

TOWN OF COTTESLOE

- 4 JAN 2012

RECEIVED



Sea View
Golf Club

Mr Carl Askew
Chief Executive Officer
Town of Cottesloe
PO Box 606
Cottesloe WA 6911

03 January 2012

Re: Sea View Golf Club Management Plan

Dear Mr Askew,

I refer to your letter of 15th December 2011 relating to the draft Management Plan for Sea View Golf Club.


The Board of Sea View Golf Club is firmly of the view that it is this Club's responsibility, in consultation with Town of Cottesloe, to prepare and review the Management Plan. Under the conditions of the Lease there is no requirement to include external parties to undertake this role. As such Council's recommendation from the December Council meeting that a working party include a representative of Cottesloe Coastcare, is considered inappropriate.

As guided by the terms of our lease, the Club is agreeable to the review of the draft Management Plan, taking into account the public comments received. Accordingly the Club supports the recommendation of a working party, provided the members of such comprise Council employees or Councillors and Sea View Golf Club employees or members, in equal part.

We look forward to the early convening of the working party in order to submit a final draft of the Management Plan to the February 2012 meeting of the Council.

Should you have any queries on this matter please contact the Club's General Manager, Mr Phil Elliott, to discuss.

Yours faithfully,


for Trevor Gallagher
President.

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Town of Cottesloe - Scanned Image04/01/12



Department of Water
Government of Western Australia

Our ref: SN5932-02
Enquiries: Aaron Compton
6250 8004

Sea View Golf Club Incorporated
Jarred Street
COTTESLOE WA 6011

Attn: Kenneth Austin

Dear Mr Austin,

Re: Issue of a Licence to Take Water – GWL101704(6)
Property: Lots 9,51,52,53,58,59,60 Forrest St, Cottesloe

Please find enclosed your *Licence to Take Water*, issued under section 5C of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. This licence entitles you to take water, subject to certain terms, conditions or restrictions. It does not absolve the licensee from responsibility for compliance with the requirements of all Commonwealth and State legislation.

Please note condition #5 of your licence which states:

- That the licensee shall record the volume of groundwater drawn monthly and forward the information to the Water and Rivers Commission by 7 July each year.

Your licence restricts you to a total annual allocation of 107,400 kilolitres, which is the maximum amount of water that may be drawn over the irrigation year (1 July each year to 30 June the following year).

It is your responsibility to record the meter readings and make appropriate adjustments to your watering regime when necessary to ensure you remain within your annual water allocation.

Please note that under Section 5C of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* the unauthorised taking of water in excess of your annual allocation is prohibited and may incur a penalty.

Please note condition #6 of the licence which precludes the use of above ground sprinkler systems for watering non-commercial crops between the hours of 9:00 am and 6:00 pm, except for watering newly planted areas for a period of up to 28 days from planting or for testing the sprinkler system. The Department acknowledges that there are some extenuating circumstances whereby the use of sprinklers in these hours is necessary. It is your responsibility to provide information to the Department, demonstrating your status as to why the watering restriction condition should not apply.

It is important that you read the conditions of your licence carefully. If you do not understand your licence, please contact the Department as soon as possible, as there are penalties for failing to comply with all of your licence conditions. Under Section 26GG(2) of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, you have a right to apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of the decision to issue a *Licence to Take Water*. You have 28 days from the date you received this letter to request that the decision be reviewed.

For further information please contact the State Administrative Tribunal:

State Administrative Tribunal
12 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

GPO Box U1991
PERTH WA 6845

Telephone: (08) 9219 3111
Toll-free: 1300 306 017
Facsimile: (08) 9202 1180
www.sat.justice.wa.gov.au

Under section 21 of the *State Administrative Tribunal Act 2004*, you have a right to request a written statement of reasons for the decision to issue a *Licence to Take Water*. This request must be made, in writing, to the Department of Water within 28 days after the day on which you received this letter.

This licence is due to expire on **21 July 2015**. If you wish to continue taking water after this *Licence to Take Water* expires, it is your responsibility to apply to the Department of Water for its renewal. If this licence expires and you have not applied to renew it, then the taking of water must cease, or you will be in breach of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*. It is suggested that an application for renewal be made at least one month in advance of the *Licence to Take Water* expiry date.

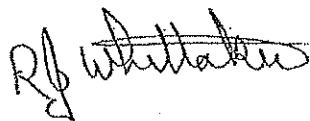
Should legal access to the land cease, for example you decide to sell your property, before the *Licence to Take Water* expiry date, you are required to inform the Department using Form I - Notice that Licence Holder is not or may not be Eligible to Hold a Licence and return the enclosed licence within 30 days. Failure to comply is a breach of the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*.

You may apply to amend or transfer the *Licence to Take Water* at any time. The Department may also amend, suspend or cancel this licence in certain circumstances.

An extract of this licence has been placed in the public register and is available for viewing by appointment at Department of Water offices.

If you have any queries relating to the above matter, please contact Aaron Compton on telephone 6250 8004

Yours faithfully



Bob Whittaker
A/Program Manager
Swan Avon Region

22/5/2008

Encl.

GWL101704(6)
Form I
Meter Water Use Card



LICENCE TO TAKE WATER

Granted by the Department under section 5C of the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| Licensee(s) | Sea View Golf Club (Inc) | | |
| Description of Water Resource | Perth Perth - Superficial | Annual Water Entitlement | 107400 kL |
| Location of Water Source | Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 52 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 53 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 58 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 51 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 59 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 60 Forrest St Cottesloe Lot 9 On Plan 3639 - Volume/Folio 1778/750 - Lot 9 Forrest St Cottesloe - Road Reserve Adjacent Lot 9 Forrest Street | | |
| Authorised Activities | Taking of water for | Location of Activity | |
| | Irrigation of 10 ha of golf course | Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 52 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 53 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 58 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 51 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 59 Forrest St Cottesloe Crown Reserve 6613 - Lot 60 Forrest St Cottesloe | |
| Duration of Licence | From 22 May 2008 to 21 July 2015 | | |

This Licence is subject to the following terms, conditions and restrictions:

- 1 That should the licensee's draw adversely affect the aquifer or other users in the area, the Department of Water may reduce the amount that may be drawn.
- 2 Approval by the Department of Water is to be obtained prior to the construction of additional and replacement wells and the modification or refurbishment of existing wells.
- 3 In this licence the quantity of water that may be taken for the authorised activities is limited to 107,400kL per water year.
- 4 The annual water year for water taken under this licence is defined as 1 July to 30 June.
- 5 That the licensee record their meter readings, and volume pumped, monthly and forward the information to the Department of Water by 7 July each year.
- 6 The licensee shall not use water for irrigation between 9 am and 6 pm except for the establishment of newly planted areas. For newly planted areas water may be used within these hours for a period of up to 28 consecutive days, commencing from the date of planting.

End of terms, conditions and restrictions

Links (golf)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **links** is the oldest style of golf course, first developed in Scotland. The word "links" comes via the Scots language from the Old English word *hlinc* : "rising ground, ridge"^[1] and refers to an area of coastal sand dunes and sometimes to open parkland. It also retains this more general meaning in the Scottish English dialect. It can be treated as singular even though it has an "s" at the end and occurs in place names that precede the development of golf, for example Lundin Links, Fife.^[2]

The land, due to its sandy nature was unsuitable for building houses, and equally unsuitable for farmland due to the salt content of the turf.

