"Jamieson Police Paddock Community Hub"

-developing a contemporary multifunctional hub and 'Place of Last Resort' for our community

MULTIFUNCTIONAL COMMUNITY BUILDING

JAMIESON COMMUNITY GROUP

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1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The 'Jamieson Police Paddock Community Hub' project is a vision of the Jamieson Community.

The Community Hub is envisaged as a place where community groups can meet and utilise common resources. It will have multiple purposes including, but not limited to:

Day-to-day activities:
- Operate as a multifunctional community facility for community activities and local events
- Provide accommodation for visiting medical, nursing and welfare services
- Provide storage capacity for local community groups
- Provide additional storage capacity for local emergency services including CFA, SES and Ambulance Victoria
- Operate a community garden for the benefit of the wider community

Emergency events:
- Act as a place of last resort in the event of bushfire
- Operate as a Forward Command Post during emergency events
- Operate as a relief staging area post emergency event

The Community Hub would be built on Council-owned land in Brown Street, adjacent to the Jamieson Fire Brigade shed and Jamieson Police Station, and become a Council asset.

The Jamieson Community Group would manage the facility and be responsible for ongoing maintenance of the Community Hub. It is envisaged that fees from the hiring of the facility to individuals and/or groups outside of the community would be used to cover the cost of utilities and ongoing maintenance.

2. INTRODUCTION

Jamieson is a small community in the foothills of the Victorian High Country, 40 kilometres and a 35 minute drive south of the township of Mansfield. It is a community which is spread through valleys, hills and around the southern arms of Lake Eildon. The area is made up of lifestyle properties, working farms and tourism operators.

Jamieson attracts hundreds of visitors to the area for camping, boating, 4 wheel driving, motorbike riding (on and off road), hunting, fishing and much more all year round.

Bushfires have threatened the community on numerous occasions (the last being 2009) and, with the increase in severity and occurrences of bushfire across Australia, it is likely that the town and surrounding areas will again be affected in the future.

The Jamieson township is rated as *High* risk for bushfire *(Victorian Fire Risk Register – refer appendix 1)* and areas upstream on the rivers rated as *Extreme*. The area's population consists of a large percentage of retirees and vulnerable permanent residents.

Given the isolated nature of the area and the potential for future emergency events, the local Jamieson community has raised concerns about the possibility of being unable to relocate to a safer place should the need arise. These concerns have started a

conversation about what a Community Hub would look like to service the needs of the community during emergency events and how such a facility could be utilised outside of such events.

The Jamieson Community Group, in partnership with the Jamieson Police, Jamieson Fire Brigade, Mansfield District Hospital, Mansfield SES and the Mansfield Shire Council have established a Project Control Group to begin the conversation *(refer appendix 1)*. Initial planning around the proposed Community Hub has begun.

In 2021, the Shire of Mansfield purchased a parcel of land on Brown Street (known as the Old Police Paddock), specifically to be used by the community. Obtaining that parcel has been a goal of the Jamieson Community Group for many years. The block is of particular historical significance, siting the original Police Paddock Stables.

The block abuts the Jamieson Police Station, the Jamieson Fire Brigade Shed, the Jamieson & District Historical Society Building & Museum as well as public toilets. There are no residential properties on the town block except the Police residence adjacent to the Police Station.

This parcel of land is the ideal place to site and develop the Community Hub. The proximity to Police and CFA means that the area would quickly become recognised as a Community Hub and Emergency Precinct.
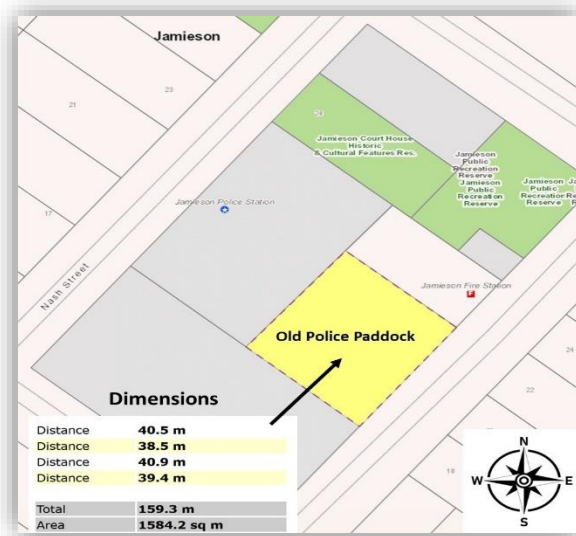

(Proposed site of the Community Hub)

3. NEEDS/PROBLEMS

Geographical Isolation

Jamieson is situated in a bushfire prone and high-risk environment where isolation (due to interrupted or safe road egress) is extremely likely with a fire or major weather event *(refer appendix 2)*. The community is surrounded by forest and is accessed by one major road and two gravel roads, all of which are highly likely to be compromised due to geography and damage during storms and fires which greatly increases the possibility of isolation *(refer appendix 3)*.
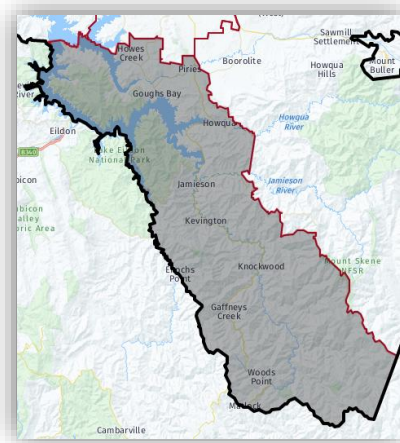
(Shire of Mansfield – Victoria)

The town of Jamieson, on the northern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, is recognised as one of the highest bushfire risk towns in Victoria. Not only do all the Southerly roads head into heavily forested hills, the Western road to Eildon is slow, winding and traverses through dense forest.

