Land Based Fishing Platforms: a guide to understanding current technologies and the processes required to developing fishing jetties

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The Fisheries Research and Development Corporation plans, invests in and manages fisheries research and development throughout Australia. It is a statutory authority within the portfolio of the federal Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, jointly funded by the Australian Government and the fishing industry.

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Acknowledgments

Fishability

https://fishability.org.au/

JMC Marine:

https://jmcaustralia.com.au/

SMC Marine

https://www.smcmarine.com.au/

Executive Summary

Fishing platforms are vital for recreational fishing, yet often these important pieces of fishing infrastructure do not receive the support they deserve. Leading fishing advocacy groups are consistently informed by fishing clubs, community groups, and other interested stakeholders about the necessity for improved land-based fishing infrastructure.

These locations frequently become inaccessible to fishers or deteriorate beyond safe usability. Thus, a better understanding of the fishing platform landscape in Australia, along with the processes involved in advocating for, designing, and constructing them, is essential. Recfishwest conducted research, engaged with stakeholders, and carried out case studies to develop a best-practice guide for fishing platform development, a catalogue of Western Australia's (WA) current fishing platforms, and a case study of the Esperance Jetty in WA to assist stakeholders in understanding the fishing platform development process to help future fishing platform projects and ensure they adhere to best practices. This research was primarily based in Western Australia, which provided the context for most of the best-practice guide, although national research contributed to specific sections. The guide aims to be adaptable for a nationwide context if necessary. The project spanned 12 months, starting in late April 2024 and concluding in late April 2025.

Background

Recfishwest has identified the need for further understanding of the requirements for fishing platform developments. The need for this knowledge has arisen over time, as Western Australians have been losing access to beloved land-based fishing infrastructure. The Carnarvon One-Mile jetty, many jetties in the Swan River, the Kwinana Jetty and the Esperance Tanker Jetty, prior to its reconstruction in 2021, for example, were all platforms that have deteriorated or become unsafe because of de-commercialisation, a lack of maintenance and a lack of planning for their futures.

Objectives

1. Develop a best practice guide for understanding land based fishing platform development and installations

2. Develop a catalogue of Western Australian fishing locations that have or require land based fishing platforms

3. Understand the fishing value and approvals process of a recently developed land based fishing platform

Methodology

Recfishwest employed a mixed-methods approach involving desktop research, stakeholder engagement, surveys, and on-ground site assessments to inform the development of a best practice guide, location catalogue, and case study. The best practice guide was developed through engagement with key stakeholders including the Department of Transport, SMC Marine, JMC Marine Group, and local governments, along with a review of existing research and reports.

The catalogue of land-based fishing platforms in WA was compiled using information from various sources, including Fishability, previous Recfishwest reports, government websites, forums, Google Earth, and a statewide public survey. Targeted site visits were also conducted to collect detailed on-site information and photographs.

For the Esperance Jetty case study, a mixed-methods survey captured community values and uses of the jetty, while stakeholder interviews and a literature review informed an analysis of the development process led by the Shire of Esperance. This included consideration of heritage, engineering, licensing, and community consultation processes relevant to future fishing infrastructure projects

Findings

The research into past fishing platform developments indicates that developments generally follow six common stages.

These stages are:

- The identification of opportunity,
- Preliminary research,
- Stakeholder engagement,
- Detailed case design,
- Approvals and procurement and
- The construction and ongoing management of the platform.

While they can be linear, these stages can be restarted or revisited depending on success in major decision points. These major decision points generally involve approval from key stakeholders, the granting of a license, and the provision of funding for the platform. The guide also outlines key considerations that should be made when developing a case for a fishing platform project, which may aid in the future success of said project.

Recfishwest's investigations identified that building a strong case for a fishing platform is key to improving the project's chance of being supported by key stakeholders and approved by decision-makers. Identifying a need for the platform, how it might benefit the community, where it might be constructed, developing preliminary designs, and in some cases, an estimated cost will aid future proponents of fishing platform projects in creating a strong case and application for their platforms.

Fishing platforms are vital in providing accessible fishing options for those who need them to enjoy recreational fishing. Through consultation with Fishability, this project documented the best ways to design fishing platforms for those with accessibility requirements or who use mobility aids.

Stakeholder engagement with engineering organisations provided insight into the factors that influence the cost, construction, and design of fishing platforms, primarily how swell, tide, and prevailing weather conditions can influence the placement and design of the platform. The research of past fishing platform projects, such as the Esperance Jetty reconstruction, highlights the impacts on the success of larger-scale projects that early consultation with engineering firms can have on the success of the platform development.

Implications

This project strengthens the foundations for future fishing platform developments by producing a comprehensive guide and supporting resources that improve community understanding and advocacy capacity. It offers practical insights for community members, decision-makers, and stakeholders into the development processes, key design considerations, and factors that influence cost, accessibility, and overall quality of fishing platforms. The guide, case study, and platform catalogue developed through this project provide a valuable reference for designing platforms that meet recreational fishing needs and serve as tools for advocacy and planning. Recfishwest is now equipped with resources that enhance its ability to drive land-based fishing infrastructure development in Western Australia and provide a model that can be adopted nationally by other fishing advocacy organisations.

Recommendations

- Develop concept templates for fishing platforms across saltwater, freshwater and estuarine environments
    - Include both fixed and floating options to provide indicative cost estimates for future projects
    - Engage consultants to design platform concepts
- Maintain and update a publicly accessible catalogue of platform designs
    - Encourage and respond to public feedback in a timely manner
- Ensure the relevant fishing advocacy organisation, such as Recfishwest, is actively involved in all relevant infrastructure developments
    - Advocate for the mandatory inclusion of Recfishwest and other recreational fishing bodies as key stakeholders
- Use experience from upcoming projects such as the planned advocacy for a platform at Big Brook Dam, in Pemberton, WA, the Hillarys fishing platform reconstruction and the construction of a platform at Quinns Rocks to make updates to recommended best practices if required

Keywords

Land-based fishing, jetty, fishing platform, best practice, Esperance Jetty, infrastructure, accessibility

Introduction

Fishing is a popular and important leisure activity amongst Australians. Approximately 4.2 million Australians visit oceans, estuaries, impoundments and rivers at least once a year to go fishing (Moore et al., 2021). Recreational fishing is an important activity that helps boost mental and physical well-being, injects $11 billion into the national economy and provides 100,000 jobs (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2023). Recreational fishing provides an outlet for social interaction and a way to enjoy time outdoors.

The majority of fishers across Australia fish from land. As an example, in Western Australia, approximately 72% of recreational fishers undertake land-based fishing at least once a year (McLeod and Lindler, 2018). Land-based fishing involves fishing from places such as the beaches, riverbanks, rocks and cliffs, rock walls (such as including groynes and breakwaters), fishing platforms, and other jetties. Land-based fishing is the most accessible type of fishing and incurs lower entrance costs compared to boat-based fishing. Land-based fishing has been the starting point of many generations of fishers and will never stop being a vital step in the fishing journey of many generations to come.