Links courses tend to be on, or at least very near to, a coast, and the term is typically associated with coastal courses, often amid dunes, with few water hazards and few if any trees. This reflects both the nature of the scenery where the sport happened to originate, and the fact that only limited resources were available to golf course architects at the time, and any earth moving had to be done by hand, so it was kept to a minimum. Even today, some links courses do not employ a greens staff, use only basic machinery such as hole cutters without boards to ensure that the hole is cut unevenly, and use grazing animals to keep the grass cropped.

Links courses remain most common in Ireland and also in Great Britain, especially in Scotland. The Open Championship is always played on links courses and this is one of the main features which differentiates it from the three major championships held in the United States.

The style of play on a links golf course is considerably different from the style of play on other types of courses. The challenges of links golf fall into two categories. Firstly the nature of the courses themselves, which tend to be characterised by uneven fairways, thick rough and small deep bunkers known as "pot bunkers". Secondly, due to their coastal location and lack of trees, many links courses are frequently windy. This affects the style of play required, favouring players who are able to play low accurate shots. As many links courses consist literally of an "outward" nine in one direction along the coast, and an "inward" nine which returns in the opposite direction, players often have to cope with opposite wind patterns in each half of their round.



TOWN OF COTTESLOE

Minutes of the meeting held to discuss Cottesloe Coastcare comments regarding the Seaview Golf Club Management Plan

Date: Wednesday 18 January 2012

Time: 10.00am

Location: Mayors Parlour, 109 Broome Street Cottesloe

Attendees: Cr Sally Pyvis
Sue Freeth – Cottesloe Coastcare Representative
Geoff Trigg – Manager Engineering Services
Nikki Pursell – Sustainability Officer

After discussion on the needs to modify the Seaview Golf Club Three Year Management Plan, the following comments and observed needs were noted, centring on the Cottesloe Coastcare submission to Council:

1. Council should request a copy of the Seaview Golf Club's "Licence to Take Water" issued by the Department of Water (N^o 101704, expiring 2015).
2. There is community concern about the life of the shallow freshwater aquifer and the extent of salt content. The Management Plan could include a comment on the Club's efforts in this area.
3. An expanded comment, with details of readings, could be included in annual statements to Council regarding bore water salinity management.
4. In part 2.1.13 of the Management Plan – "Key Performance Indicators – Ground Water", what is the generally accepted standard for reticulated lawns, expressed as a ratio of total dissolved salts, for ground water quality.

5. Cottesloe Native Garden: This native garden area is treated as a special site on Council's Natural Areas Management Plan. It needs to be listed in the SVGC Management Plan as an area to be treated separately, with different requirements.
6. Section 2.2.2 – Inventory of trees and shrubs: This list needs expansion and changes to allow more scope for new native vegetation planting. Cottesloe Coastcare would offer to supply an additional list for future planting projects.
7. The suggestion was made that a joint Golf Club / Coastcare grant application might be made to fund the extension of native vegetation cover on the Seaview Golf Course.
8. Item 2.2.4, at the end, states "it may be desirable to select from outside the list in 2.2.3"..... "Where the characteristics of available native species do not meet the objectives of a safety related project". This needs explanation and a possible re-defining.
9. The Cottesloe Coastcare concerns are concentrated on the protection and re-establishment of native vegetation and efforts will continue in that direction including the offer in aiding Seaview Golf Club in that direction.
10. Item 2.2.5 Vegetation Maintenance / Rabbit Control: An annual report from the Club on efforts to control rabbit destruction of native vegetation, to Council, would be useful.
11. Weed Control – Two of the major weed concerns – Black Flag and 'Yellow Soldiers (LACHENALIA)' – are an ongoing major concern in Cottesloe. Seaview Golf Club staff need to be trained to recognise and treat these weed species.
12. The Seaview Golf Club apparently has invested in the E-PAR environmental program. Council should request a copy of the results of the program, in regards to the Seaview Golf Club grounds.

Cr Pyvis made the following comments during the meeting:

Working with community groups such as CCA will ensure their expertise can be applied to improve the physical environment and sustainability of SVGC. It is a win/win situation.

While SVGC has to operate as a Golf Course and not a nature reserve, it still has a duty of care to manage Cottesloe's largest green space according to best environmental practice.

The ten key benefits of golf courses as listed in *Golf Courses - Benefits to the Community and Environment* (produced by the Society of Australian Golf Courses Architects);

- I. They provide wildlife sanctuaries;
- II. They preserve open space and remnant vegetation in urban environments;
- III. They protect topsoil from degradation;
- IV. They protect water resources
- V. They rehabilitate degraded landscapes;
- VI. They promote physical and mental well-being;
- VII. They promote indigenous flora and fauna;
- VIII. They improve air quality and moderate temperature;
- IX. They utilise and treat water resources such as sewerage, storm water and urban runoff;
- X. They beautify the environment and provide community education on environmental protection

It was agreed that these minutes would be available for a future meeting between Council representatives and Seaview Golf Club.

The meeting ended at 11.30am.

**Geoff Trigg
Manager Engineering Services**



TOWN OF COTTESLOE

Minutes of the meeting held to discuss the Sea View Golf Club Management Plan

Date: Wednesday 15 February 2012

Time: 9.00am

Location: Civic Centre, 109 Broome Street Cottesloe

Attendees: Cr Sally Pyvis
Phil Elliott – Sea View Golf Club
Trevor Gallagher – Sea View Golf Club
Geoff Trigg – Manager Engineering Services
Christy Watterson – Administration & Governance Officer

Further to the meeting of 18 January 2012, with Cottesloe Coastcare, a meeting was held with the Sea View Golf Club (SVGC) to discuss the comments and observed needs as submitted by Cottesloe Coastcare to Council.

1. *Council should request a copy of the SVGC's "Licence to Take Water" issued by the Department of Water (N^o 101704, expiring 2015).*

Phil Elliott from SVGC advised that a copy of the Licence to Take Water had previously been submitted to Council.

Councillor Sally Pyvis requested that the most recent Licence to Take Water be distributed to meeting attendees by Phil Elliott.

Phil Elliott as a side note, commented that other Golf Clubs had been granted increases (in some cases 20-25%) in their water allowance and that the SVGC had not applied for such an increase.

2. *There is community concern about the life of the shallow freshwater aquifer and the extent of salt content. The Management Plan could include a comment on the Club's efforts in this area.*

Cr Pyvis questioned what the club was doing in an effort to proactively protect the shallow freshwater aquifer, as there is growing community concern regarding increasing salinity levels.

Phil Elliott advised that pages 4-6 of the SVGC Management Plan comprehensively cover this issue.

Cr Pyvis referred to section 2.1.3 of the Management Plan and further commented that the choice of vegetation largely affects salinity.

Phil Elliott highlighted the fact that the SVGC is a Heritage listed "Links" style course, and that most Links style courses do not have as much vegetation as the SVGC.

Cr Pyvis requested that Geoff Trigg contact the Heritage Council to clarify what vegetation is permitted, in particular the issue of Victorian Tee Trees.

Cr Pyvis also commented that it would be optimal to use native tree species to attract native birds and the like.

Trevor Gallagher advised that the SVGC is the second oldest Links course in the state and the "Links" aspect of the course forms a large part of its marketing appeal. Trevor commented that a key aspect of the Links concept is the contours of the land and minimal trees and that the character of the course is highly important and any changes would need to be discussed with the SVGC board.

