MBASC must hire this equipment from Swimming WA in Perth or the York Swimming Club. This is costly and time consuming to put into place.

The Mount Barker Amateur Swimming Club strives to be a friendly, family club that accepts swimmers of all abilities and the intention is that when a swimmer leaves the Club, they have been taught to swim properly which is a life skill they can always carry. These skills will enable them to use swimming for competition, fitness or pleasure for the rest of their lives. The Club also gives families a place to gather and communicate on all levels.

8.4 MBMSP Membership Statistics

The following table represents the membership statistics of the MBMSP for the past three seasons.

SEASON	INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS SOLD	FAMILY MEMBERSHIPS SOLD	TOTAL MEMBERSHIPS SOLD
2018/2019	89	194	**283**
2017/2018 (Delayed season start)	69	191	**260**
2016/2017	88	278	**366**

Table 20: MBMSP Membership Statistics

The annual average of memberships sold in the last three years is 303 / annum.

8.5 MBMSP Attendance Statistics

Attendance statistics for the 2018/2019 pool season have been provided with the following breakdown (note: attendance breakdown is not accurate as the administrative operations at the MBMSP rely on basic till operations and therefore the breakdown is an estimate based on available information):

- Member entry = 7,503
- Under 5-year old (free) entry = 1,311
- Concession (card holders) entry = 973
- Spectator entry = 1,608
- General user entry = 11,420
- **TOTAL ENTRY = 22,815**

SEASON	OPENING PERIOD	TOTAL ATTENDANCE
2018/2019	29 October 2018 – 7 April 2019	22,815
2017/2018	12 December 2017 – 20 April 2018	21,332
2016/2017	3 November 2016 – 2 April 2017	21,237
2015/2016	1 November 2015 – 15 April 2016	21,162
2014/2015	31 October 2014 – 12 April 2015	21,513
2013/2014	4 November 2013 – 23 April 2014	20,570
2012/2013	5 November 2012 – 7 April 2013	23,230
2011/2012	31 October 2011 – 13 April 2012	24,305
2010/2011	3 November 2010 – 1 April 2011	22,854
2009/2010	10 November 2009 – 9 April 2010	21,741
Average Attendance per Annum		**22,076**

Table 21: MBMSP Attendance Statistics

8.6 MBMSP Operational Financial Data

The table below provides a snapshot of operational expenditure and income of the MBMSP from the last three years. This table indicates that the MBMSP operated at a deficit of:

- $328,310 (ex GST) in the 2016/2017 financial year;
- $257,128 (ex GST) in the 2017/2018 financial year; and
- $352,037 (ex GST) in the 2018/2019 financial year.

The following percentage of the operational expenditure was made up of employee related cost:

- 43% in the 2016/2017 financial year;
- 53% in the 2017/2018 financial year; and
- 45% in the 2018/2019 financial year.

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL - OPERATING COSTS				
		Actual	Actual	Actual
		30-Jun-2017	30-Jun-2018	30-Jun-2019
Operating Expenditure				
	Employee Costs - Conferences & Training	$ (3,965)	$ (1,659)	$ (3,980)
	Employee Costs - Salaries	$ (152,997)	$ (156,240)	$ (159,297)
	Employee Costs - Superannuation	$ (21,459)	$ (21,785)	$ (20,557)
	Employee Costs - Uniforms, Clothing & Accessories	$ (800)	$ (751)	$ (987)
	Employee Costs - Workers Compensation Insurance	$ (4,309)	$ (3,747)	$ (3,721)
	Other Expenses - Professional Services	$ (6,805)	$ (2,497)	$ -
	Other Expenses - Kiosk Supplies	$ (10,504)	$ (8,589)	$ (9,677)
	Other Expenses - Minor Furniture & Equipment Purchases	$ (3,276)	$ (3,427)	$ (4,093)
	Other Expenses - Other Operating Costs	$ (5,825)	$ (3,002)	$ (4,827)
	Building & Grounds (PC) - Building Maintenance	$ (4,521)	$ (5,830)	$ (4,937)
	Building & Grounds (PC) - Building Operating	$ (35,716)	$ (35,778)	$ (41,015)
	Building & Grounds (PC) - Grounds Maintenance	$ (859)	$ (1,640)	$ (690)
	Admin Services Allocation	$ (44,290)	$ (44,067)	$ (43,950)
	Sub-total - Cash	***$ (295,326)***	***$ (289,010)***	***$ (297,731)***
	Non Cash Expenses - Depreciation - Furniture & Fittings	$ (7,107)	$ (7,107)	$ (3,884)
	Non Cash Expenses - Depreciation - Land & Buildings	$ (5,740)	$ (5,733)	$ (6,251)
	Non Cash Expenses - Depreciation - Plant, Machinery & Equip	$ (4,833)	$ (5,574)	$ (3,893)
	Non Cash Expenses - Depreciation - Infrastructure	$ (113,326)	$ (45,102)	$ (106,674)
	Non Cash Expenses - Annual Leave Accrual	$ 78	$ 1,090	$ (2,649)
	Non Cash Expenses - Long Service Leave Accrual	$ (1,042)	$ 4,923	$ (599)
	Non Cash Expenses - Loss on Sale of Assets	-	$ -	$ -
	Sub-total - Non Cash	***$ (131,970)***	***$ (57,503)***	***$ (123,951)***
Total Operating Expenditure		**$ (427,296)**	**$ (346,513)**	**$ (421,681)**
Operating Income				
	Grant Income Subsidy - Operating Grant	$ 32,000	$ 32,000	$ -
	Other Revenue - Entry Fees	$ 29,380	$ 30,194	$ 33,697
	Other Revenue - Facilities Hire	$ 91	$ 273	$ -
	Other Revenue - Other Fees & Charges	$ 136	$ -	$ 164
	Other Revenue - Kiosk Sales	$ 17,501	$ 13,422	$ 16,925
	Other Revenue - Season passes	$ 19,878	$ 13,496	$ 18,859
	Sub-total - Cash	*$ 98,986*	*$ 89,385*	*$ 69,645*
	Non Cash Revenue - Profit on Sale of Assets	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Operating Income		**$ 98,986**	**$ 89,385**	**$ 69,645**
TOTAL ANNUAL LOSS		**$ (328,310)**	**$ (257,128)**	**$ (352,037)**

Table 22: MBMSP 3-Year Operational Financials

8.7 MBMSP Capital Works Costs

The table below provides a snapshot of when capital works occurred at the MBMSP in the last 10 years, description of the capital works performed and the cost of each capital works item. The table indicates that over the past 10 years a total of $283,371 (ex GST) has been spent on capital works items at the MBMSP.

MOUNT BARKER MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE											
Description	**30-Jun-2010**	**30-Jun-2011**	**30-Jun-2012**	**30-Jun-2013**	**30-Jun-2014**	**30-Jun-2015**	**30-Jun-2016**	**30-Jun-2017**	**30-Jun-2018**	**30-Jun-2019**	**TOTAL**
Pool Blanket	$ (28,745)										**$ (28,745)**
Heartstart First Aid Defibrilator	$ (2,942)										**$ (2,942)**
Additional Lighting at Swimming Pool (Safety)		$ (4,683)									**$ (4,683)**
Chlorine Leak Detection System			$ (14,400)								**$ (14,400)**
Galvanised Chlorine Cylinder Transport Module			$ (986)								**$ (986)**
New Hot Water System			$ (8,208)								**$ (8,208)**
Pro Pool Blaster			$ (1,000)								**$ (1,000)**
uPVC Pre Pump Strainer			$ (3,585)								**$ (3,585)**
Emergency Chemical Washdown Shower			$ (2,221)								**$ (2,221)**
Repairs To Plant Room Building Structure			$ (3,657)								**$ (3,657)**
Pool Diving Blocks			$ (7,997)								**$ (7,997)**
Automatic Pool Vacuum				$ (13,811)							**$ (13,811)**
Upgrade Meter Box and Switchboard				$ (5,314)							**$ (5,314)**
Switchboard Upgrade - Plant Room					$ (4,248)						**$ (4,248)**
Platform and Ladder Around Filter					$ (1,950)						**$ (1,950)**
Repair / Repaint Toddler Pool					$ (13,000)						**$ (13,000)**
Plant Room Wall Repairs					$ (4,500)						**$ (4,500)**
Security Shutters					$ (6,299)						**$ (6,299)**
Carpark Repairs						$ (7,595)					**$ (7,595)**
Inflatable obstacle course						$ (10,500)					**$ (10,500)**
Renew / Replace Shade Structures							$ (7,002)				**$ (7,002)**
Replace Chlorination Equipment								$ (7,403)			**$ (7,403)**
Swimming Pool Refurbishment (Retile pool bowl)								$ (409)	$ (122,916)		**$ (123,325)**
Total Capital Expenditure	**$ (31,686)**	**$ (4,683)**	**$ (42,055)**	**$ (19,125)**	**$ (29,997)**	**$ (18,095)**	**$ (7,002)**	**$ (7,812)**	**$ (122,916)**	**$ -**	**$ (283,371)**

Table 23: MBMSP 10-Year Capital Expenditure Financials

9.0 MBMSP Technical Reports

The following two reports have been reviewed in context of identifying the soundness of the current pool structure and associated plant to inform the development option of refurbishment:

- Swimming Pool Filtration & Water Treatment Survey Report for Mount Barker Aquatic Centre: Pool Hydraulic Designs Pty. Ltd. 15th March 2011; and
- Mount Barker Swimming Pool Plant Room Condition Report, conducted by David Watson, Shenton Aquatic. (no date on report. Estimated by David Watson as 2016);

It is important to note that the typical construction of gravity sand filters installed in the era that the MBMSP was constructed consisted of (verbal description provided by David Watson):

- Creating an open top concrete box;
- Laying clay pipes on the inside at the bottom;
- Pouring concrete over the clay pipes;
- Drilling down through the concrete into the clay pipes and installing vapourlite nozzles;
- These clay pipes / nozzle combinations are for the pool return, air scour and backwash; and
- Filling the box approximately ¾, water pressure results in dirty water filtering through the sand medium to the pipes at the bottom, back into the pool.

The major potential issues with a filter of this age are (verbal description provided by David Watson):

- Vapourlite nozzles are no longer available so if they fail, they cannot be replaced;
- There is so much sand in the gravity filter that from experience it is cheaper in the end to just replace the whole system with a modern medium rate sand filter;
- In other jobs Health Department approval has been achieved to just replace the sand filter with a modern medium rate filter and not have to upgrade the piping to and from the pool and the inlet/outlet piping for the pool; and
- One of the challenges with inspection of facilities of this type to determine remaining life is that it can be difficult and expensive to inspect the base without causing damage to the system.

David Watson stated that there are no guarantees that the MBMSP is of the same construction listed above. It is noted that there is no documentation available regarding the actual construction elements of the current MBMSP filter.

Both reports refer to the remaining life of the filtration systems electrical and mechanical components (i.e. pumps, pipes, chemical mixing) and there are annotations on the 2011 report that some items have been done/rectified. Many components have relatively short lives (3-5 years). Given the inspection reports were completed in 2011 (7 years ago) and est. 2016 (3 years ago) respectively, there is the potential that short life components are nearing the end of their useful life, or will be in the near future.

The Feasibility Study investigation will also need to take into account the comments from Chris Thompson (Manager Great Southern - Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries; by email 19/08/2019):

"On the matter of DLGSC life span expectations for a new pool build I had an opportunity late last week to discuss with my facilities colleagues. The following feedback is provided as a guide:

- A new pool build whereby utilizing State Government funding there is an expectation that life span should be between 35-50 years. Within this lifespan there would possibly be a couple of major upgrades involved.
- A refurbished/upgraded pool utilizing State Government funding there is an expectation that life span should be between 20 - 25 years. There would be an expectation that the company undertaking the refurbishment/upgrade provide a 10-year warranty on all works undertaken.

The conversation we had around the issue of old pipes (potentially clay pipes) and reconnecting into a new treatment plant caused some debate. The favoured scenario was a new build to negate any potential for a fatal flaw in the hydraulic system".

To refine the assessment process and to reduce qualifying statements for the 'refurbish existing pool development option' in the MBMSP Feasibility Study, the following questions require investigation:

- What is the current condition and remaining useful life for all components of the MBMSP filtration and water treatment system;
- What is the expected repair and/or renewal (replacement) costs for all components of the system when they reach the end of their useful life;
- Are there any flow on impacts relating to replacement of any component (i.e. compatibility issues where one component needs to be replaced and another component must be replaced before the end of its useful life to fit the new component/ system);
- Are there any legislative impacts resulting from renewal/ replacement of any component (i.e. does replacement of any component 'trigger' the requirement for a whole system upgrade);
- What are the new useful lives of new components once installed;
- What are the expected costs for replacement of each component;
- In particular to the filter:
    - Can the filter be replaced with a modern system? If so what system would be used (including flow rate specifications etc) and what would the total cost be;
    - If the filter is replaced with a modern system, would this necessitate upgrades to return pipes, skimmer deck or other associated infrastructure relating to the pool (i.e. to facilitate increased flow rate) and if so, what would be the order of magnitude scope and cost of these?
- The 2011 report (Page 5) lists that in the event that the addition of heating on pools should occur, the operating conditions of the system would require additional filtration & a reduced turn over time. Therefore, providing additional heating to the pools would likely require replacement of plant and pipe infrastructure to mitigate the risk of operational failure and to comply with the relevant code of practice; and
- Any other advice or considerations from the specialist that they believe the Shire should consider given the overall scope of the issues detailed above.

It has been recommended that the Shire undertakes further investigation from a suitably qualified specialist to report on the above-mentioned questions, which will inform the Feasibility Study.

10.0 Stakeholder Engagement

10.1 Engagement Methodology

Several key stakeholders were identified and contributed to stakeholder consultation, as listed in the table below.

ORGANISATION	NAME	POSITION	LEVEL OF SUPPORT
Shire of Plantagenet And Project Control Group	Andrus Budrikis Mark Bird Cr Brett Bell Cr Jeff Moir Adam Cousins / Norman Bario Penny Pavlovich	Manager of Dev. Services Swimming Pool Manager Councillor Councillor Community Representative Community Representative	Project Manager Operational knowledge Project Control Group Council Rep Project Control Group Council Rep. Project Control Group Community Rep.
Mount Barker Community College	Andrew Fraser	Principal	Feedback to assist in needs identification and impact statement.
Kendenup Primary School	Fiona Hall	Principal	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Cranbrook Primary School	Andrew Whiting	Principal	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Frankland River Primary School	Bronwyn Morris	Principal	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification.
South Stirling Primary School	Diane Fry	Principal	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification.
Broomehill Primary School		Administrator	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Tambellup Primary School		Administrator	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Kojonup District High School		Administrator	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Katanning High School	Graham Treloar	Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification

ORGANISATION	NAME	POSITION	LEVEL OF SUPPORT
North Albany Senior High School	Kylie Rennie	Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Denmark Senior High School		Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Bethel Christion School	Kathryn Mutton	Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Esperance Anglican Community School	Blair Castelli	Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Mount Barker Amateur Swimming Club	Adam Cousins Norman Bario	President Club representative	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Mount Barker Playgroup	Veeta McGrath	Club representative	Feedback requested to assist in needs identification
Kendenup Playgroup	Penny Goodwin		Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Mount Barker CWA	Anne Radys	President	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Plantagenet District Hospital	Julie Hollingworth	Director of Nursing	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Plantagenet Medical Group and Allied Health	Larissa Seah	Project Officer	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Plantagenet Sporting Club	Hilary Watterson	Facilities Coordinator	Invited to attend consultation workshop
Wagin Swimming Club	Ali Watt	President	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Albany Swimming Club	Lia Shavian	President	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Albany Triathlon Club	Jim	President	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Denmark Swimming Club	N/A (doesn't exist)	N/A	N/A
Albany Masters Swimming Club	Kaye Bolger	Club representative	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification

ORGANISATION	NAME	POSITION	LEVEL OF SUPPORT
Great Southern Region Swimming	Jaqcui McNamara	Region Coordinator	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Swimming WA	Darren Beazley	Chief Executive Officer	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries: Great Southern	Chris Thompson	Great Southern Regional Manager	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
City of Albany	Susan Kay	Executive Director of Community Services	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Great Southern Region: Local Government Authorities	Representatives at the Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Advisory Group	CEO's and Department Managers	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Department of Health (WACHS)	Sandra Crowe	Population Health Manager	Feedback requested to assist in needs identification
Department of Education	Steve Parry Liam Smyth Lori Buchanan	Director: Capital Works and Maintenance Manager: Swimming and Water Safety Office Regional Advisor: Swimming and Water Safety Office	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Royal Life Saving	Eddie Gibbs	Aquatic Risk Services	2016 safety assessment and improvement plan provided to assist in needs identification

Table 24: Identified Key Stakeholders

Community engagement focused on the following key factors:

- Collection of usage and statistical data;
- What the concerns were regarding the current state of the MBMSP facilities;
- What impact, if any, they believed would occur through improving the facilities at the MBMSP;
- What opportunities or benefits would occur from improving the facilities at the MBMSP;
- What impact, if any, they believed would occur if facilities at the MBMSP weren't improved;
- Input into potential design options relating to the scope of works of this project; and
- Input into identifying the preferred development options relating to the scope of works of this project.

10.2 Project Control Group

A Project Control Group (PCG) has been established and consists of representation from the Shire of Plantagenet, Plantagenet Council members and community members. PCG members include:

- Shire of Plantagenet: Andrus Budrikis – Manager Development Services (Chairperson);
- Shire of Plantagenet: Mark Bird (Swimming Pool Manager);
- Plantagenet Council representative: Cr Brett Bell;
- Plantagenet Council representative: Cr Jeff Moir;
- Community Representative: Penny Pavlovich; and
- Community representative: Adam Cousins / Norman Bario.

The purpose of the PCG is to provide a reporting and consultation avenue throughout the Needs Assessment and Feasibility Study development phase.

10.3 Stakeholder Engagement Summary

The project stakeholder engagement summary and supporting information is provided in Appendix A: Phase One Report - Community and Stakeholder Engagement.

10.4 Stakeholder Consultation Findings

Stakeholder consultation has been analysed and findings have been determined based on the key stakeholders that have contributed. Key stakeholders were also invited to attend and contribute to the community development option workshops.

The findings from stakeholder feedback determined that design elements or decisions for any future upgrade to facilities should include or consider the following:

	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FINDINGS
1.	Learn to swim infrastructure and access to learn to swim programs are essential to the Mount Barker and surrounding communities. Any upgrades that support the delivery of learn to swim programs is the highest priority.
2.	Infrastructure that provides warmer water is a priority. This will likely increase visitation and length of stay, as well as assist in undertaking learn to swim programs as children won't be as cold.
3.	Better change-room facilities that incorporate disability access, parent change facilities and warmer showers is a priority.
4.	Retaining the 50 metre length to the main pool is needed.
5.	Learn to swim pool to cater for up to stage four in learn to swim programs is needed.
6.	Access to the pool all year-round.
7.	Access to hydrotherapy pool facilities to cater for an ageing population and baby/toddler learn to swim confidence.
8.	Surrounds to pool should be a flat surface (no lip) as this can cause safety issues.

	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FINDINGS
9.	Any development should consider the impact to ongoing operational costs.
10.	Additional storage and access to function/club room facilities is needed.
11.	Bus access and turning points need to be considered when designing the car park area.
12.	Any additional shelters around the pool should consider both protection from the sun and shelter from rain/wind.
13.	Increased life expectancy to infrastructure should influence design options.
14.	Water saving design should be a factor to reduce operational costs.

Table 25: Stakeholder Consultation Findings

11.0 Community Consultation

11.1 On-Line Community Survey Introduction

An on-line community survey was conducted as part of a comprehensive community engagement process to develop the Needs Assessment for the MBMSP Feasibility Project. Access to the survey was distributed to the community on 1st August 2019 and was accessible to complete until 26th August 2019 (26 days).

The intention of the survey was to receive feedback from the community and key stakeholders to assist with determining community needs and wants as well as viable options for future planning.

Survey responses have been independently collated, and individuals have not been identified or linked to their responses for the purpose of confidentiality.

The Shire provided access to the survey through a link distributed through email contact with local sport and community groups as well as access to the link on the Shire website. A social media link to the survey was also distributed and shared through the Shire's Facebook pages. Residents could also provide a hard copy of their completed survey to the Shire for data entry on-line and this was advertised around town.

The Shire advertised access to the survey in the Plantagenet News.

11.2 On-Line Community Survey Results

A total of 210 people participated in the on-line survey. 71 responded directly through the web link and 139 through the social media link. In addition to the 210 survey respondents, 96 declared that they were contributing information on behalf of their children. Indication of the number of children calculated at 196.

Survey results are provided in Appendix A: Phase One Report - Community and Stakeholder Engagement.

11.3 On-Line Community Survey Findings

11.3.1 Survey Participants Demographic Findings

The table below provides details regarding the location of where survey participants reside. Information gathered indicates that approximately 92% of survey participants lived within the Shire of Plantagenet, with the majority residing within Mount Barker or Kendenup.

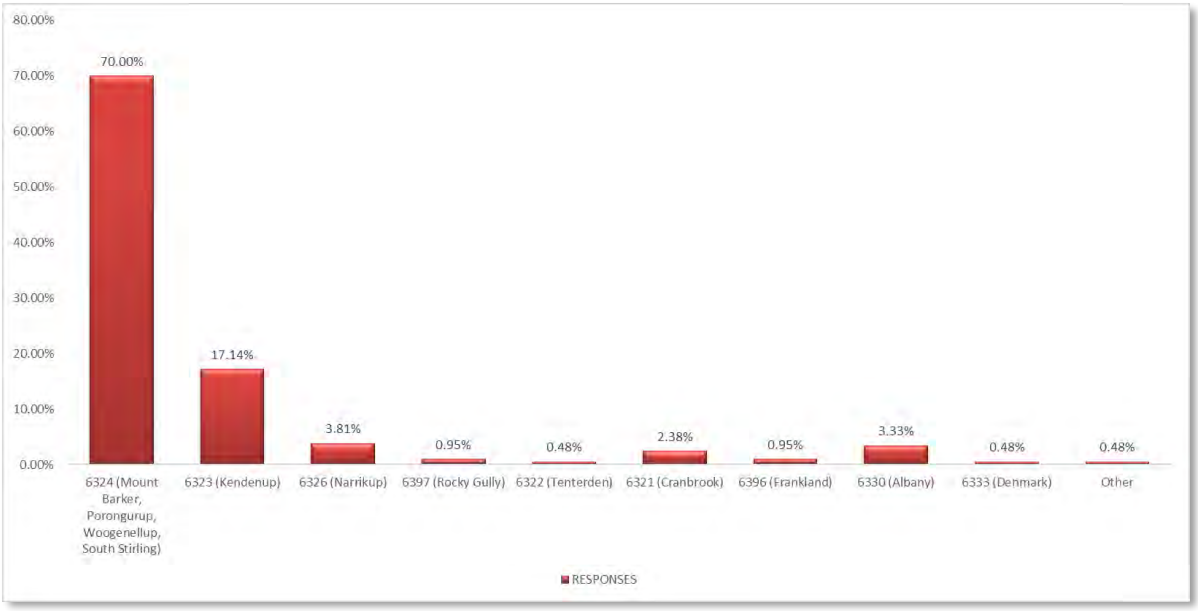

Figure 10: Survey Respondent Location

The table below indicates that 210 people participated in the on-line survey and provides details regarding the participants age range and family dynamics. A third of survey participants were an individual adult aged between 20 and 59. The largest demographic that participated in the survey was families with children under 19 years of age (one person entered details representing a family response). Just under seven percent (6.67%) had all children under the age of five and 39.05% had children under the age of 19, totalling 45.72% of respondents being connected with a family. The number of children represented in the family submissions equalled 196.

ANSWER CHOICE	RESPONSES	
An individual 'senior' (aged 60+)	14.76%	31
An individual 'adult' (aged 20 - 59)	33.33%	70
An individual 'teenager' (aged 13 - 19)	5.71%	12
An individual 'child' (aged 12 or under)	0.48%	1
A family with all children under 5 years	6.67%	14
A family with children under 19 years	39.05%	82
Number of children represented in a family submission		196

Table 26: Survey Respondent Age and Family Demographics

11.3.2 Survey Participants Transport Findings

The table below provides the findings of the survey responses related to mode of transport and distance travelled to attend the swimming pool.

	MODE OF TRANSPORT AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED FINDINGS
1.	The primary mode of transport to attend the pool is by vehicle (approximately 85% of survey respondents). Alternative mode to attend the pool included cycling or 'on-foot' (approximately 7.5% of survey respondents)

	MODE OF TRANSPORT AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED FINDINGS
2.	The majority of survey respondents travelled less than 30km to attend the pool (91.4%) as per the breakdown below: • Approximately 47% of survey respondents travelled up to 5 km one way to attend the pool; • A further 44.4% travelled between 5 km and 30 km; • 11.4% travelled between 30 km and 100 km; and • No survey respondents travelled greater distance than 100 km one way to attend the pool.
3.	Based on the survey responses, it could be concluded that pool location within the town of Mount Barker would not have a major impact as most people typically use a motorised vehicle to attend the pool.

Table 27: Transport Findings

11.3.3 Survey Participants Usage Findings

The following charts indicate the current usage of the MBMSP by survey respondents as well as the potential usage of the MBMSP by survey respondents if facilities were improved.

Current Facility Usage by Survey Respondents:

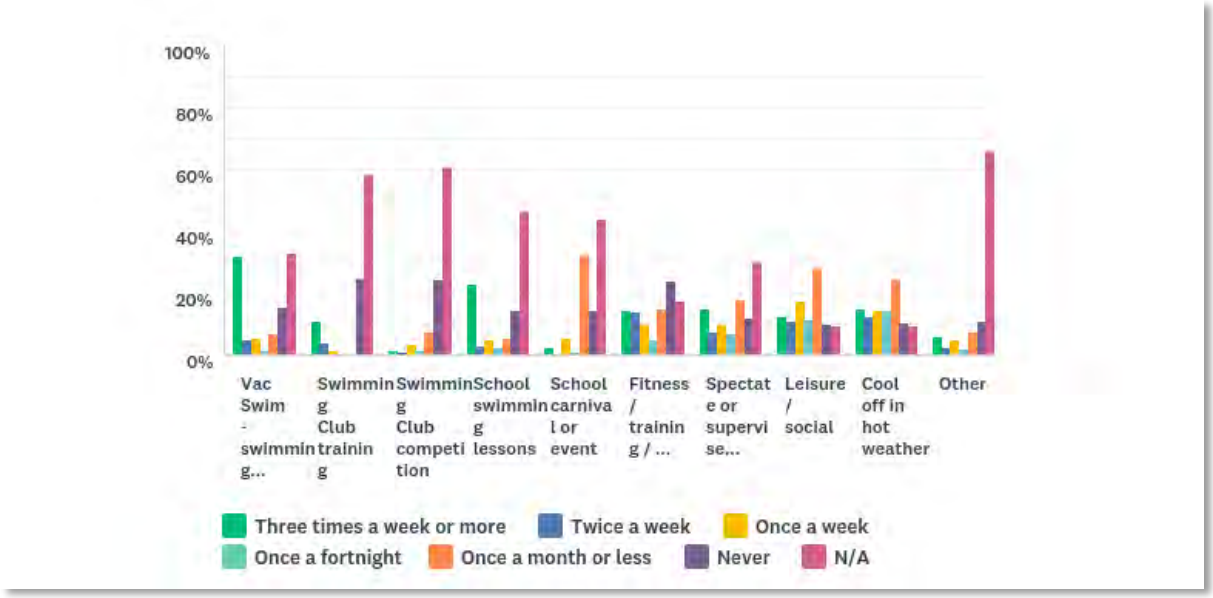

Figure 11: Current Facility Usage Findings

Potential Facility Usage by Survey Respondents if the Facilities Were Improved:

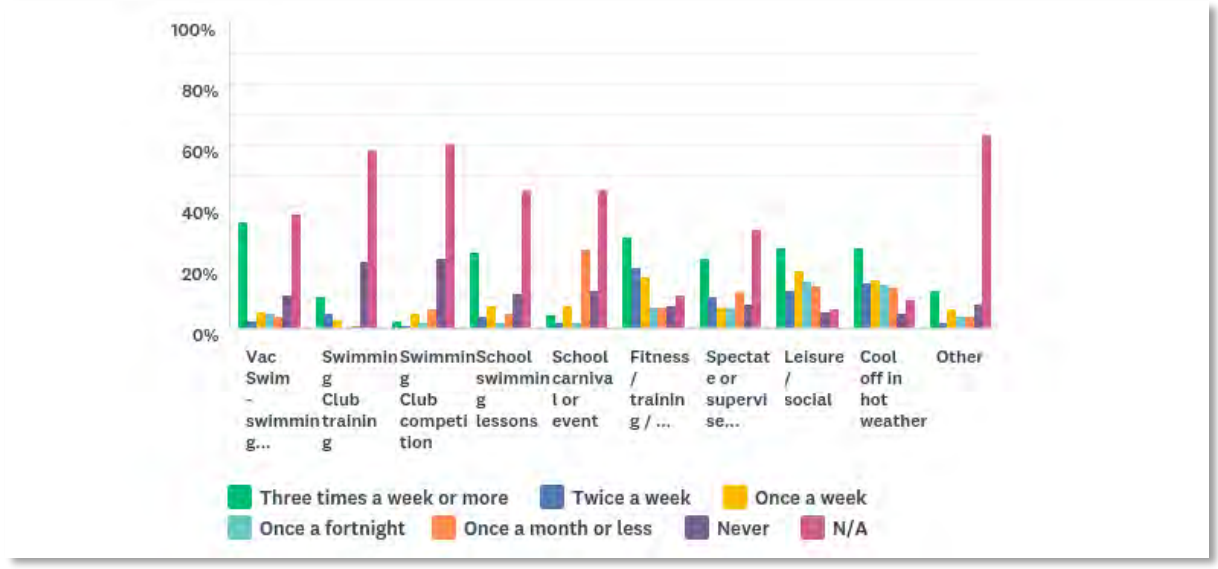

Figure 12: Potential Future Facility Usage Findings

Based on information provided by the survey participants the findings in the table below are relevant to facility current and future use.

	FACILITY CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE USE FINDINGS
1.	Survey responses indicate that if facilities were improved, there would be increased patronage at learn to swim programs held at the MBMSP. Note: this finding is significant based on the primary outcome for access to the pool in Mount Barker has been identified as 'learn to swim programs' to reduce the likelihood of drowning or near-drowning experiences.
2.	Survey responses indicate that if facilities were improved, there wouldn't likely be a significant increase in participation/membership to the Mount Barker Swimming Club. However, this should be viewed in regards to the current level of swimming club access and the number of survey participants accessing the facilities to date.
3.	The greatest increase in attendance if the facilities were improved align with accessing the MBMSP for fitness/training, leisure/social and cooling off in hot weather.
4.	Based on survey responses, it could be concluded that infrastructure that promotes the best possible environment for 'learn to swim' programs should be a priority.
5.	Based on survey responses, it could be concluded that to increase patronage at the MBMSP infrastructure and design features that attract passive physical activity usage should be considered.

Table 28: Usage Findings

11.3.4 Current Pool Condition Findings

The table below depicts the 'weighted average' of each area in relation to survey participant rating of current pool facilities. The lower the 'weighted average' is, the better the rating. For example: the grassed area and shading has been weighted as the lowest rating and therefore a greater number of responses indicated that this area was excellent or good.