The locations available to land-based fishers are not always accessible to everyone, and they can become unsafe at times, additionally the jetties and platforms that are commonly fished from are getting closed off to fishers or deteriorating to a point where they are no longer safe to use. These issues would be addressed with more mixed-use jetties and dedicated fishing platforms being constructed along the Australian coastline, in dams, and on riverbanks.

Fishing platforms and jetties are vital to the towns in which they are located, providing people with places to socialise, a place to learn to fish, or for experienced fishers to ply their trade, and for everyone to enjoy being outdoors. The case study of Esperance Jetty undertaken as part of this project highlights how important recreational fishing jetties are for regional towns. They become part of the fabric of the town and hold great meaning to residents and visitors alike. Additionally, the land-based fishing amenity that fishing platforms provide to people with accessibility requirements is second to none. Locations such as the beach, breakwaters and rocks do not fulfil the accessibility requirements that purpose-built fishing platforms can.

Australians have been losing access to these safe and accessible man-made fishing locations. This has been due to deterioration because of lack of maintenance or outdated construction practices, or the closure of access on commercial jetties to fishers. Examples of iconic West Australian platforms such as the Carnarvon One Mile Jetty and the original Esperance Tanker Jetty demonstrate this loss of access. The Esperance Jetty has been rebuilt and is now a premier fishing jetty that is enjoyed by many recreational fishers, while the Carnarvon One Mile Jetty was affected by Cyclone Seroja and subsequently demolished. As interest in fishing grows and the population increases and ages, more modern fishing platforms being constructed will be vital to ensure Australia’s favourite pastime can be enjoyed for generations to come.

Objectives

1. Develop a best practice guide for understanding land-based fishing platform development and installations.

2. Develop a catalogue of Western Australian fishing locations that have or require land-based fishing platforms.

3. Understand the fishing value and approvals process of a recently developed land based fishing platform.

Method

A mixed methods approach to this project was required to uncover the information required to complete the best practice guide, catalogue and case study. The best practice guide required the examination of the processes, design methodologies, required investigations, stakeholder identification, materials end environmental factors that influence a fishing platform development.

The catalogue required the investigation of the land-based fishing platform locations in Western Australia. The Esperance Jetty case study involved the analysis of the communities' values and beliefs regarding the jetty and the examination of the processes undertaken by the Shire of Esperance and other relevant stakeholders in the development and construction of the new jetty. In order to complete these aspects of the project, different forms of research were conducted and stakeholders engaged.

Catalogue of Land-Based Fishing Platforms in Western Australia

Recfishwest utilised multiple sources of information for the completion of the catalogue. Much of the information was compiled using existing written resources including websites, government publications, historic literature, research reports, as well as a statewide survey and on ground surveys. The main contributing sources are detailed below:

Fishability website and map

Fishability is an organisation that exists to provide fishing opportunities for those who need assistance while fishing. Previously, they undertook a project aimed at mapping fishing locations across WA that provided access for people with disabilities. The Fishability Map details information regarding the nearby amenities, fishing and accessibility.

The Fishability Map covered multiple fishing locations, such as parks, beaches, boat ramps, harbours, jetties and fishing platforms. The map is interactive and highlights locations that have undergone a site assessment to determine their accessibility for people using a wheelchair, or with other mobility requirements. The Fishability Map and website were used to aid the development of the catalogue.

Being a trusted source for this information, the outcomes of Fishability's assessment was utilised for the location in the catalogue whenever possible. Secondly, the geographic locations of some regional platforms that had been marked on the Fishability Map, were used in the completion of the catalogue. The Fishability Map includes some photos of the fishing locations for which it provides information. Fishability allowed Recfishwest to use these photos for the catalogue. Images from the Fishability Map have been used for locations in the catalogue that were unable to be photographed by Recfishwest.

Previous research reports

Recfishwest has undertaken previous short reports to support advocacy efforts for individual locations. The reports included information about platforms and jetties with a range of construction methods, in a variety of locations. These documents were used to inform the original list of jetties and fishing platforms for this catalogue. These locations were then verified with other sources such as the Fishability Map, the results of the statewide survey and any on-ground surveys and site visits that were conducted and a visual search on Google Earth. This preliminary report also covered the owners of the platforms, and the suburb, city or shire that it can be found in.

Only the suburb or town was previously used for the platforms' locations. This attribute was updated to include a geographic coordinate where possible in the catalogue. The previous research reports were helpful in gaining a deeper understanding of the construction of jetties and platforms and the current landscape in Western Australia. They also provided a baseline list of locations for this catalogue.

Information contained in previous reports made compiling the catalogue less challenging, particularly the efforts to uncover the ownership information of locations not previously researched by Recfishwest. For example, suppose a jetty is used for maritime purposes and has berthing capability. In that case, it is most likely owned by the Department of Transport. In contrast, if a platform has a primarily recreational use, then it will be far more worthwhile to investigate if the local shire or council holds ownership.

Statewide survey

A survey was developed to assess the jetties and fishing platforms that Western Australians visit to go fishing. It also examined the jetties that Western Australians have lost access to, what participants think are good qualities for a jetty to have, and their favourite experience of fishing from a jetty. The primary aim, related to the delivery of the catalogue was that the responses provided will help validate the locations included in the catalogue, and potentially highlight any jetties or platforms that were missed in the initial investigation.

The survey was hosted online, and promoted through to recreational fishers through the Recfishwest newsletter, social media and through local channels such as tackle stores in Esperance as well as through the Esperance Shire. Recfishwest staff also visited the Jetty to undertake surveys in person.

The survey saw 157 people respond, all providing information about the jetties and fishing platforms they fish from, and many provided information that was useful regarding current access to jetties. For example, Koombana Bay Jetty in Bunbury was included in the catalogue, but many responses indicate it is currently inaccessible. Further attention was provided to this, and it was confirmed that part of the bay is currently having works completed through the Transforming Bunbury's Waterfront Project which is currently limiting access to the jetty.

