



**Department of Planning,
Lands and Heritage**

Cover Photograph
Courtesy:

The Piesse Memorial, 2022
Shire of Katanning

Acknowledgement is extended to the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage who funded this project under the Local Government Heritage Consultancy Grant Program 2022-23.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Shire of Katanning acknowledges the Noongar Boojarah People as the traditional custodians of Katanning.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging and recognise their continued spiritual relationship and responsibilities for Country.

Executive Summary

This Heritage Strategy establishes the vision and objectives of the Shire of Katanning for respecting and valuing its heritage. The Shire recognises the importance of identifying, protecting and celebrating the various heritage places/elements/stories that combine to create the unique character and history of the Shire.

The Heritage Strategy recognises that heritage is both tangible and intangible and embraces many values including historic, cultural, aboriginal and natural values. The Heritage Strategy will guide the Shire's heritage management processes in identifying and conserving heritage places for current and future generations.

The Heritage Strategy also recognises that a collaborative approach is required. The Shire does not own every heritage place but can lead by example in managing, using and adapting heritage places. The Shire needs to work with the community in identifying and protecting heritage places as well as supporting and promoting the Shire's heritage in a range of ways.

The strategies being recommended also encourage a greater celebration of heritage and the role that it plays within the community. Heritage creates a sense of place and pride, it is a tourism opportunity and is also reflective of the multi-culturalism that Katanning has become known for.

The Heritage Strategy takes account of the statutory obligations of identifying and managing heritage places and seeks to introduce consistent decision making and achievable objectives.

Figure 1: F&C Piesse Wheat Silos, Katanning December 1917
Courtesy: SLWA_b4392423_1



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1. Introduction

The Shire of Katanning (the Shire) is located in the heart of the Great Southern, approximately 280kms south east of Perth and has been a thriving district centre since 1898 when the town was gazetted.

The Shire has a rich and diverse heritage which is reflected in the number of places within the Shire that are entered on the State Register of Heritage Places and the local heritage inventory.

Prior to European settlement in 1889, Aboriginal occupation Katanning was the junction of three Aboriginal tribal grounds. "Kaat-Nyiny" is the Noongar word meaning the head sits here and is derived from the Dreamtime story of Mulka, a giant man whose body parts are embedded in country throughout the Great Southern.

Although sandalwood cutters came to the area in 1870, it was not until the arrival of the Great Southern Railway from Perth to Albany that Katanning as a settlement was established in 1889. The new settlement was initially developed by Western Australian Land Company who also had built the railway. Its success as a settlement was rapid with the State Government purchasing the railway and gazetting the settlement as a townsite in 1898 with a population of 226.

Following the gazettal, Katanning quickly established itself as a thriving regional centre with roads, houses, commercial buildings and industries being developed.

Whilst Katanning has changed and developed over the ensuing years many of the early buildings and industries are still in existence. The rich history of Katanning's past can be seen throughout the streets with a myriad of striking buildings lining the roads and making many landmarks. Many of the buildings are no longer in their original use but have been adapted for new uses and functions.

Katanning's heritage is not only expressed in the built fabric of the town but also in the achievements of the town. It was the first place in Western Australia to have electric street lights, the first to have a country Historical Society and the first orbital engine is housed in Wakes Garage, having been invented by local engineers in Katanning.

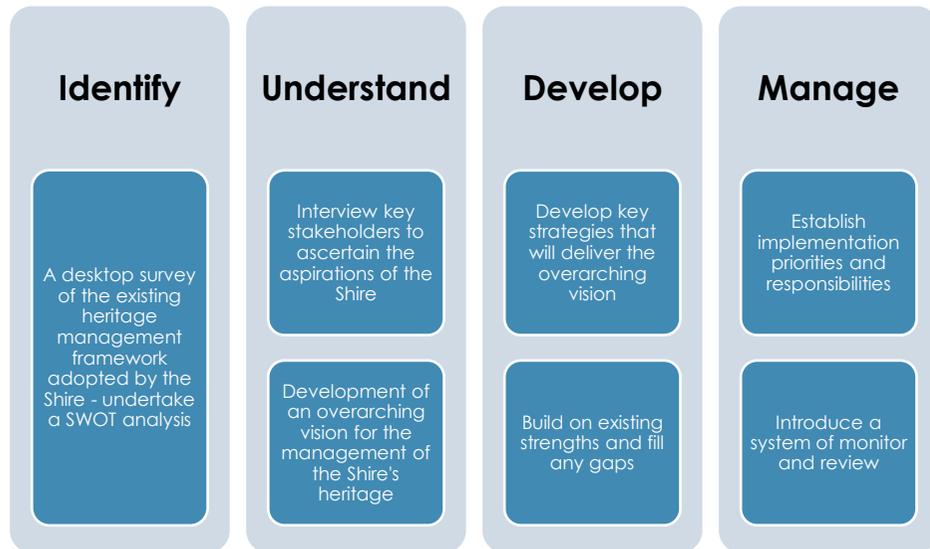
The heritage and history of Katanning is rich and vibrant and is of immense significance to the Shire. It provides a link to the past and encourages a strong sense of place. The community of Katanning is as diverse and rich as the buildings of the town with over 50 different nationalities represented in the town who have adopted the place as their own and recognise the variety and significance of the heritage of Katanning. Heritage can reflect cultures, experiences, beliefs, events and can be conveyed in many way beyond buildings and objects. Heritage can included stories, events, memories, landscapes, parks and skills.