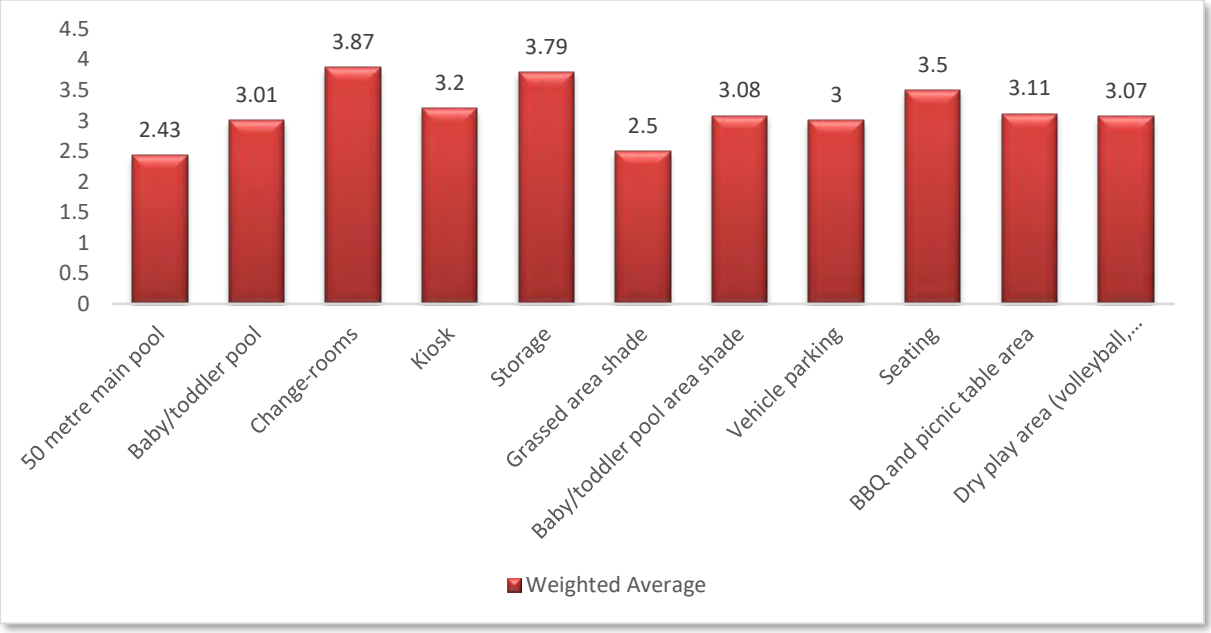

Figure 13: Facility Condition Weighted Average Analysis

The table below provides the findings of the condition ratings of the MBMSP in its current condition and design features that are viewed as positive aspects of the current facilities.

	CURRENT FACILITY RATING AND DESIGN FEATURES FINDINGS
1.	The top three current facilities that received the lowest 'weighted average' and therefore had a higher rate of survey participants rating these areas as excellent or good include: 1. 50 metre main pool; 2. Grassed area shade; and 3. Vehicle parking.
2.	The top three current facilities that received the highest 'weighted average' and therefore had a higher rate of survey participants rating these areas as very poor or poor include: 1. Change-rooms; 2. Storage; and 3. Seating.
3.	The following is considered the top five positive aspects of the current pool facilities by survey respondents: 1. Grassed area/space; 2. 50 metre length of pool; 3. Shade; 4. Location; and 5. Car-park area.
4.	Of the 210 survey participants: • 59% strongly agreed that changes are required to the current pool facility; • 30% agree that changes are required to the current pool facility; • 9.5% are neutral regarding if changes are required to the current pool facility; and

	CURRENT FACILITY RATING AND DESIGN FEATURES FINDINGS
	• 1.5% either disagree or strongly disagree that changes are required to the current pool facility. Based on survey responses in can be concluded that, in general, pool facility changes are required.

Table 29: Current Pool Condition Findings

11.3.5 Potential Future Facility Provision Findings

The table below provides the findings in regards to rating future provision of facility design features to ascertain the level of priority for future development.

	POTENTIAL FUTURE FACILITY PROVISION FINDINGS
1.	79.52% of survey respondents strongly agree or agree that a 6-lane variable depth 50 metre public pool (similar to what is currently provided) is needed compared with 25.71% strongly agreeing or agreeing that a FENA Standard competition 8-lane 50 metre pool is needed. Based on survey responses, it could be concluded that there is not a strong perceived need for a FENA standard pool compared to the current main pool provision.
2.	76.76% strongly disagreed or disagreed that the 50 metre pool is not needed but a 25 metre pool is needed. This is in comparison to 9.53% strongly agreeing or agreeing that a 25 metre pool is adequate and that there is no need for a 50 metre pool. Based on survey responses, it could be concluded that there is a strong perceived need to retain a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker.
3.	99.05% strongly disagreed or disagreed that a swimming pool facility is not needed in Mount Barker. Based on survey responses, and identified reasons to retain a swimming pool in Mount Barker, it can be concluded that there is a critical need to retain pool facilities in Mount Barker.
4.	60.95% strongly agreed or agreed that an indoor heated pool is needed in Mount Barker. Based on this response, it could be concluded that: • Warmer water is needed; and/or • Facility access all-year round is needed.
5.	59.92% strongly agreed or agreed that a hydrotherapy pool is needed in Mount Barker, whilst 21.43% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that: • Warmer water is needed; and/or • Facility access all-year round is needed; and/or • Facilities that cater for an older demographic is needed; and/or • Facilities that cater for rehabilitation services is needed; and/or • Facilities that cater for better pool entry access is needed; and/or • Facilities that cater for infant and toddler learn to swim classes is needed.
6.	38.57% strongly disagreed or disagreed that beach style entry to the pool is needed and 26.67% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that: • Pool access for people with mobility issues is not a strong need; and/or • Beach entry to the pool will impede on other activities run within the pool; and/or • Respondents felt there was a better solution to pool access for people with mobility issues.

	POTENTIAL FUTURE FACILITY PROVISION FINDINGS
7.	88.1% strongly agreed or agreed that a baby/toddler pool space is needed and 71.43% strongly agreed or agreed that water-play infrastructure is needed. Based on this response, it could be concluded that: • Learn to swim and water confidence infrastructure is needed; • Infrastructure that attracts additional and longer visits to the pool is needed; and • There is a strong demand for facility access to baby/toddler and learn to swim infrastructure.
8.	33.81% strongly agreed or agreed that additional pool lanes are required in future upgrades of pool facilities whilst 30.95% were not sure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is some merit in considering additional lanes in future redevelopment options.
9.	73.33% strongly agreed or agreed that a dry side playground is needed whilst 11.43% were unsure. Based on this response there is a perceived need to include a dry side playground in future facility development.
10.	70.95% strongly agreed or agreed that dry play infrastructure such as basketball hoop and volleyball, nets were required. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a strong need to include these facilities.
11.	84.76% strongly agreed or agreed that BBQ and picnic facilities were required. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a strong need to include these facilities.
12.	50.48% strongly agreed or agreed that a dedicated 'walking only' lane is required whilst 23.81% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a perceived need in considering additional lanes in future redevelopment options.
13.	92.38% strongly agreed or agreed that better change-room facilities, including toilets and showers, were required. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a strong need to upgrade these facilities.
14.	49.92% strongly agreed or agreed that a function/club-room space is required whilst 28.57% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a perceived need in considering this infrastructure in future redevelopment options.
15.	80.44% strongly agreed or agreed that warmer water is required whilst 12.86% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a it could be concluded that: • There is a strong need to increase the water temperature in future upgrades; and/or • Increased water temperature could increase both facility visitation and length of stay.
16.	89.04% strongly agreed or agreed that shaded sitting and grassed areas were required and 89.04% strongly agreed or agreed that baby/toddler pool area shading is required. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a strong need to include these in future upgrades.
17.	There is a mixed response regarding the requirement for café facilities versus kiosk facilities. It can be concluded that, at the least, a kiosk is needed however, 49.92% believe this should be a café rather than a kiosk, 27.14% are unsure and 20% disagree that it should be café compared with a kiosk. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a perceived need in considering cafe infrastructure in future redevelopment options.
18.	In relation to location of facilities if the pool was to be replaced: • 39.05% strongly agreed or agreed that it should remain in its current location, whilst 40.48% were unsure;

	POTENTIAL FUTURE FACILITY PROVISION FINDINGS
	• 21.9% strongly agreed or agreed that the pool should be relocated to Sounness Park, whilst 40.48% were unsure; and • 22.39% strongly agreed or agreed that the pool should be relocated to the Mount Barker Community College, whilst 25.24% were unsure. Based on these responses, it could be concluded that survey respondents are not necessarily adverse to relocation however would require additional information on the feasibility of relocating.
19.	Regarding the importance of protecting the current pool's heritage, 30.95% strongly agreed or agreed that it is important to them, whilst 30.95% are unsure. In consideration of this response, it is indicated that preserving the heritage has some relevance, however what that entails is yet to be determined.
20.	78.1% of respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that if there was a 50 metre indoor heated swimming pool in Albany that there was no need for a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker. Based on this response, it could be concluded that survey respondents: • Have based their responses on the needs of the Mount Barker and surrounding community's requirements; and/or • Believe that development of a 50 metre pool in Albany holds no bearing on the feasibility of accessing a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker; and/or • Do not feel that there is a competition between Albany and Mount Barker to have the only 50 metre pool in the area.

Table 30: Future Facility Provision Findings

11.3.6 Impact of No Pool Facility in Mount Barker Findings

The table below provides the findings of the impact survey respondents believe would occur if a pool was not available in Mount Barker in the future.

	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF NO POOL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MOUNT BARKER
1.	If pool facilities were no longer available in Mount Barker 66.67% of survey respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that they would travel and attend alternate facilities the same amount of times as they currently attend the MBMSP. 66.19% strongly agreed or agreed that if pool facilities were no longer available in Mount Barker then they would rarely attend an alternate pool facility. It could be concluded that if facilities no longer existed in Mount Barker then this would strongly impact access to safe swimming infrastructure.
2.	Survey respondents indicated that the following are the top 10 impacts if a pool facility was not available in Mount Barker in the future (note: each respondent could list up to 3 responses): 1. People would not access learn to swim programs which will likely lead to increased drowning incidents (110 responses); 2. Local youth will be bored and/or increase in anti-social behaviour/crime (85 responses); 3. Local economic impact as 'buy local' would suffer and it would be harder to attract and retain residents (78 responses); 4. Increase in community disenchantment and a decrease in community pride (43 responses); 5. Loss of the local swimming club and competitions (42 responses); 6. Decrease in community physical activity and an increase in health issues (40 responses); 7. Local and outlying areas in general would not be able to afford to access swimming facilities due to the ability, time constraints and cost of travel (38 responses); 8. Community and family interaction would negatively be impacted (33 responses);

	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF NO POOL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MOUNT BARKER
	9. Access for carnivals, events and school sports would be negatively impacted (14 responses): and 10. Loss of local jobs (9 responses).
3.	Based on survey responses, it is clear that the community strongly supports access to pool facilities in Mount Barker in the future.

Table 31: Impact of No Pool Findings

11.3.7 Potential for Increased Revenue to Support Increased Operational and Capital Cost of New Infrastructure Findings

The table below provides the findings in relation to survey responses to potentially increasing rates and entry fees to support new infrastructure capital and operational costs.

	INCREASED RATES AND ENTRY FEE TO SUPPORT CAPITAL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS
1.	Regarding the potential to increase pool facility entry fees to support future upgrades to pool facilities, survey responses detail that: • 9.52% believe that no increase should occur; • 30.95% believe that an increase between $1 and $2 would be appropriate; • 28.57% believe that an increase between $2 and $4 would be appropriate; • 21.43% believe that an increase between $4 and $6 would be appropriate; • 8.57% believe that an increase between $6 and $8 would be appropriate; and • 0.95% believe that an increase of $8 or more would be appropriate.
2.	Based on survey responses, the community is not adverse to an entrance price increase to contribute to capital and operational costs if upgrades occur.
3.	Regarding the potential to increase Shire rates to contribute to future pool facilities redevelopment costs and to contribute funds to an asset maintenance and replacement account, survey responses detail that: • 18.57% believe that no increase should occur; • 26.19% % believe that an increase of 1% would be appropriate; • 22.86% believe that an increase of 2% would be appropriate; • 6.19% believe that an increase of 3% would be appropriate; • 2.86% believe that an increase of 4% would be appropriate; • 2.86% believe that an increase of 5%+ would be appropriate; and • 20.48% responded that this question was not applicable to them.
4.	Based on survey responses, in general, the community is not adverse to an increase in rates to contribute to capital and future asset replacement costs if upgrades occur.
5.	Regarding the potential to increase Shire rates to contribute to the ongoing operational costs of the future pool facilities, if they were upgraded, survey responses detail that: • 21.9% believe that no increase should occur; • 34.29% % believe that an increase of 1% would be appropriate; • 13.33% believe that an increase of 2% would be appropriate; • 4.76% believe that an increase of 3% would be appropriate; • 2.38% believe that an increase of 4% would be appropriate;

	INCREASED RATES AND ENTRY FEE TO SUPPORT CAPITAL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS
	• 2.38% believe that an increase of 5%+ would be appropriate; and • 20.95% responded that this question was not applicable to them.
6.	Based on survey responses, in general, the community is not averse to an increase in Shire rates to contribute to operational costs if upgrades occur.

Table 32: Potential to Increase Revenue Findings

11.4 Design Options Workshop Introduction

On 17 September 2019, two workshops were conducted where stakeholders and interested community members were invited to contribute to design options for the MBMSP. A total of 36 stakeholder representatives or community members attended.

Further details of workshop content is provided in Appendix A: Phase One Report - Community and Stakeholder Engagement.

11.5 Design Options Workshop Summary

The following is a summary of information discussed and provided during two workshops conducted in relation to design options and needs for the future of the MBMSP:

1. The Project Control Group will recommend to Council's Recreation Advisory Committee four options to develop conceptual and indicative cost estimates on. One of these options will be a green-field site;
2. An option of 'do nothing' will be developed, this won't form one of the four options. This option will inform the needs assessment of the impact that no pool in Mount Barker will likely have;
3. Heating of the pool water was noted as a need. Participants felt that for safety reasons this is needed, it will increase the number of visitations and the length of stay for learn to swim, all ages and will increase membership, provide an environment that would increase swimmer ability, reduce the risk of drowning, create confident swimmers and have economic value. 'Con's' of heating the pool included the increase in operational costs, especially with larger bodies of water, and the pool won't feel as fresh on a hot day.

   Different heating options were put forward, including:

   a. Biofuels;
   b. Solar;
   c. Heating a learn to swim and not the main pool (strong indication by the participants that the main pool requires heating of the water);
   d. Wind protection design – block the wind to minimise the chill factor
4. A refurbishment option of the current pool was discussed. This is an option that should be further developed to investigate the viability and value for money of this option. It should include upgrade to water heating, plant room (if needed), learn-to-swim pool as well as supporting infrastructure such as toilet and change rooms, kiosk, dry play and social areas (BBQ, picnic, shade etc). Participants believe that advantages of refurbishing the current pool includes; a 50 metre pool will remain and it will remain within the current location of town. Participants believe that the disadvantages of refurbishing includes the risk of the unknown, risk of further cracking during construction, lower life expectancy and the cost – will it be value for money;

5. Three green-field or 'new' sites were discussed based on the hypothetical scenario that it would not be viable to refurbish the existing pool:
    a. Mount Barker Community College – workshop participants felt this was not an appropriate site as it is out of town (too far for children to walk and not as safe to access), could be difficult to safely secure the water body from students out of season, isn't inviting for the public to use during school.
    b. Sounness Park Sports Precinct - workshop participants felt this was not an appropriate site as it is a bit out of the way, that the ground would need extensive work due to the high water table and that there is no good place in the precinct that it would fit. *Note: Subsequent information provided by the Shire has indicated that there is the ability to fit the pool at the Sounness Park Sports Precinct by realigning the cricket oval. Ground works would need to be investigated and undertaken to geo-tech specifications.*
    c. Shift the pool further north within the current pool precinct – workshop participants felt that this was an appropriate development option as it meant that the pool stayed within the same location of town, costs associated with demolition and removal were not incurred, the pool may be able to remain open whilst construction phase occurs.
6. Participants believed that a club room area for the swim club was needed. It was discussed that this could be a multi-purpose room, available for learn-to-swim programs, birthday parties and other clubs or groups;
7. An option to create a 'complex' was discussed – that would include the pool and other conducive infrastructure such as the gym/group fitness room/creche, youth precinct (skate park) or possibly a new day care centre. Implementing this project as a staged development was mentioned;
8. Participants believed that a 50 metre pool should remain available in Mount Barker;
9. Participants believed that access to a pool all year round would be ideal due to the many benefits of swimming as well as forming good habits;
10. There was some discussion that the pool didn't necessarily need to be indoors, it could be designed with similar features of the Fremantle Pool as more of an enclosure that is under-cover;
11. The Shire would need to know if they could afford to operate the pool all year round to make the option viable to pursue;
12. A hydrotherapy pool was discussed and participants felt that this was needed due to the Shire having an 'ageing population';
13. The swimming club representative, Norman Bario, was asked if the swimming club needed a 50 metre swimming pool to exist/operate. This was a difficult scenario, the club would continue to exist with a 25metre, 8 lane pool however it would mean that their members wouldn't gain the experience for long-course swimming. Having a facility that is open all year round for the swim club will help build capability;
14. An option discussed briefly was having a 25 metre pool that joins onto one 50 metre lap lane so that long-course training is available;
15. Survey participants felt that a learn-to-swim pool was needed. This could include the beach style entry to assist young children and people with less abilities; water play to attract use, walking lane and space to conduct swimming lessons for up to stage 4. Water heating should be a higher degree than the main pool;

16. Toilets/changerooms need to be upgraded and include toilet/change facilities for people with a disability as well as parent toilet/change facilities. Must meet Australian Design Standards and relevant codes/requirements;
17. A participant mentioned that Narrogin swim club had folded since the 50 metre pool had been removed and only access to the indoor 25 metre pool existed. *Note, this is not the case, the Narrogin swim club does operate however could have better participation numbers.*
18. There are three existing 50 metre pools in the Great Southern region. Mount Barker, which has a popular swim club, Kojonup that doesn't have a swim club and Katanning which does not have a swim club.

12.0 Determination of Options to Meet Needs

The following options have been identified to meet identified needs. These options were prepared considering the results of community and stakeholder engagement as well as the comparative analysis, literature review and available knowledge within the technical reports (above).

General parameters to be considered when developing the conceptual design for each option includes:

1. All options to meet required standards (Health Department etc);
2. (Options featuring a Learn to Swim Pool) – Learn to Swim Pool to Include:
    a. Beach style / gradient entry;
    b. Water Play equipment;
    c. Length = 25 metre;
    d. Width – to be investigated considering recent developments in other similar facilities – example / order of magnitude parameters = 3 lanes (2.5 metres / lane = 7.5 metres) + water play / beach entry area;
    e. Depth = gradient entry with 1 metre programmable area; and
    f. Shape allows ability to use pool blankets for majority of area.
3. Where possible - location of buildings to act as a wind break to minimise chill factor;
4. Plant rooms must comply with requirements of the option selected (will vary);
5. Change/toilet facilities should include separate disability access and separate parents change/toilets;
6. Maximise amenity – where possible keep a large amount of grass and shade;
7. Office;
8. First aid room;
9. Storage for swimming club, swimming lessons and general;
10. Space to store pool blankets;
11. Pool heating option/s, realistic to the Shires budget (Shire to provide input in relation to capacity to fund additional operating deficit if required);
12. BBQ and picnic facilities;
13. 'Dry side' playground;
14. Basketball (one hoop and some space) and volleyball area;
15. Seating;
16. Where possible (depending on site limitations of each option), show 'block plan' sizing for future staging;
17. Small café, rooms to cater for Gym, fitness classes/multipurpose/club activities and a creche;
18. Hydrotherapy pool (likely at a much later stage – long term planning);

19. Potential for the 'Youth precinct' (skate park) to relocate; and
20. (Options 2-4) - Potential for 'Emergency Services' to relocate (Police and Fire brigade).

12.1 Option 1: Refurbish Existing Pool

This option includes:

- Refurbish existing pool to current standards;
- Demolish and build new:
    - Toddlers pool, balance tank, plant room, filtration and associated facilities; and
    - Ancillary buildings such as change rooms and kiosk.
- Landscaping.

(Note: a structural assessment of the pool concrete shell will be undertaken to determine the life expectancy of the existing pool shell)

12.2 Option 2: New 50 metre – 6 lane pool adjacent to current facility

This option includes:

- Construct new 50 m - 6 lane pool, toddlers pool, balance tank, plant room and ancillary buildings – on site adjacent to the current swimming pool;
- Decommission and demolish existing facilities for future use – community park or usage such as emergency services centre; and
- Landscaping.

12.3 Option 3: New 25 metre - 8 lane pool and learn to swim pool adjacent to current facility

This option includes:

- Construct new 25 m - 8 lane pool, learn to swim pool (option to show cover similar to the Fremantle pool), balance tank, plant room and ancillary buildings – on site adjacent to the current swimming pool;
- Decommission and demolish existing facilities for future use – community park or usage such as emergency services centre; and
- Landscaping.

12.4 Option 4: Relocate pool and supporting infrastructure to the Sounness Park Sports Precinct

This option includes:

- Ability to either:
    - Construct new 25 m - 8 lane pool, learn to swim pool (option to show cover similar to the Fremantle pool), balance tank, plant room and ancillary buildings; OR
    - Construct new 50 m 6 lane pool, toddlers pool, balance tank, plant room and ancillary buildings;
- Decommission and demolish existing facilities for future use – community park or usage such as emergency services centre; and
- Landscaping.

12.5 Option 5: Do Nothing

The 'do nothing' option involves operating the facilities in their current form until they reach the end of useful life. Ultimately the pool would be closed once infrastructure reached catastrophic failure.

12.6 Other Options Considered

12.6.1 Mount Barker Community College

This option would involve the facilities being relocated to the Mount Barker Community College (MBCC) precinct, likely connecting to the Mount Barker Recreation Centre.

Preliminary discussions regarding this option were conducted with MBCC Principal Andrew Fraser as well as Steve Parry, Director of Capital Works and Maintenance for the Department of Education. Both Andrew and Steve were open to discuss this option as well as the development and management parameters further if required.

Consultation resulted in strong opposition regarding this option and therefore not being supported by the community and key stakeholders. Concerns raised primarily related to location, access and security.

Through feedback from community members and further discussions with the project Architect and Consultants, the Shire has decided not to pursue this option as part of the Feasibility Study.

12.6.2 Remove and Replace in Exactly the Same Location

This option would require the 50 metre pool to be dug out and removed prior to constructing the new pool and all supporting infrastructure to be removed and replaced in its current location.

This would require significant funds to be committed towards earthworks and site preparation. It would also not allow infrastructure to be designed and placed to mitigate the chill factor through using buildings to block the wind.

Through feedback from community members and further discussions with the project Architect and Consultants, the Shire has decided not to pursue this option as part of the Feasibility Study.

13.0 Needs Assessment Recommendation

It is recommended that:

1. Further technical investigation be undertaken to establish the soundness and life expectancy of the current 50 metre pool infrastructure, which will inform the feasibility of pursuing any refurbishment of the existing pool;
2. Based on consideration of the results of engagement, comparative analysis and literature reviewed, that the following development options are investigated further through an 'Options Analysis' to understand and compare feasibility (documented in the Feasibility Study):

   Option 1: Refurbish existing pool;

   Option 2: New 50 metre – 6 lane pool adjacent to current facility;

   Option 3: New 25 metre - 8 lane pool and learn to swim pool adjacent to current facility;

   Option 4: Relocate pool and supporting infrastructure to the Sounness Park Sports Precinct; and

   Option 5: Do nothing.
3. Conceptual designs and indicative cost estimates be developed for capital works relating to options one to four;
4. A recommended preferred development option be presented to Council for endorsement upon the options analysis being available; and
5. The projects Feasibility Study is completed using the endorsed preferred development option.

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15.0 Appendix A: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Report

The Community and Stakeholder Engagement Report has been removed from this version of the Needs Assessment for brevity. A copy is accessible from the Shire of Plantagenet.

For further details on this Needs Assessment Report please contact:

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Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Feasibility Project:

PHASE ONE REPORT: COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

29th August 2019

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DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Shire of Plantagenet PO Box 48 MOUNT BARKER WA 6324 Ph: (08) 9892 1111 Email: mds@sop.wa.gov.au	**Document:** MBMSP_PCG_Phase1_Report (V2.0) **Client:** Shire of Plantagenet **Project Manager:** Andrus Budrikis **Author:** Tricia White **Date:** August 2019
Synopsis: The purpose of this report is to provide information regarding the current status of the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Feasibility Project to the Project Control Group. Specifically, the report identifies the current results of community consultation and engagement.	

DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE			
Version No.	**Date**	**Distribution**	**Reference**
Version 1.1 – 1.2	24/08/2019	Internal draft version	MBMSP_PCG_Phase1_Report(V1.1 – 1.2)
Version 2.0	09/09/2019	Draft for SOP – Andrus Budrikus	MBMSP_PCG_Phase1_Report(2.0)

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction and Background

The Shire of Plantagenet (Shire) has engaged the assistance of Consulting Great Southern to investigate the need and feasibility of redeveloping the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool (MBMSP) facilities, which is nearing 50 years old. This includes seeking community and stakeholder input and information and undertaking a comparative analysis to identify, investigate and guide decisions around future development options.

1.2 Phase One Report Purpose

The purpose of the MBMSP Feasibility Project Phase One Report is to provide the Project Control Group with a progress report on the needs assessment process development to date, with a focus on community and stakeholder engagement.

The Phase One Report will be provided as an appendix to the MBMSP Feasibility Project Needs Assessment. This report will be referenced in the Needs Assessment to access full consultation data.

1.3 Needs Assessment Purpose and Scope

The purpose of undertaking the` needs assessment' is to investigate, determine and document:

- Findings through the literature review, including technical reports;
- The need and potential support for the project through stakeholder engagement and a comparative market analysis;
- Community and regional profile and target market;
- Alignment to local, regional, state and national strategies/imperatives;
- Current facility usage and potential future usage;
- Gaps in facility provision;
- An analysis of potential options that are considered realistic based on information gathered; and
- The identification of the recommended preferred option.

1.4 Needs Assessment Methodology

The following methodology is being implemented to investigate the need of this project.

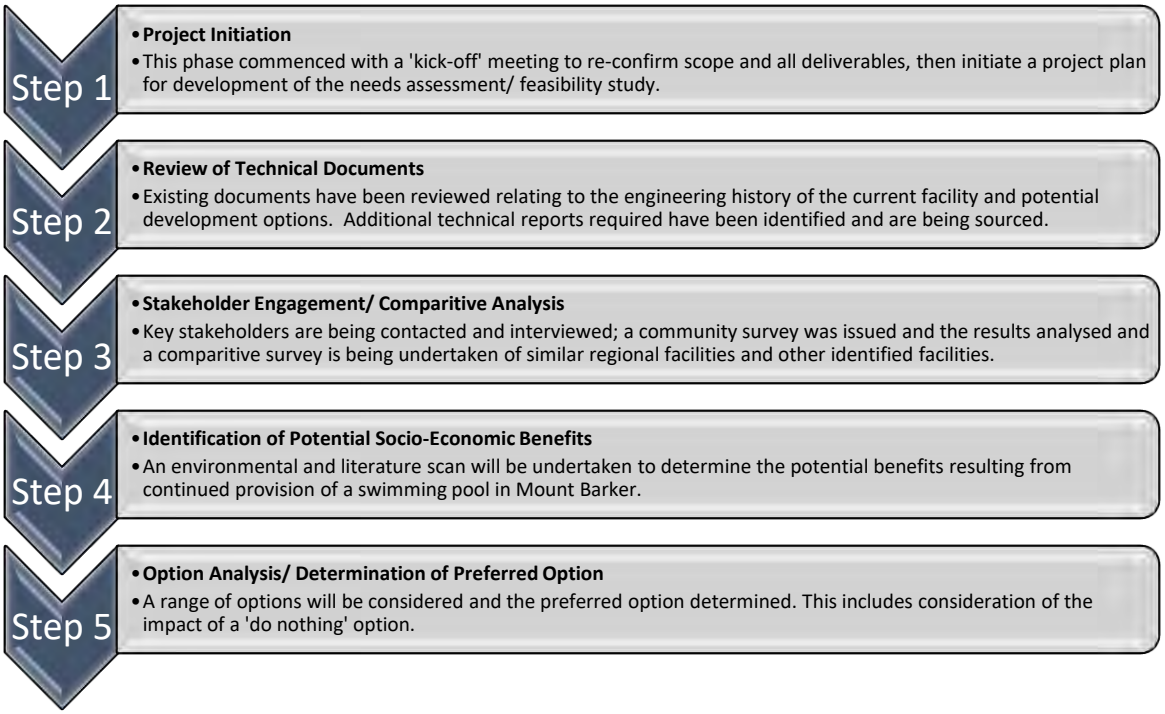

Figure 1: Needs Assessment Methodology

1.5 Guiding Documents

This Needs Assessment and the Feasibility Study will be prepared in accordance with the following Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (former Department of Sport and Recreation) publications:

- "Needs Assessment Guide: Sport and Recreation Facilities" (2007); and
- "Feasibility Study Guide: Sport and Recreation Facilities" (2007).

The development of this Needs Assessment and the Feasibility Study also relies on information provided in the following planning and support documents:

- Plantagenet Strategic Community Plan 2026;
- Shire of Plantagenet Corporate Business Plan 2019/20 – 2022/23;
- Shire of Plantagenet Local Planning Strategy (July 2013);
- Shire of Plantagenet: Disability and Inclusion Plan (2017 – 2022);
- Plant Room Reports:
    - Swimming Pool Filtration & Water Treatment Survey Report for Mount Barker Aquatic Centre: Pool Hydraulic Designs Pty. Ltd. 15th March 2011;
    - Mount Barker Swimming Pool Plant Room Condition Report, conducted by David Watson, Shenton Aquatic. (no date on report. Estimated by David Watson as 2016);
- Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool: 2016 Safety Assessment and Safety Improvement Plan; and
- Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Strategic Plan (prepared by Dave Lanfear Consulting)

2.0 Stakeholder Engagement

2.1 Engagement Methodology

Several key stakeholders were identified and contributed to stakeholder consultation, as listed in the table below.