Phil Elliott advised that the current vegetation is part of the requirement for safety.

Cr Pyvis provided some information on a historic book containing information on the Cottesloe Golf Course and advised that she would obtain a copy for the Library.

3. *An expanded comment, with details of readings, could be included in annual statements to Council regarding bore water salinity management.*

Phil Elliott advised that the SVGC have been monitoring their salinity levels consistently for over 20 years.

Cr Pyvis questioned whether the SVGC are accessing the deep artesian aquifer?

Phil Elliott advised that SVGC's bores access water from an artificial aquifer.

Geoff Trigg commented that Council had previously closed bores due to high salt content and moved bores back to the middle of the aquifer, as it produces more water with a lower salinity.

4. *In part 2.1.13 of the Management Plan – “Key Performance Indicators – Ground Water”, what is the generally accepted standard for reticulated lawns, expressed as a ratio of total dissolved salts, for ground water quality.*

Geoff requested information on the grass species that are used on the golf course and their respective salt tolerance and water requirements.

Phil Elliot advised that there are a few different species of grass throughout the golf course, all of which are salt tolerant. Phil advised that R93 was used on the newer greens specifically for its salt tolerance.

5. *Cottesloe Native Garden: This native garden area is treated as a special site on Council's Natural Areas Management Plan. It needs to be listed in the SVGC Management Plan as an area to be treated separately, with different requirements.*

Phil Elliott questioned how the Native Garden falls within the lease?

Geoff advised that Coastcare don't have control over the Native Garden, however there is a verbal agreement in place regarding Coastcare access to the Native Garden.

Cr Pyvis commented that there is a need to formalise the agreement with Coastcare regarding future maintenance.

Geoff agreed that a formal agreement was needed and would outline that Coastcare must contact the SVGC before undertaking any works, to ensure public safety.

Phil commented that the last sentence in point 5 *“It needs to be listed in the SVGC Management Plan as an area to be treated separately, with different requirements”* needs to be elaborated on within the Management Plan.

6. *Section 2.2.2 – Inventory of trees and shrubs: This list needs expansion and changes to allow more scope for new native vegetation planting. Cottesloe Coastcare would offer to supply an additional list for future planting projects.*

Phil Elliott advised that he had contacted Robin Benkin at Coastcare via email regarding vegetation near the clubhouse and would be working with her regarding future selection of species.

Geoff Trigg commented that it would be optimal to select species that do not have deep root systems or require large quantities of water (e.g. avoiding species such as Paperbark).

7. *The suggestion was made that a joint Golf Club / Coastcare grant application might be made to fund the extension of native vegetation cover on the SVGC.*

Trevor Gallagher stated that the Management Plan could contain a provision that the vegetation would be managed with available funds, within the resources of the club.

Geoff Trigg advised there is potential to jointly apply for various government grants to assist with funding.

Trevor Gallagher stated that the SVGC would be interested in working with Council and Cottesloe Coastcare to apply for grants to replace current unsuitable vegetation.

8. *Item 2.2.4, at the end, states "it may be desirable to select from outside the list in 2.2.3"..... "Where the characteristics of available native species do not meet the objectives of a safety related project". This needs explanation and a possible re-defining.*

Phil Elliott advised that the list of species is part of the existing Management Plan and SVGC is working with Robin Benkin from Coastcare on expanding a list of suggested species.

Phil advised that one of the key objectives is having plants that are quick growing is to provide sufficient protection from stray golf balls.

9. *The Cottesloe Coastcare concerns are concentrated on the protection and re-establishment of native vegetation and efforts will continue in that direction including the offer in aiding the SVGC in that direction.*

10. *Item 2.2.5 Vegetation Maintenance / Rabbit Control: An annual report from the Club on efforts to control rabbit destruction of native vegetation, to Council, would be useful.*

Geoff commented that Kate Sputore from Coastcare had implemented a strategy two years ago and reduced the rabbit population by 90% in Cottesloe, however two years later, the rabbit population had returned to previous numbers.

Phil advised that SVGC is working to eradicate rabbit breeding on the golf course and have recently undertaken an eradication program using approved Phoxtoxin tablets. This will be ongoing.

Cr Pyvis commented that a joint collaboration effort between Coastcare, SVGC and Council would be beneficial in eradicating rabbits.

Phil Elliot also commented that White Corellas are devastating the golf course.

Cr Pyvis agreed with the comments on the Corellas and requested that they be mentioned in the Management Plan.

11. *Weed Control – Two of the major weed concerns – Black Flag and 'Yellow Soldiers (LACHENALIA)' – are an ongoing major concern in Cottesloe. SVGC staff need to be trained to recognise and treat these weed species.*

Cr Pyvis advised that there is an infestation of weeds at the SVGC Course and that Robin Benkin at Coastcare would be able to point the weeds out to SVGC grounds staff.

Phil advised that SVGC has experienced a shortage in grounds staff of late and that one of their employees (Owen) had previously been working to reduce weeds species.

Phil advised that when Owen has returned from sick leave this will be one of the focus areas.

12. *The SVGC apparently has invested in the E-PAR environmental program. Council should request a copy of the results of the program, in regards to the SVGC grounds.*

Phil Elliott advise that the E-PAR program is in place and that SVGC is one of a few golf courses that have one. Phil advised that the program is underway, but it is large scope and size.

Cr Pyvis suggested that Phil select a few points from the program that could be implemented and advise Council of the progress.

The meeting ended at 9.56am.

**Geoff Trigg
Manager Engineering Services**

SEA VIEW GOLF CLUB



DRAFT

MANAGEMENT PLAN

JULY 1st 2012

TO

JUNE 30th 2015

Version 4.01

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

Golf has been played on the reserves in Cottesloe since the course was first opened on 11th September 1909. The Sea View Golf Club (SVGC) took over the course in 1931 and has been resident on the site since that time. In November 2003 the Club and Course was granted permanent heritage status and noted as follows:

“Sea View Golf Club Course has a landmark quality in Cottesloe, in particular as viewed from Marine Parade, Forrest, Broome, Jarrad and Pearce streets, and Cottesloe Beach, and is an integral part of the vista in this locality.

Sea View Golf Club Course is of significance in the occupation of Western Australia, as the first and only links golf course established in the metropolitan area, a ‘links’ course being one that is laid out on naturally undulating ground, with course grass fairways, and the fairways generally separated by the existing vegetation. It is also as one of the first golf courses in the metropolitan area, as Cottesloe Golf Club (1909), and since 1931, on the same site, as Sea View Golf Club. (Criterion 2.1)”

The SVGC is managed by volunteer board members elected at an annual general meeting each year in accordance with the club’s constitution. The SVGC is a not-for-profit organisation.

Whilst it is not the intention of the current board of management to impose unreasonable constraints (financial or otherwise) on future boards, it is the intent of this Management Plan to set in place longer term plans and goals for the future management and enhancement of the club and the reserves.

1.2 Vision and objects of the Sea View Golf Club

The vision of the SVGC is to continue to preserve the natural heritage of the reserves and golf course and to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the local environment whilst providing an affordable, high quality golfing experience to members and visitors for the benefit of current and future generations.

Consistent with the Club’s constitution, the objects of the SVGC are as follows:

- To conduct a golf club and to provide a golf course, a clubhouse and associated facilities for the use of members and visitors.
- To promote, encourage and foster the playing of the game of golf and to provide all things incidental to the attainment of these objects.
- To promote, encourage and foster junior golf.
- To maintain the golf course and club-house as a focal point within the Town of Cottesloe.
- To maintain the reserves as a scenic and sustainable amenity for the local community.