East of Jamieson
Jamieson-Licola Road

West of Jamieson
Eildon-Jamieson Road

(Jamieson-Licola Road - a dirt road which travels up steep elevation through dense bush and would be highly hazardous driving in smoke and winds - there are no near townships of refuge to the East
Eildon-Jamieson Road - a paved windy mountainous road with a high density of bushland and an abundance of overhead vegetation)

The most common access and exit route is to the north toward the town of Mansfield, however two major risk factors are evident:

1. Firstly, a major fire would most likely come from the north and head in a southerly direction; people trying to leave Jamieson by this road would be travelling northbound directly into the approaching fire. - *(NB. this road is also prone to flooding during winter).*
2. Secondly, the verges of the Jamieson-Mansfield Road are overgrown and not well maintained. There are fallen trees, "widow maker" branches and trees leaning across the road from both sides for much of the first 15-25 kms northbound from Jamieson.

North of Jamieson
Mansfield-Woods Point Road

South of Jamieson
Mansfield-Woods Point Road

(Mansfield-Woods Point Road north of Jamieson - highly vegetated with an abundance of overhead vegetation
Mansfield-Woods Point Road south of Jamieson to Woods Point – becomes a dirt road at Kevington, very windy and an abundance of overhead vegetation)

Population

The Jamieson area has a permanent population close to 1000 and, with an annual 2% increase in the population across the Shire of Mansfield, the area is growing.

As our Shire is the gateway to the Alpine National Park and the second largest inland waterway in Australia, it attracts high-risk recreational visitors to the area comprising trail bike riders, hunters, 4-wheel drivers, hikers, boaters, kayakers and more. The area also appeals to retired 'grey nomads' and caravaners.

Jamieson attracts hundreds of visitors and tourists to the area all year round but experiences a major influx during peak holiday periods. Should an emergency event (such as a bushfire) occur, hundreds of people could be trapped in the area and require a Neighbourhood Safer Place or place of last resort.

It is possible that hundreds/over 1000 people may be isolated by a sudden emergency or unexpected and quick moving fire near Jamieson with a high probability of inaccessible roads, cutting off external assistance.

(Jamieson Autumn Festival)

Neighbourhood Safer Place/Place of Last Resort

The current Neighbourhood Safer Place is a Town Hall built in 1883. While it is in the very centre of Jamieson, it is built entirely of timber and too small to operate as anything more than a distribution/information centre.

There are no adequate facilities or space at the Town Hall for a forward command post. There is no area for storing, organising or distributing relief supplies. Due to the nature of the environment during a bushfire emergency, power, communications and water supplies at the hall for emergency operations would be compromised. There is currently inadequate space for visiting medical services to the valley.

(Jamieson Memorial Hall – currently designated Neighbourhood Safer Place)

4. PROJECT GOALS/OBJECTIVES

Goal 1 –To build community resilience through the provision of an appropriately built safer Place of Last Resort/Neighbourhood Safer Place *(refer appendix 4)*.

Objectives:
- To construct a contemporary, purpose-built Place of last Resort/Neighbourhood Safer Place that meets the needs of a major emergency for the wider community
- To ensure that the requirements of a Forward Command Post can be effectively carried out in the event of an emergency
- To improve community resilience, response and recovery by supplying an adequate and appropriate facility for these purposes
- To provide additional storage facilities for emergency services to ensure resources are available in the event of an emergency and post-emergency

Goal 2 – To enhance community resilience through the increased provision of community services and activities through the establishment of a multipurpose community facility.

Objectives:
- To promote and improve the health of the local community through increased services from visiting medical, nursing and allied health services
- To improve the wellbeing of the local community through the provision and promotion of community activities
- To encourage participation in physical community activities to reduce individual isolation and loneliness
- To provide additional storage facilities for community groups to enable them to expand their various community activities

Goal 3 – To promote inclusiveness and working together through the development and establishment of a community garden.

Objectives:
- To increase participation in the planning and development of a community garden
- To encourage community members in the active establishment and maintenance of a community garden
- To actively promote and encourage involvement of members in the community who are isolated either through geography or by disability
- To include the historic Police Paddock Stables in the design of the garden as a visitor attraction

5. PROJECT PROCEDURES/SCOPE OF WORKS

Procedures
1. Project initiation
2. Feasibility study
3. Business case
4. Project planning
5. Project implementation
6. Project completion