ORGANISATION	NAME	POSITION	LEVEL OF SUPPORT
Shire of Plantagenet **And** **Project Control Group**	Andrus Budrikas Mark Bird Cr Brett Bell Cr Jeff Moir Adam Cousins / Norman Bario Penny Pavlovich	Manager of Dev. Services Swimming Pool Manager Councillor Councillor Community Representative Community Representative	Project Manager Operational knowledge Project Control Group Council Rep Project Control Group Council Rep. Project Control Group Community Rep.
Mount Barker Community College	Andrew Fraser	Principal	Feedback to assist in needs identification and impact statement.
Kendenup Primary School	Fiona Hall	Principal	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Cranbrook Primary School	Andrew Whiting	Principal	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Frankland River Primary School	Bronwyn Morris	Principal	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification.
South Stirling Primary School	Diane Fry	Principal	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification.
Broomehill Primary School		Administrator	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification

ORGANISATION	NAME	POSITION	LEVEL OF SUPPORT
Tambellup Primary School		Administrator	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Kojonup District High School		Administrator	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Katanning High School	Graham Treloar	Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
North Albany Senior High School	Kylie Rennie	Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Denmark Senior High School		Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Bethel Christion School	Kathryn Mutton	Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Esperance Anglican Community School	Blair Castelli	Physical Education Department	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Mount Barker Amateur Swimming Club	Adam Cousins Norman Bario	President Club representative	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Mount Barker Playgroup	Veeta McGrath	Club representative	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Kendenup Playgroup	Penny Goodwin		Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Mount Barker RSL			Feedback provided to assist in needs identification

ORGANISATION	NAME	POSITION	LEVEL OF SUPPORT
Mount Barker CWA	Anne Radys	President	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Plantagenet District Hospital	Julie Hollingworth	Director of Nursing	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Plantagenet Medical Group and Allied Health	Larissa Seah	Project Officer	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Plantagenet Sporting Club	Hilary Watterson	Facilities Coordinator	Feedback requestedto assist in needs identification
Wagin Swimming Club	Ali Watt	President	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Albany Swimming Club	Lia Shavian	President	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Albany Triathlon Club	Jim	President	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Denmark Swimming Club	N/A (doesn't exist)	N/A	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Albany Masters Swimming Club	Kaye Bolger	Club representative	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Great Southern Region Swimming	Jaqcui McNamara	Region Coordinator	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Swimming WA	Darren Beazley	Chief Executive Officer	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification

ORGANISATION	NAME	POSITION	LEVEL OF SUPPORT
Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries: Great Southern	Chris Thompson	Great Southern Regional Manager	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
City of Albany	Susan Kay	Executive Director of Community Services	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Great Southern Region: Local Government Authorities	Representatives at the Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Advisory Group	CEO's and Department Managers	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Department of Health (WACHS)	Sandra Crowe Joanne Clark	Population Health Manager Manager of Allied Health	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Department of Education	Steve Parry Liam Smyth Lori Buchanan	Director: Capital Works and Maintenance Manager: Swimming and Water Safety Office Regional Advisor: Swimming and Water Safety Office	Feedback provided to assist in needs identification
Royal Life Saving	Eddie Gibbs	Aquatic Risk Services	2016 safety assessment and improvement plan provided to assist in needs identification

Table 1: Key stakeholders consulted

Community engagement focused on the following key factors:

- Collection of usage and statistical data;
- What the concerns were regarding the current state of the MBMSP facilities;
- What impact, if any, they believed would occur through improving the facilities at the MBMSP;
- What opportunities or benefits would occur from improving the facilities at the MBMSP;
- What impact, if any, they believed would occur if facilities at the MBMSP weren't improved;
- Input into potential design options relating to the scope of works of this project; and
- Input into identifying the preferred development options relating to the scope of works of this project.

2.2 Project Control Group

A Project Control Group (PCG) has been established and consists of representation from the Shire of Plantagenet, Plantagenet Council members and community members. PCG members include:

- Shire of Plantagenet: Andrus Budrikis – Manager Development Services (Chairperson);
- Shire of Plantagenet: Mark Bird (Swimming Pool Manager);
- Plantagenet Council representative: Cr Brett Bell;
- Plantagenet Council representative: Cr Jeff Moir;
- Community Representative: Penny Pavlovich; and
- Community representative: Adam Cousins / Norman Bario.

The purpose of the PCG is to provide a reporting and consultation avenue throughout the project development phase.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement Summary

The following information is a summary of stakeholder engagement conducted.

2.3.1 Shire of Plantagenet / Project Control Group

PROJECT CONTROL GROUP MEETING 1 (PROJECT INITIATION): 30TH JULY 2019

Attendance: Andrus Budrikas (Shire), Mark Bird (Shire), Cr Jeff Moir, Cr Brett Bell, Cr Chris Pavlovich, Cr Bevan Lang, Penny Pavlovich (community rep), Michael Roberts (Architect), Mark Weller (CGS) and Tricia White (CGS)

During the initial Project Control Group (PCG) planning meeting, the following points were documented.

1. Design considerations and redevelopment options should take into consideration:
    - Accessibility;
    - Attraction;
    - Sustainable and efficient (long term);
    - Operational management design parameters;
    - Local needs; and
    - Regional needs.
2. Key outcome of the pool is that it is a facility to teach people to learn to swim (life skill, prevent drowning);
3. Must have a point of difference to attract greater usage by the community and the region;
4. Any design considerations should be investigated in view of needs for future generations, how the pool can become more attractive for usage;
5. Water temperature was considered a key design feature;
6. Access considerations are important with an ageing population and providing access for people with a disability;
7. Once changes occur to the plant room then it must be upgraded to a standard that complies with relevant health policies;

8. Pool water is currently cycled every six hours, this should be every two hours. This could cause stress on the pipes due to pressure and is therefore an unknown risk that requires further investigation;
9. Structural reports have previously been developed regarding the pool and plant room infrastructure. These will need to be investigated to see if they clarify structural condition to a standard that mitigates risks associated with refurbishing current pool;
10. There is a lot of unknowns in regards to the current pool structure and location including risk of asbestos, location of piping. Initial investigation has not reported any signs of asbestos;
11. Current pool issue is the interference between lap swimmers and social play;
12. There may likely be political pressure to drop to a 25 metre pool if a total upgrade of the pool is required instead of a refurbishment. Community consultation and comparative analysis may find that there is a need to continue to have a 50 metre pool;
13. The area available to develop on the current pool site can be extended significantly beyond its current fenced boundary;
14. Supporting infrastructure such as the changerooms, kiosk and front access require a redevelopment and potentially different placement; and
15. A central location within the community is important as an access and attraction point.

The information below provides a summary of this brainstorming session regarding redevelopment design considerations and options.

<u>Design Considerations</u>

1. Location of infrastructure – take into consideration wind direction, sunrise and setting, line-of-sight for pool staff;
2. Capital infrastructure should aid operational efficiencies – example: mechanical aid to assist with applying and removing the pool blanket;
3. Beach entry access to a pool will assist with access and can double as the location for water play activity infrastructure for younger children;
4. Access to external shower;
5. First aid room required;
6. Upgraded social infrastructure – example: BBQ and shaded picnic area;
7. Access to pool for older people and people with a disability;
8. Possibility of having a dedicated walking lane;
9. Parking and facility access area requires improving;
10. Wet deck, may provide some solution to water transport and line-of-sight for pool staff to see the edge of the pool;
11. Infrastructure and design that substantially increases water temperature is important. Solutions may be:
    - Access to a hydrotherapy pool;
    - Shallower water depth across the pool;
    - Bio-energy;
    - Barriers to stop wind including terracing and landscaping;
    - Thermal;
    - Solar;
    - Water tanks;

- Retractable roof; or
- Indoor heated.

12. Access to a clubroom space for swim club; and
13. Six lanes is likely the minimum number required.

Location Options for Investigating (early phase – will be narrowed down)

1. Current location – Refurbishment of current 50 metre pool and upgrade of supporting infrastructure;
2. Current location – Removal and complete upgrade;
3. Relocate to 'green field' site – Sounness Park;
4. Relocate to 'green field' site – Mount Barker Community College, joining the Mount Barker Rec.Centre;
5. 50 metres versus 25 metres; and
6. Outdoor versus indoor.

PROJECT CONTROL GROUP MEETING 2: 29TH AUGUST 2019

Attendance: Andrus Budrikas (Shire), Norman Burio (community rep), Penny Pavlovich (community rep), Mark Weller (CGS) and Tricia White (CGS).

The following summary is provided in regards to the discussions held during the second Project Control Group meeting:

- A briefing was provided of the consultation that occurred at the Great Southern Recreation Advisory Group meeting. This meeting had representation from 10 of the Local Government Authorities of the Great Southern region. The summary of this meeting is provided in section 2.3.23 of this document;
- Mark Weller from CGS provided a review on the technical reporting aspects of the pool to date. This includes:
  - An overview of current infrastructure condition including the risk of asset failure through investigating its current status;
  - Consultation with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries has confirmed that if a refurbishment of the existing infrastructure was to occur, then to receive State Government funding for capital works a life expectancy guarantee of 20-25 years is a minimum and for a rebuild, a life expectancy guarantee of 35-50 years is required;
  - The current reports do not have enough technical information to inform infrastructure end of life expectancy or if a refurbishment option is viable. Further technical engineering reports are required to ascertain if the pool has the capacity to be refurbished and what risks can be identified if the Shire wanted to proceed with a refurbishment project. A list of required data from further technical reporting has been provided to Andrus who will discuss this item with the Shire's Recreation Advisory Committee on 15th September 2019;
- Tricia White from CGS provided a review of consultation to date, as per information provided in this Phase One Report. A copy of the report will be provide to the Shire for distribution once Stakeholder Consultation has been received from other key users of the facility and consultation information is analysed and finding provided;
  - The preliminary consultation findings include:
    - On-line survey responses detailed that the top three positive aspects of the current facilities are the grassed space surrounding the pool, that it is a 50 metre pool and that there is shade available;

- On-line survey responses detailed that the top five improvement requirements to the MBMSP facilities that respondents detailed included better changeroom/toilets, upgrade the pool/toddler pool, increase pool water temperature, more/better parking and a larger kiosk/café;
- The community expressed that access to a pool in Mount Barker all year round would achieve health benefits;
- A hydrotherapy pool would provide the community access to the pool for health and rehabilitation benefits as well as access for learn to swim classes for young children and babies. Having this available all year round was a key factor;
- A learn to swim / toddler play pool upgrade was a high priority;
- If Mount Barker no longer had a pool in town, the number one concern was that people would not have access to learn to swim programs and this would lead to drownings. It could be concluded that the primary outcome of the MBMSP is to provide the infrastructure where people can safely participate in learn to swim programs and therefore reducing the likelihood of drowning or near drowning incidents.

- Andrus confirmed that the regional tour has been postponed until the Recreation Advisory Committee meeting, held 15th September 2019, has determined the direction of funds.
- It was mentioned that, based on information obtained at a regional meeting where LGA's of the lower Great Southern region were present, the CEO of Albany was not aware of the project timeline to investigate the feasibility of a 50 metre pool in Albany. This leads the PCG to believe that there is no particular priority regarding the investigation of a 50 metre pool in Albany.
- Discussions occurred regarding the design elements of the Fremantle Swimming Pool and how this design could reflect future development of the MBMSP.

2.3.2 Mount Barker Community College

Preliminary discussions with Andrew Fraser, Principal of the Mount Barker Community College (MBCC), have occurred. This discussion introduced the project and provided background information.

Andrew is aware that an option being considered in the early stages of facility development analysis is to relocate the MBMSP facilities to join the Mount Barker Rec.Centre within the MBCC Precinct.

Further discussion regarding this option will occur with Andrew and the Department of Education's Building Maintenance and Works Manager, Steve Parry.

The MBCC currently has 749 students attending the school and students are aged 4 to 18 years. The school uses the MBMSP for swimming lessons, school carnivals, inter-school carnivals, training, competitions as well as social/reward events. MBCC access the pool during school terms 4 and 1.

Whilst the school interm swimming program is accessed by primary school aged children, the pool is also used by the high school students during sport sessions for 20 sessions over a one-week period.

The three top aspects of the current pool noted was that the pool is 50 metres long, there is parking access for buses and the grassed area around the pool. In general, the current facilities meet the needs of the school and that Mount Barker would still require a 50 metre pool even if Albany built a 50 metre pool.

- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong positive impact or a positive impact:
  - Toilet and change facilities are upgraded to become more accessible (disability access, parent change facilities, upgrade toilets and showers);
  - The 50m pool was refurbished in line with the same facilities that are currently provided (same sized main and toddler pool, same access infrastructure, same water temperature;
  - The pool had beach style entry;
  - The pools water temperature was warmer;
  - There was a hydrotherapy pool accessible (indoor heated) with ramp access;
  - The pool was an indoor heated facility, accessible all year round; and
- The following aspects were considered to not impact either way:
  - The pool was relocated to an alternate site in Mount Barker;
  - There was a water activity play area for toddlers and young children; and
  - There was a dry-side playground.
- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong negative impact or a negative impact:
  - The 50 Metre pool was decommissioned, and a new 25 metre pool constructed; and
  - The pool was no longer available in Mount Barker.

2.3.3 Kendenup Primary School

The Kendenup Primary School (KPS) currently has 67 students aged four to 12. The KPS access the MBMSP for school Interm Swimming lessons and their annual inter-school swimming carnival. Interm swimming lessons occur for a week throughout February and the Inter school carnival is a one day annual event in March.

The KSP identifies that the three most positive aspects of the MBMSP facilities is the pool length, the staff and the grassed/shaded areas.

- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong positive impact or a positive impact:
  - Toilet and change facilities are upgraded to become more accessible (disability access, parent change facilities, upgrade toilets and showers);
  - The pool had beach style entry;
  - The pools water temperature was warmer;
  - There was a hydrotherapy pool accessible (indoor heated) with ramp access;
  - The pool was an indoor heated facility, accessible all year round; and
  - There was a dry-side playground;
- The following aspects were considered to not impact either way:
  - The 50 Metre pool was decommissioned, and a new 25 metre pool constructed;
  - The pool was relocated to an alternate site in Mount Barker (comment: As long as it was 50m); and
  - There was a water activity play area for toddlers and young children;
- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong negative impact or a negative impact:
  - The 50m pool was refurbished in line with the same facilities that are currently provided (same sized main and toddler pool, same access infrastructure, same water temperature; and
  - The pool was no longer available in Mount Barker.

The KSP provided the following additional comments:

- Our students would stay in the pool during lessons – so many of our children get so cold and turn blue even in February and then they refuse to stay in the water; and
- Opportunity for families to have therapy and lessons in Mt Barker instead of travelling to Albany. This would help to support local business also.

Design features for future development that the KSP identified include Pool heating, better toilet and change facilities that are more suitable for people with disabilities and the elderly, better access for emergency purposes, seating, car and bus parking and need to keep the grassed areas.

2.3.4 Frankland River Primary School

Frankland river Primary School (FRPS) has 58 students aged four to 12 years. The FRPS access the MBMSP facilities for one week in March to participate in the Interm Swimming Program, as well as a one day inter school carnival.

- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong positive impact or a positive impact:
  - Toilet and change facilities are upgraded to become more accessible (disability access, parent change facilities, upgrade toilets and showers);
  - The pools water temperature was warmer;
  - There was a hydrotherapy pool accessible (indoor heated) with ramp access;
  - The pool was an indoor heated facility, accessible all year round;
  - The 50m pool was refurbished in line with the same facilities that are currently provided (same sized main and toddler pool, same access infrastructure, same water temperature;
  - There was a water activity play area for toddlers and young children; and
  - There was a dry-side playground;
- The following aspects were considered to not impact either way:
  - The 50 Metre pool was decommissioned, and a new 25 metre pool constructed;
  - The pool had beach style entry;
  - The pool was relocated to an alternate site in Mount Barker; and
- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong negative impact or a negative impact:
  - The pool was no longer available in Mount Barker.

Additional comments provided from FRPS include:

- Our students travel to Mt Barker Pool for pool parties they hold at various time;
- Several families are also members of the Mt Barker Swimming club so also use the pool throughout terms 1 & 4;
- We have had several children not participate in swimming lessons due to the temperature of the pool;
- We are limited with when we can offer swimming lessons to our students due to the weather;
- It would be disappointing that option to refurbish wasn't utilised fully to improve facilities that could be used year-round;
- There is a high number of families in our school community who would have no access at all to swimming lessons unless provided by our school;
- Parents supervising small children at swimming carnivals would have a more relaxing enjoyable day if there was an area for their younger children to play whilst still giving them visibility of the days events;
- It is a valuable resource in its current state and any improvements would only make it more so;

It is important to note that Mt Barker is positioned approximately 50 minutes drive from the FRPS. If the MBMSP no longer existed, the additional travelling time to the next closest pool facility would not make it feasible to attend Interm Swimming lessons.

2.3.5 South Stirling Primary School

Consultation concluded that the South Stirling Primary School does not use the MBMSP facilities for 'learn to swim' programs or carnivals. It is highly unlikely that any future facility developments would change this as they access the Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre for a condensed, 5-day Interm Swimming Program. The school uses the week to include additional school excursions in consideration of the cost and time spent attending Albany.

2.3.6 Broomehill Primary School

Consultation concluded that the Broomhill Primary School does not use the MBMSP facilities for 'learn to swim' programs or carnivals. It is highly unlikely that any future facility developments would change this as they access the Katanning pool due to its proximity to Broomhill. Carnivals are linked to upper Great Southern towns.

2.3.7 Tambellup Primary School

Consultation concluded that the Tambellup Primary School does not use the MBMSP facilities for 'learn to swim' programs or carnivals. It is highly unlikely that any future facility developments would change this as they access the Katanning pool due to its proximity to Tambellup. Carnivals are linked to upper Great Southern towns.

2.3.8 Kojonup District High School

Consultation concluded that the Kojonup District High School does not use the MBMSP facilities for 'learn to swim' programs or carnivals. It is highly unlikely that any future facility developments would change this as they utilise their own pool facilities. Carnivals are linked to upper Great Southern towns.

2.3.9 North Albany Senior High School

The North Albany Senior High School (NASHS) utilises the MBMSP for one day in March for the Inter school carnival. The most positive aspects of the MBMSP that the NASHS detailed include 50m length, hot showers and toilet access and the canteen.

- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong positive impact or a positive impact:
  - Toilet and change facilities are upgraded to become more accessible (disability access, parent change facilities, upgrade toilets and showers); and
  - The pools water temperature was warmer;
- The following aspects were considered to not impact either way:
  - The pool was an indoor heated facility, accessible all year round;
  - There was a hydrotherapy pool accessible (indoor heated) with ramp access;
  - The 50m pool was refurbished in line with the same facilities that are currently provided (same sized main and toddler pool, same access infrastructure, same water temperature;
  - There was a water activity play area for toddlers and young children; and
  - There was a dry-side playground; and
  - The pool was relocated to an alternate site in Mount Barker;
- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong negative impact or a negative impact:
  - The pool had beach style entry;
  - The 50 Metre pool was decommissioned, and a new 25 metre pool constructed; and
  - The pool was no longer available in Mount Barker.

Additional comments provided from NASHS include:

- MBMSP is the perfect location for interschool carnival;
- More toilets would be fantastic for large carnival days;
- Some of students have gone into semi-shock and asthma attacks when diving into the water - so a warmer temperature would be really positive;
- Very positive if the facility was still 50m;
- Our carnival is in Mt Barker because it is organised by Mt Barker, therefore the Albany pool being 50m has no impact on that.

2.3.10 Mount Barker Amateur Swimming Club

The Mount Barker Swimming Club (MBSC) strives to be a friendly, family club that accepts swimmers of all abilities and the intention is that when a swimmer leaves our club, they have been taught to swim properly which is a life skill they can always carry. These skills will enable them to use swimming for competition, fitness or pleasure for the rest of their lives. The club also give families a place to gather and communicate on all levels.

The MBSC operates from the MBMSP and is recognised as one of the key users of the facility. A typical season for the MBSC commences in late October and extends through to early April (dates align with the MBMSP operational season).

MBSC held the following membership numbers that directly relate to swimming participation:

- 2016/17 season = 57 members;
- 2017/18 season = 42 members; and
- 2018/19 season = 46 members.

The MBSC use the MBMSP facilities for approximately 10.5 hours per week for the following scheduled training times:

- Junior Dolphins- Saturday 11.00am to 12.00;
- Sharks- Monday 3.30 to 4.15, Wednesday 3.00 to 3.45 and Saturday Morning 11.00 to 12.30;
- Orcas- Monday 4.00 to 5.00. Wednesday 4.00 to 5.00 and Saturday Morning 11.00 to 12.30; and
- Barracudas- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 4.00 to 6.00 and Saturday Morning 11.00 to 12.30.

The MBSC also uses the MBMSP facilities to conduct PB Meets (Trials). This usually try occurs 12 times per season starting approximately 3 weeks after the season opens. The facilities are also used for BBQ's Open day, Christmas windup, first PB after holidays and Awards closing day.

The following additional information was also provided regarding the competition attendance per annum. Competitions usually depend on the families but the coaches target:

- Wagin Open (Wagin);
- Rookie Meet & Country Championships (HBF Stadium Perth);
- Region Championships (only 3 Region Pools now available- Mount Barker 2016, Wagin 2017, Mount Barker 2018, York 2019 and programmed for Wagin 2020);
- Country Pennants;

- Would love to target Senior State Championships but very difficult for swimmers to qualify due to our short season;
- Junior State Championships - we have been able to target this in recent years as some swimmers have achieved qualifying times as it is late in the season and usually some swimmers compete in the Albany Short Course event even though it's out of season; and
- Some swimmers compete in other competition events over the season. Open water events have also been targeted with the Harvey Dam swim and the Albany open water targeted last season. Some swimmers compete in other open water events over the season.

The following information was provided:

- *In recent years we have had one swimmer achieve National status competing in two Australian Age Open Water titles with a 23rd and 13th placing. To achieve this the swimmer had to train with the Albany Club on a full-time basis which was possible at that time. Currently Albany does not allow our swimmers to train with them during winter and insists that a swimmer transfers to their club. One Mount Barker competitor has done this and swum at National pool events last season and two more families have also transferred. This means we are losing our top swimmers to an already strong club which is disappointing.*
- *The MBSC has a policy to encourage training of coaches with 5 on roster last season plus 3 new trainees. The club has always struggled to get qualified officials but currently has 1 fully qualified at country level with state level in 1 criteria, 2 at country level as a qualified starter's and 1 of these continuing further training and three members have completed initial courses recently ready to start further training.*
- *The MBSC would like to run regular yearly swim meets to promote swimming and raise extra funds but the pool facilities do cause issues. "We have run 2 region championships in the last 6 years and assisted Albany to run 1 in our pool also in that time. Region level events are achievable but to get a meeting within the SWA calendar needs improved pool facilities and equipment. Our bid to conduct the 2021 Country Pennants is expected to be successful but will require the club to bring in extra toilets, shades, timing equipment, computers, printers and temporary office space etc. to make this successful".*
- *The MBSC has made a big push in the last three years to try and increase participation with the junior dolphin program and they feel confident that this is successful, but the pool water temperature is a critical factor in limiting this program and their overall membership and number of swimmers. Our swimmers contend with water temperatures in the range of 19 to 25 degrees. For only a short time in summer we do get temperatures above this. Pool staff do a great job in keeping the temperatures as high as possible but are limited in what they can do.*
- *Clubs in Perth and larger regional centers will not allow their swimmers into pools if their temperatures drop below 24 degrees. It is considered an issue with regards to the swimmer's wellbeing, yet our club regularly asks swimmers to accept these low temperatures.*
- *Club Rooms or club house for several years the club has been fundraising to provide adequate club rooms to store our equipment safely, provide a venue for land training on bad days, have meetings and promote a better place for members to operate from. So far, we have not been able to get shire approval to any of our proposal. Discussion started with the shire over 8 years ago and we are constantly told that we need to wait as this must be part of any redevelopment. It is good that we now can be part of this process, but it is difficult to propel the club forward into a better and more competitive club in our current circumstances. It would be great to have a club room facility of around 12 meters x 10 meters in size to accommodate our swimming families.*

- *It also needs to be noted that some of the equipment required by the club to improve our chances of running competition meets is expensive, and with new electronic timing equipment that is need to run official meets costing up to $20,000 for a full set. We need these secure club facilities to be confident to purchase such equipment. Currently me must borrow or hire this equipment. The Albany Club has the equipment, but its policy is to not accommodate any other club with either of these options. Currently we must hire this equipment from SWA in Perth or the York Swimming Club. This is costly and time consuming to put into place.*

The following letter that details the MBSC ideal redevelopment option was provided:

THE MOUNT BARKER AMATEUR SWIMMING CLUB INC.

PO Box 397, Mount Barker, Western Australia 6324
Home of the Mighty Barker Barracudas

09/08/2019

Shire of Plantagenet

To whom it may concern,

The Mount Barker Amateur Swimming Club is excited by the prospect of having access to the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool all year round, as the questions in the Survey Monkey Survey regarding the pool suggested.

The Club has held a simple survey of our own and the consensus throughout the Club members is we would all be in favour of expanding our Club to a year-round Club, not just seasonal.

We are also thinking of more future possibilities for the Pool if it were to be accessible all year. Taking the example of ALAC and many, if not all, metro Swimming Pools, we could expand into year-round Swim School, Birthday Parties, Aqua Aerobics, Water Hockey, Water Polo (if the pool is deep enough), Rehabilitation and Masters Swimming. The popularity of the morning Lap Swimming last summer was a great indication of getting more use out of the pool.

The opportunity for us to be a full-time club would also give us the opportunity to apply for, and run, an annual Open Swim Meet. If the pool is 50 and 25 meter compatible a Summer(50mt) and Winter(25mt) meet and apply to host the State Masters Championships. We believe that the pool would have an increase in Vacation Swimming numbers if the facilities were improved to provide a guaranteed warmer environment. Swimming classes could run all year round or be programmed across the year, to improve more flexible pool use times that better utilize the facility and pool staff.

Our Club PB meets could be run Friday night as swimmers would be warmer thus freeing up the pool for the public on the weekends. Due to the long season we wouldn't run PB meets every week also adding to flexibility and training times could be more flexible, allowing more open public time.

The up and coming Country Pennants in 2021 is an exciting opportunity for the entire community but it does highlight the limitations of our current facility. The most glaringly obvious is the total lack of disabled facilities in access to the pool, changerooms and the toilets. There is no dedicated family changeroom for those that need to assist small children of the opposite gender.

THE MOUNT BARKER AMATEUR SWIMMING CLUB INC.

PO Box 397, Mount Barker, Western Australia 6324
Home of the Mighty Barker Barracudas

The Mount Barker Amateur Swimming Club would like to thank the Shire of Plantagenet for their ongoing commitment to the upgrading and expansion to all Sporting and Community facilities. The Club would also like to extend our help and similar commitment towards updating our beloved Swimming Pool. We look forward to this exciting and Community beneficial development.

Regards

Adam Cousins - 0428 971 302

President

2.3.11 Mount Barker CWA

The Mount Barker CWA is considered a key stakeholder for consultation in regards to this project due to the important population demographic that this group likely represent. The Mount Barker CWA currently has 19 members with an age range of between 57 and 101.

It is noted that CWA members don't generally use the MBMSP as it is unheated, which does not meet the needs of this demographic. Accessing a hydrotherapy pool in town would make a significant impact due to the health benefits for rehabilitation and exercise.

Additional notes provided by the CWA include:

- They believe that even if Albany has a 50 metre pool, Mount Barker should retain a 50 metre pool as Mount Barker is central to a large outlying area;
- Additional covered area suitable to have picnics and BBQ's should be considered;
- Additional seating is required (note: it is difficult for older people to sit on the ground);
- Having better change facilities that older people, families and people with a disability can easily access will increase patronage;
- If the water temperature was higher then the pool can be used more and for longer periods;
- Facilities need to be upgrades so that it is more appealing to use;
- The pool should be relocated so that they can be closer to other sporting facilities in town;
- A pool is needed in Mount Barker because of the health benefits for all ages; and
- A water activity play area would be strongly regarded to teach waterwise programs and provide a pleasant summer activity for young children.

The following aspects were considered to hold a strong positive impact or a positive impact:

- Toilet and change facilities are upgraded to become more accessible (disability access, parent change facilities, upgrade toilets and showers);
- The pools water temperature was warmer;
- The pool was an indoor heated facility, accessible all year round;
- There was a hydrotherapy pool accessible (indoor heated) with ramp access;
- The pool was relocated to an alternate site in Mount Barker;
- There was a water activity play area for toddlers and young children; and
- There was a dry-side playground;

The following aspects were considered to not impact either way:

- The pool had beach style entry.

The following aspects were considered to hold a strong negative impact or a negative impact:

- The 50m pool was refurbished in line with the same facilities that are currently provided (same sized main and toddler pool, same access infrastructure, same water temperature;
- The 50 Metre pool was decommissioned, and a new 25 metre pool constructed; and
- The pool was no longer available in Mount Barker.

2.3.12 Mount Barker Playgroup

The Mount Barker Playgroup has 19 members ages 0-5years. Whilst this stakeholder group does not use the MBMSP as a group, the Shire identified the group as a key stakeholder for consultation due to the targeted demographic of parents with young children.

Most parents from this group use the pool either casually or through obtaining a seasonal pool membership. The three main aspects that they like of the current facility includes the provision of a shaded small child pool, shaded seating and an easy to use carpark.

- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong positive impact or a positive impact:
  - The pool was an indoor heated facility, accessible all year round;
  - There was a water activity play area for toddlers and young children; and
  - There was a dry-side playground; and
  - The pools water temperature was warmer;
- The following aspects were considered to not impact either way:
  - Toilet and change facilities are upgraded to become more accessible (disability access, parent change facilities, upgrade toilets and showers);
  - The pool had beach style entry;
  - The 50 Metre pool was decommissioned, and a new 25 metre pool constructed;
  - There was a hydrotherapy pool accessible (indoor heated) with ramp access;
  - The 50m pool was refurbished in line with the same facilities that are currently provided (same sized main and toddler pool, same access infrastructure, same water temperature; and
  - The pool was relocated to an alternate site in Mount Barker;
- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong negative impact or a negative impact:
  - The pool was no longer available in Mount Barker.

Additional comments provided from the Mount Barker Playgroup include:

- Small children are more inclined to want to be in the water if its not cold;
- Having an indoor heated pool would allow community members access to the pool all year round, this would result in more confident swimmers;
- If Albany had a 50 metre pool then the Mount Barker Playgroup believes that Mount Barker wouldn't require the pool to remain as 50 metres;
- As a group, the Mount Barker Playgroup cannot effectively utilise the pool in its current form. If a fully fenced off splash area was made available, the group could potentially use the pool to attend as a playgroup; and
- Design features for the Shire to consider for any redevelopment include additions to heating, a splash play area, dry playground and also a café as parents would be more inclined to stay longer with their children.

2.3.13 Plantagenet District Hospital

Consultation occurred through a one-one-one meeting with Julie Hollingworth, Director of Nursing for Plantagenet, on 19th August 2019. The following information summarises the consult:

- Whilst the role of the Plantagenet Hospital is not preventative health or out of hospital rehabilitation, anything that promotes a healthy community and people to remain in their homes is an outcome that should be pursued;
- The elderly population within the Great Southern region is on the incline. Activities and facilities that cater to the needs of an ageing population will have significant benefits;
- The pool provides a safe environment for children and adults to learn about water safety and learn to swim. This is an important skill to prevent drowning and near-drowning incidents;
- It is important to provide the migrant population access to learn to swim programs and provision should be investigated throughout the Great southern region;
- Swimming in general is a great physical activity pursuit that caters for all age groups and most abilities;
- Albany Hospital has a hydrotherapy pool;
- The Great Southern Allied Health Manager, Joanne Clark would be a good contact to discuss the benefits of swimming / water activities relating to rehabilitation, prevention of falls and other health benefits;
- Encouraging older people to attend programs by creating an inviting and comfortable environment does more than just provide them with physical rehabilitation and physical movement, it also provides the social aspect of being active. Sometimes people that attend programs, it is their only outing;
- The City of Albany has released their 'Healthy Communities Project'. This strategic direction would be good to research to indicate potential usage of pools by different groups;
- Location of a pool can be quite important. Creating the social aspect can enhance someone's experience and assist with mental health;
- Health campuses such as hospitals and medical centres aren't the ideal location for hydrotherapy pools that are accessible to the public due to access restrictions and perceptions around attending health facilities; and
- The Denmark St John Ambulance has implemented a transport program which assists people that cannot drive or do not have support to attend appointments in Albany. A similar program may be being investigated for Mount Barker. Cassandra Hughs from Great Southern St John Ambulance is the best contact to discuss.