1.3 Lease

In furtherance of the objects of the Club, the SVGC has a lease (the Lease) with the Town of Cottesloe for the use of the reserves. The Lease expires on 30th June 2026.

1.4 Purpose of this Management Plan

The purpose of this Management Plan is to record and communicate SVGC’s safety and environmental policies and procedures with respect to the golf course and the reserves on which it resides.

Clause 13 of the Lease specifies that a Management Plan must be prepared by the SVGC. In addition to satisfying this clause of the Lease, it is intended by the SVGC that this Management Plan establishes sound working practises in the way the Club operates and maintains the golf course.

2. Environment

During 2011 Sea View Golf Club invested in the E-Par System, a golf course specific environmental management system (EMS) conforming to the international standard ISO 1400. The program provides the tools and techniques to embed the principles of sustainability within a golf facility.

E-par helps to ensure operational procedures, training and induction, improved management of environmental issues related to the operations and maintenance of Sea View Golf Club and evidence of a commitment to the environment are undertaken and maintained. There is increased staff awareness, everyone is accountable for their actions and there is confidence Sea View Golf Club is prepared in the unlikely event of an environmental incident.

2.1 Ground water

2.1.1 Objectives

Sustainability

The Sea View course is a links course with predominantly native vegetation and consequently it is water efficient when compared with most other Perth metropolitan courses. The SVGC will continue to follow a sustainable and water-wise approach with respect to ground water management

Areas under irrigation

Irrigation will continue to be limited to:

- teeing grounds and their surrounds,
- fairways and their surrounds,
- greens and their surrounds,
- those trees, bushes, shrubs and plants that require irrigation during dry months.

A maximum of 14.5 hectares of the 19 hectare site will be under irrigation at any point in time.

During 2008/09 the club invested in a new in-ground irrigation system to replace an aged and unsuitable reticulation network. The new system incorporates the latest technology features and design features have ensured that sprinkler placements better counteract local wind patterns. The installation of a balance tank also affords efficiencies in that pumping of water from bores can be carried out at "Off Peak" times and enables the Club to monitor flow rates from bores into the balance tank water that may have a salt content. This assists in reducing the reliance on any one bore and thereby helping to protect the water levels within the aquifer.

The Sea View Golf Club worked closely with Town of Cottesloe in planning the irrigation system and the ability to integrate with the Town of Cottesloe water "ring main" initiative that includes 2 water storage tanks already located on the golf course. This integration provides additional benefits to both Town of Cottesloe and the golf club.

Ground water usage

The objective of the SVGC is to use the minimum ground water necessary for the proper upkeep of a Grade A golf course whilst complying with Department of Water licensing conditions.

The golf course is subject to inspection by the Western Australian Golf Association on a periodic basis.

Water usage is influenced on a daily basis by weather forecasts and weather conditions.

Ground water salinity

Bore water salinity levels vary seasonally and in the longer term are influenced by broader considerations such as climate change and policies governing community use. SVGC's objective is to fully cooperate with the Department of Water and the Town of Cottesloe in monitoring salinity levels to facilitate identification of longer term trends in salinity.

Irrigation times

Watering will take place overnight when minimum evaporation of the applied water will occur. Daytime watering will take place on an exception basis under scenarios such as:

- A malfunction in the control systems (e.g. power surge) where overnight watering did not occur.
- An overnight power failure.
- The reseeded of a green or nursery.
- Newly laid turf.
- Hand watering of vulnerable native vegetation.

Abstraction volumes and rates

The objective of the SVGC is to ensure that abstraction volumes and rates are sustainable at each individual bore.

Abstraction spread over multiple bores

SVGC will cooperate with the Department of Water and the Town of Cottesloe in reviewing other possible bore locations as part of its contingency planning.

Additional bores at new locations will spread the abstraction over a larger section of the aquifer and will allow a reduction in abstraction rates and/or volumes at existing bores.

2.1.2 License

The SVGC is licensed by the Department of Water for ground water usage. The license details the maximum volume of ground water that may be drawn by the SVGC each year. Currently this license is 107,400 kilolitres per annum.

2.1.3 Water-wise approach

The SVGC has worked over many years to restrict ground water usage and to follow a water-wise approach on the reserves. Specifically the SVGC will continue to:

- Plant native trees and other vegetation to reduce irrigation requirements.
- Restrict irrigation to those areas essential to the playing of golf.
- Use up-to-date reticulation control technology including the incorporation of a "balance tank" installed during the irrigation system upgrade.
- Apply wetting agents to increase the efficiency of the irrigation.
- Engage hydro geological consultants to advise on ground water usage policies and procedures.
- Research suitable locations for possible additional bores that will both spread abstraction and minimise daytime watering.
- Seek other opportunities for reduction in ground water use and liaise with the Town of Cottesloe and other relevant organisations to this end.

2.1.4 Water requirements for irrigated areas

Application requirements will be calculated on a daily basis by the SVGC Course Superintendent or his delegate. Factors such as measured or forecast rainfall, forecast maximum temperatures and forecast humidity will be considered each day when setting the Club's automated watering system for the coming evening.

Each irrigation station can be individually programmed in accordance with the Superintendent's assessment of the water needs for that area.

2.1.5 Irrigation procedures

Consultant hydro geologists will be engaged by the SVGC from time to time to recommend operating procedures for the Club's bores. Any recommendations will be referred to the Department of Water for endorsement. The Town of Cottesloe will be informed of any subsequent changes to operating procedures.

2.1.6 Ground water usage

The SVGC will record ground water usage from each irrigation bore on a monthly basis.

Based on historical data, the SVGC will extrapolate year to date usage to predict total ground water consumption for the year. Where such calculation suggests that annual usage will exceed the amount specified in the Department of Water licence, the SVGC will take appropriate measures to ensure that a breach of the licence does not occur.

2.1.7 Watering regulations and procedures

The SVGC will comply with all regulations relating to the use of bore water.

From time to time it will be necessary for the SVGC to undertake watering during the hours of 9am to 6pm, e.g. where new turf has been laid or an area has been reseeded. In these circumstances the SVGC will liaise with the Water Corporation to inform them of the circumstances.

2.1.8 Salinity management

The SVGC will record ground water salinity levels at each irrigation bore on a monthly basis.

Statistical analysis to determine whether longer term changes in salinity is evident can be complex. SVGC will liaise with the Department of Water and Town of Cottesloe in determining the methodology best suited to ascertaining longer term changes in salinity.

2.1.9 Interface with the Department of Water

The SVGC will record water usage and salinity level readings on a monthly basis. The monthly readings will be provided to the Department of Water on an annual basis.

The SVGC will comply with all regulations as specified by the Department of Water relating to the use of bore water

2.1.10 Interface with the Town of Cottesloe

Monthly water usage and salinity level readings shall be provided to the Town of Cottesloe. Water data provided by the SVGC to the Department of Water shall be provided to the Town of Cottesloe within the annual report (refer section 4.).

The Town of Cottesloe may independently obtain water samples from SVGC bores on a regular basis. The Town of Cottesloe will provide the Club with water data from the SVGC and other

Cottesloe bores under local government control in order to provide the SVGC with a better understanding of the ground water resource.

2.1.11 Additional bores

The SVGC will liaise with consultant hydro geologists and / or the Department of Water to determine suitable locations for any future new bores should the need arise.