Scope of Works

Concept Floor Plan
The proposed building will provide space for the following:
1. Ambulance Victoria CERT/ACO
2. Consultation room for visiting medical, nursing and allied health services
3. Meeting room for community/other groups
4. Large multifunction room for community activities which doubles as a Forward Command Post during emergency events
5. Commercial grade kitchen (for provision of meals during emergencies, community activities, private hiring for income generation)
6. Separate storage facilities for Jamieson Fire Brigade, Mansfield SES and Jamieson Historical Society
7. Central foyer for community displays including health and well-being promotional activities
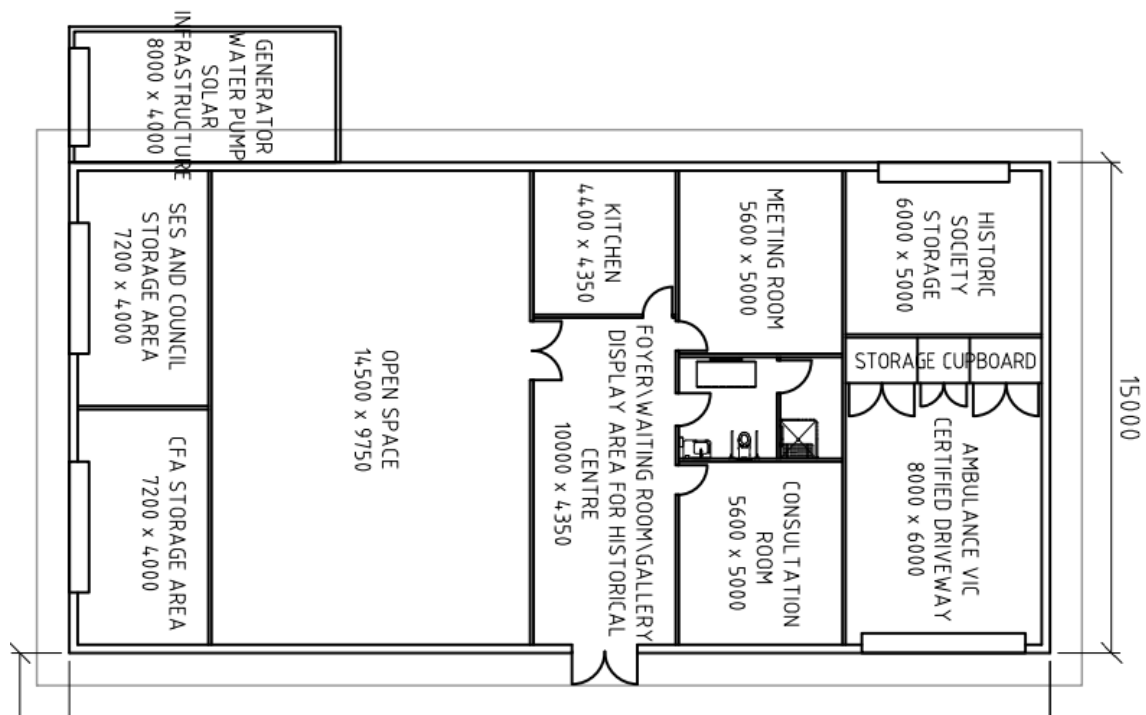
(Concept floor plan of proposed Jamieson Community Hub)

Design Features
1. Designed with a high resilience to ember attacks
2. Disable Accessibility for disabled persons
3. Permanent Fixed Sprinkler System for building protection, powered by a diesel water pump
4. 1st Aid and Community Nursing Needs
   a. Separate Room
   b. Sanitisation Considerations
   c. Privacy Considerations
5. Conference Area for Running Emergency Response or Relief Operations
6. Magnetic Wall Map of Jamieson area to run relief or response operations, coated to allow whiteboard markers for dynamic changes and notes.
7. Projector or Wall TV for presentations
8. Storage Cupboard – Trestle Tables and Folding chairs
9. Storage cupboards for housing emergency stretches and blankets
10. Water Collection for running Sprinkler System and Drinking Water
11. Toilet Facilities and Shower Facilities for either first responders or displaced public
12. Kitchenette (sink, microwave, etc)
13. Shelving for organising and stacking / organising emergency food and water rations
14. Diesel Generator & Fuel Supplies
15. Satellite internet / phone communications.
16. Consider Good Solar and Battery Reserves
17. Consider 12volt emergency power supply circuit
18. Open area that possibly be designed to allow activities such as squash.
19. Storage for other community groups to use or share (Historical Society, CFA, Community Group, Craft Group, etc)

Infrastructure/Storage
- 60 000 litres of water – Adequate water filtration
- 60 KVA generator, 100 litres of fuel
- Air Filtration and Air conditioning appropriate for the size
- Emergency Bedding - stretchers
- Blankets
- Water
- First Aid
- Basic Food
- Shelving
- Signs: mobile A-Frame signs that can be easily and strategically placed so that people know where to go
  o "Registration Point"
  o "Relief Centre"

Water Supply – for firefighting and for consumption
Jamieson does not have mains water.   Rain water is the only source of drinking water. The Jamieson and Goulburn Rivers provide water for other purposes (eg. gardening, irrigation, etc) to those residents who have a licence to extract water.   Many residents also have bores.   The Fire Station tanks are refilled from a bore and tankers are refilled similarly.

The Community Hub should have a backup supply of 50,000 to 100,000 litre stored in steel water tanks (non bladder lined) available for firefighting and for relief purposes if many people are gathering during a major fire event.

A diesel pump will be required to service the water supply. The pump will be protected and have the ability to draw cooled air, in order to limit opportunities for failure. The usage of the pump will need to be built into site management and usage procedures. The final design of this will need to be in consultation with industry experts. The location of the tanks will be at the rear of the building.

Power Supplies
In addition to being connected to mains power, the facility will have a large bank of batteries connected to the solar panel array, to run air-conditioners, pumps, lights, etc. A backup generator may be fitted to the building, for the primary purpose of ensuring air-conditioning operation during periods of exposure. It is anticipated that storage arrangements will be on the Eastern boundary and may require a purpose-built room to accommodate and protect both electric and water pumping installations. The electricity arrangements will be further investigated during detailed design.