On-ground site visits

On-ground site visits were conducted by Recfishwest staff when possible. This resulted in the site visit of jetties throughout the Swan and Canning Rivers. This is an invaluable source of information gathering because it provided the most reliable data. A checklist of pertinent information that was required to be collected was developed and taken if a member of staff was visiting locations that day. The checklist included criteria that were assessed across all locations, those being:

- Location
- Construction
  - What is the platform made from?
  - Does it have handrails and kerbing, if so, what are they made from?
- Amenities
  - Parking availability and distance from platform
  - Toilet availability and distance from platform
  - Lighting provided?
  - Fishing line disposal bins?
  - Fish cleaning station?
  - Any other additional comments.
- Safety
  - Are there any variables that might negatively affect safety of users?
  - Are there any features on the jetty that improve the safety of users?
- Accessibility
  - Is there Australian Council for Rehabilitation Of Disabled (ACROD) parking available
  - Does the jetty have stairs leading to it, if so, is there an alternative accessible path?
  - Is there anything else that might impact accessibility, such as no kerbing, unsealed access path, needing to cross a road to access the platform, for example?
- Usage/Capacity
  - Does the platform have any uses additional to that of fishing, for example, boating or tourism activities like dolphin watching?
  - Estimate how many fishers can comfortably and safely use the facility simultaneously.
  -

Site visits allowed for the collection of up-to-date photographs of the jetties and platforms that were visited. Recfishwest staff took images of the access paths to the jetty or platform and an image of the platform itself. They were then uploaded to the catalogue.

Additional to the above information sources, Google Earth was used to map the previously known locations but also uncover jetties or platforms that were not yet documented. This was only a small number of platforms, however promising fishing locations such as the Watersby Street Fishing Jetty and Zenith Street Fishing Jetty in the Canning River, would not have been found without this search.

Online sources, such as government websites, shire or city council websites, TripAdvisor and many fishing forums were also searched thoroughly. These websites offered a broad range of information about various towns and regions that Recfishwest staff could not visit.

The use of multiple information sources for compiling the catalogue ensured that Recfishwest could cross-reference information to improve accuracy.

The creation of the catalogue has been a fluid process, with Recfishwest needing to pivot between the most salient source of information depending on the context. Some jetties are very popular as both tourism and fishing destinations (e.g. Busselton Jetty, Esperance Jetty); information on these locations was easily verifiable through lived experience and online information. In contrast, data were scarce for many regional, lesser-known or visited locations such as the Point Samson Boat Harbour. In these cases, information sources such as Google Earth and the preliminary research report were more heavily relied on.

Case Study of Fishing and Social Value of Esperance Jetty

There were two main components of the case study that had to be addressed. The first being, the assessment of community attitudes and beliefs about the new Esperance Jetty and the second being a review of the processes taken by the Shire of Esperance to manoeuvre the challenges of decommissioning the old Tanker Jetty and rebuilding the new one.

Survey

The population of interest for this study were residents and visitors to Esperance that have visited the Esperance Jetty in the last 12 months. Purposive sampling techniques were utilised to recruit participants from the population of this study. This involved targeted advertising campaigns that promoted participation in the study through Recfishwest's digital communication channels. This was done via the use of Facebook Advertisements (Meta) which was set to advertise to people located in Esperance, within the Goldfields region of WA and as far west as Albany. Additional to these criteria, individuals who received the advertisement for participation in the survey also were recorded by Facebook's data as having an interest in boating, camping, fishing and outdoor activities. A paid Facebook post was done to accomplish this.

Using this targeted and purposeful sampling technique, the participants recruited to the survey would have an interest in the topics being investigated and would increase the total number of potential participants due to this interest. Furthermore, participants were sourced through Recfishwest's general communication's channels such as Facebook, Instagram and E-news mailing lists. The local fishing club, the Esperance Land Based Fishing Club had shared and promoted the survey through their pages and communication channels.

Flyers were provided to local tackle shops for distribution and placed within the Shire of Esperance's offices and the local supermarkets in Esperance. The aim of this form of convenience sampling was to reach any additional participants that might not have been targeted within the Facebook posts and advertisement. This could be people who do not use Facebook, and the other general population in Esperance.

The only exclusion criteria for the survey were not having visited the Esperance Jetty in the past 12 months. Participants that answered "no" to this question were excluded from completing the rest of the survey.

Overall, there were 254 respondents that answered the inclusion/exclusion criteria question, with 37 respondents being excluded from completing the survey and 217 moving on to complete the rest of the questions. The subsequent questions were able to be skipped if the respondent wished to do so, therefore there was some dropout throughout the survey.

A survey was designed for the case study using the online survey platform Survey Monkey. The survey is made up of both multiple-choice answers and open-ended questions. Due to the purpose of the case study itself, a mixed methods approach was utilised to gain a broad perspective of the Esperance Jetty from the participants of Esperance visitors and locals. Additionally, having both qualitative and quantitative answers provided the opportunity to present evidence such as percentages of the population that can also be supported by the anecdotal evidence and the themes that become apparent through data analysis.

The survey included a total of nineteen questions. The respondent provided demographic information that outlines their age group, whether they considered themselves an Esperance resident or visitor as well as their postal code. The respondents that indicated they were a visitor to Esperance when they visited the jetty were provided a visitor specific question that asked to rate the influence that the chance to visit the Esperance Jetty had upon their choice to visit Esperance. The survey then asked respondents to select the activities that they use the jetty for, such as fishing, exercise or diving, or provide their own written answer. The frequency of visits and visitation behaviours were then examined.

The respondents that indicated they use the jetty for fishing were provided subsequent fishing related questions. These assessed how much money they would spend on a visit to the jetty to go fishing and what aspects of the jetty they find improve the quality of fishing experiences there, such as the fish cleaning stations and fish identification graphics. Participants then rated their overall fishing experiences they have had at the Esperance Jetty. The respondents that did not indicate they use the jetty for fishing purposes, were provided two questions that asked about their visitation habits.

All participants were then asked to rate the facilities at the Esperance Jetty, how they feel it impacts their mental and physical health, and whether they would recommend visiting the jetty to others. Finally, the survey included three open-ended questions that asked respondents to outline what social events, if any, they'd like to see organised at the Esperance Jetty, describe a memory they hold of visiting the jetty, and if the respondent had any additional comments they would like to make.

Reviewing the Processes Undertaken by the Shire of Esperance

As the Esperance Jetty is one of the newest large-scale recreational jetty developments in Western Australia, the processes that the Shire of Esperance undertook will be relevant to future developments. The way that the Shire of Esperance had to progress through the additional factor of the heritage status of the Tanker Jetty was investigated, along with the processes that would be relevant to all future developments such as licencing the new jetty as well as community and engineering consultation.

A review of the available literature such as websites, published documents, news articles and archived information that related to the Esperance Tanker Jetty and new Esperance Jetty was conducted by Recfishwest staff. This was done to develop an understanding of the general process that was followed and how the progress of the Esperance Jetty project was being communicated with the community. Historic engineering reports, community consultation reports, feasibility studies and financial reports were among the documents that were reviewed.

Stakeholder engagement was conducted to research the processes that the Shire of Esperance undertook to achieve the construction of the new Esperance Jetty. Engagement was conducted with the Director of Asset Management at the Shire of Esperance, which involved emails, phone calls, and an in-person meeting during the visit to Esperance. During this same visit, the president of the Esperance Land Based Fishing Club, at the time of meeting, was consulted to learn more about the community perception of the Esperance Jetty and the Shire of Esperance's handling of the demolition of the Tanker Jetty.