The purpose of any new bore will be to spread the abstraction over a larger section of the aquifer in accordance with Department of Water guidelines. This would allow water to be drawn without increasing the flow rate at the existing bores and indeed will reduce the amount of water drawn from each individual bore, thereby reducing the likelihood of any upward trend in salinity levels

2.1.12 Rainfall collection / run off reduction

The SVGC aims to minimise run off associated with heavy rainfall and where practicable to retain such flows to increase on-site infiltration.

The SVGC will continue to visually monitor surface water flows during heavy rainfall in order to detect any locations at which rainwater exits the reserves. Where run off is detected, the SVGC will liaise with the Town of Cottesloe to determine a practicable course of action.

2.1.13 Key performance indicators – Ground water

The extent to which ground water usage, expressed as a percentage of the annual level specified in SVGC's Department of Water ground water license, falls under licensed levels.

The extent to which ground water quality, expressed as a ratio of total dissolved salts meets generally accepted standards for reticulated lawns and gardens.

The extent to which abstraction rates meets recommended standards set by the Department of Water.

The fairways at SVGC are predominantly Kikuyu with natural Couch grasses. Four greens are Queensland Bent with the remainder being Couch. All these turf varieties are suited to the salinity profile of the groundwater cross section passing through Rottneest Island and Cottesloe Beach, which is between 500ppm – 2000ppm as noted by **Davidson (1995) and quoted in "Investigation of salinity within the Yarragadee Aquifer in the Perth area." - Sarah Glasson November 2011.

2.2 Vegetation

2.2.1 Objectives

The objective of the SVGC with respect to vegetation on the golf course is to select native species for new tree and shrub plantings, with the exception of Norfolk Island pine trees.

Typically, native trees and shrubs have low on-going nutrient and water requirements and encourage biodiversity by attracting for instance, insects and birds.

A further objective is to consider the amenity of local residents when undertaking new plantings, e.g. impact on cross course and ocean views. The Club also maintains a relationship with the Cottesloe Coastcare Association to protect the natural areas of vegetation within the course boundaries.

2.2.2 Inventory of trees and shrubs

The SVGC has compiled an inventory detailing many of the trees and shrubs currently present on the golf course as shown below in Table 2.2.2.

| Family | Common Names | Botanical Name |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Araucariaceae | Norfolk Island pine | Araucaria heterophylla |
| Casuarinaceae | Beach casuarina, shingle oak, coast she-oak, beach she-oak | Casuarina equisetifolia var incana |
| Casuarina | Sheoak | Allocasuarina fraseriana |
| Cupressaceae | Rottneest Island pine | Callitris preissii |
| Myrtaceae | Bald Island marlock | Eucalyptis conferuminata |
| Myrtaceae | Moort | Eucalyptus platypus |
| Myrtaceae | Flooded gum | Eucalyptus rudis |
| Malvaceae | Norfolk Island hibiscus, Cowitch tree, Pyramid tree | Lagunaria Patersonia |
| Myrtaceae | Rottneest tea tree | Melaleuca lanceolata |
| Myrtaceae | Showy honey myrtle | Melaleuca nesophila |
| Myrtaceae | Bracelet honey myrtle | Melaleuca armillaris |
| Myrtaceae | Broad-leaved paperbark | Melaleuca quinquenervia |
| Myrtaceae | Coastal tea tree | Leptosperermum laevigatum |
| Pinaceae | Maritime pine | Pinus pinaster |
| Proteaceae | Winpara red, gold gem | Grevillea winpara |
| Proteaceae | Firewood banksia | Banksia menziesii |
| Proteaceae | Candle banksia, Coast banksia | Banksia attenuata |
| Tamaricaceae | Tamerisk | Tamarix aphylla |
| Xanthorrhoea | Blackboy, Balga, grass tree | Xanthorrhoea preissii |

Table 2.2.2 Inventory of SVGC's Trees and Shrubs.

2.2.3 Native trees and shrubs suitable for the golf course

The SVGC will compile and maintain a list of native trees and shrubs that are suitable for use on the golf course. Input and assistance will be sought from the Town of Cottesloe and other relevant organisations such as Cottesloe Coastcare Association in compiling this list.

In consultation with representatives from Cottesloe Coastcare the following list of vegetation has been identified as suited to planting within the golf course. This is in addition to previously identified species listed above.

| Family | Common Names | Botanical Name |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Fabaceae | Red-eyed wattle | Acacia cyclops |
| Fabaceae | Prickly moses | Acacia pulchella |
| Fabaceae | | Acacia truncata |
| Asparagaceae | Prickle lily | Acanthocarpus preissii |
| Proteaceae | firewood banksia | Banksia menziesii |
| Colchicaceae | mikmaids | Burchardia congesta |
| Haemodoraceae | grey cottonheads | Conostylis candicans |
| Xanthorrhoeaceae | dianella | Dianella revoluta |
| Proteaceae | couch honeypot | Dryandra nivea |
| Proteaceae | parrotbush | Dryandra sessilis |
| Cyperaceae | knotted club-rush | Ficinia nodosa |
| Proteaceae | spider-net grevillea | Grevillea crithmifolia |
| Proteaceae | | Grevillea preissii |
| Fabaceae | honeybush | Hakea lissocarpha |
| Proteaceae | harsh hakea | Hakea prostrata |
| Dilleniaceae | common buttercups | Hibbertia hypericoides |

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Fabaceae | native wisteria | Hardenbergia comptoniana |
| Fabaceae | waldjumi | Jacksonia sericea |
| Fabaceae | running postman | Kennedia prostrata |
| Goodeniaceae | yellow leschenaultia | Lechenaultia linarioides |
| Cyperaceae | | Lepidosperma angustatum |
| Ericaceae | coast beard-heath | Leucopogon parviflorus |
| Asparagaceae | maritime mat-rush | Lomandra maritima |
| Zamiaceae | zamia | Macrozamia riedlei |
| Myrtaceae | coast honey-myrtle | Melaleuca systema |
| Cyperaceae | semaphore sedge | Mesomelaena pseudostygia |
| Amaranthaceae | berry saltbush | Rhagodia baccata |
| Cyperaceae | large-flowered bog rush | Schoenus grandiflorus |
| Goodenia | silky scaevola | Scaevola anchusifolia |
| Asteraceae | coastal groundsel | Senecio lautus |
| Asparagaceae | purple tassles | Sowerbaea laxiflora |
| | sand dune fringed lily | Thysanthos arenarius |
| Apocynaceae | tall spear-grass | Austrostipa flavescens |
| Fabaceae | cockies' tongues | Templetonia retusa |

Table 2.2.3 Identified species suitable for planting

2.2.4 Tree and shrub planting projects

From time to time the SVGC will undertake tree and shrub planting projects. Wherever possible those trees and shrubs identified in section 2.2.3 will be selected for these projects.

The following factors will be considered when selecting planting areas:

- Bare areas of ground, where vegetation can act as a wind break to reduce evaporation over the area protected by the wind-shadow.
- Areas where trees and shrubs are reaching their lifespan.
- Areas where trees and shrubs will improve safety for golfers, pedestrians and property.
- Areas where vegetation will enhance the aesthetic appeal of the reserves.
- Minimising any reduction in cross-course and ocean views for local residents.

Under the following circumstances it may be desirable to select from outside the lists in 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 above:

- replacement of Norfolk Island pines
- where the characteristics of available native species do not meet the objectives of a safety related project.