Access for fire fighting vehicles
The community building will be located next to the CFA station and the Police station, designed with ample room and access for emergency vehicles.

Management measures
Management procedures and plans will be developed to ensure that the facility can maintain the capability of providing a high level of survival ability in the event of exposure to a bushfire.

The plan will need to include aspects associated with:
– Maintenance
– Internal operation in the event of a shelter situation, including roles and responsibilities
– Testing and practising
– Access and egress considerations
– Communications and town fire planning.

Signage
Signage will be as per requirements for a Neighbourhood Safer Place and potential Relief Centre. It is important that residents and visitors do NOT think of the centre as a FIRE REFUGE.

Fire awareness and usage guidelines and training to local residents will also help to meet the awareness needs.

https://files.emv.vic.gov.au/2021-07/Community-Fire-Refuge-Signage-Manual.pdf

External historic features
Currently the Police Paddock houses the historic Police Stables which has a historic display permanently available to the public. This project encapsulates the need for the stables to stay, which currently houses some items on display. The Jamieson District Historical Society currently manage the old police stables and are in full support of the project.

There is enough space *(refer appendix 5)* to enjoy both the historic stables and a new, purpose-designed, multifunction centre. The development will even create a more

inviting environment for the public to come and walk around the stables. The additional foot traffic that a central multifunction hub will draw to the old stables will only make them more accessible.

Access to the development will include a manicured walkway around the stables.   There is also a space for a community vegetable garden and nature walk. A wall of memorial items, plaques or information displays could be erected on the wall of the new building, encouraging people to come and walk around after they visit the display at the stables.

Future proofing
Future proofing has proven to be highly important during post-COVID times and we have seen a strong increase of permanent residents as well as a sharp increase in tourism and recreational users to the area.

This project aims to complement current community infrastructure and does not replace previous community initiatives. By engaging with the community and different stakeholders *(refer appendix 6)* and identifying their specific needs, potential risks and concerns, this project will enable growth and multifunction use to future proof and enhance services, response, resilience and recovery to this high-risk remote community.

6.   TIMETABLE

Responsibilities & Timelines

Goal	By Whom	By When	Status
PROJECT INITIATION			
Establish Steering Committee (SC) with broad representation from stakeholders	G Crawford	Oct 2021	Completed
Develop & document project idea / charter	SC	Oct 2021	Initial project charter developed - completed
Establish stakeholder requirements: ▪ Space required ▪ Storage required ▪ Privacy considerations ▪ Communications ▪ Technology ▪ Other	Individual stakeholders	Feb 2022	Concept completed
Establish general building requirements: ▪ Shared services ▪ Potential for open space ▪ Other	SC	Feb 2022	Concept completed
Gain community support through community engagement	SC	Oct 2022	Initial meeting held 26 Oct 2022 - completed
Refine project brief for submission to Mansfield Shire Council (MSC)	SC	Nov 2022	Completed
Submit project brief to MSC for approval	JCG/SC	Nov 2022	In principle agreement sort

Progress to Feasibility study once funding secured	MSC	Nov 2022 onwards	In progress
Develop two-page project concept document for use when seeking funding through politicians or other means	SC	Nov 2022	Completed
In the event that funding cannot be sourced for a feasibility study, consider the following: ▪ Steering Committee to undertake feasibility study – refine and expand current Project Brief ▪ Identify locals who may be able to assist with technical drawings, etc that would further support the project brief ▪ SC members to liaise with respective organisations to further identify possibilities re requirements / funding / future commitments to project ▪ Investigate options for acquisition of bottom paddock for future use ▪ Review philanthropic opportunities for securing funding ▪ Identify any 'in-kind' commitments from local or other sources ▪ Continue to research future funding options ▪ Make approaches to State and Federal politicians in anticipation of upcoming elections in 2022	SC	Feb 2023 onwards	

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Source funding for feasibility study	MSC/SC/JCG	??	
Once funding sourced, and in consultation with MSC, develop tender brief for feasibility study	MSC/SC	??	
MSC to undertake tender process	MSC	??	
Steering Committee representative(s) to be involved in tender appointment process	MSC/SC	??	
Consultant appointed	MSC	??	
Work through feasibility study project timelines with Consultant including stakeholder & community engagement process	SC/individual stakeholders	??	
Feasibility study complete & presented to Council	JCG/SC	??	
If approved, progress to Business Case	MSC	??	

BUSINESS CASE

Source funding for Business Case	MSC/SC/JCG	??	

Once funding sourced, and in consultation with MSC, develop tender brief for business case	MSC/SC	??	
MSC to undertake tender process	MSC	??	
Steering Committee representative(s) to be involved in tender appointment process	MSC/SC	??	
Consultant appointed	MSC	??	
Work through business case project timelines with Consultant including stakeholder & community engagement process	SC	??	
Business case complete & presented to Council	JCG/SC	??	
If approved, progress to Project Planning	MSC	??	
PROJECT PLANNING			
Source funding for Project Planning & Project Execution	MSC/SC/JCG	??	
Once funding sourced, and in consultation with MSC, develop tender brief for Project Planning	MSC/SC	??	
MSC to undertake tender process	MSC	??	
Steering Committee representative(s) to be involved in tender appointment process	MSC/SC	??	
Consultant/ Project Manager appointed	MSC	??	
Work through Project Planning phases with consultant / project manager to: ▪ Define scope of project ▪ Identify technical requirements ▪ Develop a detailed project schedule / timeline ▪ Identify potential project management risks ▪ Create a communications plan ▪ Set up goals / deliverables	SC/individual stakeholders	??	
Tender documents developed for construction phase	Consultant/MSC	??	
Tender issued by MSC	MSC	??	
Steering Committee representative(s) to be involved in tender appointment process	MSC/SC	??	
Construction tender awarded	MSC	??	
PROJECT INITIATION – to be confirmed			
PROJECT COMPLETION – to be confirmed			