Heritage is a finite resource, and the Shire has worked hard to conserve their bit of Western Australian history. Buildings have been retained and adapted including the Katanning Unit Hotel which has been adapted for use as the Katanning Hub CRC and the former Katanning Roller Mills into a hotel and restaurant. However, in recognition that this asset is fragile, the Shire requires an informed and robust heritage management system which provides a commitment to conserving its heritage.

This Heritage Strategy will provide the framework for managing heritage within the Shire and has been developed using the four objectives of:



To achieve the above, the following stages needed to be undertaken:



1.1. What are the benefits of heritage?

Heritage is linked to our past and is passed onto our future generations. Heritage is not just built fabric or artefacts it also encompasses traditions, skills and stories.

Appreciation of our heritage helps create strong and connected communities that can enjoy the benefits of cultural experiences.

The community works, lives and plays in heritage places. Whether the heritage places are appreciated for their cultural values or not, they do form part of everyday life.

They form a strong character in the urban environment of Katanning, reflecting its rich and diverse history.

Heritage can:



2. Brief History of Katanning

Katanning is sited at the junction of three Aboriginal tribal grounds of the Goreng, Wilman and Kaniyang tribes. Katanning was originally known by the Aboriginal name "Ke'tungup". The meaning of the name is said to have been derived from the word Kart-annin or Kaat-Nyiny meaning the "meeting place of heads of tribes" which reflects the geographical location of the three tribal grounds. The word comes from the Dreamtime story of Mulka, a giant man whose body parts are embedded in country throughout the Great Southern.

The first Europeans to explore the Katanning area were Governor James Stirling and Surveyor General John Septimus Roe who travelled through the area in 1835 en route from Perth to Albany. Both commented on the richness of the soil and the quality of the grasses and by the 1840s, farmer Elijah Quartermaine was grazing sheep in the area. By 1852, Quartermaine had a substantial holding around his homestead "Yowangup" and by the 1870s he was the largest landholder in the district.

Apart from farmers and graziers, sandalwood cutters and kangaroo hunters were also working in the area creating a small community of European settlers and Aboriginal groups.

The Great Southern Railway and its associated company, The West Australian Land Company decided to build a railway line from Perth to Albany in exchange for land grants. The first sods of dirt for the railway were turned on 20 October 1886 with the official opening of the Great Southern Railway taking place on 1 June 1889.

The construction of the railway brought economic activity to the Great Southern region together with the establishment of towns such as Katanning. During the construction of the line, Frederick and Charles Piesse set up a mobile store following the railway's construction and trade with the gangers and nearby settlers. The final resting place for their

mobile store was at the midway halt or central station at the present day Katanning townsite.



Figure 2: F&C Piesse Sandalwood Store

Courtesy <https://premiermillhotel.com/frederick-henry-piesse>



Figure 3: Katanning c.1905 - development along the railway line
Courtesy SLWA_b2534673_6

The West Australian Land Company declared on 20 November 1890 that a townsite was to be established on a portion of Kojonup Locations 255 and 256. In January 1891 a plan of Katanning shows the parallel grid pattern of the townsite running along either side of the railway. The construction of the flour mill in the same year further encouraged development in the town and surrounding area.

In 1892 the Road Board had been established and by 1894 Katanning was a recognised centre on the Great Southern Railway. The state government purchased the railway in 1896 for a sum of £1,100,00 and converted the settlement to a government townsite and Katanning was gazetted on 16 May 1898.

Early development within the town belonged to F&C Piesse including a large weatherboard store and

warehouse, machinery yard, aerated water factory, a smithy operated by Frank Piesse, and Frederick Piesse's timber home known as "The Bungalow".

St Andrew's Church (1898), and the Baptist Church (1900) were further indicators that the town was growing, and development began occurring along Clive Street demonstrating the rapid expansion of the town which served the farmers in the region.