2.2.5 Vegetation maintenance

In order to maintain plants in a healthy condition and in order to facilitate the playing of golf, the SVGC will continue to undertake the following vegetation maintenance programmes:

- Weed control via mulching, hand weeding and grass cutting.
- Encourage course staff to undertake appropriate weed identification and treatment programs.
- Watering trees and shrubs during summer, particularly in the first year after planting.
- In-fill planting where deaths occur.
- Hand removal of pests, e.g. snails.
- Pruning of low branches to facilitate grounds staff and golfer access.
- Monitoring of plants around the course to facilitate early detection of disease, e.g. die back (currently not present).
- Staking of juvenile plants.

2.2.6 Key performance indicator - Vegetation

The total number of new tree and shrubs plantings (selected from the SVGC compiled list of selected native species) as a percentage of total new trees and shrubs planted.

2.3 Wildlife

2.3.1 Objectives

The objective of the SVGC is to encourage appropriate native wildlife onto the golf course.

2.3.2 Inventory of birds

The following birds have been sighted on the course during the past 3 years. Some of these have been attracted by native vegetation, others by suitable feeding or nesting sites.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Australian Kestrel | Osprey | Long Billed Corella |
| Silver Gull | Laughing Dove | Willie Wagtail |
| Spotted Dove | Rainbow Lorikeet | Magpie |
| Tawny Frogmouth | Galah | Rainbow Bee-Eater |
| Kookaburra | Welcome Swallow | Australian Raven |
| Black Faced Crow | Red Daubed Wattlebird | Pied Butcher Bird |
| Shrike | Ring Necked Parrot (28) | New Holland Honey Eater |
| Magpie Lark | Singing Honey Eater | Black Shouldered Kite |
| Brown Honey Eater | | |

The above listing does not include reference to the many species of insects and reptiles, including snakes, which are frequently sighted on the course

2.3.3 Wildlife projects

The SVGC will consider a number of wildlife related projects including:

- Identification (inventory) of existing species.
- Identification and establishment of appropriate new species.
- Encouragement of existing species, where desirable.
- Control or eradication of undesirable species.
- Ongoing rabbit control and eradication using approved methods eg: Phostoxin tablets or Pindone.

The SVGC will seek partnerships with appropriate organisations to assist in the planning and implementation of wildlife projects. The Town of Cottesloe, schools, universities and government agencies may be approached to this end.

2.3.4 Key performance indicator - Wildlife

The number of wildlife related projects undertaken in the life of this Management Plan.

2.4 Fertilisers, pesticides, fungicides and fuel

2.4.1 Objectives and policies

The objective of the SVGC is to attain best practice standards in minimising hazardous spills of fertilisers, pesticides, fungicides or fuel into the environment.

The SVGC will ensure that a sustainable and minimalist approach is taken with respect to the use of fertilisers, pesticides and fungicides on the golf course.

In the case of fertilisers, the immediate objective is to minimise the input of nutrients into the underground aquifer whilst maintaining plant health.

The higher objective of the SVGC is to ensure that there will be no nutrient contamination of the ground water system beneath the golf course and consequently, there will be no nutrient impact from the SVGC on foreshore vegetation, the coastal dune system or the Indian Ocean.

2.4.2 Fertilisers

Fertilisers are used to maintain plant health; that is grass, shrub and tree health.

The SVGC will engage appropriate specialists to perform soil and leaf tissue analysis each spring and / or autumn. The fertiliser programme will be subject to on-going review in response to the results of this analysis.

The SVGC will continue to select slow-release fertiliser brands where available. Slow release fertilisers match release rates to plant uptake, thus minimising sub-soil nutrient penetration.

The SVGC will not exceed application rates as set by the Department of Water in a December 2001 paper entitled “Environmental Guidelines for the establishment and maintenance of turf grassed areas”. These applications rates are detailed in the Table 2.4.2.

| Area | Nitrogen (kg/hectare/year) | Phosphorous (kg/hectare/year) | Potassium (kg/hectare/year) |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Recommended Dosage | Recommended Dosage | Recommended Dosage |
| Greens | 100-200 | 0-50 | 0-100 |
| Tees | 100-200 | 0-50 | 0-100 |
| Fairways | 50-100 | 0-10 | 0-50 |

Table 2.4.2 Fertiliser Application Rate Guidelines.

The following table details actual application rates for 2003/04, 2007/08 and 2009/10

| Year | Nitrogen (kg/hectare/year) | | | Phosphorous (kg/hectare/year) | | | Potassium (kg/hectare/year) | | |
|------|-------------------------------|------|----------|----------------------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|------|----------|
| | Greens | Tees | Fairways | Greens | Tees | Fairways | Greens | Tees | Fairways |
| 2004 | 198 | 78 | 56 | 43 | 29 | 11 | 265 | 81 | 32 |
| 2008 | 162 | 78 | 55 | 31 | 25 | 6 | 43 | 79 | 32 |
| 2010 | 206 | 93 | 89 | 51 | 21 | 17 | 202 | 79 | 48 |

In 2009/10 there was a slight increase in fertiliser application as a result of the need to ensure recovery of the course following installation of the new irrigation system and the re-construction of the 7th green. It is anticipated that future fertiliser application rates will return to levels similar to previous years.

Table 2.4.3 Actual Fertiliser Application Rates

The objective of the SVGC is to ensure that the efficacy of fertiliser application improves over time. The SVGC will provide details of annual fertiliser usage to the Town of Cottesloe within the annual report (refer section 4.).

2.4.3 Pesticides and fungicides

The application of pesticides and fungicides will be strictly controlled.

Pesticides will be applied on calm days, using a shrouded boom to prevent wind-drift. The chemicals will be immediately washed into the soil, via the irrigation system, to remove the active components from the plant leaves. Minimal strengths and volumes of the necessary chemical will be applied.

Fungicides will be applied when fungal disease is detected. Again, minimal strengths and volumes of the necessary chemical will be applied.

2.4.4 Control procedure

The SVGC will comply with all statutory requirements in relation to the selection and application of fertilisers, pesticides and fungicides.

Suitable controls will be put in place where fertilisers, pesticides and fungicides are applied to the golf course. Such controls include:

- The closure of greens at the time of application.
- The watering in of chemicals following the application.
- The posting of warning signs.

2.4.5 Avoidance of nutrient contamination

The SVGC has an ongoing obligation to comply with regulatory and licensing conditions and to adopt best practice in its site management of nutrients applied to the course under the management plan. Best practice will include referral to specialist consultants from time to time and cooperating with the Town of Cottesloe in developing appropriate fertiliser application protocols

2.4.6 Usage, storage and disposal

The SVGC will comply with all legislative requirements in relation to the usage, storage and disposal of hazardous substances on the golf course.

Wherever possible hazardous substances will be purchased on an as-required basis minimising the need for storage.

Fertilisers, pesticides and fungicides will continue to be stored in a restricted access, purpose built, structure. A register will be maintained detailing those hazardous substances housed within the storage structure.

Hazardous substances will be stored with corresponding information in accordance with the National Code of Practice for the Preparation of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Fuel will be stored in a safe manner. The fuel container will be regularly inspected to ensure that it complies with safe storage practices.

During late 2010 it was noted that the condition of the existing fuel storage tank was deteriorating and provisions will be made in the next budget cycle to replace the fuel tank with a fully bunded compliant tank. Subject to funds being available, the replacement of the tank will be undertaken as soon as possible.