7. BUDGET

ITEM	COMMENTS	ESTIMATED COST
Community Hub building costs	360 square metres	$TBC
Water tanks	50-100,000 litres	$TBC
Solar & associated infrastructure		$TBC
External works		$TBC
Permits & fees		$TBC
Consultant fees		$TBC
TOTAL		**$TBC**

8. NEXT STEPS

- Seek letters of support from relevant agencies/organisations
- Seek approval from Council for progressing project
- Subject to Council approval, seek funding to undertake a Feasibility Study
- Once funding sourced, develop tender brief for feasibility study in consultation with Council
- Follow Tender Process

Appendix 1

Stakeholders

Community Hub Project Committee Members
- Jamieson Community Group
- Mansfield Shire Council
- Victoria Police
- Country Fire Authority – Jamieson Fire Brigade
- Mansfield District Hospital
- State Emergency Service – Mansfield Branch

Project Stakeholders
- Emergency Management Victoria (EMV)
- Jamieson & District Historical Society
- Tourism Victoria
- Red Cross
- DELWP
- Ambulance Victoria
- DHHS'
- Jamieson Community

Potential Letters of Support
- Jamieson Community Group
- Jamieson Historical Society
- Mansfield Shire Council
- Victoria Police
- Country Fire Authority – Jamieson Fire Brigade
- Mansfield District Hospital
- State Emergency Service – Mansfield Branch
- Ambulance Victoria
- State and Federal Politicians

APPENDIX 2

Likely fire characteristics from Jamieson and surrounding environment

There is the potential for forest fires from all directions. The forest is dominated by eucalypt species with high surface and elevated fuel loads. The mountainous area to the South, East and West extends for over 60 KM in each direction to the very edge of the Jamieson township. It is mostly State Forest and National Parks with a few small parcels of private land and communities along the river valleys.

The area to the North includes a large area of hilly to mountainous State Forest dominated by eucalypt species, large and small holdings of private land including, lifestyle bush blocks and hobby farms adjacent to State Forest. Further North is large tracts of open farmland which would provide surface fuels for fast moving grass fires. The topographical features of the area can increase the severity of wildfire, strong winds and steep terrain can create conditions to carry embers well ahead of the fire. The high fuel loads combined with the mountainous topography of the surrounding area has the potential to combine and create major wildfires when climate and weather factors come into play.