2.3.14 Plantagenet Medical Group and Allied Health

In general, the Plantagenet Medical Group team believes that the community of Mount Barker would benefit from a year round/heated pool as the desirable option. Allied Health representatives, John Toomey and Linda Maitland, that are associated with the Plantagenet Medical Group expressed their support for a hydrotherapy pool facility that was available all year round.

John Toomey, proprietor of South Coast Sport Medicine and an exercise Physiologist, provided the following response.

A significant number of Mt Barker people that we see simply (a) don't swim or do water exercise when they should as the Barker Pool is closed or too cold or (b) travel to Albany.

AEPs definitely use hydro - ideal option for anyone with knee or hip or back osteoarthritis to enable movement with reduce load (i.e less bodyweight). Shallow is not so good, as it needs to be ribcage depth ideally for enough lightening of the load.

Deep water can be good (pool noodle or buoyancy belt for flotation) and patient does running / cycling / leg movements but without symptom-provoking impact. Patients in early state of rehab always should do hydro, once the wounds healed, then progress to cycling, cross trainer, and then into gradually increasing weight bearing.

Trouble with hydrotherapy pools is that the heat of the water has to be maintained, and unless it's in its own enclosed room the heating costs are even more astronomical. So if they're considering hydrotherapy pool, it must be in its own enclosed room to drop their heating costs by probably close to 50% (I used to manage Terry Tyzack Aquatic Centre in Perth, and Esperance's Bay of Isles Leisure Centre).

2.3.15 Albany Swimming Club

The Albany Swimming Club (ASC) currently has approximately 100 members aged 7 through to adults and are based at the Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre. Club members utilise the MBMSP through its opening season for long course competition training as it is the only practical 50 metre facility that they can access. This is noted as an essential component to the clubs program. Some of there members and their families who specialise in open water swimming choose to access the MBMSP for extended endurance training sessions.

The ASC attends the MBMSP for competitions and in-club long course time trials and believes that it is a vital facility for competitive swimming competitions in the Great Southern, regularly hosting the Great Southern Championships and Country Pennants (the premiere inter club event on the Western Australian swim calendar).

In addition, the ASC has also hosted team building family fun days at the pool in summer and stated that the outdoor facilities, with the grassed area and BBQ's is a great venue for club and community events.

The ASC is aiming to utilise the MBMSP this coming season with a regular two hour Saturday booking for training and long course time trials. Previously the ASC has used the facilities in concentrated training blocks in preparation for long-course competitions.

The ASC considers the 50 metre pool length, the grassed area and the BBQ facilities as positive aspects of the current MBMSP.

Additional comments and considerations provided by ASC includes:

- Expansion to an 8 lane 50m pool would enhance scope for hosting sanctioned swim meets & greater training capacity;
- Heating the water to competition temperatures would support athlete welfare;
- Surfaces of the pool need to be refurbished to be modern clean and fit for purpose;
- Omega starting blocks for competition and training;
- Lane ropes should be included as part of the facility - not at provision of the swim club;
- Club rooms for swimmer preparation and Technical Officials at meets;
- Improved toilets and showers would support athlete welfare;
- 25-28 degrees is the FINA standard for competitive swimming, Mt Barker pool is too cold for athlete welfare standards;
- If the beach style entry interfered with the ability to tumble turn both ends of the pool, it would be detrimental to swim training and competition;

- If the pool was an indoor heated facility, it would provide Mt Barker swim club the opportunity to run a year round training program supporting development of great southern region swim talent and providing enhanced opportunities for our clubs to strategically compliment one another;
- Refurbishing to the same facilities would miss a great opportunity to optimally improve the facility for competitive swim training and sanctioned meets;
- Losing the 50m pool in Mt Barker would be detrimental to competitive swimming in the Great Southern, limiting Mt Barker Barracudas swim program to a short course facility, removing the option for Albany Swim Club to access a 50m training facility and most importantly removing the opportunity for any Long Course sanctioned swim meets to be hosted in the Mt Barker, Albany area including the Great Southern Region Swimming Championships and the prestigious Country Pennants Meet attracting visitors from every region of WA; and
- Whilst acknowledging a pool in Mt Barker must service a broad range of user groups, it is essential to competitive swimming in the Great Southern the final design supports the sustainable enhancement of Mt Barker Barracudas Swim Club. A 50m pool fit for sanctioned competition is vital for continued long course swim meets in the Mt Barker, Albany, Denmark area.

2.3.16 Albany Triathlon Club

Discussions with Jim Darmody, President of the Albany Triathlon Club, concluded that the current or any future development of the MBMSP has no impact to members of the Albany Triathlon Club.

2.3.17 Denmark Swimming Club

There is no known existing Swimming Club for Denmark.

2.3.18 Albany Masters Swimming Club

The Albany Masters Swimming Club (AMSC) consists of 12 members who are above 40 years of age. The AMSC operate from the Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre and it is recognised that some members use the MBMSP to train for long course competitions as a 50 metre facility. AMSC members may be aware of design elements that could either hinder or help users of pool facilities and are therefore a stakeholder that has been identified to consult for this project.

The AMSC considers that, in general, the current facilities meet the needs of their club and that the length of the pool, being 50 metres, is the most positive aspect of the facilities. However, they did recognise that if Albany had a 50 metre pool, their club would not require a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker.

The AMSC commented that the Shire should consider pool heating as a design feature for future options.

When investigating design options for future facilities at the MBMSP:

- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong positive impact:
  - Toilet and change facilities are upgraded to become more accessible (disability access, parent change facilities, upgrade toilets and showers);
  - The pools water temperature was warmer (comment: the pool could be open for a longer season); and
  - The pool was an indoor heated facility, accessible all year round (comment: so long as it remained 50 metres).
- The following aspects were considered to not impact either way:

- The pool had beach style entry;
- There was a hydrotherapy pool accessible (indoor heated) with ramp access; and
- The 50m pool was refurbished in line with the same facilities that are currently provided (same sized main and toddler pool, same access infrastructure, same water temperature.

- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong negative impact:
  - The 50 Metre pool was decommissioned, and a new 25 metre pool constructed (comment We come to Mount Barker for the 50m pool – we would not come for a 25m pool as we have this in Albany); and
  - The pool was no longer available in Mount barker (comment: It would be very disappointing for there not to be an aquatic facility in Mount Barker).

2.3.19 Great Southern Region - Swimming

Great Southern Region Swimming (GSRS) members are aged between 9 and 70 years and incorporates 14 different regional swimming clubs. They use the MBMSP for a one day event in February annually for the Great Southern Region Championships where clubs travel from Albany and as far away as York to attend and compete.

The three aspects that they consider to be positive include the 50 metre length of the pool, plenty of space around the pool and car parking.

- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong positive impact or a positive impact:
  - Toilet and change facilities are upgraded to become more accessible (disability access, parent change facilities, upgrade toilets and showers);
  - The pools water temperature was warmer);
  - The pool was an indoor heated facility, accessible all year round;
  - There was a dry-side playground;
  - The pool was relocated to an alternate site in Mount Barker (comment: As long as it was 50m);
- The following aspects were considered to not impact either way:
  - The pool had beach style entry; and
  - There was a water activity play area for toddlers and young children;
- The following aspects were considered to hold a strong negative impact or a negative impact:
  - The 50m pool was refurbished in line with the same facilities that are currently provided (same sized main and toddler pool, same access infrastructure, same water temperature.
  - There was a hydrotherapy pool accessible (indoor heated) with ramp access;
  - The 50 Metre pool was decommissioned, and a new 25 metre pool constructed (comment: We would not be able to use it to hold Region Championships or Country Pennants); and
  - The pool was no longer available in Mount Barker.

The GSRS detailed that in general, the current facilities meet the needs of the club and felt that is Albany constructed a 50 metre pool in Albany then there would still be need for a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker.

2.3.20 Swimming WA

A preliminary discussion via teleconference with Darren Beazley, Chief Executive Officer of Swimming WA, provided initial feedback. This includes:

- Darren held concerns that the City of Albany was not looking at constructing a 50 metre pool in Albany;

- Tricia provided information that CGS had been notified by both the City of Albany and the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries that the City of Albany will likely be investigating the feasibility of developing a 50 metre pool in Albany in the near future;
- Being proactive in investigating development options for Mount Barker will place the Shire in a better position to seek funding;
- If a 50 metre swimming pool was constructed in Albany, being the regional centre with a much greater population base to support operational costs, it would likely man that a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker was less feasible and might not be warranted; and
- Providing access to pool infrastructure in Mount Barker at a minimum of 25 metres is integral to the sport of swimming. Upgraded facilities will likely lead to increased membership to the local swimming club.

Following initial discussions with Darren, the below information has been received.

Western Australian Swimming Association Inc.
ABN 19 894 160 812

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Ms Tricia White
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27 August 2019

Dear Tricia,

I write on behalf of the Western Australian Swimming Association Inc. (SWA), in response to your email (received 22 August) responding the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Feasibility Project. The Association thanks you and the Shire of Plantagenet for including SWA in the consultation process.

The Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool is located in the Great Southern Region which is an extremely strong regional area for swimming in Western Australia. One challenge the Great Southern Regional currently faces is (other than the current Mount Barker facility) there are only two 50 metre pools based in the Region; one in York and one at Wagin. These pools have the burden of a great deal of demand when Regional Meets and time trials are required for athletes competing in the Great Southern. The Mount Barker Pool helps to provide access for those that live in the Albany, Mount Barker and greater surrounds area. On that basis, SWA is pleased to hear that the Shire of Plantagenet is considering its options in relation to the long-term future of the pool.

Responding to your questions, SWA's feedback is below:

1. *Do you believe that the current pool infrastructure in Mount Barker caters for the needs of local and regional swimming clubs (training and competition)?*

   The current pool infrastructure broadly meets the training and competition requirements of Mount Barker Swimming Club and regional swimming clubs, but the water temperature is an issue. Not only is it a deterrent for the swimmers to continue to swim during winter, but even during the early parts of summer, the water temperature can see swimmers' performances negatively impacted, creating pressure on the Mount Barker Swimming Club coaching staff to keep athletes motivated to continue to swim.

2. *If the pool was to be completely removed and replaced, what would you suggest should be the:*
   a) Pool design features that are required/needed for swim club use?

      We would suggest a 50 metre pool with starting blocks at either end. SWA is committed to servicing the needs of Multi Class (disabled) athletes and as such, would request a ramp to be provided on the side of the pool to provide access for Multi Class athletes to be able to access the pool.

b) *Supporting infrastructure that is required/needed for swim club use (example: changerooms, clubroom, shade structures, storage, parking, first-aid room etc.)?*

In terms of the supporting infrastructures required, Mount Barker Swimming Club commenced operation in 1952, and as a result has a great deal of history and memorabilia associated with it. As such, it would require a changeroom and a clubroom that would enable it to have its various meetings, but also to provide current athletes and those of the past alumni with a "home".

In line with SWA's SunSmart Policy, a shade structure on either side is required, and potentially over the pool, in the same way as they have done at York. A first-aid room would also be a requirement for athletes use. I imagine the coaches would like preferential parking, but I'm sure your current parking caters for the needs of the Club coaching staff.

3. *If the City of Albany did proceed with constructing a 50 metre pool in Albany, do you believe that it is viable/required for Mount Barker to remain as a 50 metre pool as well?*

If the City of Albany did proceed with constructing a 50 metre pool, it is debatable whether or not a 50 metre pool at Mount Barker would still be required. The interest in swimming in the Great Southern leads me to believe that the Region could sustain four 50 metre pools creating an extremely vibrant Regional competition. I'm led to believe that currently the Mount Barker Swimming Club are unable to access the Albany Swimming Pool during winter (due to capacity issues), so should Albany construct a 50 metre pool, given the large growth in population, I wonder whether a similar capacity issues might also arise again including the athletes in Mount Barker to be able to train and compete?

4. *If the Mount Barker Pool was reduced from a 50 metre pool to a 25 metre pool, how do you think this will impact the:*
   a) Mount Barker Swimming Club;
   b) Regional swimming competitions; and
   c) Statewide swimming competitions.

Whilst many Clubs in the Eastern States operate out of 25 metre pools, it would certainly impact the Mount Barker Club's ability to prepare for Long Course training and the Long Course season annually. It may reduce their ability to attract serious athletes to the sport. In terms of Regional swimming competitions, assuming that the water was heated, then Regional Short Course competitions could be held at the pool. So could Statewide Short Course competitions. In summary, such a move by the Shire would significantly curtail Regional and Statewide swimming competitions.

5. *If the pool was no longer available in Mount Barker, how do you think this will impact the:*
   a) Mount Barker Swimming Club;
   b) Regional swimming competitions; and
   c) Statewide swimming competitions.

Obviously, that would almost certainly spell the end for the Mount Barker Swimming Club. The tyranny of distance to Albany, added to the fact that the Club can't access the Albany Swimming Pool currently, does not provide me with any confidence that the proposed Albany facility would be able to cater for that.

Regional swimming competitions would then be held in Albany, Wagin and York. Statewide competitions that would be lost to Mount Barker although they may be staged in the Albany Swimming Pool.

6. *Is there any other pool facilities and design features that you think will aid to attract swimming club membership or pool facility usage that should be considered?*

   The Association encourages our SWA Clubs to cater for people of all swimming abilities and all ages so in terms of design, the ability to have removable blocks that can be installed for training and competitions is essential. The Shire of Plantagenet should also consider installing a 52 metre pool, and with that a 2 metre boom which will enable you to split the pool into two 25 metre pools during winter, which not only increases your capacity but also the usability of the pool and potentially the commercial returns that will be associated with it. SWA would be pleased to provide you with some options in terms of booms that you may want to consider.

7. *If a beach style entry was provided on one length of the pool, will it impact swimming competitions?*

   Yes, a beach style entry would negatively impact swimming competitions as the Technical Officials need to be able to walk unimpeded up and down of each side of the pool. It would need to be separate from the pool.

8. *If the water temperature was warmer, will it affect swim club training and competition (what is the ideal temperature for a pool for the swim club)?*

   There is no doubt that an increase in water temperature will not only increase the number of Mount Barker Swimming Club Members, but also your patronage. Cold water not only reduces the ability of the athlete to perform at their very best (slowing their times down), but also for young children and their parents seeing them shiver, is unlikely to be inducive to "word of mouth" promoting a message that joining the swimming club is a really positive swimming experience.

9. *Any other feedback that you consider relevant?*

   The Association wishes your Project Control Group the very best at your meeting of Thursday, 29 August and we stand ready, willing and able to assist you as you progress this Project.

Once again Tricia, thank you so very much for including SWA in the consultation process.

Yours sincerely,

Darren Beazley
Chief Executive Officer

2.3.21 Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries: Great Southern

Preliminary planning consultation occurred on 16th August 2019 with Chris Thompson, Great Southern Regional Manager from the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries. The information below provides a summary of the consultation:

- The purpose of the feasibility project was discussed;
- Chris confirmed the importance of investigating the need and feasibility of the project from both a local and regional perspective;
- Chris confirmed that the project had merit and that he is keen to be updated on project progression as discussion and decisions are being made;
- Details of the current condition of the infrastructure at MBMSP was discussed;
- Concerns raised include;

- The requirements of conforming to relevant standards once any changes to the plant infrastructure occurs;
- The capacity of the current piping to cope with water flow if the plant infrastructure was upgraded or the heating of the pool was upgraded;
- The likelihood of damage occurring to current infrastructure through the investigation process;
- Facilities lacking accessibility;

- Further discussions centred around options that had been identified for facility development, identifying impacts and concerns of different options;
- Chris raised concerns regarding the feasibility and risks of refurbishing the existing pool. He noted that if state government funding was being requested for capital works then there are requirements around the guarantee of 'life expectancy' of the infrastructure. Chris will confirm what these requirements are;
- The concerns regarding a refurbishment project related to the unknown factors and that there are lessons to be learnt from other LGA's regarding refurbishment versus redevelopment;
- Chris was invited to attend the regional infrastructure tour with the PCG at the end of September and will likely be able to attend.

Feedback from Chris post consultation meeting regarding the life expectancy of refurbished versus new pool infrastructure when using State funding to implement capital works is provided below.

"On the matter of DLGSC life span expectations for a new pool build I had an opportunity late last week to discuss with my facilities colleagues. The following feedback is provided as a guide:

- *A new pool build whereby utilising State Government funding; there is an expectation that life span should be between 35-50 years. Within this lifespan there would possibly be a couple of major upgrades involved; and*
- *A refurbished/upgraded pool utilising State Government funding; there is an expectation that life span should be between 20 -25 years. There would be an expectation that the company undertaking the refurbishment/upgrade provide a 10 year warranty on all works undertaken.*

The conversation we had around the issue of old pipes (potentially clay pipes) and reconnecting into a new treatment plant caused some debate. The favoured scenario was a new build to negate any potential for a fatal flaw in the hydraulic system".

2.3.22 City of Albany

CGS and Andrus Budrikis from the Shire met with the City of Albany (CoA) representative Susan Kay, Executive Director of Community Services, on 16th August 2019. The information below is a summary of the consultation:

- CoA is grateful for the opportunity to provide input and feedback to the MBMSP Feasibility Project. Providing a holistic and regional assessment is important to this project;
- CoA is aiming to undertake a feasibility study regarding the construction of a 50 metre pool in Albany in the near future;
- CoA current aquatic facilities are operating near capacity;
- CoA are currently concentrating on completing the Centennial Park Precinct developments;
- A date for the feasibility study to occur has not yet been decided as it requires Council approval prior to commencement, however they are hoping to commence in the 2019/20 financial year;

- Potential development options of the MBMSP, impacts and concerns were discussed on a broad perspective;
- Multiple potential options discussed provided minimal impact to the CoA. The potential options that would provide minimal impact included redevelopment of the toddler pool area, shifting to a 'greenfield' site within Mount Barker, construction of supporting infrastructure (toilets, showers, kiosk/café, first aid room etc.), construction of a hydrotherapy pool and if the main pool was reconstructed as a 25 metre pool; and
- Susan is keen to work with the Shire on developing community programs using shared resources in the future.

Further consultation with the CoA may occur throughout the investigation of this project, as required.

2.3.23 Great Southern Region: Local Government Authorities

Consultation with the 11 Local Government Authorities that represent the Great Southern region occurred during a Great Southern Recreation Advisory Group (GSRAG) meeting held on 29th August 2019 in Jerramungup.

Consulting Great Southern presented the attendees with information regarding the current pool status and potential design options that have been discussed to date.

The main reason for consulting with this group was to understand the project on a regional perspective. The main points of consideration provided by the group included:

- Increased water temperature is a critical design feature that should be considered in any refurbishment or redevelopment – this will influence patronage and 'learn to swim' outcomes;
- Increased infrastructure life expectancy considerations should influence development options and design elements;
- Pool access should consider 'learn to swim' elements as priority design features;
- Access to change facilities that cater for a range of community groups is a high priority, including family and disability changerooms;
- Water saving design should be a factor to reduce operational costs; and
- Jerramungup is undertaking a pool upgrade project. Investigation resulted in identifying that a complete replacement instead of a refurbishment is the most viable development option. This is due to up-front capital costs only being slightly higher for a complete upgrade (approx. $100k) however it will extend the life expectancy of the infrastructure, as well as create less maintenance over its expected life.

When discussing the regional significance of the pool, it was noted that access to the MBMSP is mainly from local Shire of Plantagenet residents, with access by the communities of Cranbrook and Frankland River for Interm and Vacswim swimming lessons as well as casual access. There is some access to the pool by City of Albany residents who specifically access the MBMSP to train for a 'long course' swimming event, however this has not been a significant attendance rate in the past.

Discussions led to the scenario of 'if Albany constructed a 50 metre pool, is it feasible on a regional perspective for Mount Barker to also have a 50 metre pool?'. Points raised include:

- City of Albany has not confirmed their plans to construct a 50 metre pool and has mentioned their intent to undertake a feasibility study in the future;
- The refurbishment or redevelopment of a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker should be considered on a local need and local feasibility level. Mount Barker won't compete with Albany in regards to pool access;
- The Albany Swimming Club supports the potential for access to a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker even if one becomes available in Albany;
- There are currently three 50 metre pools in the Great Southern region – Mount Barker (lower Great Southern), Katanning (upper Great Southern) and Kojonup (upper Great Southern);
- On a funding scenario perspective, if decisions by funding bodies are based on only one 50 metre pool will receive capital works funding in the lower Great Southern Region, then Albany will be the community that receives funding based on population.

The group will be updated on the future progression of the project by the Shire of Plantagenet in subsequent meetings.

2.3.24 Department of Education: Building Maintenance and Works Office

Preliminary discussions regarding the option of relocating the pool to the Mount Barker Community College Precinct, as an addition to the Mount Barker Rec.Centre has occurred with Steve Parry, Building Maintenance and Works Manager for the Department of Education.

Further scope development of the project will be required prior to presenting this option to Department of Education to seek initial approval for further investigation of this potential option.

2.3.25 Department of Education: Swimming and Water Safety Office

Liam Smyth, Swimming and Water Safety Manager, provided a comprehensive response to the request for information to support the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Feasibility Project investigation. He provided the following response.

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Education**
Swimming and Water Safety

Your ref :
Our ref D19/0366896
Enquiries :

Ms Tricia White
Associate
Great Southern Consulting
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Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Feasibility Project

Dear Ms White

Further to your request for information to support your work with the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Feasibility Project, I can advise you as follows:

The Department of Education (the Department), through the Swimming and Water Safety office, delivers the VacSwim and Interm swimming programs.

The VacSwim program, now in its 100th year, operates in the October and December/January school holidays, teaching students aged five to 17 years important swimming and water safety skills. 56 069 students participated in the 2018-19 VacSwim program.

The Interm Swimming program is offered statewide across all four terms of the school year. In 2018, 178 258 public school students participated in the Interm swimming program during the calendar year.

The Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool hosts the delivery of both the VacSwim and Interm programs and is a vital regional centre for our program delivery in Mount Barker and its surrounding areas.

With regards to the participation data for attendance at both programs at the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool, please see the below table.

Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool Learn to Swim' Attendance	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
VacSwim	224	225	210
Mount Barker Community College – Primary School	312	335	319
Kendenup Primary School	61	51	40
Cranbrook Primary School	47	49	46
Frankland Primary School	45	50	46

In terms of the benefits that students gain from their participation in our programs, both programs provide a vital access point for all children to water safety programs.

The programs remain effective and complement one another and provide access for children throughout Western Australia to a comprehensive swimming and water safety program. The curriculum, teaching and assessment guidelines are the same for both

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programs which facilitates students easily switching between programs and ensures continuity.

Our programs continue to be successful with consistently high enrolment rates and evidence suggests that the programs reduce drowning rates of our target cohort whilst allowing young people to experience the personal and social benefits of living healthy, active and fulfilling lives.

With regards to suggestions for design features for the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool and acknowledging all venues have specific, unique challenges and features, common issues we encounter concern the adequate provision of shade cover for children attending our programs and also changing and toilet facilities. The latter is more important when our programs are operating at the same time as venues are in use by the general public.

It is difficult to provide a definitive "wish list" of our requirements of a venue but I can arrange for one of our Regional Advisors to attend at the venue and meet with you and the Shire and provide input and advice to assist you in this regard.

The Department supports fully the commitment to enhancing the facilities at the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool. Please don't hesitate to call me on 9402 6412 if you need to discuss these matters further and or arrange for a Regional Advisor visit.

Yours sincerely

Liam Smyth
Manager
Swimming and Water Safety

2.3.26 Department of Education: Swimming and Water Safety – Regional Advisor

An on-site consultation occurred with Lori Buchanan, Regional Advisor for the Department of Education's Swimming and Water Safety Office, on 22nd August 2019. The Swimming and Water Safety Office delivers both the Interm and the Vacswim Programs.

The below information is a summary of the discussions:

- Redevelopment of the toddler pool is considered their greatest need. Changes to the toddler pool area to facilitate young children in their learn to swim program ideally should suit up to stage four (Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre example for design features). Additional information includes:
    - The current toddler pool surface is a slip hazard;
    - The lip into the toddler pool is not a design feature that suits learn to swim programs;
    - The toddler pool is too small and too shallow to utilise for most lesson requirements and therefore students need to utilise the main pool, which is considered too deep for some learning activities for students under stage four
- Main pool length and condition suits the higher swimming school stages (five +);

- Increased water temperature of the pool will assist with delivering the swimming programs. Young students get affected by the cold quickly and then cannot concentrate on class content, it also influences their level of enjoyment and future engagement in learn to swim programs;
- The lip surrounding the main pool is an issue when needing to place height pontoons into the water (OSH concern was raised). The also impact when teaching correct entry however the staff work around this;
- Interm and Vacswim programs do not utilise the diving blocks on the main pool due to policy restrictions;
- Access into the deep-end of the main pool via the steps/ladder can be tricky;
- Changerooms require upgrade including additional toilets and showers as well as ensuring disability access;
- The preference is that during Interm Swimming program access to the MBMSP, the toilet and changeroom area is not accessible to the public;
- Access to staff toilets and showers (not ideal for staff to be showering and changing in the same area as their students);
- Hot showers are required;
- Additional shelter that suits protection from both the sun and rain is required;
- Additional storage space is required;
- An accessible first aid room is required;
- Access to a built space for the program administration to occur (could share clubroom style infrastructure;
- Redevelopment of the car park to create an easy turning point for buses should be included;

2.3.27 Consultation Information

Information from the following schools, clubs or organisations have been requested or contact was unable to be made with a representative throughout the consultation period. As project stakeholders, some of these schools, clubs or organisations listed will be invited to participate in the community design options workshop:

- Cranbrook Primary School;
- Katanning Senior High School;
- Denmark Senior High School;
- Bethel Christian School;
- Esperance Anglican Community School;
- Kendenup Playgroup;
- Mount Barker RSL;
- Plantagenet Sporting Club;
- Wagin Swimming Club; and
- Department of Health (WACHS Great Southern: Population Health).

2.4 Stakeholder Consultation Findings

Stakeholder consultation has been analysed and findings have been determined based on the key stakeholders that have contributed. Key stakeholders have also been invited to attend and contribute to the community development option workshops.

The findings from stakeholder feedback determined that design elements or decisions for any future upgrade to facilities should include or consider the following:

	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FINDINGS
1.	Learn to swim infrastructure and access to learn to swim programs are essential to the Mount Barker and surrounding communities. Any upgrades that support the delivery of learn to swim programs is the highest priority.
2.	Infrastructure that provides warmer water is a priority. This will likely increase visitation and length of stay, as well as assist in undertaking learn to swim programs as children wont be as cold.
3.	Better change-room facilities that incorporates disability access, parent change facilities and warmer showers is a priority.
4.	Retaining the 50 metre length to the main pool is needed.
5.	Learn to swim pool to cater for up to stage four in learn to swim programs is needed.
6.	Access to the pool all year-round.
7.	Access to hydrotherapy pool facilities to cater for an ageing population and baby/toddler learn to swim confidence.
8.	Surrounds to a pool should be a flat surface (no lip) as this can cause safety issues.
9.	Any development should consider the impact to ongoing operational costs.
10.	Additional storage and access to function/club room facilities is needed.
11.	Bus access and turning points need to be considered when designing the car park area.
12.	Any additional shelters around the pool should consider both protection from the sun and shelter from rain/wind.
13.	Increased life expectancy to infrastructure should influence design options.
14.	Water saving design should be a factor to reduce operational costs.

Table 2: Stakeholder Consultation Findings

3.0 Community Consultation

3.1 On-Line Community Survey Introduction

An on-line community survey was conducted as part of a comprehensive community engagement process to develop the Needs Assessment for the MBMSP Feasibility Project. Access to the survey was distributed to the community on 1st August 2019 and was accessible to complete until 26th August 2019 (26 days).

The intention of the survey was to receive feedback from the community and key stakeholders to assist with determining community needs and wants as well as viable options for future planning.

Survey responses have been independently collated, and individuals have not been identified or linked to their responses for the purpose of confidentiality.

The Shire provided access to the survey through a link distributed through email contact with local sport and community groups as well as access to the link on the Shire website. A social media link to the survey was also distributed and shared through the Shires Facebook pages. Residents could also provide a hard copy of their completed survey to the Shire for data entry on-line, this was advertised around town.

The Shire advertised access to the survey in the Plantagenet News.

3.2 On-Line Community Survey Results

A total of 210 people participated in the on-line survey. 71 responded directly through the web link and 139 through the social media link. In addition to the 210 survey respondents, 96 declared that they were contributing information on behalf of their children. Indication of the number of children calculated at 196.

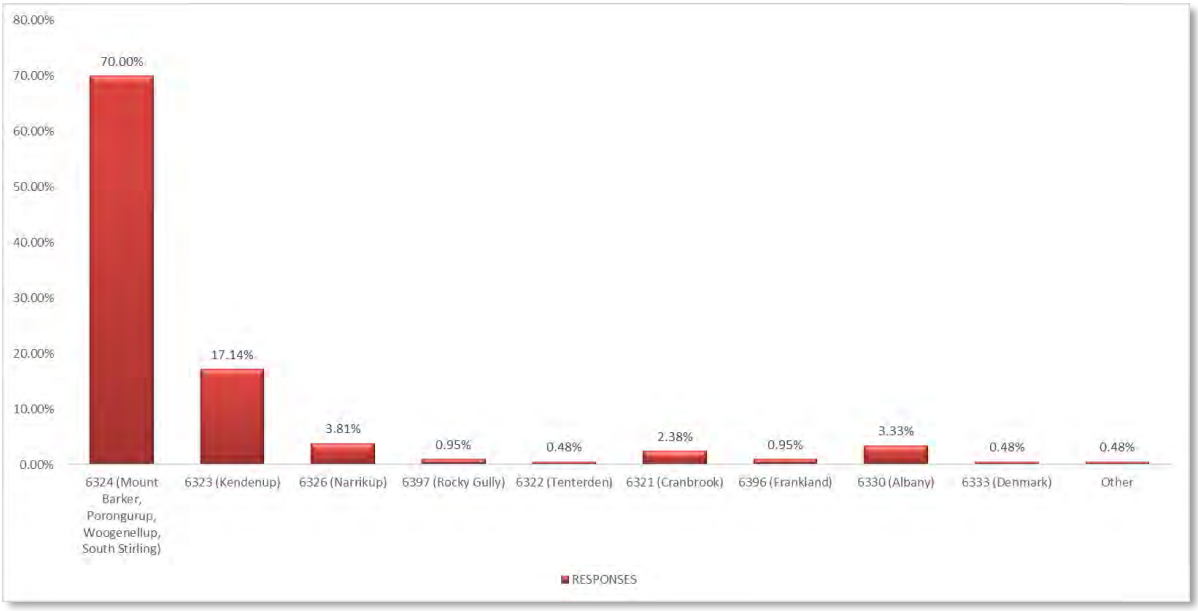
Analysis of the survey results will occur to identify and document key findings.