Best Practice Guide for Fishing Platform Development

Desktop research and stakeholder engagement contributed the most towards the completion of the guide. The purpose of the guide is to develop the reader's understanding of what is required of a fishing platform project, the research that should be undertaken to prepare a case for a fishing platform, and the best practices for their design when it comes to accessibility, their planned uses, and their environment.

To gain an understanding of these processes, engagement of organisations such as the Department of Transport, SMC Marine, and JMC Marine Group was conducted. During these meetings the stakeholder was provided an information package about the project (Appendix A) that provided the context required to help them inform Recfishwest about their roles in fishing platform/jetty development. Through stakeholder engagement with the Department of Transport, Engineering organisations and local shire members, the process of a fishing platform/jetty development was uncovered.

Previous research reports conducted by Recfishwest outlined some parameters for successful fishing platform developments. Preliminary research conducted in-house by Recfishwest assisted in the completion of the guide by providing baseline knowledge to be utilised by the investigators. Topics such as optimal materials, common shapes, and common locations for fishing platform construction were covered in the previous work.

Recfishwest's approach to advocacy efforts on previous and current fishing platform projects was assessed. Being the peak advocacy body for recreational fishing in Western Australia, Recfishwest has been consulted for fishing-related advice on past fishing platform projects. The approaches taken to these activities, the requests that were made and the processes that were being followed by the stakeholder that was engaging Recfishwest was investigated to inform portions of the guide.

Ultimately the project was constructed so that the Esperance Jetty Case Study and the Catalogue of Fishing Platforms in Western Australia could inform the advice provided in the Best Practice Guide for Fishing Platform Development. The methodology applied to the two pieces of work applies to the guide, with conclusions drawn from the information uncovered during the development of the case study and the catalogue. With the past research, Recfishwest's experience and stakeholder engagement, the work done during the early stages of this project come together to create the Best Practice Guide for Fishing Platform Development.

Results

The research uncovered a range of information and recommendations that will be important for future fishing platform developments in Australia. These involve the identification of six primary stages of fishing platform development that a proponent goes through during the process. Additionally, points of interest during the process that can greatly impact the success of the project were identified to increase awareness about them and encourage the proper preparation to improve the success rates of proposed fishing platform projects.

Western Australian Jetty Catalogue

The catalogue provides the locations of the fishing platforms that were identified during the investigation into the land-based fishing infrastructure in Western Australia. In total over 100 fishing platforms were mapped using Google Earth and analysed using the various methods outlined in the methods section of this report. Understanding where the fishing platforms are currently located in Western Australia allowed Recfishwest to identify infrastructure gaps along the coast and inland waterways.

Additionally, using the available resources, the condition of the fishing platforms was assessed, which was also used to determine where new infrastructure and developments could be installed. The following areas have been identified as areas of interest for future development:

- The Perth north metropolitan area
- Geraldton
- Dams such as Big Brook Dam
- Albany
- Carnarvon

The catalogue also helped inform the types of materials and construction involved, depending on the particular environment in which the platforms were located:

- Platforms constructed of timber and situated close to the water level are generally placed in estuarine or freshwater environments such as rivers or inlets
- The trend for newer platforms is to be made of a mixture of materials, most commonly concrete, steel and Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) and other composite materials.
- Platforms in Western Australia tend to be situated farther above the water line in high swell environments
- Jetties and fishing platforms tend to be located in more protected waters, such as bays, behind or near breakwaters, so that the platform is subject to calmer

water and does not need to be constructed to withstand a high energy environment.

Esperance Jetty Case Study

The case study aided in the development of the best practice guide by outlining the process undertaken to build a fishing platform or jetty in a modern context. Additionally, it allowed the investigators to gain an understanding of what fishers, residents, and fishermen value at a fishing platform and how it can positively impact their lives and fishing activities.

The survey was designed to gather insights from individuals who had visited the Esperance Jetty in the past 12 months, ensuring relevance to the study. Participants were asked whether they were locals or visitors to Esperance, with one respondent choosing not to answer. Tourists were further questioned about the jetty's influence on their decision to visit the town.

The survey that formed a portion of the case study provided insight into what users of jetties and fishing platforms value in these developments. The results of the case study survey indicate that residents of Esperance appreciate having a safe and accessible jetty/fishing platform to fish from and conduct other activities around. The residents who were surveyed highlighted that the Esperance Jetty is important to their land-based fishing activity, and identified features of the jetty they find improve their experiences there. The primary outcomes of the case study that affected the guide were as follows:

Aspects of a fishing platform users appreciate:

- Fish cleaning stations
- Set-downs/low points in the handrailing
- Fish information and rules graphics
- Shelter
- Lighting
- Low level platforms

Participants could select multiple options when asked about their reasons for visiting the jetty. In addition to common uses such as fishing, walking, and sightseeing, participants highlighted activities like photography, dog walking, bringing visitors to learn about the town, socializing, and remembrance of family members.

Fishing was a primary activity, with 190 out of 214 respondents indicating they fish from the jetty. Over half (52.17%) reported fishing at least once a month, and 61.83% stated they usually or always fish with friends or family. Fish cleaning stations were most valued when asked about jetty features that support fishing, while fish rulers were least selected. Additional useful features mentioned included shelters, lighting, and the low-level platform at the end of the jetty.

The survey also explored fishing-related spending, with 86.49% of respondents indicating they spend $50 or less per visit, and 56.22% spending under $25. The main factors influencing the choice to fish at the jetty included accessibility (76.8%), proximity to town (69.61%), safety (66.3%), good fishing opportunities (58.56%), and access to deeper water (58.56%). In contrast, a preference for the Esperance Jetty over alternative fishing spots, such as Bandy Creek Harbour, was less pronounced, with only 30.39% selecting this as a reason. The importance of the jetty for recreational fishing was also evident, with 54.84% rating it as "Extremely important," and no respondents indicating it was unimportant.

For non-fishing visitors, responses showed that 69.56% visit at least once a month, with 39.13% visiting three to four times per month. Social interactions were a key aspect of these visits, as 52.17% reported visiting with friends or family most times, while 17.39% always did.

The survey also assessed the jetty's broader community value. Most respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the jetty positively impacts their sense of community, mental and physical health, and provides good facilities. Notably, 70.3% strongly agreed they would recommend visiting the jetty to others.

Participants were asked to suggest social events or gatherings they would like to see organized at the jetty. Popular suggestions included fishing clinics, competitions, family fishing days, educational workshops, night markets, food fairs, concerts, jetty cleanups, and New Year's Eve celebrations. However, some respondents expressed concerns about overcrowding and preferred no additional events.