Surrounding Environment – Fire History

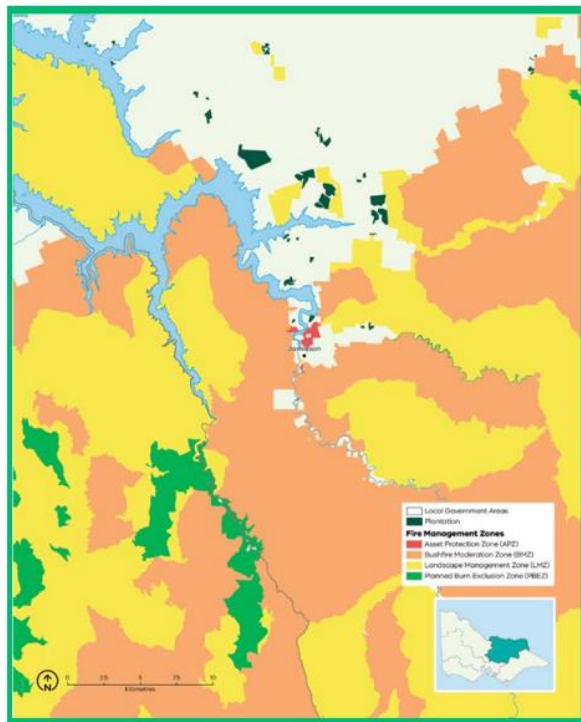Bushfire history for the Hume region, 19...
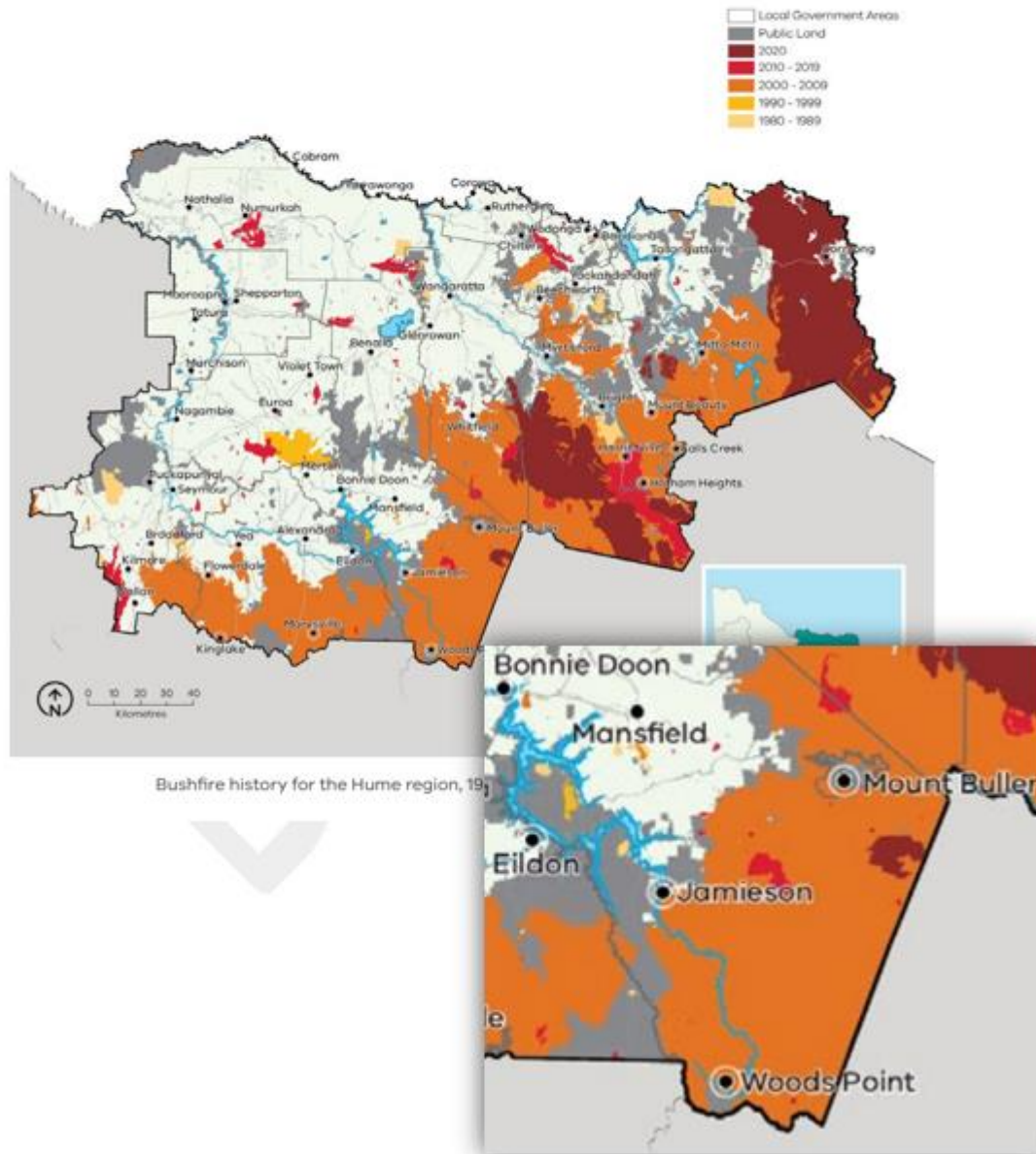
Surrounding Environment – Major Road Access

Critical infrastructure, assets, systems and networks in the Hume region

Surrounding Environment – Fire Management Zones around Jamieson

APPENDIX 3

Mansfield Shire Municipal Emergency Management Plan

From the Mansfield Shire Municipal Emergency Management Plan:

Small township with historical buildings, a range of community infrastructure, tourism businesses, parks and walking paths. The Jamieson and Goulburn Rivers' confluence is at the north east end of the township. Many deciduous trees 100+ years old around the town. Paradise Point is a subdivision about 4klm for Jamieson situated on the banks of Lake Eildon (when full). The subdivision is densely vegetated and only has the one road in and out – it has an extreme fire risk rating (VFRR).

Population

301
https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/SSC21244?opendocument

Residences	Non resident
386	260 – **67%**

Key risks

- Bushfire, isolation, storm
- Paradise Point – Extreme fire risk, Jamieson – High (VFRR)
- Due to the convergence of Jamieson and Goulburn Rivers, flood is a possibility. Caravan park and ~27 properties could be affected (1% AEP)
- Aging and non-resident population and visitors
- Limited access (one road to Mansfield, two roads south to Licola and Woods Point)
- Still some grey and black mobile coverage areas. Internet delivered by fixed wireless and satellite which could be affected by heavy smoke
- Paradise Point extreme fire risk and only accessible by one road. Mainly holiday homes

Community characteristics (who is the community)

- **Median age – 60** ABS 2016
- 2016 ABS – 98 persons age 0-50; 218 persons age 50+
- Highest proportion of community aged 65-69 years
- Lifestyle properties and some farms – stock, horse and pet owners
- Almost exclusively Caucasian and English speaking
- Very active community group that is busy running events, advocating for and improving the community
- Jamieson Community Group membership emails, newsletter, website and Facebook pages

Priorities

Jamieson Primary School – Chenery St

Jamieson Memorial Hall – Perkins St,

Jamieson Museum/ Historical Society & Gallery – Nash St,

Well maintained river side parklands, recreational & picnic area – The Island, Recreational Reserve, Gerrans & Matthews Reserve,   Walking tracks around town   Beautiful mature deciduous/ Autumn trees
Built and community infrastructure   ▪ CFA Brigade opposite Hall -36.9350918979994, 146.23900210681506   ▪ Jamieson Post Office   ▪ Police Station,   ▪ Jamieson Primary School,   ▪ Jamieson Memorial Hall (ERC)   ▪ 2 pubs (Courthouse, Jamieson Brewery & Grill), Thai Restaurant   ▪ 2 churches   ▪ Recreation Reserve/oval   ▪ Petrol station   ▪ Jamieson Caravan Park   ▪ Courthouse and Gallery   ▪ Tennis court & building.   ▪ Public toilets x 2   ▪ Jamieson market (summer months)   ▪ Riverbanks – swimming, picnics, weddings, playground, bbq's
NSP   Jamieson Memorial Hall -37° 18' 6.98",146° 8' 16.18"   Paradise Point Caravan Park -37° 16' 9.26", 146° 7' 48.63"
Vulnerable facilities   Jamieson Primary School
Informal gathering places   Community may gather at the pub and hall – centre of the town   Possibly the Jamieson Brewery & Grill Hotel   Likely that people with horses will relocate to rec reserve if unable to leave area