3.2.1 Question 1: What is your location postcode?

The purpose of this question was to form an understanding of location demographics of respondents.

ANSWER CHOICE	RESPONSES	
6324 (Mount Barker, Porongurup, Woogenellup, South Stirling)	70.00%	147
6323 (Kendenup)	17.14%	36
6326 (Narrikup)	3.81%	8
6397 (Rocky Gully)	0.95%	2
6322 (Tenterden)	0.48%	1
6321 (Cranbrook)	2.38%	5
6396 (Frankland)	0.95%	2
6330 (Albany)	3.33%	7
6333 (Denmark)	0.48%	1

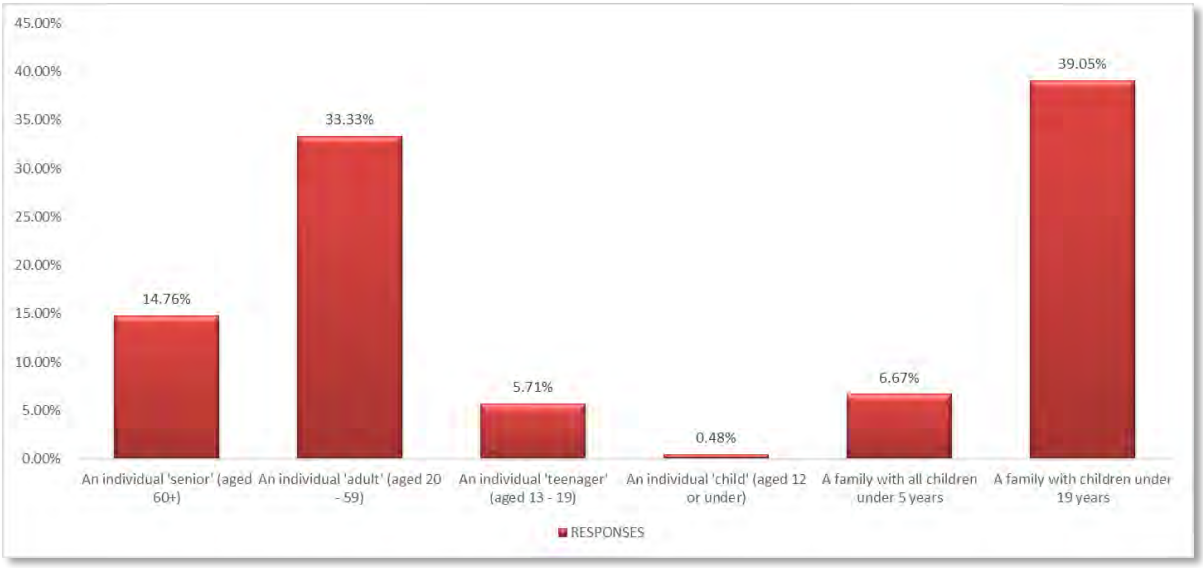
Other	0.48%	1
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**



3.2.2 Question 2: Please indicate which option you represent below:

The purpose of this question was to form an understanding of age demographics of respondents.

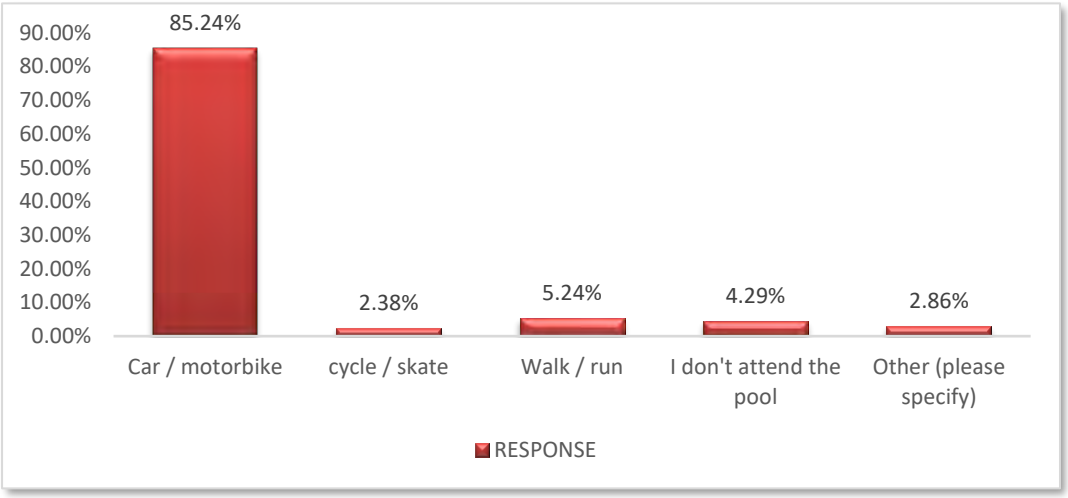
ANSWER CHOICE	RESPONSES	
An individual 'senior' (aged 60+)	14.76%	31
An individual 'adult' (aged 20 - 59)	33.33%	70
An individual 'teenager' (aged 13 - 19)	5.71%	12
An individual 'child' (aged 12 or under)	0.48%	1
A family with all children under 5 years	6.67%	14
A family with children under 19 years	39.05%	82
Number of children represented in a family submission		196
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**



3.2.3 Question 3: What is your typical mode of transport to the pool?

The purpose of this question was to form an understanding of how respondents typically accessed the pool.

ANSWER CHOICE	RESPONSE	
Car / motorbike	85.24%	179
cycle / skate	2.38%	5
Walk / run	5.24%	11
I don't attend the pool	4.29%	9
Other (please specify)	2.86%	6
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**



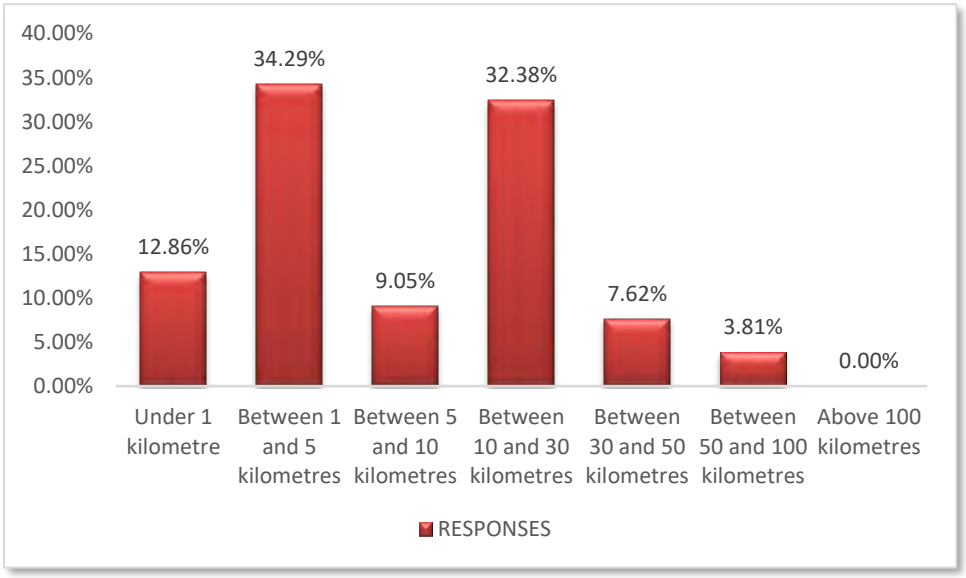
RESPONDENTS	OTHER

1	I don't attend the pool these days! but my visiting grandchildren visit via car
2	I rarely attend the pool because it doesn't do much for older adults.
3	car, walk, cycle
4	Bike
5	Car
6	Bikes

3.2.4 Question 4: How far do you usually travel to get to the pool (one way)?

The purpose of this question was to form an understanding of location and access demographics of respondents.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 1 kilometre	12.86%	27
Between 1 and 5 kilometres	34.29%	72
Between 5 and 10 kilometres	9.05%	19
Between 10 and 30 kilometres	32.38%	68
Between 30 and 50 kilometres	7.62%	16
Between 50 and 100 kilometres	3.81%	8
Above 100 kilometres	0.00%	0
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**



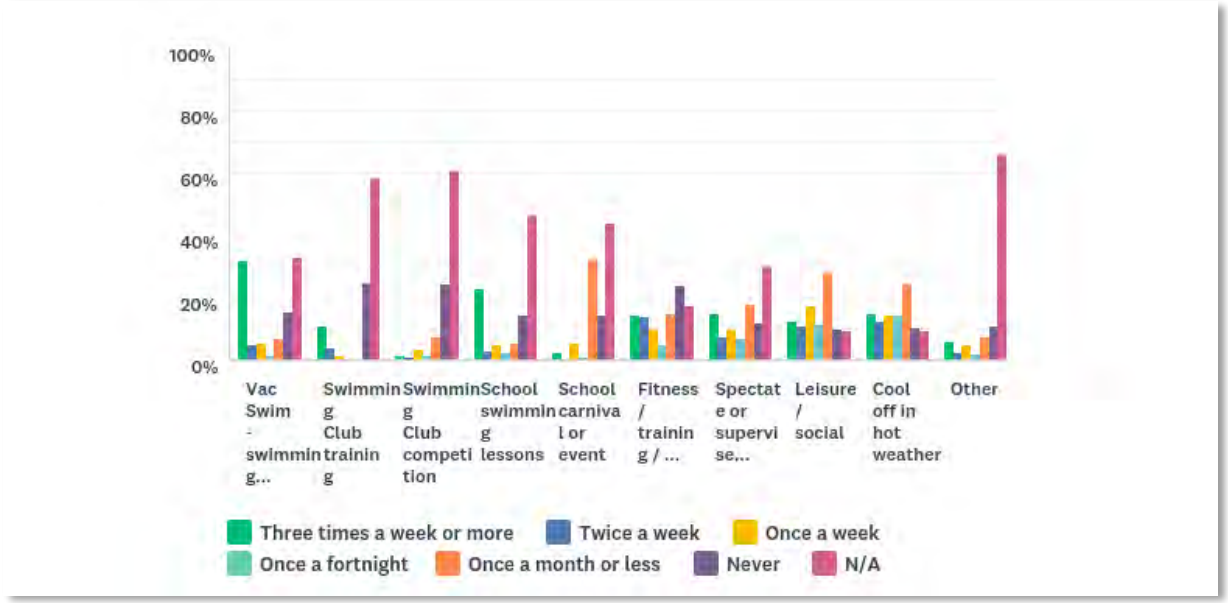
3.2.5 Question 5: During the annual pool season, on average, how often do you (and your children if relevant) use the facilities?

The purpose of this question was to form an understanding of current facility usage of respondents.

ACTIVITY	Three times a week or more		Twice a week		Once a week		Once a fortnight		Once a month or less		Never		N/A		Total	Weighted Average
Vac Swim - swimming lessons (out of school)	31.90%	67	5.24%	11	5.71%	12	1.43%	3	7.14%	15	15.71%	33	32.86%	69	210	2.91
Swimming Club training	10.95%	23	3.81%	8	1.43%	3	0.48%	1	0.00%	0	24.76%	52	58.57%	123	210	4.18
Swimming Club competition	1.43%	3	0.95%	2	3.33%	7	1.43%	3	7.62%	16	24.29%	51	60.95%	128	210	5.2
School swimming lessons	22.86%	48	2.86%	6	5.24%	11	2.38%	5	5.71%	12	14.29%	30	46.67%	98	210	3.15
School carnival or event	2.38%	5	0.48%	1	5.71%	12	0.95%	2	32.38%	68	14.29%	30	43.81%	92	210	4.84
Fitness / training / lap swimming	14.29%	30	13.81%	29	10.00%	21	5.24%	11	15.24%	32	23.81%	50	17.62%	37	210	3.79
Spectate or supervise children	15.24%	32	7.62%	16	10.00%	21	7.14%	15	18.10%	38	11.90%	25	30.00%	63	210	3.59
Leisure / social	12.38%	26	10.95%	23	17.62%	37	11.43%	24	28.10%	59	10.00%	21	9.52%	20	210	3.68
Cool off in hot weather	14.76%	31	12.38%	26	14.29%	30	14.29%	30	24.29%	51	10.48%	22	9.52%	20	210	3.58
Other	6.19%	13	2.38%	5	4.76%	10	1.90%	4	7.62%	16	10.95%	23	66.19%	139	210	4.04
															Answered	210
															Skipped	0

Respondents	Other (please specify)
1	have not attended because usually full of kids and no pool is heated
2	kids activities like the floating run
3	Taking Grandson swimming
4	I do not use this pool because it is not enclosed and heated
5	our grandchildren who live in Perth visit during December/January holidays
6	my kids like to play on the basketball court, also pool parties, as an adult I love to laze on the grass in the sun.
7	during season, we can be there most days and often twice a day
8	Birthday parties
9	Take grandchildren as often as possible
10	Have taken grandchildren for lesson for at least the last six years

Respondents	Other (please specify)
11	Never used, new to Shire of Plantagenet
12	Husband is a PE teacher, over summer he and various kids are there everyday



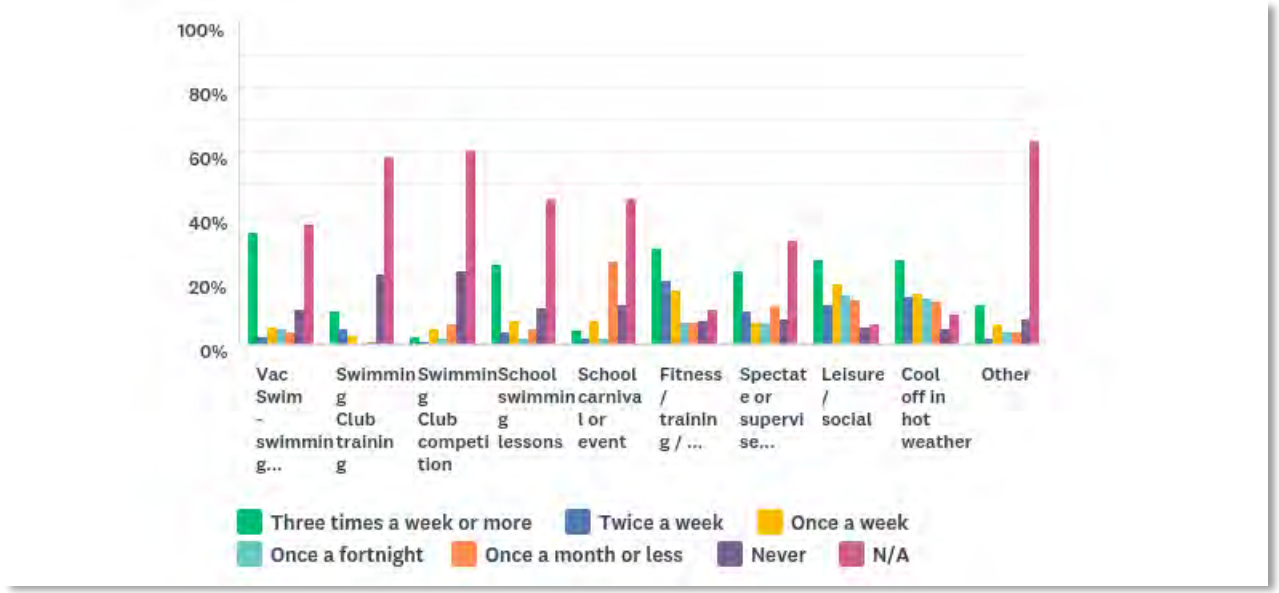
3.2.6 Question 6: If changes were made to improve the pool, on average, how often do you (or your children if relevant) believe that you would use the facilities?

The purpose of this question was to form an understanding of potential future facility usage of respondents.

ACTIVITY	Three times a week or more		Twice a week		Once a week		Once a fortnight		Once a month or less		Never		N/A		Total	Weighted Average
Vac Swim - swimming lessons (out of school)	34.76%	73	2.38%	5	5.71%	12	4.76%	10	3.81%	8	10.95%	23	37.62%	79	210	2.57
Swimming Club training	10.48%	22	5.24%	11	2.86%	6	0.00%	0	0.95%	2	21.90%	46	58.57%	123	210	4
Swimming Club competition	2.38%	5	0.95%	2	4.76%	10	1.90%	4	6.67%	14	22.86%	48	60.48%	127	210	4.98
School swimming lessons	24.76%	52	3.81%	8	7.62%	16	1.90%	4	4.76%	10	11.43%	24	45.71%	96	210	2.86
School carnival or event	4.29%	9	1.90%	4	7.62%	16	1.90%	4	26.19%	55	12.38%	26	45.71%	96	210	4.49
Fitness / training / lap swimming	30.00%	63	20.00%	42	17.14%	36	7.14%	15	7.14%	15	7.62%	16	10.95%	23	210	2.6
Spectate or supervise children	22.86%	48	10.48%	22	7.14%	15	7.14%	15	11.90%	25	8.10%	17	32.38%	68	210	2.99
Leisure / social	26.67%	56	12.38%	26	19.05%	40	15.71%	33	13.81%	29	5.71%	12	6.67%	14	210	2.94
Cool off in hot weather	26.67%	56	14.76%	31	16.19%	34	14.29%	30	13.33%	28	5.24%	11	9.52%	20	210	2.87
Other	12.38%	26	1.90%	4	6.67%	14	3.81%	8	3.81%	8	8.10%	17	63.33%	133	210	3.25
															Answered	210
															Skipped	0

Respondents	Other (please specify)
1	aqua aerobics
2	As previous question (Grandchildren during summer holidays)
3	The pool is currently under utilized due to lack of facilities
4	hopefully the same way we already enjoy the outdoor pool.
5	If pool was indoor, heated and included a walking pool
6	Solar heating
7	There a many opportunities to increase use of pool with improvements to the facility - poolside, such as toilets, showers, disabled/senior access, club - meeting - small function area - bbq facilities, tables, mini play, shade / pool side spectator shelter, water aerobics, sheltered kiosk / cafe for example.
8	would use at least once a week all year round if it was indoor heated

9	I have a grandchild who lives locally and hope when he is old enough I can take him to the Mt Barker pool
10	Frequencies not really appropriate for some of the questions - only ever going to be 10 school swimming lessons and a max of 2 carnivals per year irrespective of the pool.
11	Lifeguard duties
12	the current pool is perfect the way it is
13	If the pool was indoor all 3 of my children would be enrolled for swim lessons year round.

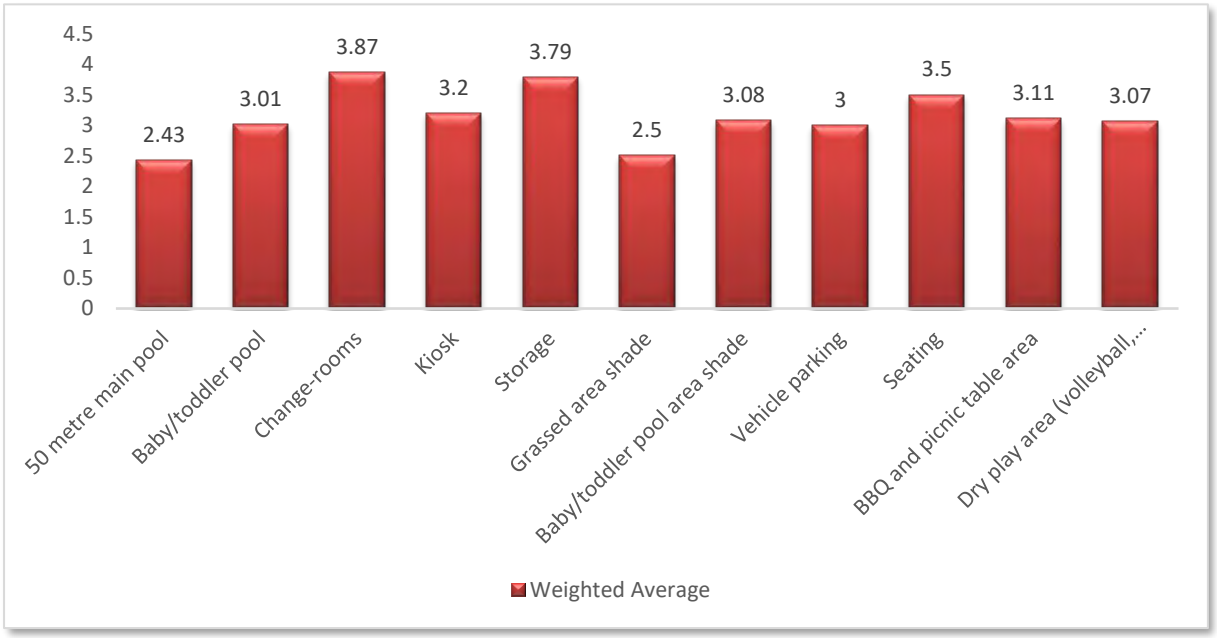


3.2.7 Question 7: How would you rate the current pool facilities in relation to being 'fit-for-purpose' and meeting the needs of the community?

The purpose of this question was to form an understanding of how respondents rated the current infrastructure provided at the MBMSP.

AREA	Excellent		Good		Adequate		Poor		Very poor		N/A		Total	Weighted Average
50 metre main pool	22.38%	47	26.19%	55	38.10%	80	10.00%	21	2.38%	5	0.95%	2	210	2.43
Baby/toddler pool	3.81%	8	21.43%	45	40.00%	84	20.48%	43	4.76%	10	9.52%	20	210	3.01
Change-rooms	0.48%	1	3.81%	8	29.05%	61	37.62%	79	25.24%	53	3.81%	8	210	3.87
Kiosk	2.86%	6	11.90%	25	49.52%	104	28.10%	59	4.29%	9	3.33%	7	210	3.2
Storage	0.00%	0	3.81%	8	27.62%	58	32.38%	68	18.10%	38	18.10%	38	210	3.79
Grassed area shade	14.76%	31	38.10%	80	30.00%	63	11.90%	25	3.33%	7	1.90%	4	210	2.5
Baby/toddler pool area shade	3.81%	8	20.95%	44	32.86%	69	24.76%	52	5.24%	11	12.38%	26	210	3.08
Vehicle parking	5.71%	12	21.90%	46	40.48%	85	27.14%	57	3.33%	7	1.43%	3	210	3
Seating	1.43%	3	10.00%	21	33.33%	70	43.33%	91	9.05%	19	2.86%	6	210	3.5
BBQ and picnic table area	3.33%	7	14.29%	30	50.48%	106	21.90%	46	4.76%	10	5.24%	11	210	3.11
Dry play area (volleyball, basketball, grassed play space, playground etc)	1.90%	4	19.52%	41	44.29%	93	23.81%	50	2.86%	6	7.62%	16	210	3.07
													Answered	210
													Skipped	0

The table below depicts the 'weighted average' of each area in relation to respondents rating of current pool facilities. The lower the 'weighted average is, the better the rating. For example: the grassed area and shading has been weighted as the lowest rating and therefore a greater number of responses indicated that this area was excellent or good.



3.2.8 Question 8: In relation to the physical environment (buildings, pool, car-parking etc) what do you consider to be the top three positive aspects of the current pool facilities?

The purpose of this question was to provide respondents with the opportunity to communicate the positive aspects of the current pool facilities.

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
1	everyone knows where it is	close to town centre	has a nice grassed area
2	There's a pool in town	Its accessible	
3	50m size	location	toddler pool area
4	The fact its a 50m pool	its outdoors	car parking is good
5	50 Metre Length, only one left in the area	Central location within the town boundaries	Relaxing environment
6	50m pool	Lots of Space	
7	50m pool	Space	
8	Location	Size	Large grass area
9	shade over grassed area	heated pool	we have a pool!
10	location	grassed area	dont have a third
11	grassed area	50 metre pool	
12	There is a pool	Entertainment for mt barker children	
13	50m Main Pool	Grassed Area	Kiosk
14	The location is good		
15	the pool is always clean	heaps of car parks	lovely grassed area
16	that its 50m pool		
17	Parking	Access	
18	50m pool so used by swimming clubs/schools	central located	pleasant environment for all members of the family
19	the location	the pool	the grounds - well maintained & looks good
20	grassed area and shade	the pools themselves	cleanliness
21	Location	Length	surrounds
22	The pool itself.	The grassed area.	The extras supplied for pool fun.
23	Tidy	Adequate	Shady trees
24	50 metre main pool	Grassed area shade	Kiosk
25	Depth of 50m Pool	Diving Blocks	Grassed Area
26	Location	50m pool	Staff
27	50 metre main pool	Grassed area shade	Vehicle parking
28	Car Park is pretty good	50 metre pool itself is good for club swimming	Plenty of space
29	50m pool	location	pleasant friendly staff
30	Olympic sized pool	Art/ Mural	Grass areas
31	New shade sails	grassed area	open air pool
32	Parking good	Grassed area good	Shaded area good
33	Our 50m pool	Large grassed area	Easy access from car park

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
34	It looks inviting on a hot day.	The staff are welcoming and friendly.	They sell ice-cream in the kiosk.
35	outdoor pool	grass area	shade sails
36	50m Pool	Kiosk	Car park
37	Shaded area	50m pool	Dry play area
38	50 metre pool is very good	the grassed area is good for leisure and spectating	its good to have one bbq - but it needs refurbishing and another one
39	Basketball court	Grass area	Size of pool
40	The car park is close to the venue		
41	grass	pass	pass
42	pool	canteen	pool equipment
43	Basketball court	The pool is always clean	Served well
44	Kiosk	Shades over the grassed area	Volleyball net
45	50m pool	Grass quality	Shade on grass
46	shade cloths	volleyball net	basketball court
47	Good open room around the pool	Good shade around pool	
48	Pool clean	Car park very close to door	Undercover on grass area
49	Shady trees in car park.	All is neat and tidy	Well main tained
50	Adequate shade for toddlers	Shaded grass area.	Pool size
51	Location	Price	Cleanliness
52	50m pool	Extensive Lawned area	Car parking
53	Parking	Entry	Storage
54	Grasses area	50m pool	Shaded area
55	50m pool	Very clean water and surrounds	Grass and basketball volleyball
56	trees and lawn next door	plenty of shade / roofing	high fence
57	Grassed areas	Location	That we have a baby/toddler area plus main pool
58	Under cover area	Pool	Grass
59	Not much	No seating	No access for seniors
60	Shades	Play areas	Main pool
61	Size	Location	Grassed Area
62	Location	Parking	
63	Good spot in town	Lots of lawn area	
64	Lawn area	Good location in town	Always neat and tidy
65	50m pool	Good grass area	Most of the shade areas
66	Neat and tidy	Workable condition	
67	50m pool - no others locally	Staff are brilliant	Grassed areas are awesome
68	50m pool	closest pool to my home residence	
69	Size	Location	Grass area
70	Location	Shade	Grass
71	50 metre pool	Plenty of grass areas	Plenty of shade

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
72	Customer service - owners are very friendly	Pool size - great for small country town	Amount of shade
73	Grassed area	Kiosk	Shaded area
74	the 50m pool	grass area	toddler pool
75	More shade	Maybe a playground for kids that aren't in the pool, toddler safe, no sand and shaded	Indoor pool
76	50m pool itself	The new shade sails	The large area of grass
77	Cleanliness		
78	Large pool	Toddler pool	Change rooms
79	Car park	Workers	Always clean and tidy
80	50m main pool	Parking	Open space
81	Dry play area	Car park	Shaded areas
82	Heated	Covered	Seating
83	Shaded grass area	50m Pool	Parking
84	Great 50m main pool	Good parking	Good dry play area
85	50m pool	outdoor facility	location
86	Well kept lawn	Nice big pool	Spacious
87	Nice open air pool		
88	Pool	Pool Heating	
89	Grass shaded area	Seating	vehicle parking
90	Location	Lawn	Cleanliness
91	Location	Pool size	Grass
92	location	fees	safety
93	Grassed Area	Shade Area	BBQ
94	We have a fifty metre pool	Ditto	Ditto
95	Length of pool	Toddler pool/s	Temperature controls
96	We have a 50m pool	highly visible location	relatively central to walk to
97	50 metre pool is awesome	Car park is satisfactory	Kiosk is satisfactory
98	Grass is pleasant looking once inside fence		
99	It's 50m	Grassed area	Shade
100	easy entry and exit from the water	able to park at front of pool entry	
101	clean	well presented	friendly
102	Price	Open hours	Friendly staff
103	Pool	Grassed area	Shade
104	Shade	Grass	Large pool / lots of room
105	Big clean pool	Plenty of grass	Neat and Tidy gardens
106	50m pool	Grass	Parking
107	Pool	Grass	
108	Pool always pretty clean	Nice aspect - trees etc	
109	large grassed area		
110	Healthy grass		
111	Grassed area		
112	Can park under trees for shady carparks	Lots of grassed area with shade sails	Wide paved paths around pool

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
113	Grassed area is comfortable and relaxed - great for leisure not so great for competitions	There is lots of shade and parking	There is a toddler pool and it isn't too expensive for a quick play
114	Quality of pool water.	Plenty of grassed area.	BBQ facility.
115	Pool	Carpark	Dry area
116	Cool, clean water	Grassed, shady areas	Good parking
117	Grassed areas	Pool	Shade
118	big pool	car park	toddler pool
119	Access	Good grassed area	Big and small pool
120	Enough parking most of the time	50 metre pool	Shaded area
121	Pool	Shade/seating	Facilities
122	Open air	Low chemicals	Solar heating.
123	Reasonable grassed area	Reasonable amount of shade	Adequate toilet facilities
124	Close to town		
125	Great 50 metre pool	Well maintained lawn	Good kiosk
126	Grassed area	BBQ	Shaded area
127	Length and depth of pool	Outdoors	Space
128	Parking is close	Lots of shaded areas	Easy access
129	THere is a pool!	Never been before as new to Shire so not sure	
130	Staff are very nice.	Location in town is good.	
131	Pool	Grassed	Shade
132	Parking	Grass area	Kiosk
133	Pool is good size and is kept in clean condition		
134	length	access	management
135	Main lap pool is big	Floaty toys to play with	Car park close to entrance
136	Location	Parking	Lawn
137	Outdoor pool	Grasses area to enjoy lovely weather	Bbq
138	Grass area	Kiosk	Customer service
139	Open area, can see the pool from any area	Pool has just been revamped and looks great	kiosk is open and the staff have good view
140	Baby pool shade	Grass shade	Size of big pool
141	Lawned areas	50m sized pool	Toddler pool
142	Shade area on grass	Swimming lessons	Friendly staff
143	Good grassed area	Good parking	
144	Large clean pool	Shaded areas	Easy to navigate kiosk
145	Good grass area	50 meter pool	Safe environment
146	50 metre pool	Grassed area	Shade
147	It's an Olympic size pool	You can park in the shade usually	It does have nice grass
148	Size	Enviroment	Location
149	Length of pool	Carpark size	Grassed area is well maintained
150	50m pool		

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
151	Great large pool and the floaty toys	Shaded grass area	Free bbq
152	The pool	the grassed areas	the shading
153	Pool is clean	surrounding area is well kept	in good central location in town
154	Pool cleanliness	Temperature	Comfortable Grassed areas
155	Clean pool	Clean toilets	50m pool
156	50m pool	Location	
157	50m pool	Close to the centre of town	
158	Under cover area	Shaded areas	Cleanliness of the pool
159	50m pool	Grassed areas	Clean
160	Shaded grass areas	Entrance and kiosk	Car parking
161	none of the above all dated tired and need replacing		
162	Shade	Grassed area	Parking
163	Pool	Carpark	Grass area
164	50 metre pool	parking	lawn area
165	Size of pool	Grassed areas	Shade
166	50m pool	Grassed area	Car park
167	Pool	Car park	Building
168	Size of pool	Location	Nothing else
169	Close to centre of town	Opening hours	50 metre pool length is fantastic
170	50m pool	Grassed area is great - more shade?	Car parking
171	great pool	grassed area	shade over toddler pool
172	Pool	Kiosk	Car park
173	50 metres	plenty of grass	convenient location
174	50metre pool	Outdoors	Adequate shade
175	Being a 50m pool	Nice lawn area	Open air facility
176	50m pool	grassed area	staff running pool
177	Has water in the pool	Parking ok	Good location
178	Lawn and gardens	Location	Size of pool
179	Lots of grassed area	Lots of shade	Good inflatable toys
180	50 metre outside pool is by far the best feature	Tinned roof shade that can also be wet rainy protection is good	Great grassed areas for kids to run on
181	The fact that it is 50 metre pool	friendly staff	
182	Pool	Supervision	Car Parking

3.2.9 Question 9: In relation to the physical environment (buildings, pools, car-parking etc) what would you change about the current pool facilities?