Currently the Club only has a limited functioning pollution trap and machine wash down stand. The club recognises the need to have such a facility and is currently investigating available options. Assistance and guidelines will be sought from the Town of Cottesloe and other relevant

organisations whilst determining the best suited option. Again provision will be made during the budget cycle to implement a suitable facility as soon as available funds allow.

2.4.7 Hazardous substance incident management

The SVGC will comply with all requirements in relation to the incident reporting and clean up of hazardous substances on the golf course.

In the event of a hazardous substance incident the MSDS will be referenced with a view to immediately isolating any environmental and safety impacts. Where possible and safe to do so, the spilt substance will be collected. The SVGC will keep a spill kit on hand for such events.

2.4.8 Key performance indicator – fertilisers, pesticides, fungicides and fuel

The number of hazardous spills escaping into the environment to be zero.

2.5 Waste minimisation and recycling

2.5.1 Objectives

The objective of the SVGC is to maximise recycling opportunities and thereby minimise the generation of waste.

The SVGC will maintain current recycling practices and will work with the Town of Cottesloe to investigate additional waste minimisation opportunities.

2.5.2 Reuse of green waste

The SVGC will mulch all bush and tree clippings. Where practicable the resulting mulch will be applied to the course and any surplus mulch will be appropriately disposed of. The application of on-site mulch will reduce the potential for the take-up of introduced soil borne diseases.

To maintain plant health, the SVGC will scarify fairway areas each spring and / or autumn. The resulting grass cuttings may exceed the Club's capacity for the reuse of green waste. Under these circumstances waste management contractors will be engaged to remove the grass cuttings from the reserves.

2.5.3 Recycling

The SVGC will continue to recycle glass, aluminium cans, paper and cardboard. Where possible, food scraps and other compostable waste will be placed in compost bins for later use on garden beds.

2.5.4 Key performance indicator - Recycling

The amount of waste being consigned to landfill.

3. Safety

In the first quarter of 2012 the Sea View Golf Club, in conjunction with its' insurance brokers, undertook the implementation of an Occupational Health & Safety Management System (OHSMS) specifically targeted towards golf clubs. This OHSMS is based on the framework provided by AS/NZS4801:2001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems) and is designed to support the development of an OHSMS compliant with that standard.

It is intended that implementation of this OHSMS will result in improved OHS performance. The program will periodically review and evaluate the Club's OHSMS in order to identify opportunities for improvement and implement these opportunities.

This OHSMS provides a structured process for the achievement of OHS improvement. Although some improvements in OHS performance can be expected due to the adoption of a systematic approach, it should be understood that the OHSMS is a tool that enables the organisation to achieve and systematically control the level of OHS performance and risk that can be accepted.

3.1 Objectives

The SVGC aims to take all reasonable measures to ensure the safety of grounds staff, golfers, pedestrians and vehicles on and around the golf course.

SVGC aims to provide adequate warning to pedestrians entering the reserves on the risks associated with flying golf balls. Similarly the SVGC aims to advise golfers through signage and other written material of the precautions required when pedestrians, ground staff and fellow golfers are on the course. SVGC aims to minimize the risk of golf balls being hit over course boundaries (Section 3.3.1 refers).

3.2 Safety measures implemented to date

The SVGC will continue to improve safety on and around the golf course. Measures undertaken by the SVGC to date and subject to on-going review include:

- Realignment of teeing grounds.
- Raising of teeing grounds.
- Reshaping and relocation of fairways.
- Relocation of bunkers.
- Installation of protective fencing.
- Planting of trees and shrubs.
- Installation of levees and mounds around teeing areas and greens.
- Golfer education and awareness.

3.3 Safety improvement programme

The SVGC will undertake an annual review of safety practices and will implement appropriate changes. The SVGC will discuss the findings of each review with the Club's insurers.

Since the development of the initial Management Plan in 2005, the SVGC has reviewed the following areas of concern and taken appropriate steps to improve safety

- Hole 2 - Golf balls landing on Harvey Field defined in the lease as Lot 68.
- Hole 3 - Golf balls struck across Jarrad Street in the general direction of the kindergarten.
- Hole 5 - Golf balls struck into Forrest St and Marine Parade.
- Hole 8 - Golf balls struck into Pearce St.

Where appropriate the SVGC will obtain Town of Cottesloe approval prior to undertaking future safety projects. Once approved, safety projects will go before the SVGC Board of Management to be scheduled and implemented. Project costing and available funding will influence project timeframes.

3.3.1 Course boundaries

The SVGC objective is to minimise the risk of golf balls being hit over course boundaries. This will be achieved by further application of the safety measures listed under section 3.2 above and such other measures that may be identified by the SVGC and the Town of Cottesloe from time to time.

During the reticulation upgrade, undertaken in 2008/09, a number of design considerations were incorporated that will allowed several fairways to be re-aligned during construction.

The SVGC will continually review each hole and each course boundary to determine further opportunities for safety improvement.

3.3.2 Pedestrian and golfer safety

The SVGC objective is for pedestrians, grounds staff and golfers to safely co-exist on the reserves.

This requires that:

- Golfers are reminded to look out for pedestrians crossing the course.
- Golfers are reminded to look out for grounds staff working on the course.
- Golfers are afforded good visibility of pedestrian crossing points.
- Pedestrians are informed of the dangers associated with flying golf balls.

3.3.3 Golfer awareness

Section 1 of the Rules of Golf includes the following statements:

“The overriding principle is that consideration should be shown to others on the course at all times.”

And:

“Players should ensure that no one is standing close by or in a position to be hit by the club, the ball or any stones, pebbles, twigs or the like when they make a stroke or practice swing.”

These maxims are drilled into golfers from the time they take up the game.

The SVGC will continue to increase golfer awareness with respect to their safety responsibilities on the course. The SVGC has developed a brochure “Playing Safe Golf at Sea View” that is available to all golfers who play on the course.

3.3.4 Pedestrian awareness

Warning signs have been erected at each of the entrance points around the perimeter of the golf course. The purpose of the warning signs is to alert pedestrians of the dangers associated with crossing a golf course.

3.3.5 Incident register

An incident is defined an event that causes injury to a person or physical damage to property as a result of golf ball being struck from within the golf course.

The SVGC Managing Secretary will receive and respond to reported incidents on behalf of the SVGC. The Managing Secretary shall maintain an Incident Register for the purpose of recording incidents. Information and correspondence relating to each incident will be recorded in the SVGC Incident Register.

The SVGC Board of Management will review the Incident Register on a regular basis.

The SVGC Incident Register will be made available to the Town of Cottesloe as part of the annual report (refer section 4.).

3.3.6 Key performance indicator – Safety improvement programme

The extent to which, golf ball strike incidents are reduced from year to year.

3.4 Grounds staff health and safety

3.4.1 Objectives

The objective of the SVGC is to provide a safe working environment for all employees in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984.

Specifically the following areas will be addressed by the SVGC:

- Policy Implementation
- Training
- Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control
- General Industry Hazards
- Accident/Injury Reporting and Investigation
- Emergency Procedures
- Workers Compensation and Rehabilitation
- OSH Management Systems Audit

3.4.2 Policy implementation

The WA Golf Course Superintendent's Association engaged WorkSafe to formulate an Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Handbook suitable for golf clubs.

The SVGC has followed the WorkSafe OSH Handbook in preparing and implementing the Club's occupational health and safety policy.