Appendix 4

"Fire Refuge vs Neighbourhood Safer Place"

What is a 'Community Fire Refuge'

Victoria has five Community Fire Refuges at Millgrove, East Warburton, Ferny Creek, Blackwood and Lavers Hill. Each of the community fire refuges are dual-purpose buildings, co-located with either schools or emergency services facilities, placed in communities with no other real last resort options in the event of fire.

A Community Fire Refuge is a last resort shelter option. It is a designated building that can be opened during a bushfire to provide the public with short-term shelter from the immediate life-threatening effects of a bushfire. They are purpose-built or modified buildings that can provide protection from radiant heat and embers.

Community Fire Refuges are one of a number of contingency shelter options contained in Victoria's Bushfire Safety Policy Framework and should be considered in the context of all of the survival options available to a community in a high bushfire risk area. The Bushfire Safety Policy Framework acknowledges that there will be circumstances in which people may need to seek a last resort shelter option because their plans, such as leaving early or defending a well-prepared home, have failed.

https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/responsibilities/bushfire-shelter-options/community-fire-refuges

What is a Bushfire 'Place of Last Resort / Neighbourhood Safer Place'

Bushfire Place of Last Resort (also known as Neighbourhood Safer Places), sits within the high risk bushfire survival options.

It does not provide the same level of protection as a well-constructed defendable home, private or neighbourhood bushfire shelter or a community fire refuge.

https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/responsibilities/bushfire-shelter-options/bushfire-place-of-last-resort

Appendix 5

Proposed location

Proposed Location of 'Jamieson Police Stables Community Hub'.
Police Paddocks, Brown Street, Jamieson

Police Station

Current CFA shed

Proposed Community Hub

Historic Police Stables

Appendix 6

Disaster Readiness & Community Resilience Scorecard

Mansfield Shire

Jamieson Community

DISASTER READINESS AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE SCORECARD

Characteristics of a resilient community include: connectedness, networks, leadership, communication, access to information, community engagement, partnerships, health and wellness, assets and resources, self-reliance.

This scorecard benchmarks and scores the above. It will identify gaps and strengths to assist in future planning. The scorecard uses both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Qualitative v Quantitative information.
There are two general types of data or information. Quantitative data is information about quantities; that is, information that can be measured and written down with numbers.

Qualitative data is typically descriptive data – it can be observed but not measured. It is harder to analyse than quantitative data but is equally important. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions and motivations. While the response is not exact, it provides very useful insights into a community. Some of the questions in the scorecard will require you to come to a consensus on the response.

ASSETS & RESOURCES
What are your key assets – think in the 4 environments of: social, built, business and environment.

What are your major risks? Again, think in the 4 environments.

QUESTION	SCORE					COMMENTS
1. What proportion of the resident population is 'new' – lived here <5 years, youth, immigrants?	1 >80%	2 21-40%	3 41-60%	4 61-80%	5 <20%	ABS stats
2. What are the trends in the daily population?	1 Resident population <20% of daytime population	2 Resident population is 21-40% of daytime population	3 Resident population 41-60% of daytime population	4 Resident population 61-80% of daytime population	5 Resident population >80% of daytime population	Does the community leave the area to work? Does this make the community vulnerable?
3. What proportion of the population has the capacity to independently move to safety ie mobile with own vehicle, adult?	1 <20%	2 61-80%	3 41-60%	4 21-40%	5 >81%	Estimate & stats Vulnerable Persons Register
4. What proportion of the resident population uses a language other than English?	1 >35%	2 25-34%	3 15-24%	4 5-14%	5 <5%	ABS stats Communications and cultural issues

RISKS
What is being done to prepare for or mitigate risk? How vulnerable is your community?

These questions identify if your community understands the risks it could face, how vulnerable the community is and how prepared you are.

QUESTION	SCORE					COMMENTS
5. How aware is the community of the risks you discussed previously?	1 Nothing – no awareness	2 Some awareness –	3 Aware of the natural disaster risks	4 Aware of impact on community	5 Community is very aware of the impact of	Establishes level of awareness

		mainly bushfire		of other disasters such pandemic	disaster across all environments	
6. How much is being done by the community, individually or in groups, to mitigate or prepare for these risks?	1 Nothing – no awareness	2 Some individual preparation – mainly bushfire	3 Wide-spread individual preparation for a range of disasters	4 Wide-spread individual and some group prepared-ness	5 Community is very aware and constantly engaged and involved	
7. Does the community have a 'community emergency plan' or similar?	1 No	2	3 An old one somewhere	4	5 Yes and it is current	Pandemic plan – could be adapted
8. What is the risk that your community could become isolated during an emergency event?	1 High	2	3 Medium	4	5 Low	Key risk
9. How prepared is your community at an individual level for isolation ie able to function without power or telecommunications?	1 High	2	3 Medium	4	5 Low	
10. Is there an infrastructure "single point of failure" risk eg. one road in, one road out?	1 High	2	3 Medium	4	5 Low	
11. What % of the population are emergency services volunteers?	1 <20%	2 21-40%	3 41-60%	4 61-80%	5 >80%	Good knowledge but community could become vulnerable with volunteers away
12. How long has it been since your community last experienced a major emergency?	1 >10 years ago	2 7-8 years ago	3 5 years ago	4 2-3 years ago	5 Within 12 months	Community more alert with recent experience
13. What are the service priorities to restore after an emergency – top 3 eg. transport, telecoms, power?	1 High	2	3 Medium	4	5 Low	What's needed to get back on feet Power (took 3 months after 2006/2007 fires to get back on for some)