The purpose of this question was to provide respondents with the opportunity to communicate what aspects they would change in regards to the current facilities.

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
1	more parking	a separate heated pool / hydrotherapy pool	open all year
2	More protection over pool	Playground enclosed (Fenced Separate)	More BBQ Areas - Pool fenced off from pool with BBQ and tables
3	change rooms & toilets	permanent shade shelter instead of sales on southern side	car park
4	toddler pool and seating next to it inadequate		
5	Heating to extend period of availability	Needs expanded refreshment availability	Ensure the pools life extended well into the future
6	Buildings		
7	Buildings	Heating	
8	Parking	Larger kiosk	More toilets
9	toilets	change rooms	undercover seating
10	Covered for year round use	More family space	More parking
11	change rooms- baby changing facilities	mid size pool in between toddler and main pool	
12	More areas to sit when not in the pool		
13	Toilets/Change Rooms	Storage	
14	Get rid of the shade sails and put permanent full shaded roofs back as before	Install a heated pool that can be used all year round.	Extend the car parking area
15	more heating in the pool!	the change rooms could have more light	the baby pool could have more heat too
16	change rooms	car parking	water temp
17	Heat the pool	Extend car parking	Upgrade kiosk and change rooms
18	not much		
19	increase the play area for children with a variety of water based play activities in addition to the pools	increase the size of the pool e.g. a diving area	increase the family area e.g. BBQ
20	Cover and heat for year round use	hydrotherapy pool	Update changerooms
21	Update slightly	Seems fine as it is!?	Perhaps need more parking for busier times eg Swimming lessons

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
22	Main pool indoor heated for year round use	renovate change room facilities	secure storage lockers
23	Water Heating	Change Rooms	Car Parking
24	Toilets/changerooms	Function room	BBQ area
25	Change-rooms	Baby/toddler pool	Kiosk
26	Changerooms need to be modernised	Reposition kiosk and staff facilities so they can see the pool in the afternoon on a sunny day.	Proper undercover areas need to be constructed to provide shelter and shade.
27	change rooms	kiosk	storage facilities ie lockers for storing belongings
28	Pool	Change rooms	Parking
29	An ability to be able to have a gradient in the main pool to help with transition from toddlers to main pool.	Warmer pool!	Toilets/ change rooms. Dark and dingy
30	lack of disabled facilities	inadequate change room facilities ie showers and toilets - not enough of and lack of privacy	Outdoor play areas for adults/children not swimming
31	Middle range pool (Beginner stage)	Diving Pool	Water Slide pool
32	Change rooms	Kiosk	Swim club club rooms
33	Covered and heated for use in the winter.	Extend play area for young children.	Upgrade changerooms completely.
34	an extra lap pool (the swim club robs leisure space, swim lessons rob community laps availability)	the changerooms desperately need upgrading	would be great to be able to do laps indoors all year - but not at cost of losing outdoor pool
35	Indoor, heated, walking pool		
36	Change rooms	Storage	Shade seating areas
37	Change rooms	Kiosk	Storage
38	solar pool heating		
39	the toilets, showers and change rooms etc- more toilets, disabled toilet	play pool and kids play	club meeting room, storage of equipment, shared small function space, possible kiosk/cafe in the same facility
40	Showers	Toilets	Seating
41	Seating for parents	BBQ areas	Better kiosk

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
42	Take the tiles off of the wall at the deep end. That way it isn't slippery for when people do backstroke starts.	Completely change and update the toilets and make it family friendly.	Change the basketball court because it is too close to the fence.
43	under cover pool	more shade on grass	more toilets
44	shade over basketball court	more pool equipment to share	
45	Toddler pool	New change rooms	Maybe a few more things at the kiosk for cheaper
46	Put shade over pool	Expand kiosk	Make pool 8 lanes
47	Change rooms	Carpark	Kiosk
48	more picnic tables	more seating spread around the pool area	plants
49	Changerooms	Shade over at least part of the 50m pool	Temperature of pool water
50	Heated access all year round	Indoor if needed to be accessed all year round	Change rooms, private showers/ change areas
51	More seating for spectators	More shade both in and out of water	Upgrade change rooms with hot water
52	Enclose	Heat	Year round availability
53	Changerooms	Edging and shade around toddler pool	
54	Showers	Make indoor	Kiosk and sound system
55	Parking	Change rooms	Toddler area needs a revamp
56	Better pool heating	More carparking	Better viewing of toddler pool
57	more car parking (somehow)	increased recreational area	
58	Possible enclosed pool during winter?		
59	Upgrades to the pools	Upgrades to the buildings	Incorporating shaded areas and grassed areas
60	Toilets	Make the pool heated and under covered	Eftpos
61	Entry	Change rooms floors	Heated pool
62	More choice in kiosk	Better wind protection	Better change rooms/privacy
63	Temperature	Change Rooms	Junior Pools
64	Disability change room	Size pool more lanes	Club rooms
65	Heated pool	Kids pool with fountain etc	

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
66	Modernise/upgrade facilities	Semi enclosed swimming area	More car parking
67	Improve the bady/toddler pool	Upgrade the showers	Increase available setting/tables on lawn area
68	Inadequate space for country competition	Poor facilities and storage for club	Pool not heated or sun safe
69	Get a disabled change room	Get a disabled change room	Get a disabled change room
70	TEMPERATURE		
71	Ongoing swimming lessons	Indoor	Cafe
72	Water Heating	Showers	Toilets
73	Upgrade change rooms and add family rooms	Totally revamp toddler pool area	Increase pool to 8 lanes to attract events
74	Change rooms - better lighting and update facilities	Line the Carpark better	Nicer storage for swimming teachers/swim club
75	More table /chairs	Heated pool	Change rooms
76	change rooms	better baby/toddler pool	more seating
77	Indoor pool	Toddler playground	
78	Upgraded changerooms	Kiosk area	Indoor so it could be used all year
79	Better parking		
80	More seating	Indoor pool so can use it all year round	
81	Cleaner and better change rooms	Maybe water fun like other pools	The cost
82	New changerooms	Better toddler pool	More seating
83	Babies pool upgrade	More seating	Heated pool
84	Shade sails don't work. Doesn't block out sun completely and the shade keeps moving because of the sun. It's hopeless if you want to stay all day especially when doing vacswim.	Change rooms & toilets need upgrading.	Shade sails aren't suitable when raining which happens doing vacswim.
85	Seating	Heating water	Indoor it
86	Toddler pool area	Change rooms	Kiosk
87	Change Rooms	Kiosk	Toddler Pool, lack of water play gym/slide
88	toddler pool	change rooms/kiosk/first aid buildings	plant room/storage
89	Upgrade the toddler pool	Bigger car park	Indoor heated pool
90	Change rooms	Better heating blanket	

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
91	Change room upgrade	More bbqs	Bigger car park if possible
92	Cover on the pool - side openings/closings	Deeper pool - diving	Spa and sauna
93	Don't know		
94	Parking	Toddler pool	Change room
95	renovate change rooms	warm showers	water play area for toddlers
96	Would like it to be indoor heated	Open all year round	
97	Change Rooms	Kiosk	Shade areas
98	Pool would be better if it was North/south		
99	Enclose the pool	New toilets and change facilities	Club room for swim club
100	Shallow end should be no deeper than 90 cm for the first two to three metres to assist beginner swimmers. Being able to reach the bottom (or being able to jump from the bottom to reach the surface) lessens fear and encourages children to have a go.	Lockable storage in change rooms	Better access to parking in peak times
101	Extend enclosed area to enable dry play area	upgrade kiosk	build bike pathways to the pool
102	Make pool indoor/ heated		
103	Heated pool	Sun protection	Intimidating looking fence from road
104	Lockers	Change rooms	BBQ area
105	some more parking bays	full time heating for a longer season	shade cloth over shallow end of pool
106	heated pool	change rooms more inviting ie warmer better lighting	a entertainment area for catering ie BBQ and Social Set up for Birthday Partie, fundraising events , group outings eg scouts
107	Heated pools and inside area	More shade and outdoor activity areas	More pools for different age groups
108	Change rooms and showers	Toddler pool	Parking

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
109	Indoor outdoor pool for all year round	Beach area for babies and toddlers to learn in	A bigger kiosk / cafe / hot food
110	Improve toddler pool	Improve change rooms	Warmer water
111	Change room	Baby pool	
112	Change rooms	Water temperature	Change rooms again
113	water temperature	Childrens activities	Cafe
114	Upgrade change rooms	Heated pool for winter	
115	Bigger car park	More palm trees	More gardens
116	Have the pool heated so it can be used all year	Improve the showers and toilets	Create a larger under cover area, so when it rains during vac swim, spectators don't get wet.
117	Heated pool. tiered seating / undercover for rain	New ablutions	Updated kids /play area. Kids around 5 are too big for toddler pool but can't touch the bottom in the big pool
118	Continue to have 50 metre pool, but will need an upgrade soon to bring it to a similar standard to nearby upgraded pools.	Improve change room facilities to be more modern.	Improve admin facilities for staff
119	Change rooms (showers!!)	Seating	
120	More shade	Landscaped areas	Better seating
121	Car park larger	More toilets and family change room	Heated water
122	toilets	playground	shelter from the weather
123	Closed season		
124	Toilets/ change room	Toddlers pool	Something needed in between toddlers and main pool area
125	Shade		
126	Larger area for families to have BBQ's	Interactive pool area for smaller children eg with water spouts etc.	Kiosk/cafe with food and drinks available
127	Club room and storage for swimming club equipment	Have fitnesses equipment available for public usage	Better kiosk and change room facilities
128	Better change rooms	Better seating	Bigger kiosk

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
129	Floating play equipment.	More seating for mums	Parking
130	Storage	Meeting rooms	
131	Stop closing to the public during swimming club	More privacy from the main road	Paint and renovate the kiosk
132	Parking	the pools themselves. They are a bit antiquated.	a more comfortable kiosk.
133	Needs to be indoors	Needs to incorporate a hydrotherapy heated pool	Never been before as new to shire so not sure
134	Undercover	Parking	Change rooms
135	Heated pool	More seats	To open all year long
136	Need an all weather pool	More thoughtful toddler pool area	
137	Change rooms	Pool	Storage
138	double the size	heat in winter for all year round access	improve the change rooms
139	Indoor heated pool for swimming lessons	Toodlers pool needs updating and better seating area around the pool	Toilet block needs upgrading
140	Better kids pool	Large water slide	More shaded areas
141	Some more solid shade areas as when there is drizzle during swimming lessons etc there is not enough dry areas	More parking bays	Possibly 2 more lanes but keep pool as outdoor facility
142	Bigger toddler pool	Bigger shade areas on grass	Water slide
143	Maybe a little more color	the car parking is limited but plenty of open space to extend	more lights for night time swimming or activities
144	Heated water	Enclosed building for the pools	All round swimming lessons
145	Change rooms	Kiosk	
146	Carparking	Lanes for swimming when lessins are on	More shades
147	Shade over pool	More seated shade	More toddler facilities
148	Change rooms		
149	Have more grassed areas with sun exposure	Make the change rooms cleaner and brighter areas	Make the building more noticeable from the road
150	Heat the pool	Improve the change rooms and kiosk	Make the pool a year round facility
151	Heat the pool for year round use	Upgrade change rooms	Larger toddler area

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
152	Change rooms completely outdated	Not disabled access friendly at all	Needs better seating, grandstand style
153	Change room facilities	More benches/seating	
154	Heating to extend use time		
155	bigger car park	heated pool	better play equipment
156	Indoor pool	Temperature of pool	Change rooms
157	the change rooms/toilets in need of upgrade?	the enterance could be upgraded	
158	Refurbish kiosk	Refurbish toilets	Shade over toddler pool
159	Heat the pool for annual usage	More picnic tables and seating	More interesting toddler area - slides, fountains etc totally under cover
160	Indoor pool but keeping the 50m	The toilets need a revamp	
161	Changerooms	Office kiosk entry	Swim club and competition facilities
162	Change rooms need a facelift	More parking spaces	More seating
163	Baby pool	Shaded and seating around baby pool	Heating the pool
164	Make indoors for year round use	Update toilets	Improve / extend toddler area
165	New Pool	New Building	Extend car park onto Shire land to the north
166	Toddler pool		
167	Cover over the pool	Shade area	Seating
168	changerooms	kiosk	toddler pool
169	Heated pool	Improved change rooms and storage	Better car park
170	Change rooms, upgraded	Storage/club rooms	Improved viewing eg tiered grass
171	Change rooms	Kiosk	Indoor pool
172	Roof for year round swimming	Put in a proper cafe/shop	Increase car parking
173	Change rooms are in need of update.	Tables for under the shade sails.	Car park is small
174	More shade		
175	change rooms and toilets	larger kiosk/shop	more seating
176	Shade	Baby pool	Seating
177	upgrade changerooms	more marked parking	

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
178	New toilets	Entrance to the pool. Gets cramped with people trying to come in while people trying to get out.	Better showers.
179	Heat the pool so can use all year round	Upgrade change rooms , more showers	Hydrotherapy area much needed
180	change rooms	Kiosk	BBQ area
181	Temperature of water	Cleanliness	Size of pool needs to be Olympic standard size - laps
182	More shade	More seating	Cleaner and more modern change rooms and toilets
183	Better/more parking	Picnic tables	Heated pool
184	Change rooms- toilets are awful and dark	Tinned cover- not shade cloths, wet weather cover as well as shade	A few more tables for bbq picnics etc
185	it looks uninviting	early morning or late evening lap options	
186	Change rooms	Entry	Seating

3.2.10 Question 10: To what level do you agree/believe that changes are required to the current pool facilities?

The purpose of this question was to provide an overall understanding in relation to the level of agreement for the requirement of changes to the pool. The response to this question includes what changes respondents would like implemented.

ANSWER CHOICE	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	59.05%	124
Agree	30.00%	63
Neutral	9.52%	20
Disagree	0.95%	2
Strongly disagree	0.48%	1
Comment:		78
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**

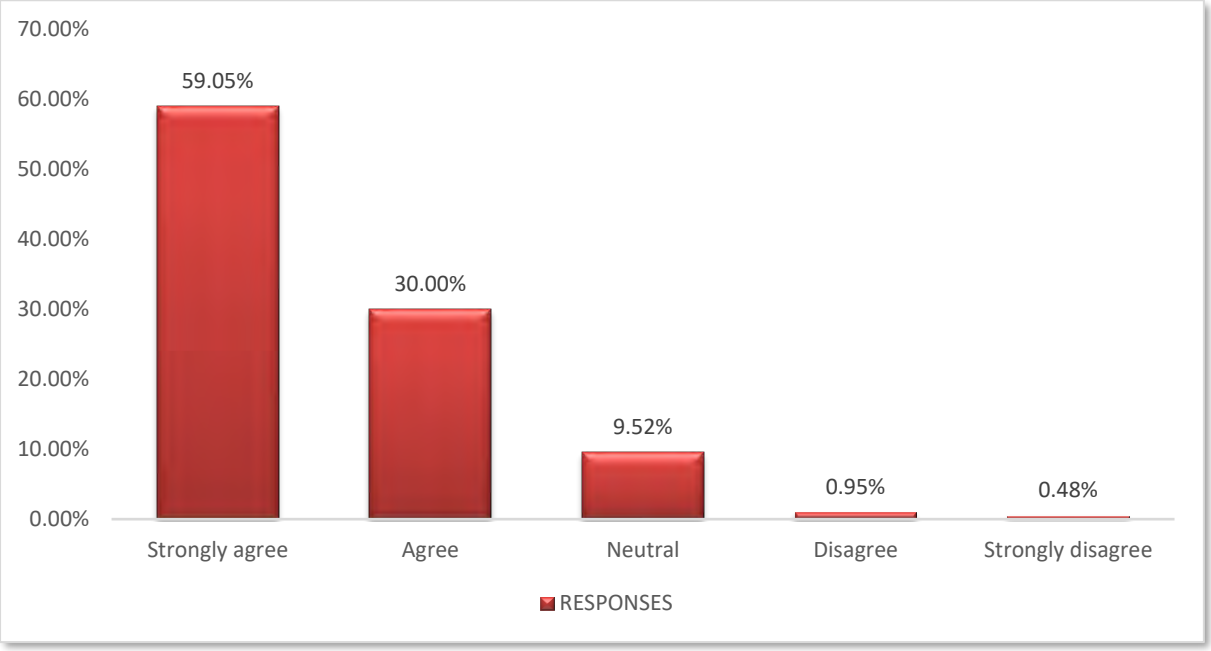
RESP.	COMMENT
1	needs heated pool / hydrotherapy pool

RESP.	COMMENT
2	Not family friendly for parents of toddlers with current safety standards expected.
3	Worth the investment now so the asset to our community will last another 50years 👍😊
4	It is old tired, looks unwelcoming, looks dirty. Not inviting
5	Change rooms need a sprues up.
6	The pool is far too cold for elderly and people with disabilities. We need a heated pool in town. A 20 metre pool would be fine, with a roof over the top and drop down plastic curtains to keep the cold out. But the water has to be very warm, so that those who wish to exercise in water all year round can do so.
7	I believe, that the pool we have now is already excellent, but with some improvement, there would be more local people coming to visit, and more tourists will come too.
8	I would use the pool if it was heated
9	The MB pool is integral to the community during the summer months as there is little to do, for children, during these months. Furthermore, increasing the size of the pool maybe an additional pool would help promote swimming lessons and allow them to be completed in a more timely manner.
10	I think for a town our size it is adequate for our needs.
11	Indoor heated facility for all year-round use.
12	The pool and surrounds need to be modernised to bring it to current standards and future proofed for the next 50 years.
13	change rooms and kiosk are dated, dark. there are no lockers for storing personal effects while at the pool
14	I use the pool regularly for lap swimming. The change rooms are totally inadequate and do not meet the needs of everyone, particularly disabled people
15	It looks like nothing has been done since it was built although I'm sure that's not true. But it certainly seems far down on the list behind the stockyards and most people drive up to 100km to use the ocean because it is not very salubrious. I wouldn't use the changerooms if you paid me.
16	changerooms are yuck, and would love to be able to do laps all year.
17	I believe that the pool would be used more if it was covered and heated.
18	There are numerous opportunities - practical, social, health - that spring from spending money on the well-being in our community through upgrades to this facility. Other towns and groups outside Mt B will also look to use it.
19	Needs to be open for the whole public full days instead of half days and better food options
20	The pool needs to be changed if mount barker wants to hold country pennants in 2021.
21	family history off skin cancer. very fair skin, sunburn very easy.
22	Lack of comfortable seating and shade are the two reasons I no longer visit Mt Barker Pool even during the hotest days. Skin cancer runs in my family, I can't afford to risk sun burn
23	With our cool climate - enclosed, heated & a therapy pool would benefit all community members. Take a look at facilities in Europe.
24	I would like to swim all year. Suggest addition of an extra 20/25m pool that is also good for kids, enclosed and heated all year round!
25	I believe our local shire does an excellent job providing an above average option to community members but a year round facility would be very advantageous to our community.
26	Having excellent recreational facilities strongly benefits the community in all aspects, including demographically and financially.
27	So out dated to see what is around during the swimming season
28	We need a disabled change room! We cannot bring a family member to the pool as we refuse to get her changed in the back store room!

RESP.	COMMENT
29	We take our children to Albany for swimming lessons once a week but would love to be able to do it locally
30	Definitely major upgrades to the current pool at its current site plus installation of a small hydrotherapy pool at the Mt Barker Community Recreation Centre.
31	An indoor heated pool would be amazing for the area. It's a shame the pool is only open for a few months of the year and we would use it regularly if it were open and heated all year round.
32	The main points that need upgrading are: - Change rooms/toilets - Toddler pool - Warmer water It would also make sense to add a gym and daycare. This way the pool would be more attractive to a wider range of potential visitors
33	The toddler area of the pool is in very big need of an upgrade, as well as the change room facilities. Having a daycare facility for the young children would be beneficial, and also a gym. This would make the pool suit a wider variety of customers and attract many more people. The overall temperature of the water could be increased too, as this will make the pool used for more of the year.
34	Staff are excellent (friendly and extremely helpful) and maintain the grounds fantastically. However the age of the facility is starting to show
35	Only need a bigger car park area and more bbqs. Suggestion,, buy the empty block opposite pool and turn into a car park. Buy a few more bbqs to attract more people.
36	Many city pools have all of the above. This shire caters for many outlying areas - such as Rocky Gullly.
37	Heated!
38	Pool is old and outdated. Change it now.
39	Particularly to the change rooms, Kiosk and entrance
40	We need a pool that can be used year round with facilities for the infirmed and the elderly. At the moment it can only be used six months of the year . And even then sometimes it's freezing !
41	The pool serves many interests and many requirements needs to be served, from beginner swimmers (shallow section so that crates are not needed - or separate pool), fitness swimmers, water play, senior swimmers and of course the competitive swimmers. In regard to rates: I think the pool is a vital to the attraction of the town and its facilities. More people will opt to live here - if we no not invest in facilities on the basis that it's available in Albany, Mount Barker will eventually become a ghost town with families moving to Albany. A vibrant community will attract families and bring in more rate payers to spread the load.
42	ancillary facilities, but pool is fine - would be great if we could lift temperature to increase opening months at beginning and end - we should consider aging population and access
43	I believe that an upgrade to indoor/ heated would benefit the children and the elderly greatly. It would also provide year round employment. And draw people to the town not away.
44	I really need to go walking in pool for back but it's too cold. My child is not allowed in the pool due to poor body temp regulation except on really hot days.
45	I would not have to travel to Albany to get a swim/swim school in warmer water. I would use pool more and so would my child who finds it very cold even in summer.
46	Specifically the change rooms and showers. And the toddler pool.
47	Need to up grade!
48	Water temperature puts a lot of people off attending, needs beach access for older population
49	The pool is great and would only need minor changes
50	If it could be changed to a heated/undercover pool it could be used all year round.

RESP.	COMMENT
51	the pools are good just a bit of work needed to the toilets.
52	Not sure
53	Water facilities are a way to include the whole community, from the very young to elderly people for the physical and mental health benefits the pool can provide, especially if there could be a way to partially heat the pool, then it could be used all year.
54	I think most people are grateful just to be able to cool off in clean water. It is also good for toddlers to have a good place to cool off.
55	Just stop closing the pool to the public for the swim club
56	I am a previous resident of Albany and attended the ALAC as well as the hydrotherapy at the hospital. It is difficult to attend either now and as a result my health has suffered. Would love to be able to attend a local pool in MT Barker
57	needs updating to increase use. would be even better if there were slides and tubes.
58	I have to take my children to Albany twice a week to do swimming lessons because there are none for toddlers in Mt Barker
59	The shire needs to look at what they have done to the pools in Kulin.
60	Not much for kids to do in town. The pool is one of the only highlights for them. If it was improved and or a big slide put in people would come from surrounding towns to spend the day in Mount Barker.
61	we can not afford to through money at a pool that is perfect the way it is. I agree with maintaining the pool to a standard, but not with throwing money at a facility that is fit for needs. We have to decide if it is a facility for recreation and teaching our kids water safety and awareness or a training facility
62	There is no point having a pool that hardly gets used. I'm sick of going to Albany for weekly swimming lessons when Mt Barker could have the same facility
63	Then maybe we could swim when lesson are on.
64	We need to make the pool a year around facility usable as a central meeting and fitness place for the community
65	We need access to the pool all year round With an aging community and a large amount of families a heated pool is a necessity
66	The current facilities does not even have a disabled toilet. We can't use it all year when there are many that would given the chance.
67	Heating would extend usage but other are adequate for use.
68	Indoor pool so it could be used all year. Temperature so people could use it with a disability. Change room easier for people with a disability.
69	Facilities are tired, dated. The suction hole in baby pool needs to be covered.
70	Buildings are in need of upgrade.
71	It definitely needs upgrading so the swimming club and hold large events and heating would be great as it's so cold for the younger kids.
72	Improvements can always be made.
73	A bit of a revamp is needed for the pool and its facilities
74	We should be able to swim 12 months of the year. Our kids swim in freezing cold water during vacswim and school swimming. If we had an indoor pool my kids would be enrolled for swimming weekly and continue being family season pass holders. Learning to swim is not just a must but a great way to keep kids and adults fit and also creates a sense of community that few other things can.
75	Would love indoor heated 50 metre pool with hydrotherapy pool.

RESP.	COMMENT
76	I like and use the pool as it is. Whilst upgrades are often nice, I do not want that at the expense of current facilities. For example I would think it would be a massive loss to the region if the pool was changed to a shorter length to accommodate unnecessary toddler water play equipment.
77	They are needed, but at what price? Feasibility study is a great idea. What is the feasibility of the pool being open all year if it were was an indoor option?
78	Old/tired



3.2.11 Question 11: In relation to the future provision of swimming facilities in Mount Barker, to what level do you agree with the following statements

The purpose of this question was for respondents to provide their rating in relation to future provision of facilities. This will assist in defining which facility design features are a high priority for respondents.

	Strongly agree		Agree		Not sure		Disagree		Strongly disagree		N/A		Weighted Average
I believe a 6-lane variable depth 50 metre public pool (ie same specifications as the current pool) is needed	51.90%	109	27.62%	58	9.52%	20	7.14%	15	1.90%	4	1.90%	4	1.77
I believe a FINA standard competition 8-lane 50 metre pool is needed (2 metres deep across whole floor surface)	14.76%	31	10.95%	23	32.38%	68	26.19%	55	11.43%	24	4.29%	9	3.09
I believe a 50 metre public pool is not needed but do believe a 25 metre public pool is needed	4.29%	9	5.24%	11	10.48%	22	26.67%	56	50.00%	105	3.33%	7	4.17
I believe that there is no need for a public pool	0.48%	1	0.00%	0	0.48%	1	4.76%	10	94.29%	198	0.00%	0	4.92
I believe an indoor heated public pool is needed	40.95%	86	20.00%	42	13.81%	29	17.14%	36	8.10%	17	0.00%	0	2.31
I believe a public hydrotherapy pool in needed	33.33%	70	26.19%	55	21.43%	45	15.71%	33	2.86%	6	0.48%	1	2.28
I believe a beach entry access to the pool is needed	10.48%	22	12.86%	27	26.67%	56	27.14%	57	11.43%	24	11.43%	24	3.18
I believe a baby/toddler pool space is needed	54.76%	115	33.33%	70	5.71%	12	3.33%	7	0.48%	1	2.38%	5	1.58

	Strongly agree		Agree		Not sure		Disagree		Strongly disagree		N/A		Weighted Average
I believe additional pool lanes are needed (current facilities have 6)	20.48%	43	13.33%	28	30.95%	65	26.19%	55	7.62%	16	1.43%	3	2.87
I believe a specific lane dedicated for walking only is needed	19.05%	40	31.43%	66	23.81%	50	20.00%	42	4.29%	9	1.43%	3	2.58
I believe water play infrastructure within the public pool area is needed	30.48%	64	40.95%	86	19.05%	40	6.67%	14	1.43%	3	1.43%	3	2.06
I believe a dry playground area for when children are not in the pool is needed	29.52%	62	43.81%	92	11.43%	24	12.38%	26	1.43%	3	1.43%	3	2.11
I believe better change-room facilities (including toilets and showers) are needed	65.71%	138	26.67%	56	5.24%	11	2.38%	5	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	1.44
I believe function / club-room space is needed	27.62%	58	21.90%	46	28.57%	60	13.81%	29	6.19%	13	1.90%	4	2.48
I believe warmer water is needed	47.62%	100	32.86%	69	12.86%	27	5.71%	12	0.48%	1	0.48%	1	1.78
I believe shaded sitting/grassed area is needed	55.71%	117	33.33%	70	5.71%	12	4.76%	10	0.00%	0	0.48%	1	1.59
I believe baby/toddler pool area shading is needed	55.71%	117	35.71%	75	5.24%	11	2.38%	5	0.00%	0	0.95%	2	1.54
I believe BBQ and picnic facilities are needed	43.81%	92	40.95%	86	10.95%	23	2.86%	6	0.00%	0	1.43%	3	1.72
I believe dry play infrastructure (volleyball, basketball ring etc.) is needed	30.00%	63	40.95%	86	16.19%	34	8.10%	17	0.95%	2	3.81%	8	2.05
I believe cafe facilities are needed	21.90%	46	27.62%	58	27.14%	57	20.00%	42	2.86%	6	0.48%	1	2.54
I don't believe cafe facilities are needed but a small kiosk is needed	19.52%	41	36.19%	76	15.71%	33	19.05%	40	8.57%	18	0.95%	2	2.61

	Strongly agree		Agree		Not sure		Disagree		Strongly disagree		N/A		Weighted Average
If there was no public pool available in Mount Barker I would travel to alternate facilities and attend the same amount of times that I currently attend the Mount Barker Memorial Swimming Pool	12.38%	26	10.48%	22	5.71%	12	23.81%	50	42.86%	90	4.76%	10	3.78
If there was no public pool in Mount Barker, it is likely I would rarely attend an alternate pool facility	30.95%	65	35.24%	74	5.71%	12	9.05%	19	16.67%	35	2.38%	5	2.44
If the pool was to be replaced it needs to remain in its current location	20.48%	43	18.57%	39	40.48%	85	13.33%	28	5.71%	12	1.43%	3	2.65
If the pool was to be replaced it needs to be relocated to Sounness Park Sports Precinct	8.57%	18	13.33%	28	40.48%	85	22.86%	48	14.76%	31	0.00%	0	3.22
If the pool was to be replaced it needs to be relocated to the Mount Barker Community College as part of the Mount Barker Rec.Centre	8.10%	17	14.29%	30	25.24%	53	29.05%	61	21.90%	46	1.43%	3	3.43
The protection of the current pools heritage is important to me	8.57%	18	22.38%	47	30.95%	65	21.43%	45	12.38%	26	4.29%	9	3.07
If a 50 metre indoor heated pool was constructed in Albany, I believe that Mount Barker would not need a 50 metre pool	4.76%	10	7.14%	15	9.52%	20	27.62%	58	50.48%	106	0.48%	1	4.12

Answered **210**
Skipped **0**

3.2.12 Question 12: What do you believe the impact would be if the pool facilities were no longer available in Mount Barker in the future?

The purpose of this question was to inform the needs assessment regarding what respondents believed would occur if pool facilities were no longer available in Mount Barker. It will assist to define the 'do nothing' development option.