In response to an open-ended question about memorable experiences at the jetty, recurring themes included fishing-related memories, such as first catches, teaching children or grandchildren to fish, and passing down traditions. Many participants reflected on moments of connection with marine life, sharing stories of shark and dolphin sightings or simply appreciating the ocean environment. Others described the jetty as a place for social interactions, where they enjoyed meeting new people and engaging with the community.

These findings highlight how the Esperance Jetty is valued by both fishers and non-fishers, reinforcing its significance as a recreational, social, and cultural asset to the community.

Best Practice Guide for Future Fishing Platform Development

The guide's findings provide an outline of the processes involved in developing a fishing platform. It highlights the main steps that a proponent would need to take, the barriers and issues they may need to overcome during the process and how various factors impact the fishing platforms development from beginning to end.

The best practice guide includes many sections outlining the processes that a fishing platform proponent may need to undertake to install or fund a fishing platform. It also contains sections that provide the best practices Recfishwest recommends for design and accessibility to help ensure that future developments provide great fishing amenities to users. The sections that make up the guide and their relevant takeaways would be considered as the findings of this project and are outlined below.

Introduction

- Outlines the importance of land-based fishing platforms and the purpose they serve for a large majority of fishers in Australia. A brief outline of the project is provided such as its purpose and the work, i.e. the case study and catalogue that has gone into completing it.

Purpose

- The purpose and need of the best practice guide is outlined including that fishing platform projects were observed to be not proceeding past a proposed idea, not being funded, and a general lack of understanding of the process and the factors that influence a fishing platform or jetty project that was leading to criticism, lack of support and an overall reduction in the success of these projects.

Definition of a Fishing Platform

- For the purposes of the project, it was effective to standardise a definition for fishing platforms. This made it easier to disqualify locations from work such as the fishing platform catalogue and to ensure the reader knew what was being referred to throughout the best practice guide. The definition that best describes what a fishing platform was found to be *a man-made structure, fixed to land, that provides a stable, level surface for fishing. It is designed to grant fishers safe and accessible access to the water in areas where fishing is permitted*

Preliminary Processes for Fishing Platform Development

- There are six commonly identified stages that fishing platform projects go through as found throughout our research

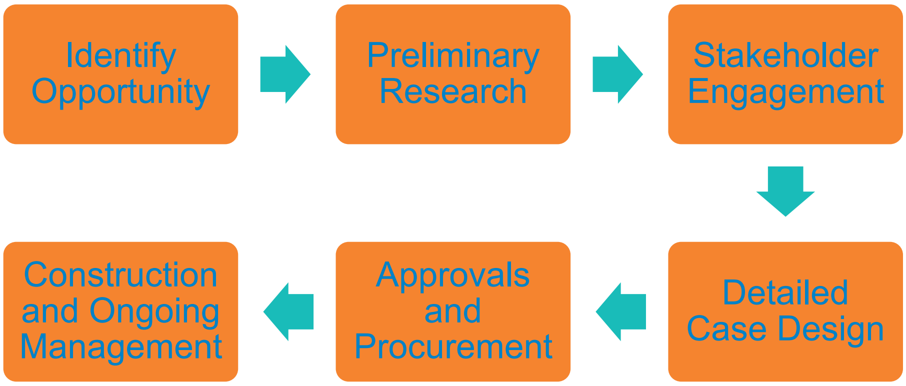

Figure 1. A diagram outlining the common stages in the fishing platform development process

- These stages were found to be what most proponents must manoeuvre as they pursue support, funding, design, and installation of a fishing platform.
- Ensuring that advocates are aware of potential opportunities for fishing platform developments is crucial in the effort to increase the number of platforms installed. Some strategies for identifying these opportunities include:
    - Monitoring news reports on relevant developments
    - Exploring government funding opportunities, particularly those that support recreational activities
    - Identifying commercial developments where community investment from beneficiaries could enhance new infrastructure
    - Engaging local government members or council/shire members to assess the appetite for investment in new developments
    - Documenting community feedback about the need for new fishing platform development or the lack thereof in their relevant regions.
- Conducting a needs analysis will help build a case for a fishing platform. This allows for the identification of funding options and initiates the narrative of how important a fishing platform may be in the relevant area
- Undertaking a location assessment is the next important step in developing the case for the fishing platform
    - Knowing where a good fishing platform should be located will help all future fishing platform developments
- Using or upgrading existing infrastructure to improve land-based fishing amenities was identified as a great way to benefit land-based fishers.
- Informing proponents of the potential activities that they may need to conduct that can influence the cost of building a case was noted to be important within

the guide. This section also provides an understanding of what is involved in a feasibility study, business case study and some engineering assessments.
- Strategies to investigate the potential costs of the project itself were outlined to assist users of the guide in developing strong cases for their platforms and cost estimates they could have confidence in. It was noted that it is difficult to get an accurate cost estimate at this stage in the fishing platform project.

Key Stakeholder Engagement

- The key stakeholders involved in fishing platform projects were identified and the ways in which they can be engaged were outlined. The approval of key stakeholders like land title owners, approving bodies like the Department of Transport or the relevant port authorities is vital to the success of the fishing platform projects.
- The key stakeholders that are generally involved in fishing platform projects across Australia are provided as a guide in a table provided (Appendix B).

Design and Engineering Considerations

- Ensuring that fishing platforms are designed with the main objective of making fishing better needs to be kept in mind. Ensuring that they are accessible to all fishers and how to do so was also highlighted. Additionally, how the fishing platform is influenced by the environment around it was described.
- Consultation of Fishability is a highly recommended way to ensure that the fishing platform project is being designed to be accessible to fishers with accessibility requirements.
- There are multiple ways that accessibility requirements can be addressed on a fishing platform and the chosen solution can be different depending on a range of factors.
    - Kerbing is a highly recommended inclusion of all fishing platforms, allowing for wheelchair users to safely access the platform.
    - Handrailing can, in some cases diminish fishing potential for some users with accessibility requirements. The best way to address this is to have low points in the railings for wheelchair users to utilise.
- Three main design ideologies of fishing platform were identified. These being fixed platforms, floating platforms and multi-level platforms.
- Fishing platforms are generally constructed using four main shapes. These being straight, rectangular, L-shaped and T-shaped.
- Ultimately it was only recommendations that could be drawn from the research conducted as part of this project as to the shape, design and material choices made when designing a platform.
    - Due to the fact that every fishing platform project is of a bespoke nature, with its own set of environmental factors and budget, the shape, size and design ideology may differ.