ENGAGEMENT, COMMUNICATIONS, NETWORKS & LEADERSHIP

These question looks at the networks, communications and your community's relationship with Council and others

QUESTION	SCORE					COMMENTS
14. What proportion of your population is engaged with organisations eg service groups, clubs?	1 <20%	2 21-40%	3 41-60%	4 61-80%	5 >81%	ABS Local knowledge
15. Does your community have access to a range of communication channels that allow community information to flow before, during and after an emergency?	1 Don't know	2 Has limited access to a few channels	3 Has a range of channels but most won't function during disaster	4 Has a few channels that will function during a disaster	5 Has a wide range of channels that will function during a disaster	Reliable communications are essential. Consider how you will get information during a black out. Is there a central form of

			SCORE			COMMENTS
This includes mobile phone and internet, phone trees, website, noticeboards etc				<mark>4</mark>		communication now? <mark>Radio (ABC) VHF radio</mark> Noticeboard at Jamo Hall
16. Can you identify community leaders?	1 None	2	3 One or two	<mark>4</mark>	5 Many	<mark>JCG CFA Police Community Health Nurse</mark>
17. Do your community group members have (and take) skills building opportunities eg workshops?	1 None	2	<mark>3 One or two</mark>	4	5 Many	
18. What is the level of communication between Council and the local community?	1 Inform Information only	2 Consultation Council asks questions but does not provide feedback	3 Engagement Council asks questions and provides feedback on public responses	<mark>4 Collaboration Council works with community to determine best answer to questions</mark>	5 Empower community works with Council to deliver what is needed	IAP2 Strength in partnerships
19. What is the general relationship of your community with other communities in the Shire?	1 No networks with other towns	<mark>2 Informal networks with other towns</mark>	3 Occasional Shire wide meetings	4 Multiple opportunities to network with other communities	5 Regular planning and activities with other towns	Strength in partnerships
20. Is there a general sense of pride, attachment and ownership in your community?	1 None – generally negative	2 Somewhat negative	3 Generally positive	4 Quite strong, It is building through engagement	<mark>5 Strong sense of community pride</mark>	Resilience
21. What is the degree of connectedness across community groups e.g. age groups, new residents, ethnicities/sub-cultures?	1 Little/no attention to subgroups in community	2 Aware of cultural/cross-cultural events	<mark>3 Good knowledge of range cultural identity groups</mark>	4 Cross-cultural groups occasionally meet together	5 Support for and active involvement in cultural/ cross cultural events	Resilience. Community support
22. Can the community work together eg run events, planning committees, projects?	1 No	2 We try but there is a lot of tension	3 One or two events and projects	4 A few successful events and projects	<mark>5 Lots of functioning committees, projects and events</mark>	This question evaluates if the community will be able to partner with Council and other agencies to form a functional recovery committee

HOW PREPARED ARE YOU NOW?

How knowledgeable is your community about what to do in an emergency? Do you know how to source information?

QUESTION			SCORE			COMMENTS
23. How disaster ready do you think your community is today?	1 Not at all	2 Majority of people are not informed or ready	<mark>3 Some individuals and groups are</mark>	4 Most of the community aware and ready	5 Very ready for any situation	
24. What % of households have	1 <20%	2 21-40%	<mark>3 41-60%</mark>	4 61-80%	5 >81%	Data Estimate

	1	2	3	4	5	
individual emergency plans?						
25. What % of the community attends fire readiness meetings?	1 <20%	2 21-40%	**3** **41-60%**	4 61-80%	5 >81%	Estimate
26. Do children, elderly and vulnerable people (eg people with a disability) attend these sessions?	1 No	2	**3** **A few**	4	5 Yes many	
27. Has the community been involved in drills or exercises?	1 No	**2**	3 Occasionally	4	5 Annually	
28. Does the wider community know what will happen during an emergency?	1 No idea	2	**3** **Some knowledge**	4	5 Know a lot – very ready	Estimation
29. Does the community know where to go for reliable information before, during and after an emergency?	1 No idea	2	**3** **Some do**	4	5 Fully aware of information sources	Emergency Vic, radio etc
30. Do you know what emergency management planning exists at the municipal level?	1 Didn't know there were any	2 Had heard there were plans of some sort	**3** **Aware of the MEMP**	4 Aware of MEMP and sub plans	5 Yes and know where to find them	**Local police & fire brigade would score 4/5**
31. Does the community have a committee dedicated to safety/emergency?	1 No	**2**	3 Representatives on other committees that report back	4	5 Yes	**Local fire brigade JCG Community Hub Committee**

Acronyms:

ABS: Australian Bureau of Statistics

IAP2: International Association for Public Participation

MEMP: Municipal Emergency Management Plan