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
1	its nice for families to spend time having fun	with no pool in Mount Barker it will make it extremely difficult for anyone to go for a swim	I feel each town needs a swimming pool
2	it would impact swimming lessons	school carnival	children & family time
3	kids would be at risk of not learning to swim	to far to travel for outer schools. Frankland, Cranbrook, Kendenup	Social outlet for children. Loose our swimming club.
4	Nowhere for youth to go in summer	youth not having access to learning how to swim	
5	Competition standard would be negatively affected	The most important facility for youth to have an outlet would be removed	The older members of the community wouldn't have the benefit of aquatic based exercise
6	More families would go out of town and also do their shopping else where	Increase in vandalism and more youth with nowhere to go. It would be a disaster for our community	The enormous loss to the MBCC and feeder schools to access swimming lessons
7	huge - very import to have local pool for kids learning water safety	more drownings due to less kids knowing how to swim	Less social opportunities for kids out of school
8	loss of jobs for the employees,	Unfair stress on families having to travel further	Loss of community
9	more travel and $$ spent in Albany	increase in kids loitering out of school summer hours	loss of jobs and economic opportunity
10	Even less things for kids to do during the holidays	Less community social interaction during summer	More travel time to use facilities elsewhere & less income to the town
11	The loss of swimming for children. Albany is too far!	Nowhere to go in summer for kids	Loss of competitive swimming
12	I would be bored	people would quit swimming club and that because they might not be able to go all the way to Albany	they would not swim anymore

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
13	It would mean there would be where for our children to go to hang out and be active		
14	Potential health risk to community		
15	Schools could not hold swimming sports	Local swimming clubs would suffer	Nowhere for people to cool down when hot
16	It would be a loss for the town	one less thing to do in the town	less encouragement for people to swim & keep fit
17	Disastrous and would spell goodbye to the swimming club or for many members of the swimming club	We need to have children active, off the streets, and developing strong, confident swimming skills.	If there were no pool Mt Barker would not be an attractive option to relocate [for families] and certainly tourism when families visit and stay in the area.
18	Local children would miss out and not learn to swim	Moor people would travel to Albany	Albany people who want 50 metre training in this pool would be disadvantaged
19	The end of a popular swimming club.	Children with nothing to do roaming the streets.	Decrease in the health of the older people who use it early.
20	Town Businesses would suffer....especially during summer	Very inconvenient for families to travel to Albany, especially for swimming lessons each day	Limited attraction of facilities for new residents considering moving to Mount Barker
21	Small school would no longer be able to take part in Swimming Carnivals	A drop in water safety skills amongst the younger population.	Those who need regular water exercises and cannot travel to Albany would be at a disadvantage.
22	Longer travel distance for outlying school students for swimming lessons/cancelled	Smaller incoming population	Decreased swimming/survival skills in children in area
23	Reduced physical exercise	Increase of kids staying at home do nothing	No pool party's for families and school students
24	Significant impacts on children learning how to swim	Once less option for our kids to have something to do in Mt Barker	Less family and friend interactions - the pool provides a wonderful space for families and friends to connect
25	Many children would not learn to swim	Some people would not be able to swim for recreation	A fitness opportunity would be lost
26	children would have to travel further for swimming lessons	less children would go to vacswim because of distance	less people would travel for swimming in Albany

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
27	No school swimming carnival	No school / vac swim lessons	Overall swimming ability of community would decline
28	Less leisure facilities available for local people	loss of employment for local staff	loss of an ancillary/additional spending by locals and outlying resident who come into town to use pool
29	Bugger	No swimming club locally	No training for locals
30	There would be no swimming club	Children would miss out on learning to swim	A valuable fitness avenue for all ages would go.
31	This town would be far less attractive than it is now. Borrow money if you have to and spend it on something we can all use and appreciate. You should have done this before worrying about winning awards from cows.	Families without transport would be very disadvantaged.	The College would not be able to hold carnivals. Swimming Club would be at a huge disadvantage as it is they have to go to Albany to train in Winter, I believe.
32	so many surrounding schools use Mt Barker for swim lessons and school carnivals, Albany too far for them	It is currently the only "hang out / social" meeting place Mt Barker has	a tragic loss
33	Less children would learn to swim	Young people would have less to do in summer months	
34	There will be lest people interested in the mount barker swim club	Nothing fun to do in the summer	Less social/ leisure time
35	increased youth crime rates	decreased community spirit	negative feeling about the town
36	reduced appeal of our township to potential re-settling and redevelopment, festivals, tourism	less social options for children/teens leading to increase in antisocial activity	negative impact on mental health and well-being across the community
37	Mental health rise	Child crimes	Disconnection from sport
38	Less activity and social events for youth	No school swimming events in our own town	Another reason not to invest in Mt Barker community

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
39	The main age group that use the facility the most are teenagers, so by taking away one of our very few facilities that teenagers can use would be detrimental.	Families wouldn't have anywhere to take their children to swim unless they were to travel to Albany	The swimming club would be hugely affected. The club wouldn't hold any competitions and those competitions benefit tourism and business in town as well.
40	not fair on parents with kids in summer.	Can't get to Albany	what else is there for people in summer
41	Less active children	nothing else to do in barker	less social interaction
42	Bad	Pre horrible	Not very good
43	Less children doing VAC swim	Less people buying property in the town.	Less people exercising.
44	teens would be bored	lost sense of community	family time would be cut down for families who attend the pool
45	Lack of opportunity for Club swimmers	Younger and school age children denied the opportunity to learn to swim	Removing an after school and weekend activity - problem kids
46	worsened water skills of young children who liver further inland and don't access Albany	inability to pursue swimming for fitness locally would seriously change my opinion of living locally	less options for kids/teenagers in summer holidays - possibly higher crime and bored kids
47	A lot of children would miss out on swimming lessons	Less employment	Less children doing outside activity in the summer
48	Teenagers and young adults would have less to do and possibly become more disruptive in the community	An important social hub would be lost	Local children would miss out on vital swimming lessons!
49	Less for kids to do	No facility for our swimming club members	Less facilities for exercising
50	Disappointing for the town	Less access to an essential skill for children	Loss of a thriving sporting club
51	A	F	G
52	Increase in delinquent youth over summer	Demise of the swim club	No where to cool off over summer
53	I would get unfit and fat like I do in the winter	My son when he was a teen would have been on his xbox or worse instead of at the pool	Our amazing swimming club I think would suffer
54	People would not use this form of recreation		
55	Loss of opportunity for many of our young swimmers in competition.	Loss of access to swimming lessons for people who can't afford to travel 1000 km over 10 days.	Loss of access to in-term swimming lessons - bus travel to Albany would be very expensive in dollars and lost class time.

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
56	Local families would miss out on the Aussie right to enjoy safe water sports & enjoyment regardless of locality	Every child is entitled to learn water safety regardless of location	
57	Financial loss to local businesses	Impact on youth activities	Impact on affordable family activities
58	Another reason people will leave Mt barker and go straight to Albany	Loss of jobs and money for the community	
59	Health fitness	Open all year round needed	An less travel
60	Our kids would really suffer.	It would be a great shame for families to miss out	Shire would lose income.
61	More kids causing trouble	More whinging locals complaining about kids on the streets	More people leaving town due to lack of facilities
62	No swimming for my kids with a club	Kids will do more damage around town	
63	While I don't overly use it - the community needs it	Local families would not have access to close water source	School aged children would have to travel significant distances for school swimming impacting class time
64	Not good		
65	No swimming lessons for kids	Nowhere to swim on a hot day	Social meeting place for parents and kids
66	Less children would have the opportunity to learn to swim	Small school in the area would have to travel over an hour to attend swimming lessons	Taking away an affordable activity
67	Loss of tourist opportunity for local businesses to other locations	Loss if sporting exposure opportunity to other locations	Significant impact to community social and health status
68	Kids' and community members' fitness levels would decrease	We wouldn't be able to have school swimming lessons which is sometimes the only times our kids get lessons	Mark and Zac would be out of a job! Noooo!
69	yet another basic and important community facility would be lost	a pool is definitely a benefit/ attraction for the shire	youth engagement
70	Kids will suffer in summer	Loss of jobs	People that use the pool now for rehabilitation would suffer

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
71	Fuel cost higher	More CO2	Some people won't be able to afford travel to ALBANY
72	Decrease in kids swimming skill, ability & confidence	Decrease in community pride & positive well being	Danger of kids & adults not learning water survival skills.
73	Less sense of community - no swim club and school parties	Less attraction to the town	Less employment - swim teachers, life guards and pool staff
74	Nothing for the kids do etc	More kid mischief	Loss of money to the shire
75	People would travel to Albany to swim	Huge impact on the ability for children to learn to swim in the local area	
76	Kids have even less to do, so become more disruptive	More time taken in travel for schools for swimming lessons	Reduced community activities
77	It is one of the only 50m pools left around the place	Kids might not participate in swimming lessons as some already have to travel from out of town already and Albany just makes it further	It is also one of the only places kids have to hang out around town after school and in the holidays
78	More travel to Albany	Loss of revenue in Mt Barker	
79	Swimming lessons would be a lot harder	Kids would miss out on going to the pool	
80	People would have to travel to use a pool	Money would go to another town's economy	
81	People spending money out of town	Shopping while out of town if frequently driving to Albany	Lower wage families missing out on learning to swim ect
82	It would affect out of towners negatively especially for vacswim.	Children wouldn't have access to vacswim.	More drowning deaths because children aren't able to do vacswim.
83	Kids learning to swim	To drive to Albany for water activities	Family time taken away
84	There would be a loss of revenue coming into the town	People would travel to other towns and boost their economy, not our own	
85	Less social interaction between locals	Youth/teen problems	Decline in healthy living, many lappers and swimclub

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
86	loss of healthy and safe activity for youth	elderly will have to travel to Albany and likely not go	loss of access to important swimming lessons for locals
87	Many children would not learn how to swim		
88	Disadvantage to all local children	Reduced activity for all the early morning swimmers	Lack of community gathering place
89	The impact on the children and swimming groups in Mt Barker would be a major loss, not everyone can drive 50 km just to go to the pool.		
90	Young people would not have the sports club	People would use more air-conditioning when hot	Rise in obesity and immobility
91	School swimming lessons would lapse	All swimming lessons would go	Community upset
92	Kids not having access to swim lessons	Social interaction in a safe and happy environment becoming unavailable	Youth having nothing to do in summer
93	reduced swimming as a hobby for locals	kids learn to swim lost - impact on water survival skills	general message from council of non-supportive reactive physical lifestyle
94	More local business being directed to Albany instead		
95	A swimming club would lose its facilities	The ability of children to be safe around water would decrease	Mt Barker would lose its best feature in Summer
96	Terrible, mt barker definitely needs a pool		
97	I believe our kids would be greatly disadvantaged	The swim club would fold up	Those who are unable to participate in other forms of exercise would be completely left out.
98	Less attractive town for families - more living in Albany	Less swimming sport	Less healthy and positive options for youth to meet and interact
99	Another reason for people to live in Albany but work in Mt Barker	Increase in petty crime during summer as one less option	Would impact on retail sector
100	Kids would turn to drugs	Older would benefit from indoor heated pool	Families would turn away from town and move to Albany

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
101	Less incentive to remain in town for activities	Loss of community	Loss of water safety and education for school kids
102	More money out of town	Encouraging community to go else where	No community spirit
103	loss of swimming lessons for local families	loss of water based recreation for everyone	would be a poor move by the Shire who seem free to spend on other spots
104	less kids would learn to swim - due to necessary travel	would remove 1 more active kids entertainment area which we desperately need	schools would not have access to conduct swim school or carnivals
105	Kids unable to learn or do swimming lessons	Huge mistake and loss of revenue and appeal in mount Barker	Kids and families will miss out on hot days
106	Once again take locals away from community to swim	Impact on those who can't travel	
107	This would be very sad ☹	I don't know what I'll do	Not good for schools and locals
108	Bored hot fat kids	Less appeal for town as a place to live	Less appeal for town as tourist destination
109	Population health	Cultural	Social
110	Sad day- we love swimming during summer	Nothing to do,	
111	No school swimming lessons - too far for children from Frankland/Cranbrook to go to Albany	General decline in children's swimming ability	Demise of MB swim club
112	People couldn't learn to swim - potential drowning	Decrease in participation of physical activity	Community disenchantment
113	Lack of swimming lessons	Boredom in kids	Loss to community
114	Not as many kids would do vac swim	It would make school swimming lessons an extra 2hrs long to accommodate travel time to Albany. Meaning a lot less teaching/learning during the day	Less people would be exercising therefore becoming more unhealthy
115	Loss of revenue within the whole town	Loss of family and community involvement	Loss of locals

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
116	Fitness levels of all people would drop.	Children wouldn't have access to improve swimming abilities	Children would cause more trouble round town, as the pool is good entertainment
117	Swimming Club involves so much of the community, the community would definitely suffer	Children use the pool regularly during summer, Not much else to do in the summer holidays unless parent commute to Albany	The school could no longer do swimming lessons practically
118	Nowhere to cool down on hot summer days	Negative impact on rehab for injuries	Negative impact on activities for young people
119	Where would school swimming lesson be held.	Kids might miss out on Vac swim as parents can't get them to Albany everyday for 2 weeks.	
120	loss of income	loss of fun	fat kids
121	Swimming lessons may be cancelled	Swimming club would leave	
122	Children wouldn't have the opportunity to learn to swim	Mt Barker also supports outlying communities who find it difficult to travel to Albany	
123	Devastating impact on youth	No swimming lessons	
124	Loss for kids to meet up	Loss for school for swimming lessons	Will be missed by most people
125	Less things for kids to do in Summer.		
126	It would greatly decrease local participation in Mr Barker	It would take trade and money out of Mt Barker	It would cause people to leave Mt Barker.
127	A major Entertainment facility, especially for young people would no longer be available in a town with very limited entertainment facilities	A long surviving, financially successful, inclusive family oriented swimming club would die	Hundreds of children would miss out on learning valuable life saving skills by losing the opportunity to do swimming lessons
128	No swimming club	No swimming lessons	No swimming carnivals
129	People would have another reason to move towns	Decrease in town facilities appeal	Decrease in desirability to live in the area
130	Nothing for youth	Lose Visitors to region in summer months to attend lessons	
131	None		

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
132	Less things to do in Mt Barker, making it a less viable town	It will make Mt Barker a Not-too-family-friendly town.	
133	Increased crime from kids doing the wrong thing because they are bored	Increased numbers of kids swimming in the WWTP	
134	Bored teenagers causing damage	Health issues increased	People moving to other areas with facilities
135	Less tourists		
136	Another burden on young families and seniors		
137	Bad	Really bad	Really really bad
138	Disastrous		
139	Nothing for kids to do on hot days		
140	Just another reason to move	Nothing for kids to do in summer	Its about time the town was made into a place to live rather than somewhere to live out your last years.
141	More bored kids wandering town getting in trouble	Lower income families would suffer as they can't afford fuel to go for a swim	It's about time mt barker looked after its young families as much as it cares for its farmers
142	Less people wanting to move here	Less children learning to swim/maintaining fitness	Even more of our residence moving or schooling in Albany for better facilities
143	The local children would be greatly impacted as its the only facilities available for swimming lessons	There would be nowhere for the school to hold carnivals	Its the only entertainment the locals kids have during summer
144	more difficult for the local kids to learn to swim	more money available for infrastructure for all locals	
145	Bored children behaving badly	Children would not be able to swim	
146	Even fewer recreation options for kids in mt barker	MBCC less competitive with other schools	Less children being taught to swim
147	More bad behaviour in the town	No where for people to have family time	No swimming lesson
148	People would be upset with council	Lack of facilities for youth	

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
149	It would make it very difficult for students and families to attend school swimming events	Older people would not get the current water therapy they have chosen to do at the Mount Barker pool	The public wouldn't spend money in their town they would travel elsewhere which could put them off by going to the pool at all
150	Reduced fitness opportunities for the community	More people going out of town to Albany reducing money spent in town	Increasing problem with youth crime as the pool gives them a meeting place and something to do
151	It would have a very negative impact on families and the community	Children would risk not learning to swim and the enjoyment of water sports.	People would have travel out of town to access a facility, which in turn opens opportunities to shop and spend money out of town.
152	The swim club would no longer function	Many people would simply no longer swim	School swimming for local and feeder schools would be severely impacted
153	Less children learning to swim	More incidents in dams on farms	
154	School children travel by bus to Albany pool	No impact in Winter when travel to Albany pool anyway	
155	Too big of a distance to travel daily for us	Vacswim would be improbable	Kids boredom in barker = crime
156	No swimming lessons	no swimming club	No fun
157	local children would be less likely to attend swimming classes	remove a supervised meeting/recreational area for youth	general public less likely to participate in exercise
158	Reduced amenities for kids and adults	Water skills/ training diminished	Lack of tourist drawcard
159	Frustrated rate payers	Crime will increase due to boredom	New families will go to Albany
160	Reduced sporting participation	Ratepayer revolt	Increase in antisocial behaviour
161	Mount barker would be boring during the summer.		
162	People will travel to coastal towns	There will be a lot of bored children during holidays	Competitions will be held elsewhere with swim club closing
163	No swimming club	No swimming lessons	The kids would miss out on an important Australian skill
164	Loss of facility for families/ isolation	Teenage boredom/vandalism	No swimming lessons/drowning
165	Loss of social structure / cohesion	Higher juvenile crime in summer holidays	The beginning of the end for Mt Barker

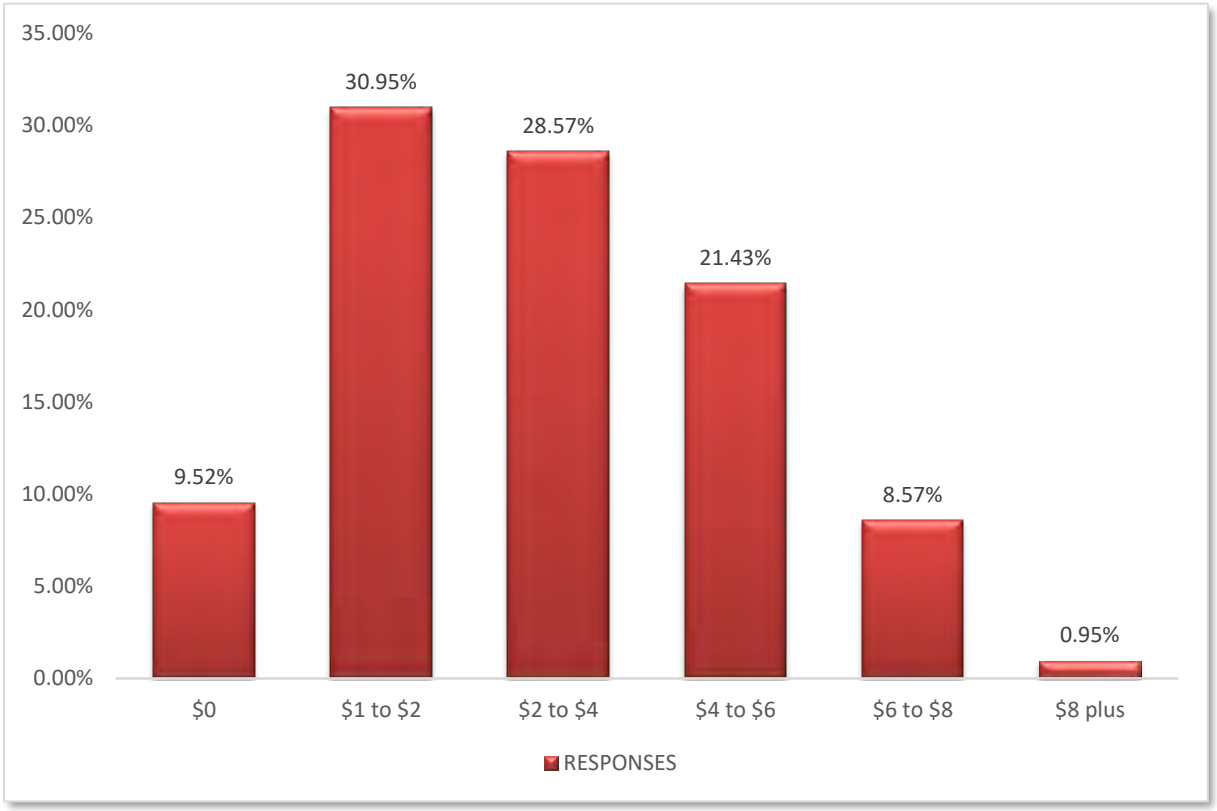
Resp.	1.	2.	3.
166	School carnivals would cost more as kids have to travel further	Vac swim would be affected	
167	School swimming lessons	Outer schools no swimming available for lessons	All kids need to learn to swim
168	Community dissatisfaction	Loss of services	Negative impact on school and swim club
169	Decrease in swimming participation	Decrease in local children knowing how to swim	People may choose not to live here due to lack of facilities
170	Detrimental to the town		
171	Less children being active	Extremely hot and annoyed kids	More crime
172	Families would think twice about moving here with limited resources already	Lower socioeconomic kids would miss out on learning to swim which should be a right not a privilege	There is stuff all for kids in Mount Barker, taking it away would show that the shire places no value on our youth.
173	Less swimming taking place	No where for kids to meet in summer	Money taken out of the town if community travel elsewhere for pool amenities
174	Less children learning how to swim	Nowhere for locals to swim laps and enjoy pool	Less opportunity for families to meet up and enjoy facilities
175	no swimming lessons	lack of fitness	no swim club
176	Bad for the community	Travelling costs	
177	the whole region would be poorer for it. As Albany does not have a 50m pool, and no outdoor pool.	My family would be very hot	My children would be very poor swimmers
178	Lack of fitness for regular users	Children with nothing to do roaming the streets getting into mischief	More farm deaths from drowning in dams.
179	No vacation swimming lessons , this is the only opportunity some families have access to swimming lessons	Huge impact on the Swimming club	Huge impact on entire community, we need to keep our pool !!!!!
180	less people doing swimming lessons	Barracodas will fold	less things for kids to do around town

Resp.	1.	2.	3.
181	Less water sport by local residents	Less social interaction in summer	More drownings in dams oceans etc
182	Angry community	Very disappointed children	People would consider moving to Albany
183	Loss of income for town	Loss of jobs	Unhappy locals
184	Youth need a safe place to hang out during summer holidays, near centre of town	Outer towns like cranbrook, Kendenup, frank land river already travel a distance to come to barker for vac swim	People (like me) who use the pool to exercise, no longer have that option, travelling to Albany to do so is not feasible.
185	I wouldn't swim		
186	kids that cant swim	alot of people cant go to albany to swim	
187	Lots of unhappy kids	No swimming club	

3.2.13 Question 13: If the standard/range of swimming pool facilities is increased in Mount Barker in the future, what increase in entrance price do you think is reasonable?

The purpose of this question was to investigate what respondents believed was a reasonable increase, if any, if pool facilities were upgraded.

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
$0	9.52%	20
$1 to $2	30.95%	65
$2 to $4	28.57%	60
$4 to $6	21.43%	45
$6 to $8	8.57%	18
$8 plus	0.95%	2
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**



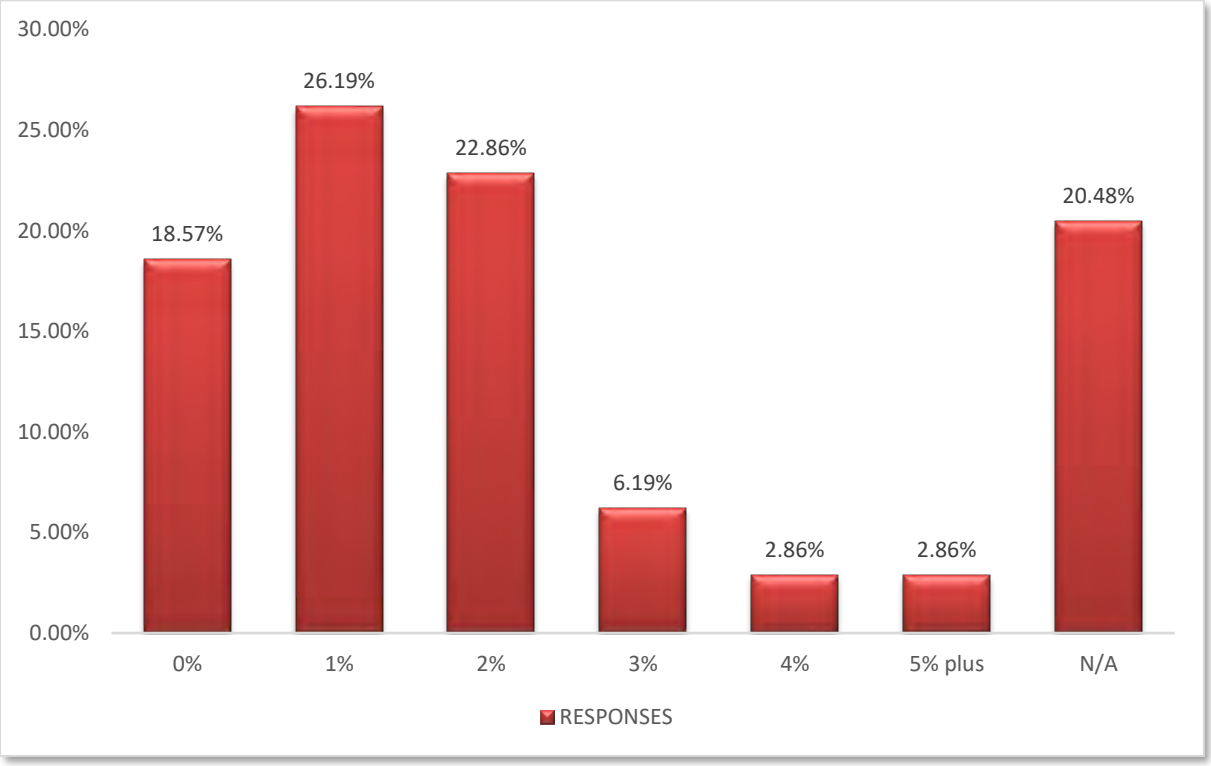
3.2.14 Question 14: Are you a Shire of Plantagenet rate payer?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	72.38%	152
No	27.62%	58
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**

3.2.15 Question 15: If the standard/range of swimming pool facilities is increased in Mount Barker in the future, what Shire rate increase do you think is reasonable to contribute to pool redevelopment costs and for contributing funds to an asset maintenance and replacement account for future major maintenance work and replacement?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0%	18.57%	39
1%	26.19%	55
2%	22.86%	48
3%	6.19%	13

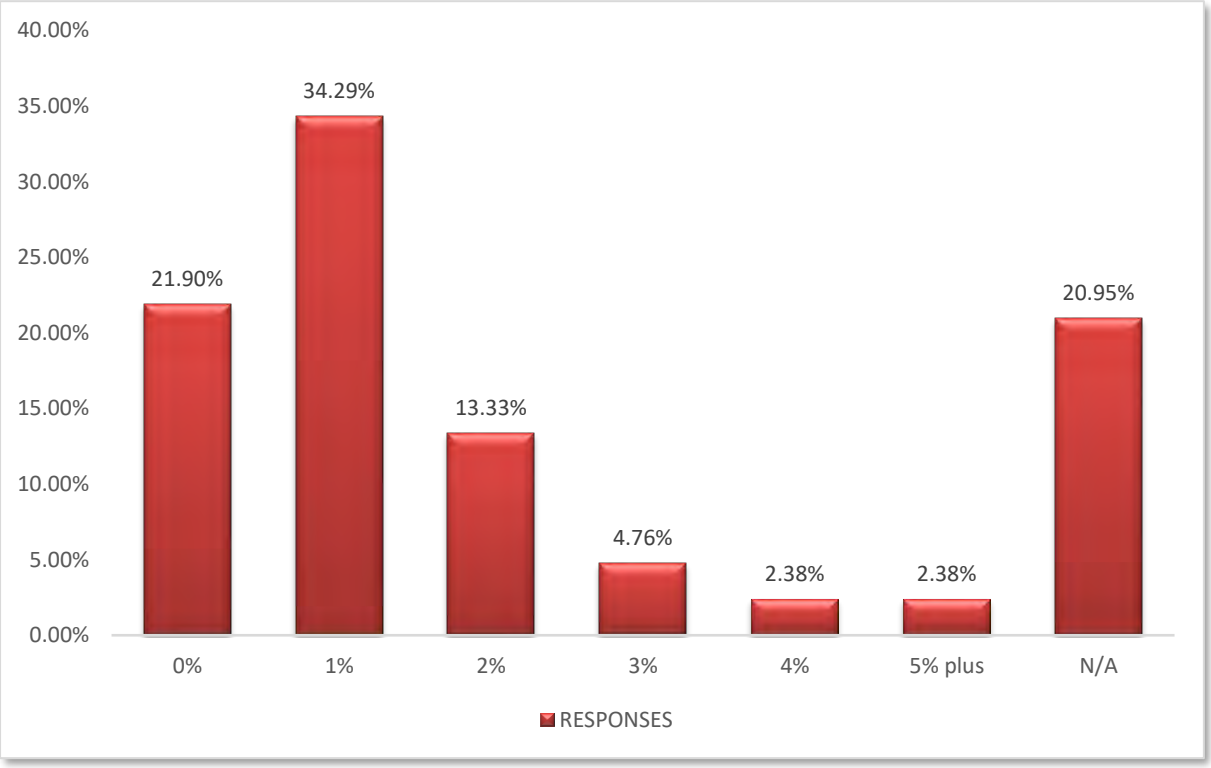
4%	2.86%	6
5% plus	2.86%	6
N/A	20.48%	43
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**



3.2.16 Question 16: If the standard/range of swimming pool facilities is increased in Mount Barker in the future, what Shire rate increase do you think is reasonable to contribute to pool ongoing operational costs?

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0%	21.90%	46
1%	34.29%	72
2%	13.33%	28
3%	4.76%	10
4%	2.38%	5
5% plus	2.38%	5

N/A	20.95%	44
	Answered	**210**
	Skipped	**0**



3.3 On-Line Community Survey Findings

3.3.1 Survey Participants Demographic Findings

The table below provides details regarding the location of where survey participants reside. Information gathered indicates that approximately 92% of survey participants lived within the Shire of Plantagenet, with the majority residing within Mount Barker or Kendenup.