    - Patterns do emerge however, in the choices that have been made historically and those that are being made for new platforms in Western Australia.
- Common material choices were also outlined and modern materials recommended.
    - In general, wood is no longer the preferred choice of material, particularly for the piles of a platform as there are other materials that last far longer and require less maintenance.
    - Concrete platforms may have higher upfront costs but require less maintenance over time, making them cost-effective in the long run.
    - Timber or plastic decking has lower initial costs but may require more frequent maintenance and replacement, potentially leading to higher long-term costs.
    - Floating platforms typically use HDPE or other lightweight, durable plastics, though timber or composite decking may be an option, depending on design specifications provided by the contractor.
- Maintenance recommendations were also made for fishing platform developments. This was done to highlight the importance of structural and visual assessments of fishing platforms both ageing and new to ensure that the entity that is responsible for the platform is aware of changes in the structures condition. This allows for fishing platforms to be preserved, looked after and reduce the chances that the condition of the fishing platform will be allowed to deteriorate.

Environmental Factors

- The way that swell, tidal range, seabed conditions and depth influence the fishing platforms design were highlighted in the guide.
- This will help proponents and members of the community understand how it can make the platform development cost more, take longer to construction, or why it was constructed in a particular location.

Further processes

- The process to obtain the relevant licencing processes in Western Australia was outlined, as well as a list of the Government departments in each state around Australia that issues the licences for fishing platforms was provided
- Users of the guide were also made aware of the environmental assessments that are conducted during their applications for a fishing platform licence or prior to that when getting approval from other relevant stakeholders involved in their fishing platform project.

Real World Application

Real world examples of four fishing platforms that have been identified during the research are outlined below. The purpose of this is to exemplify the way that the information provided in the guide can be applied to examples of fishing platforms in Australia:

Tranby Jetty

Tranby Jetty is located within the upper reaches of the Swan River in Maylands, Western Australia, and is a good example of a floating jetty being utilised in an estuarine environment. The jetty can be used for boating purposes but is commonly used for fishing. The accessibility of the platform could be improved with kerbing, however it is a good example of the application of a floating platform in this environment.

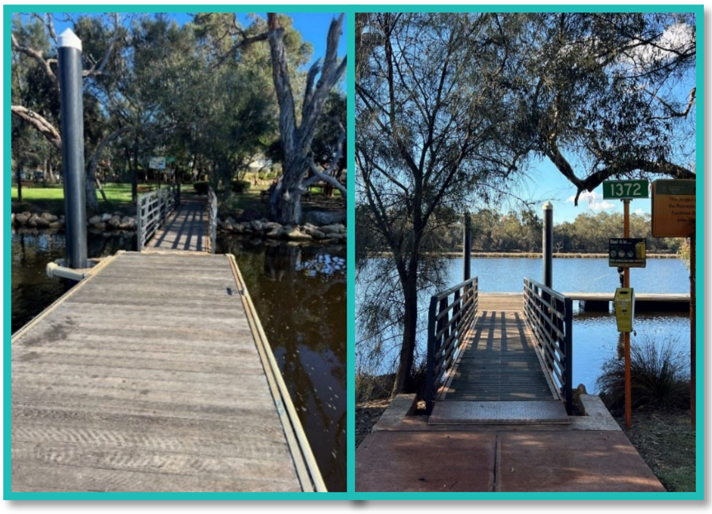

Figure 2 & 3 The Tranby Jetty.

Esperance Jetty

The Esperance Jetty is a large platform that was designed to be a mixed-use recreational jetty. Fishing was considered as one of the primary stakeholders by the Shire of Esperance, with great consideration taken to facilitate the activity on the platform. It is a great example of a platform that has inclusions that improve fishing amenity, while ensuring that it is safe and fun for all users such as sightseers and swimmers. See The Esperance Jetty Case Study which outlines the Esperance Jetty's history, and what aspects of the design should be considered for future projects.

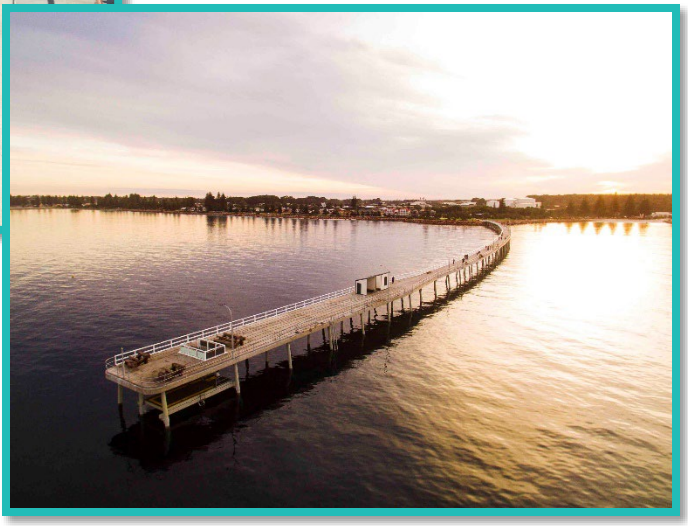

Figure 4. The Esperance Jetty

Figure 5. The Esperance Jetty, Areal View. Source:

Spoilbank Marina Fishing Platform

The Spoilbank Marina fishing platform is located in Port Hedland, Western Australia. It is of a multi-levelled design, with an upper and lower level that allows fishers to use the platform during both the extreme high tides and low tides of the region. The Spoilbank Marina development was a large-scale project during which the potential to improve the fishing amenity in Port Hedland was identified. Additionally, value was added to the project with the inclusion of six reef balls that were installed around the platform. This fishing platform is a great example of how fishing amenity can be improved as part of larger scale coastal development and how to design a fishing platform that is appropriate for the environment in which it is situated.

Figure 6. The Spoilbank Marina Fishing Platform. Source: Pilbara Ports

Dawesville Cut Concrete Platform

A fishing platform that is installed in the Dawesville cut, located in Wannanup (near Mandurah), in Western Australia. The platform is constructed from concrete and is situated on the rock wall in the channel. It is a good example of how a fishing platform can be constructed on rock walls, such as breakwaters to improve fishing amenity. It includes wooden kerbing, lighting and has been assessed to be accessible to people using a wheelchair. The primary issue with this platform is that it does not extend out far enough, so that it is directly over the water, meaning users need to cast their lines over the lower portion of the rock wall. Concrete platforms such as this would be improved if they are constructed to get fishers as close to the

water as possible.

Figure 7. The Dawesville Cut Concrete Platform. Source: Fishability

Port Welshpool Long Jetty

The Port Welshpool Long Jetty is a large platform located in Port Welshpool, Victoria. It is a great example of a large-scale reconstruction/repair of an iconic jetty in a regional town. It is a timber jetty that was constructed with commercial uses in mind but was greatly appreciated and viewed as an iconic jetty by locals and visitors because of its recreational value. After its closure in 2003, the community began advocating for its restoration with the inclusion of its heritage, cultural and recreational values. Through the efforts of the community and the shire, the importance of the platform was highlighted to decision makers and contributions from the Federal Government, the Victorian Government, the local shire (South Gippsland Shire Council) and the Victorian Fishers Authority to the sum of $11,058,100 was committed to rehabilitation 190 metres of the jetty and rebuilding the remaining 752 metres. Since its reopening in late 2018 the Port Welshpool Long Jetty has been serving the town and its visitors by being an excellent spot for recreational fishing and other activities with records showing that over 400 people visit the platform every day in the peak season. This serves as yet another example of how important fishing platforms and jetties can be to the towns they are in, and why calls to reconstruct and preserve historic platforms should be supported in the future.