SVGC grounds staff will continue to be required to read and follow the OSH Handbook Employee Booklet.

3.4.3 Training

The SVGC Course Superintendent maintains a training register recording competency levels for all staff members with respect to the following areas:

- Vehicles, plant and equipment
- Hazardous substances
- Emergency Procedures

3.4.4 Hazard identification, risk assessment and control

The SVGC will ensure that current procedures are in place relating to the identification of hazards, associated risk assessment and hazard reporting.

3.4.5 General industry hazards

The SVGC will ensure that procedures are in place relating to various industry hazards such as: workplace noise, falls, heat stress, control of workplace hazardous substances.

3.4.6 Accident/injury reporting and investigation

The SVGC will ensure that procedures are in place relating to workplace accident and injury reporting and recording.

3.4.7 Emergency procedures

The SVGC will ensure that procedures are in place relating to emergency situations.

3.4.8 Workers compensation and rehabilitation

The SVGC will ensure that procedures are in place relating to injury management and workers compensation.

3.4.9 OSH management systems audit

From time to time WorkSafe visit the SVGC to undertake health and safety inspections.

The SVGC will implement recommendations that are made from any audit undertaken by Worksafe or the Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention.

3.4.10 Key performance indicator – Grounds staff health and safety

The SVGC will target zero Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR) and zero All Medicals Frequency Rate (AMFR) in relation to safety incidents to all its employees.

4. Community Impact

4.1 Social

As at October 2011, some 34% or 197, of SVGC members are domiciled in the Cottesloe area. A further 97, or 16.5%, are living in suburbs bordering on the Town of Cottesloe.

These members enjoy Club golf competitions whilst others enjoy a social game with friends, relatives and associates, with refreshments available in the club house after the game. As the SVGC welcomes green fee paying players, the course is available to all Cottesloe ratepayers, unlike exclusive private golf clubs.

The SVGC has a number of categories of membership, some of which are specifically aimed at aged or infirm players who are restricted in movement. The SVGC provides reduced fees and allows these members to play at specific times where they are not feeling under pressure and can enjoy the benefits associated with exercise and completing a game of golf.

The SVGC actively seeks non members as evidenced by the advertising both on course and its web site.

Golf has strong values and etiquette. All players, including our juniors and particularly those who play in the Pennant Team, are taught the rules and etiquette of the game. This involves dress standards, respect for other players (repairing divots, bunkers) adhering to an order of play and umpiring themselves which is part of the game. These values are seen as important qualities in life.

One of our aims is to foster a junior development program that will differentiate Sea View from other golf clubs and be an attractive and preferred option for juniors in the western suburbs. To foster growth in junior membership, Sea View has a program of offering memberships, including a limited number of free memberships, to encourage young people to play the game and be part of the club. Over the past 12 months the club has also heavily discounted junior membership subscriptions to further encourage junior participation.

4.2 Community Impact

The SVGC has, for more than 20 years, held fund raising events to raise funds for a specific charity. Since 2001 in excess of \$60,000 has been distributed to worthy causes from these events. Whilst the charity does change from year to year, recent recipients have included Lady Lawley Cottage, Cottesloe Surf Club, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Royal Flying Doctor Service and in 2010 ACTIV.

The importance of the club to local property values is illustrated by the frequent positive references to proximity to the course in real estate advertising.

Many local residents enjoy a walk with their dogs on the course.

The course will continue to provide a scenic focal point complementing Perth's most famous beach.

5. SVGC and Town of Cottesloe – Annual Report

The SVGC will submit an annual report to the Town of Cottesloe. The document will report on each of the key performance indicators (KPIs) identified within this Management Plan. Refer to Appendix A for a complete list of the KPIs.

The annual report will also address the other items detailed within this Management Plan that are to be provided to the Town of Cottesloe. Refer to Appendix B for a complete list of these items.

The report will be submitted to the Town of Cottesloe no later than the 31st August for the preceding twelve-month period ending 30th June.

By request, nominated representatives of the SVGC will be available to discuss the contents of the report with representatives of the Town of Cottesloe.

6. Diary of Lease events

Annually

The SVGC will provide the Town of Cottesloe with an annual report. Refer section 4.

Every three years

The SVGC and the Town of Cottesloe will review the Management Plan every three years. Clause 13 of the Lease relates.

6.1 Management Plan review dates

Management Plan reviews will commence on:

- 1st January 2015
- 1st January 2018
- 1st January 2021
- 1st January 2024

The Town of Cottesloe and the SVGC must agree on the updated Management Plan within 6 months of each review date. Clause 13.2 of the Lease relates.

6.2 Details of insurance

The SVGC will provide the Town of Cottesloe with insurance details by the 30th June each year for the term of the Lease. Clause 17.6 of the Lease relates.

Management Plan – As Determined in Accordance with the Lease

The common seal of
the **Town of Cottesloe**
was hereto affixed
in the presence of:

Mayor

Chief Executive Officer

Name (please print)

Name (please print)

Date

The common seal of
Seaview Golf Club (Inc)
was hereto affixed
pursuant to a resolution
of the Board of Management
in the presence of:

Signature of Member of the Board

Signature of Member of the Board

Name (please print)

Name (please print)

Position held (please print)

Position held (please print)

Date

APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

| Area | Section | Key performance indicator |
|--|---------|---|
| Ground water | 2.1.13 | <p>The extent to which ground water usage, expressed as a percentage of the annual level specified in SVGC's Department of Water ground water license, falls under licensed levels.</p> <p>The extent to which ground water quality, expressed as a ratio of total dissolved salts meets generally accepted standards for reticulated lawns and gardens.</p> <p>The extent to which abstraction rates meets recommended standards set by the Department of Water.</p> |
| Vegetation | 2.2.6 | The total number of new tree and shrubs plantings (selected from the SVGC compiled list of selected native species) as a percentage of total new trees and shrubs planted. |
| Wildlife | 2.3.4 | The number of wildlife related projects undertaken in the life of this Management Plan (2011 to 2014). |
| Fertilisers, pesticides, fungicides and fuel | 2.4.8 | The number of hazardous spills escaping into the environment to be zero. |
| Recycling | 2.5.4 | The amount of waste being consigned to landfill. |
| Safety improvement programme | 3.3.6 | The extent to which golf ball strike incidents are incurred from year to year. |
| Grounds staff health and safety | 3.4.10 | The SVGC will target zero Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR) and zero All Medicals Frequency Rate (AMFR) in relation to safety incidents to its employees. |

APPENDIX B: INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO THE TOWN OF COTTESLOE

| Section | Information to be provided | Target date |
|---------|---|--|
| 2.1.5 | Material changes to irrigation procedures. | On approval by the Department of Water |
| 2.1.11 | Annual ground water data – to be included in Annual Report | Annually by 31 st August |
| 2.1.13 | Estimate of rainfall recharge of the aquifer | Annually by 31 st August |
| 2.2.3 | List of native trees and shrubs | Annually by 31 st August |
| 2.4.2 | Details of fertiliser usage | Annually by 31 st August |
| 2.4.5 | Sub-soil nutrient penetration | Annually by 31 st August |
| 3.3 | Report on safety issues | Annually by 31 st August |
| 3.3.5 | Incident Register/Safety Review – to be included in Annual Report | Annually by 31 st August |
| 4 | Annual Report | Annually by 31 st August |
| 5.2 | Details of insurance | Annually by 31 st August |