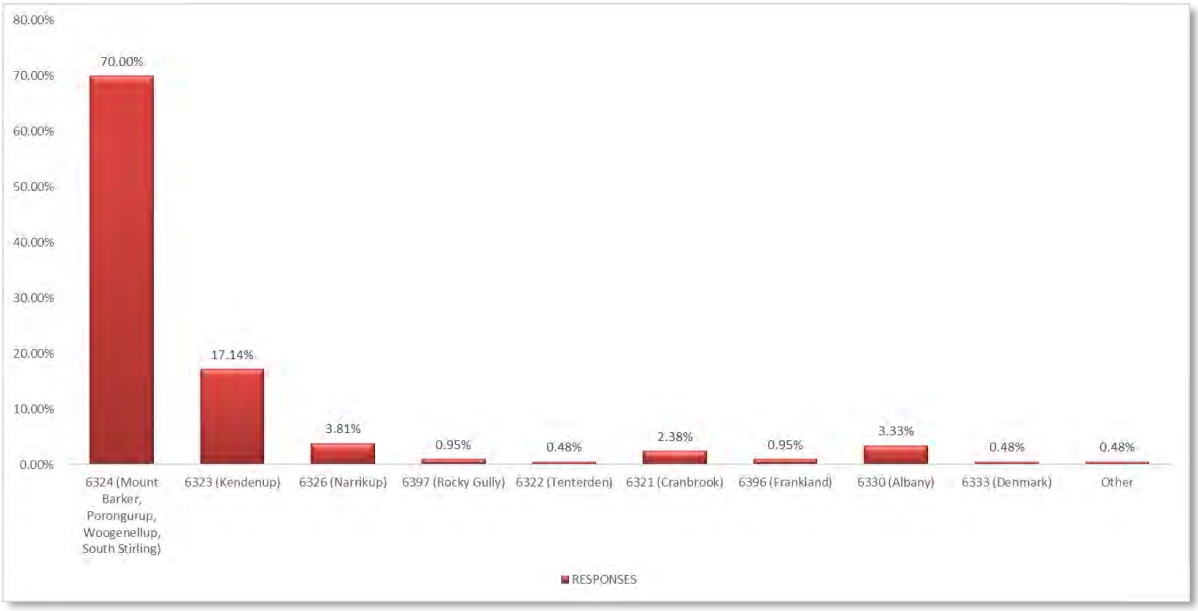


Figure 2:Survey Respondent Location

The table below indicates that 210 people participated in the on-line survey and provides details regarding the participants age range and family dynamics. A third of survey participants were an individual adult aged between 20 and 59. The largest demographic that participated in the survey was families with children under 19 years of age (one person entered details representing a family response). 6.67% had all children under the age of five and 39.05% had children under the age of 19, totalling 45.72% of respondents being connected with a family. The number of children represented in the family submissions equalled 196.

ANSWER CHOICE	RESPONSES	
An individual 'senior' (aged 60+)	14.76%	31
An individual 'adult' (aged 20 - 59)	33.33%	70
An individual 'teenager' (aged 13 - 19)	5.71%	12
An individual 'child' (aged 12 or under)	0.48%	1
A family with all children under 5 years	6.67%	14
A family with children under 19 years	39.05%	82
Number of children represented in a family submission		196

Table 3: Survey Respondent Age and Family Demographics

3.3.2 Survey Participants Transport Findings

The table below provides the findings of the survey responses related to mode of transport and distance travelled to attend the swimming pool.

	MODE OF TRANSPORT AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED FINDINGS
1.	The primary mode of transport to attend the pool is by vehicle (approximately 85% of survey respondents). Alternative mode to attend the pool included cycling or 'on-foot' (approximately 7.5% of survey respondents)

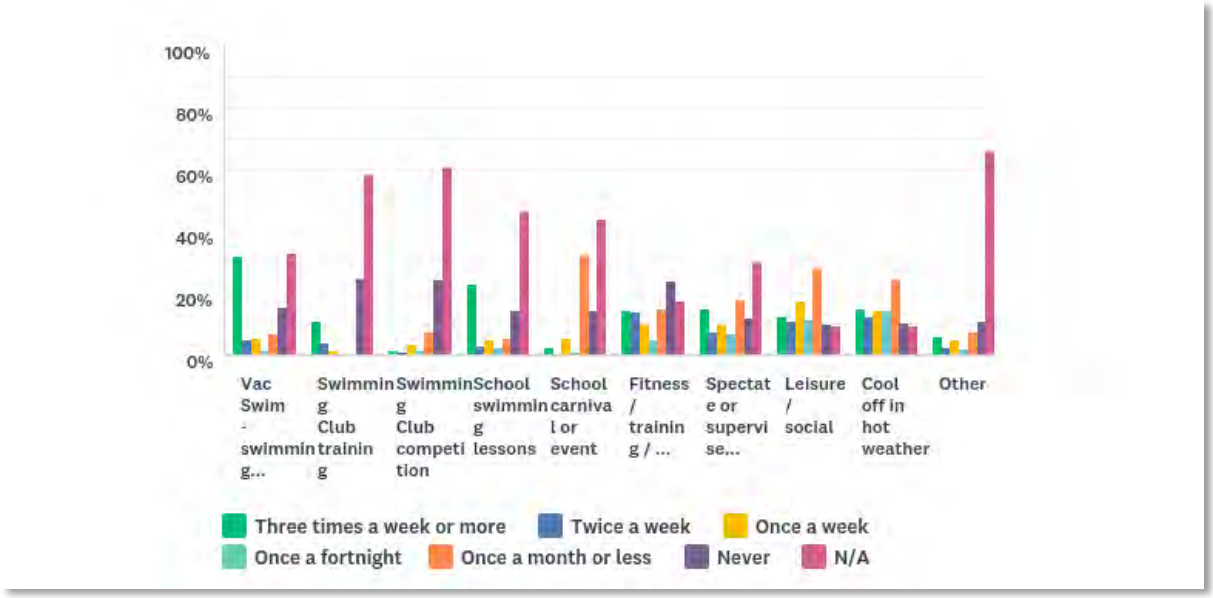
	MODE OF TRANSPORT AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED FINDINGS
2.	The majority of survey respondents travelled less than 30km to attend the pool (91.4%) as per the breakdown below: • Approximately 47% of survey respondents travelled up to 5km one way to attend the pool; • A further 44.4% travelled between 5km and 30km; • 11.4% travelled between 30km and 100km; and • No survey respondents travelled greater distance than 100km one way to attend the pool.
3.	Based on the survey responses, it could be concluded that pool location within the town of Mount Barker would not have a major impact as most people typically use a motorised vehicle to attend the pool.

Table 4: Transport Findings

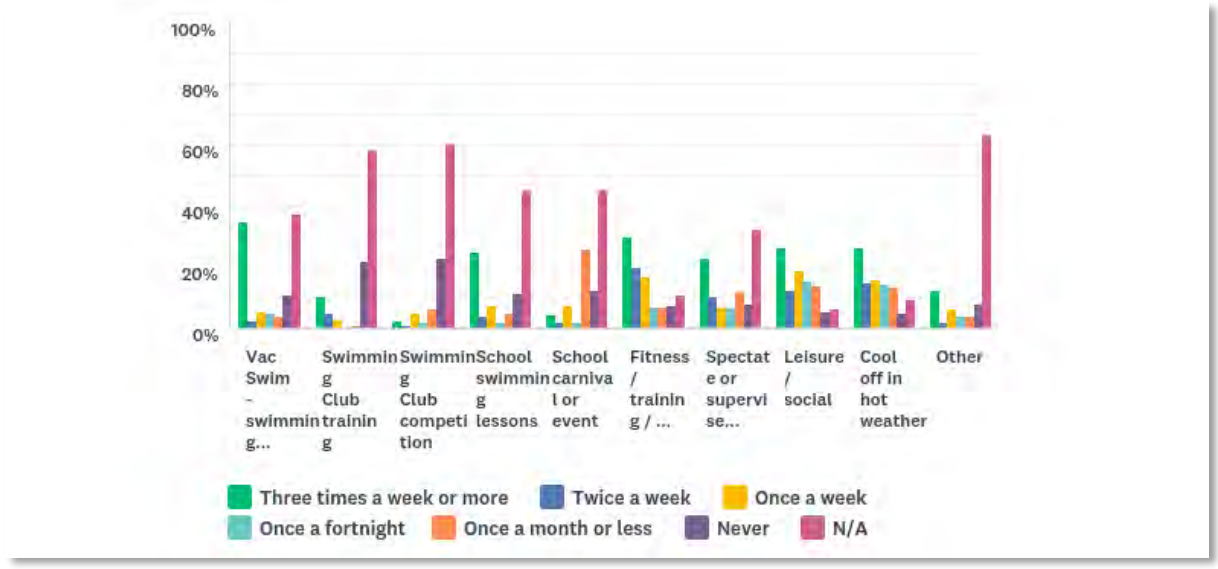
3.3.3 Survey Participants Usage Findings

The following charts indicate the current usage of the MBMSP by survey respondents as well as the potential usage of the MBMSP by survey respondents if facilities were improved.

Current Facility Usage by Survey Respondents:



Potential Facility Usage by Survey Respondents if the Facilities Were Improved:



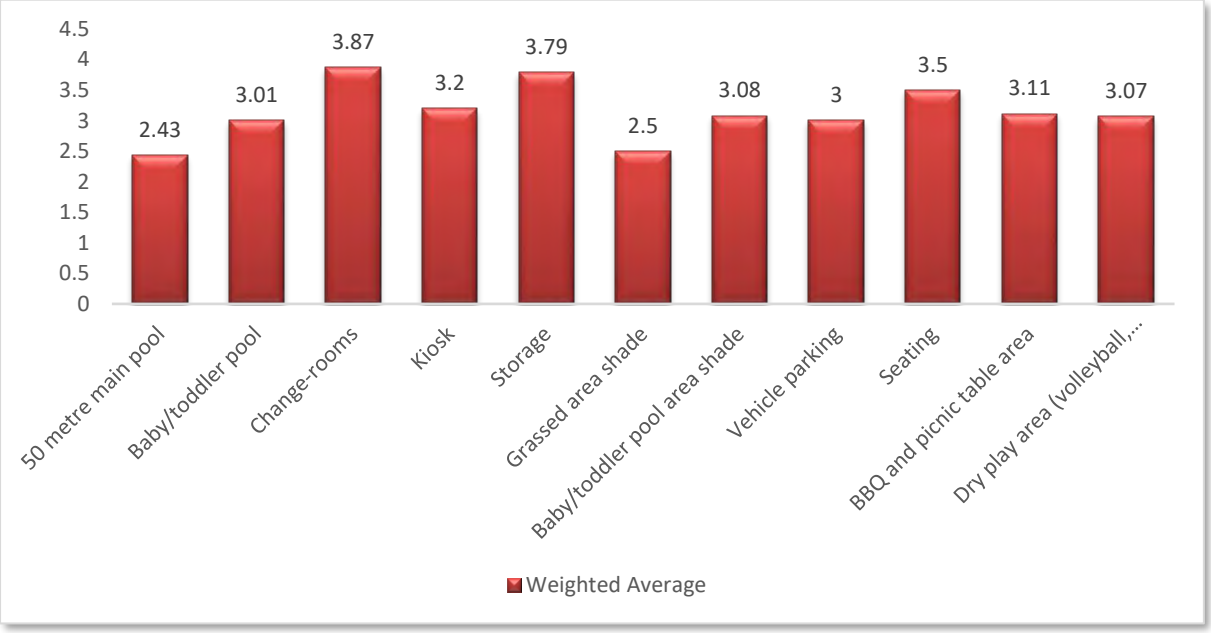
Based on information provided by the survey participants the findings in the table below are relevant to facility current and future use.

	FACILITY CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE USE FINDINGS
1.	Survey responses indicate that if facilities were improved, there would be increased patronage at learn to swim programs held at the MBMSP. Note: this finding is significant based on the primary outcome for access to the pool in Mount Barker has been identified as 'learn to swim programs' to reduce the likelihood of drowning or near-drowning experiences.
2.	Survey responses indicate that if facilities were improved, there wouldn't likely be a significant increase in participation/membership to the Mount Barker Swimming Club. However, this should be viewed in regards to the current level of swimming club access and the number of survey participants accessing the facilities to date.
3.	The greatest increase in attendance if the facilities were improved align with accessing the MBMSP for fitness/training, leisure/social and cooling off in hot weather.
4.	Based on survey responses, it could be concluded that infrastructure that promotes the best possible environment for 'learn to swim' programs should be a priority.
5.	Based on survey responses, it could be concluded that to increase patronage at the MBMSP infrastructure and design features that attracts passive physical activity usage should be considered.

Table 5:Usage Findings

3.3.4 Current Pool Condition Findings

The table below depicts the 'weighted average' of each area in relation to survey participant rating of current pool facilities. The lower the 'weighted average' is, the better the rating. For example: the grassed area and shading has been weighted as the lowest rating and therefore a greater number of responses indicated that this area was excellent or good.



The table below provides the findings of the condition ratings of the MBMSP in its current condition and design features that are viewed as positive aspects of the current facilities.

	CURRENT FACILITY RATING AND DESIGN FEATURES FINDINGS
1.	The top three current facilities that received the lowest 'weighted average' and therefore had a higher rate of survey participants rating these areas as excellent or good include: 1. 50 metre main pool; 2. Grassed area shade; and 3. Vehicle parking.
2.	The top three current facilities that received the highest 'weighted average' and therefore had a higher rate of survey participants rating these areas as very poor or poor include: 1. Change-rooms; 2. Storage; and 3. Seating.
3.	The following is considered the top five positive aspects of the current pool facilities by survey respondents: 1. Grassed area/space; 2. 50 metre length of pool; 3. Shade; 4. Location; and 5. Car-park area.
4.	Of the 210 survey participants: • 59% strongly agreed that changes are required to the current pool facility; • 30% agree that changes are required to the current pool facility; • 9.5% are neutral regarding if changes are required to the current pool facility; and

	CURRENT FACILITY RATING AND DESIGN FEATURES FINDINGS
	• And 1.5% either disagree or strongly disagree that changes are required to the current pool facility. Based on survey responses in can be concluded that, in general, pool facility changes are required.

Table 6: Current Pool Condition Findings

3.3.5 Potential Future Facility Provision Findings

The table below provides the findings in regards to rating future provision of facility design features to ascertain the level of priority for future development.

	POTENTIAL FUTURE FACILITY PROVISION FINDINGS
1.	79.52% of survey respondents strongly agree or agree that a 6-lane variable depth 50 metre public pool (similar to what is currently provided) is needed compared with 25.71% strongly agreeing or agreeing that a FENA Standard competition 8-lane 50 metre pool is needed. Based on survey responses, it could be concluded that there is not a strong perceived need for a FENA standard pool compared to the current main pool provision.
2.	76.76% strongly disagreed or disagreed that the 50 metre pool is not needed but a 25 metre pool is needed. This is in comparison to 9.53% strongly agreeing or agreeing that a 25 metre pool is adequate and that there is no need for a 50 metre pool. Based on survey responses, it could be concluded that there is a strong perceived need to retain a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker.
3.	99.05% strongly disagreed or disagreed that a swimming pool facility is not needed in Mount Barker. Based on survey responses, and identified reasons to retain a swimming pool in Mount Barker, it can be concluded that there is a critical need to retain pool facilities in Mount Barker.
4.	60.95% strongly agreed or agreed that an indoor heated pool in needed in Mount Barker. Based on this response, it could be concluded that: • Warmer water is needed; and/or • Facility access all-year round is needed.
5.	59.92% strongly agreed or agreed that a hydrotherapy pool is needed in Mount Barker, whilst 21.43% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that: • Warmer water is needed; and/or • Facility access all-year round is needed; and/or • Facilities that cater for an older demographic is needed; and/or • Facilities that cater for rehabilitation services is needed; and/or • Facilities that cater for better pool entry access is needed; and/or • Facilities that cater for infant and toddler learn to swim classes is needed.
6.	38.57% strongly disagreed or disagreed that beach style entry to the pool is needed and 26.67% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that: • Pool access for people with mobility issues is not a strong need; and/or • Beach entry to the pool will impede on other activities run within the pool; and/or • Respondents felt there was a better solution to pool access for people with mobility issues.

	POTENTIAL FUTURE FACILITY PROVISION FINDINGS
7.	88.1% strongly agreed or agreed that a baby/toddler pool space is needed. And 71.43% strongly agreed or agreed that water-play infrastructure is needed. Based on this response, it could be concluded that: • Learn to swim and water confidence infrastructure is needed; • Infrastructure that attracts additional and longer visits to the pool is needed; and • There is a strong demand for facility access to baby/toddler and learn to swim infrastructure.
8.	33.81% strongly agreed or agreed that additional pool lanes are required in future upgrades of pool facilities whilst 30.95% were not sure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is some merit in considering additional lanes in future redevelopment options.
9.	73.33% strongly agreed or agreed that a dry side playground is needed whilst 11.43% were unsure. Based on this response there is a perceived need to include a dry side playground in future facility development.
10.	70.95% strongly agreed or agreed that dry play infrastructure such as basketball hoop and volleyball, nets were required. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a strong need to include these facilities.
11.	84.76% strongly agreed or agreed that BBQ and picnic facilities were required. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a strong need to include these facilities.
12.	50.48% strongly agreed or agreed that a dedicated 'walking only' lane is required whilst 23.81% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a perceived need in considering additional lanes in future redevelopment options.
13.	92.38% strongly agreed or agreed that better change-room facilities, including toilets and showers, were required. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a strong need to upgrade these facilities.
14.	49.92% strongly agreed or agreed that a function/club-room space is required whilst 28.57% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a perceived need in considering this infrastructure in future redevelopment options.
15.	80.44% strongly agreed or agreed that warmer water is required whilst 12.86% were unsure. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a it could be concluded that: • There is a strong need to increase the water temperature in future upgrades; and/or • Increased water temperature could increase both facility visitation and length of stay.
16.	89.04% strongly agreed or agreed that shaded sitting and grassed areas were required and 89.04% strongly agreed or agreed that baby/toddler pool area shading is required. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a strong need to include these in future upgrades.
17.	There is a mixed response regarding the requirement for café facilities versus kiosk facilities. It can be concluded that, at the least, a kiosk is needed however, 49.92% believe this should be a café rather than a kiosk, 27.14% are unsure and 20% disagree that it should be café compared with a kiosk. Based on this response, it could be concluded that there is a perceived need in considering cafe infrastructure in future redevelopment options.
18.	In relation to location of facilities if the pool was to be replaced: • 39.05% strongly agreed or agreed that it should remain in its current location, whilst 40.48% were unsure;

	POTENTIAL FUTURE FACILITY PROVISION FINDINGS
	• 21.9% strongly agreed or agreed that the pool should be relocated to Sounness Park, whilst 40.48% were unsure; and • 22.39% strongly agreed or agreed that the pool should be relocated to the Mount Barker Community College, whilst 25.24% were unsure. Based on these responses, it could be concluded that survey respondents are not necessarily adverse to relocation however would require additional information on the feasibility of relocating.
19.	Regarding the importance of protecting the current pools heritage, 30.95% strongly agreed or agreed that it is important to them, whilst 30.95% are unsure. In consideration of this response, it is indicated that preserving the heritage has some relevance, however what that entails is yet to be determined.
20.	78.1% of respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that if there was a 50 metre indoor heated swimming pool in Albany that there was no need for a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker. Based on this response, it could be concluded that survey respondents: • Have based their responses on the needs of the Mount Barker and surrounding community's requirements; and/or • Believe that development of a 50 metre pool in Albany holds no bearing on the feasibility of accessing a 50 metre pool in Mount Barker; and/or • Do not feel that there is a competition between Albany and Mount Barker to have the only 50 metre pool in the area.

Table 7: Future Facility Provision Findings

3.3.6 Impact of No Pool Facility in Mount Barker Findings

The table below provides the findings of the impact survey respondents believe would occur if a pool was not available in Mount Barker in the future.

	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF NO POOL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MOUNT BARKER
1.	If pool facilities were no longer available in Mount Barker 66.67% of survey respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that they would travel and attend alternate facilities the same amount of times as they currently attend the MBMSP. 66.19% strongly agreed or agreed that if pool facilities were no longer available in Mount Barker then they would rarely attend an alternate pool facility. It could be concluded that if facilities no longer existed in Mount Barker then this would strongly impact access to safe swimming infrastructure.
2.	Survey respondents indicated that the following are the top 10 impacts if a pool facility was not available in Mount Barker in the future (note: each respondent could list up to 3 responses): 1. People would not access learn to swim programs which will likely lead to increased drowning incidents (110 responses); 2. Local youth will be bored and/or increase in anti-social behaviour/crime (85 responses); 3. Local economic impact as 'buy local' would suffer and it would be harder to attract and retain residents (78 responses); 4. Increase in community disenchantment and a decrease in community pride (43 responses); 5. Loss of the local swimming club and competitions (42 responses); 6. Decrease in community physical activity and an increase in health issues (40 responses); 7. Local and outlying areas in general would not be able to afford to access swimming facilities due to the ability, time constraints and cost of travel (38 responses); 8. Community and family interaction would negatively be impacted (33 responses);

	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF NO POOL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MOUNT BARKER
	9. Access for carnivals, events and school sports would be negatively impacted (14 responses): and 10. Loss of local jobs (9 responses).
3.	Based on survey responses, it is clear that the community strongly supports access to pool facilities in Mount Barker in the future.

Table 8: Impact of No Pool Findings

3.3.7 Potential for Increased Revenue to Support Increased Operational and Capital Cost of New Infrastructure Findings

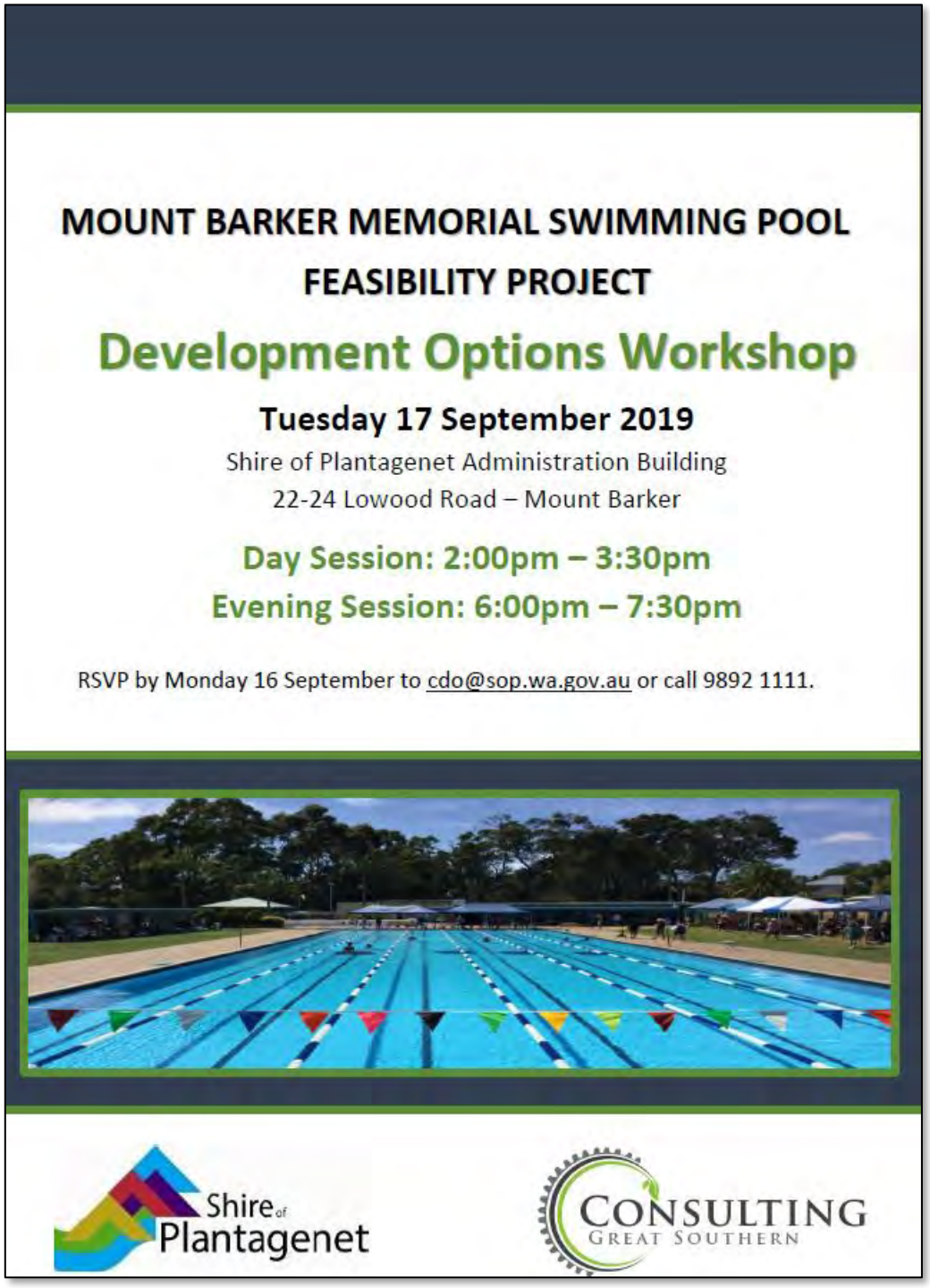
The table below provides the findings in relation to survey responses to potentially increasing rates and entry fees to support new infrastructure capital and operational costs.

	INCREASED RATES AND ENTRY FEE TO SUPPORT CAPITAL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS
1.	Regarding the potential to increase pool facility entry fees to support future upgrades to pool facilities, survey responses detail that: • 9.52% believe that no increase should occur; • 30.95% believe that an increase between $1 and $2 would be appropriate; • 28.57% believe that an increase between $2 and $4 would be appropriate; • 21.43% believe that an increase between $4 and $6 would be appropriate; • 8.57% believe that an increase between $6 and $8 would be appropriate; and • 0.95% believe that an increase of $8 or more would be appropriate.
2.	Based on survey responses, the community is not adverse to an entrance price increase to contribute to capital and operational costs if upgrades occur.
3.	Regarding the potential to increase Shire rates to contribute to future pool facilities redevelopment costs and to contribute funds to an asset maintenance and replacement account, survey responses detail that: • 18.57% believe that no increase should occur; • 26.19% % believe that an increase of 1% would be appropriate; • 22.86% believe that an increase of 2% would be appropriate; • 6.19% believe that an increase of 3% would be appropriate; • 2.86% believe that an increase of 4% would be appropriate; • 2.86% believe that an increase of 5%+ would be appropriate; and • 20.48% responded that this question was not applicable to them.
4.	Based on survey responses, in general, the community is not adverse to an increase in rates to contribute to capital and future asset replacement costs if upgrades occur.
5.	Regarding the potential to increase Shire rates to contribute to the ongoing operational costs of the future pool facilities, if they were upgraded, survey responses detail that: • 21.9% believe that no increase should occur; • 34.29% % believe that an increase of 1% would be appropriate; • 13.33% believe that an increase of 2% would be appropriate; • 4.76% believe that an increase of 3% would be appropriate; • 2.38% believe that an increase of 4% would be appropriate;

	INCREASED RATES AND ENTRY FEE TO SUPPORT CAPITAL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS
	• 2.38% believe that an increase of 5%+ would be appropriate; and • 20.95% responded that this question was not applicable to them.
6.	Based on survey responses, in general, the community is not averse to an increase in Shire rates to contribute to operational costs if upgrades occur.

Table 9: Potential to Increase Revenue Findings

4.0 Community Workshops



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rev	date	description
A	1-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	5-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	6-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

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Roberts Gardiner Architects

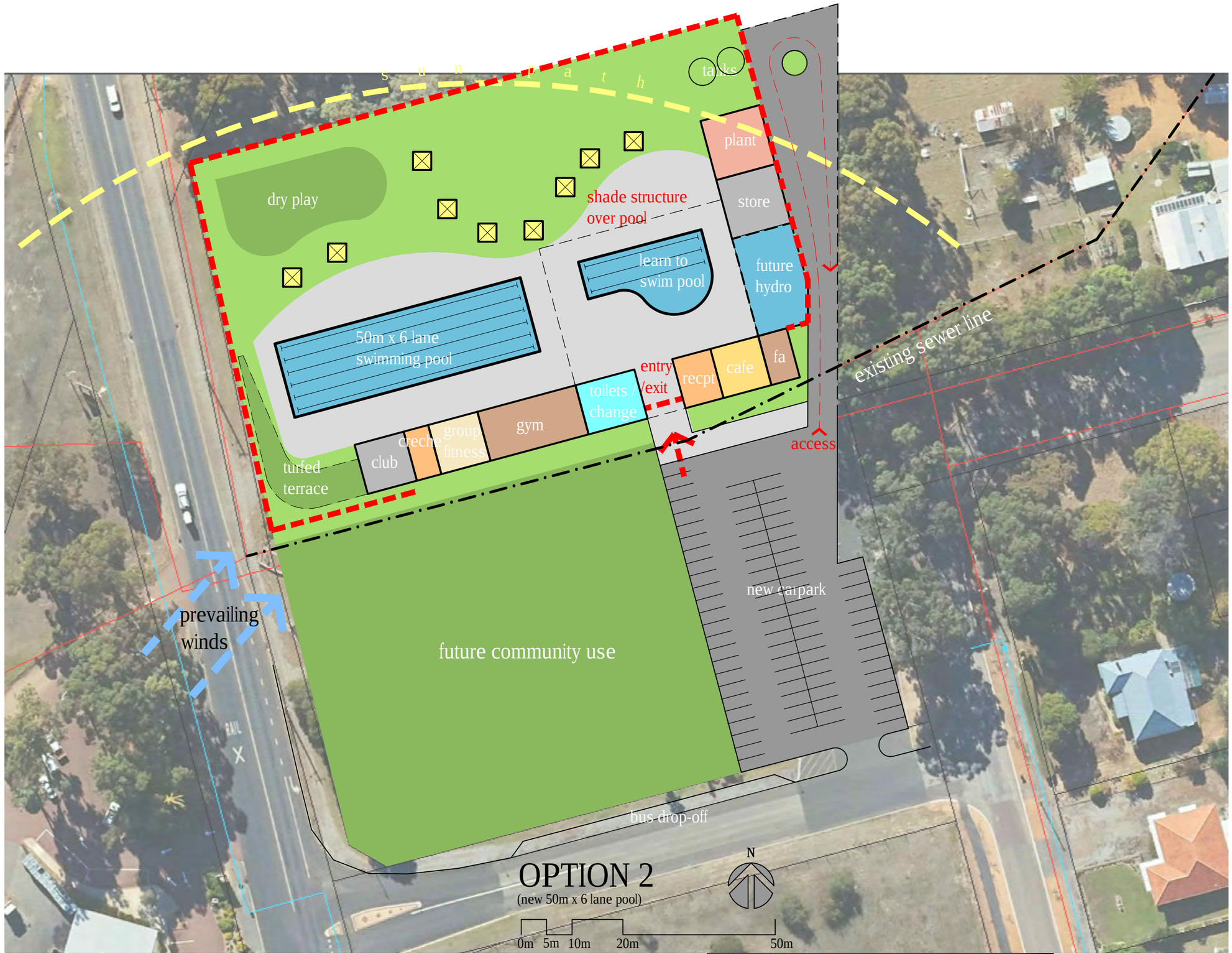
project
Mount Barker Memorial Pool
Feasibility Study - Option 1
client
Shire of Plantagenet

Schematic Design
-

cad file MT BARKER POOL A01.DWG

drawn SG | project number -

scale 1:500
date 06-11-19
dwg no. A-01
rev. C



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A	1-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
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Feasibility Study - Option 2
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Shire of Plantagenet

Schematic Design
-

cad file MT BARKER POOL A01.DWG

drawn SG | project number -

scale 1:500

date 06-11-19

dwg no. A-02 | rev. C

rev	date	description
A	1-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	5-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	6-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

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project
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Feasibility Study - Option 3
client
Shire of Plantagenet

Schematic Design
-

scale 1:500
date 06-11-19
cad file MT BARKER POOL A01.DWG
dwg no. A-03
rev. C
drawn SG
project number -

OPTION 4

(indicative layout)

N

0m 5m 10m 20m 50m

rev	date	description
A	1-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
B	5-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW
C	6-11-2019	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

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project
Mount Barker Memorial Pool
Feasibility Study - Option 4 (Souness Park)
client
Shire of Plantagenet

Schematic Design
-

cad file MT BARKER POOL A01.DWG

drawn SG | project number -

scale NTS
date 06-11-19
dwg no. A-04
rev. C