Figure 8. The Port Welshpool Long Jetty. Source:

Overall, the best practice guide includes information that will be relevant to a variety of audiences interested in the development of fishing platforms, the factors that influence the success of a fishing platform project and the best practices involved in their design to offer the best fishing amenity possible.

Future fishing platform projects will benefit from considering the following:

- Consulting fishing advocacy group such as Recfishwest and other relevant bodies in other states than Western Australia.
- Ensuring that accessibility is a primary concern on the project so that fishing remains an enjoyable activity for all.
    - Consult organisation like Fishability and other accessibility advocacy groups, or recreational fishing advocacy organisations early in the process so that advice can be provided.
    - A one size fits all approach does not suit fishing platform design. So accessibility elements that are included in platforms will be different depending on the design itself and other factors like its placement and the objective of the process.
    - Kerbing is a very important element of accessibility on fishing platforms.
    - Handrailing can be included, and in some developments, it may be required.
        - When handrailing is installed on a platform, designing it to have low points for wheelchair users to access the side of the platform will improve fishing experiences.
- Fishing amenity on and around the fishing platform will facilitate appropriate use of the platform and improve the longevity of the infrastructure.
    - Bait chopping boards
    - Fish cleaning stations
    - Rod holders
    - Fishing tackle disposal bins
    - Fish identification graphics
    - Fishing education graphics (what you can catch from the platform and how)
- Upgrading of existing infrastructure to benefit fishing amenity.
    - Jetties that have been in place for commercial use but are no longer in commission, could be assessed for use as a fishing platform.
    - The utilisation of rock walls such as groynes, or breakwaters for development into fishing platform is an option that is becoming increasingly viable.
        - Developing positive relationships with port authorities or the Department of Transport (the organisations that generally hold ownership of these structures) will help in gaining the required support.
        - Constructing concrete fishing platforms at popular fishing rock walls will improve the accessibility of the fishing location and generally make the rocks a safer place for all to fish from.

The findings of the guide will help the community be more informed about fishing platform developments and improve the outcomes of the projects themselves.

Potential proponents should be more prepared about the processes at hand and be able to develop stronger cases for the fishing platforms to present to advocacy groups, funding providers, in grant applications and to decision makers.

Conclusion

The development of the Esperance Jetty Case Study, the Catalogue of Western Australian Fishing Platform Locations and the Fishing Platform Best Practice guide has led to the creation of resources that will be valuable to future fishing platform development and upgrades of current infrastructure.

The Esperance Jetty Case Study provides a usable set of data that drives the narrative of fishing platforms being vital to regional towns and population centres and the positive impacts they can have. Additionally, the case study provides operationalised examples of what it takes for a local shire to develop and execute a complex project of that size.

The Catalogue of Western Australian Fishing Platform Locations has guided Recfishwest in their efforts to identify where the gaps are in important land-based fishing infrastructure and the subsequent advocacy efforts. The catalogue will need to be continuously updated as the context of fishing platforms will change in Western Australia. The best practice guide will be helpful to all new and current fishing platform developments. The community, fishing clubs, Local Government Agencies and other interested stakeholders will benefit from the use of this guide as it provides a clear set of considerations, factors and aspects of fishing platform developments that have previously been difficult to uncover.

Implications

This project will positively influence future and ongoing efforts to develop cases for fishing platforms and improve community understanding of the processes involved in those developments. It will be utilized by community members who seek a better understanding of fishing platform developments and awareness of the factors that can positively and negatively influence them. Decision-makers and other stakeholders who already understand these concepts or have their own processes in place can use the work produced during this project to learn about the current context of fishing platform infrastructure in Western Australia. Additionally, they could gain insights into what constitutes a quality fishing platform for fishing and one that is accessible; these learnings would be applicable to a nationwide audience.

Recfishwest will now have a set of resources that can be employed in their advocacy efforts for more fishing platform projects and funding in Western Australia. The way Recfishwest applies these lessons and continues to develop their understanding of the processes can be replicated by other peak advocacy bodies for recreational fishing in Australia.

The guide and supporting documents will provide interested parties with a wide range of information related to fishing platform development and design. The guide offers an overview of what fishing platform development entails and how a proponent can research, develop, and advocate for their project. The goal of the guide is to provide a clear outline of the factors that can influence the progress of a fishing platform project, as well as how certain aspects of the project can affect the final cost and choices made by external parties, such as relevant decision-makers and engineering and construction organizations.

Members of the public or those affected by fishing platform development will be able to utilize the guide to understand why particular decisions have been made regarding relevant fishing platform developments.

The best practice guide demonstrates fishing values on a fishing platform or jetty; hence, designers and government agencies, such as the Department of Transportation, can consult the guide to accommodate recreational fishers in future developments.

The importance of fishing platforms to communities and visitors is highlighted in both the guide and the case study of Esperance Jetty. This information can support future advocacy efforts for fishing platform development.

The catalogue of Western Australian land-based fishing platforms can be used in various ways moving forward. It can be continuously updated by Recfishwest to identify gaps in land-based fishing infrastructure across Western Australia. Fishing platform and jetty development is a dynamic field. With updates and reviews in the engineering space, along with changes in the available fishing platforms across Australia, a high level of adaptation will be needed in the coming years to keep the relevant information current.

Recommendations

- Develop templates of fishing platforms concepts and their potential costs
    - Commission consultants to develop concept designs of fishing platforms for a range of environments (saltwater, freshwater and estuarine), with both fixed and floating options that can be used to provide indicative costs for future projects.
- Continue to update the catalogue
    - Make it publicly available and customisable by approved contributors
    - Open it to comment from the public and enact upon those comments in a timely manner
- Have Recfishwest become more involved in all fishing platform/marine development, or any infrastructure development that could possibly include recreation fishers as an interested stakeholder.
    - Mandate the inclusion of Recfishwest/other peak advocacy bodies for recreational fishing
- Use further experience of fishing platform development, such as Big Brook Dam, Hillary's platform, Quinns Rocks platforms that were to update the guide and review best practices going forward.
- Develop a tracker for known fishing platform projects, the impacts that advocacy bodies have on them

Extension and Adoption

To maximise the impact of the fishing platform guide, case study, and infrastructure catalogue, a targeted extension and adoption strategy will be implemented to ensure broad awareness, uptake, and application of these resources across Western Australia.

1. Stakeholder Distribution

- Local Governments and Shires: Direct distribution of the guide and supporting documents to coastal and regional shires with existing or potential land-based fishing infrastructure. This will include briefing emails, digital access to documents, and an offer of follow-up meetings or presentations to explain the practical use of the materials.

- State Government Agencies: Share resources with relevant departments including the Department of Transport, Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries, and Tourism WA to inform infrastructure planning and funding decisions.

- Community and Fishing Groups: Provide access to resources through Recfishwest’s networks, fishing clubs, and community organisations to build grassroots support and advocacy for future projects.

2. Online Access and Promotion

- Host the documents on the Recfishwest website with a dedicated project landing page.
- Promote via Recfishwest's digital channels including newsletters, social media, and blog features highlighting key learnings from the Esperance Jetty case study.

3. Briefings and Presentations

- Offer tailored briefings to interested shires and community groups to walk through the guide, share examples, and identify local opportunities for fishing platform development.
- Present the findings at relevant local government forums or coastal planning workshops.

4. Ongoing Engagement and Feedback

- Create a feedback loop by inviting users of the guide to share their experiences and suggest updates or additional case studies.
- Maintain and periodically update the catalogue of WA fishing platforms to track progress and identify infrastructure gaps.

5. National Adoption

- Share the framework and resources with other peak fishing bodies and planning authorities across Australia to encourage broader adoption and adaptation to local contexts.

Recfishwest has already used learning from this project to advocate for improved investment into fishing jetties and platforms across WA, including in Geraldton, Albany, Pemberton and Bunbury.

References

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McLeod, P., and Lindner, R. 2018. Economic Dimension of Recreational Fishing in Western Australia. Research Report for the Recreational Fishing Initiatives Fund. 83 pp.

Appendices

Appendix A

An example of the information package provided to an engineering organisation that was engaged during the completion of this project.

Stakeholder Engagement

<u>Project Background:</u>

Currently in WA, rec fishers are losing land-based access due to factors such as marine park planning, urban and commercial developments and ageing and decommissioned jetty infrastructure. Land based access is a fundamental principle for grass roots community fishing expectations and experiences and with current access points being diminished, a need to better understand how to rejuvenate land-based access has been identified. The WA Minister for Fisheries Don Punch launched the WA Fishing Development Plan in 2022 which stipulated a priority to focus on better understanding land-based access technologies to help inform future investments in new fishing jetties.

In instances of large-scale maintenance and repairs of platforms (including replacement or rebuilding) costs can be prohibitive for most local governments who invariably end up with the responsibility to maintain these structures. There have been several technological improvements that can reduce the cost of constructing and installing a platform or allow retrofitting of existing structures such as groynes to improve fishing access. Unfortunately, most local governments are unfamiliar with these new technologies and attempts to restore fishing structures generally stall once the indicative cost of replacement on a like-for-like basis are received. There is a need for local and state governments to understand the types of structures that are available for establishing platforms and the suitability of each structure to different environments (including their environmental footprints).

The project aims to provide a tool for applicants to apply for jetty funding through a best practice and efficient process, which currently doesn't exist and is full of barriers to success. The project aims to help inform jetty design and engineering needs to best understand what materials are suitable in relevant environments. The project aims to allow regulators and land/ title holders to have a clearer and transparent guide they can use to assess new jetty applications with the appropriate information provided by applicants which may lead to decreased decision timeframes. If applicants and regulators/ land title holders have access to a well-informed guide that cuts down barriers in the process, the rec fishing sector should see more land-based fishing platforms installed in local waters due to the tool being used by more groups to easily apply for 'fit for purpose' land-based fishing platforms.

Project Objectives:

1) Develop a best practice guide for understanding land-based fishing platform development and installations

2) Develop a catalogue of Western Australian fishing locations that have or require fishing platforms

3) Understand the fishing value and approvals process of a recently developed land-based fishing platform (Esperance Jetty)

Project Outputs:

1) Best practice user guide for anyone wanting to develop new land-based fishing platforms

2) Catalogue of fishing locations needing a land-based fishing platform in WA

3) Case Study of the fishing value of Esperance Jetty

End User Beneficiaries:

- Organisations seeking information of the specific requirements to apply for jetty developments
- National Peak Body Organisations
- State Government/s
- Local Government/s
- Development Commissions
- Community groups looking to apply for funding for land-based platforms

Topics of Interest:

- Development of matrix that assists beneficiaries to making decisions about material, construction technique, potential (estimate) costs, piling requirements etc, depending on use case, environmental factors
- Past work and costs – Job Sheets, if they can be provided
- Construction techniques

- Relevant processes that you undertake, such as tender processes, design and constructs.

Appendix B

A table that outlines the stakeholders that are generally involved in fishing platform projects in Australia.

Stakeholder Category:	**Responsibility:**	**Examples:**
Recreational Fishing Advocacy	Advocacy and support for recreational fishing infrastructure.	VRFish (VIC), NSW Recreational Fishing Alliance (NSW), Sunfish Queensland (QLD), Recfish SA (SA), TarFish (TAS), Amateur Fishermen's Association of the NT (NT)
Accessibility Advocacy	Ensuring accessibility for fishers with disabilities.	Fishability (WA)
Maritime/Transport Regulator	Regulatory oversight for maritime infrastructure.	Marine Safety Victoria (VIC), Transport for NSW (NSW), Maritime Safety Queensland
Local Government	Responsible for planning approvals, community consultation, and funding opportunities.	Dependent upon the location the fishing platform is planned to be constructed
Land & Property	Provides online mapping tools to identify land ownership; certificates of title can be purchased for verification.	Land Use Victoria (VIC), NSW Land Registry Services/ Spatial Services (NSW), Titles Queensland (QLD), Land Services SA (SA), Land Tasmania (TAS), NT Land Information (NT), ACT Planning and Land Authority (ACT)

Stakeholder Category:	Responsibility:	Examples:
Port Authority	Some proposed sites may fall under port jurisdiction, particularly breakwaters that are already used informally for fishing.	If the proposed platform is within port waters, investigate who the port authority is for the area.
Development Commissions/Organisations	Tracks and controls large-scale developments that may present co-investment or integration opportunities for fishing platforms.	Development Victoria (VIC), Infrastructure NSW (NSW), Economic Development Queensland (QLD), Renewal SA (SA), Department of State Growth (TAS), Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (NT),
Environmental Authority	Oversee environmental approvals and marine impact assessments.	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (VIC), NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW), Department of Environment and Science (QLD), Environment Protection Authority SA (SA), Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (TAS), Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (NT), Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (ACT)

FRDC FINAL REPORT CHECKLIST

The final report checklist can now be filled in when submitting your final report deliverable in FishNet.