The momentum of growth continued in the first decade of the 20th century, with the provision of many new buildings and government services, the first publication of the *Great Southern Herald* and the first game of football played in town. The Katanning Football Association was founded in 1902 with the colours of red and blue chosen to represent the association.



Figure 4: Katanning c.1905
Courtesy SLWA_b2534673_2

Katanning's ongoing role as a regional centre can be seen in the annual Agricultural show first held in town in 1899. The show continues to be a major event in the calendar bringing together communities from the town and across the region.



Figure 5: Katanning Agricultural Show, 29 October 1913
Courtesy SLWA 229262PD

The outbreak of war in 1914 saw many men and some women serve with the AIF and their sacrifice was acknowledged through the construction of a memorial by the community in 1921. The names of those who served in World War Two were added in 1950.

Following World War One many new services were offered to the community. The new Government Hospital opened (1926), Country Women's Association opened a branch in town (1930), Radio Station 6WB began broadcasting (1933) and in 1939 the town swimming pool opened.

During the 1920s and 1930s, privately owned motor vehicles became more common and to serve this need Wakes Garage was established by John and Len Wake. Their garage was a mainstay of the community and because it continued unchanged for decades it is now an unusual preserved artefact of the development of engineering.



Figure 6: Austral Terrace, late 1930s
Courtesy SLWA BA2220/14

After World War Two, Katanning experienced a period of growth and prosperity in the 1950s and 60s, as did many regional areas of Western Australia. Following World War Two there was an international demand for wool and wheat, coupled with improved technologies and practices,

the agricultural industries achieved record prices for their produce. This period was also characterised by an increase in population and the arrival of many migrants from Europe.

In 1958, the town of Katanning finally achieved a secure water supply with the completion of the pipeline from Wellington Dam which was celebrated with the erection of a wishing well.

Other services and facilities followed including the opening of the Katanning Senior High School (1960), inclusion in the state electricity grid (1960) and deep sewerage (1962).

The Katanning Museum was opened in Taylor Street in 1962 and several buildings were relocated to the site to save them from demolition. The museum was, and continues to be, managed by a passionate group of volunteers which first came together in 1937.

From the 1970s, the community of Katanning welcomed hundreds of migrants from Cocos and Christmas Island, most of whom worked at the local abattoir in town. Katanning has become one of the most diverse local governments in Western Australia with approximately 40 nationalities or ethnic groups represented in the community. Katanning is now home to a successful Halal Abattoir that is a significant employer in town.



Figure 7: Burundi Band and Peace Choir, 2013.
Courtesy SLWA BA2622/20

A further change in the 1970s, was the decline of railway services which had been the lifeline of the town. The train line ceased to offer a passenger service and became used only for commercial use as road transport was more economically viable for public transport.

A marked and welcome change occurred in 1989 when Marribank at Carrolup was transferred to the Aboriginal community and contributed to healing and reconciliation in Katanning and the wider community.

During the 1990s, the town of Katanning gained many new facilities with the opening of a new library and Art Gallery, the Katanning Recreation and Leisure Centre and the Noongar Aboriginal Centre. Soon after, in 2000, the Great Southern College of TAFE opened to provide educational opportunities for the region.

The construction of the Katanning Regional Sheep Saleyard in 2014 has improved facilities for stock growers and demonstrates the continuing importance of agriculture in the region.

After the closure of the Katanning Flour Mill in 1981 it was transferred to the Shire of Katanning and used for some years as a museum. The building was subsequently carefully restored and converted to a hotel and restaurant. Opening in 2018, the Premier Mill Hotel has provided a focus for the town centre and is a popular destination for locals and visitors.

The town of Katanning is a thriving community and regional centre that provides facilities to residents and to the neighbouring towns such as Broomehill-Tambellup, Kojonup, Woodanilling, Wagin, Dumbleyung, Gnowangerup and Nyabing.

3. Corporate and Legislative Framework

The Shire operates on an integrated planning and reporting framework which identifies our priorities and influences the Shire's operations. The framework consists of strategic plans that identify and prioritise local issues.

The framework includes:



The Strategic Community Plan 2022-2032 establishes the vision for the Shire based on community aspirations. The plan covers all aspects of life in Katanning and determines a set of objectives that the Council and community will try and deliver over the 10-year period of the plan. Heritage is not a direct objective of the Strategic Community Plan but the section on Culture does mention that “the community expressed the desire for greater recognition, appreciation and understanding of our history and diverse culture through education, storytelling and our built and natural environments”. The objectives that may have an indirect connection to heritage include:

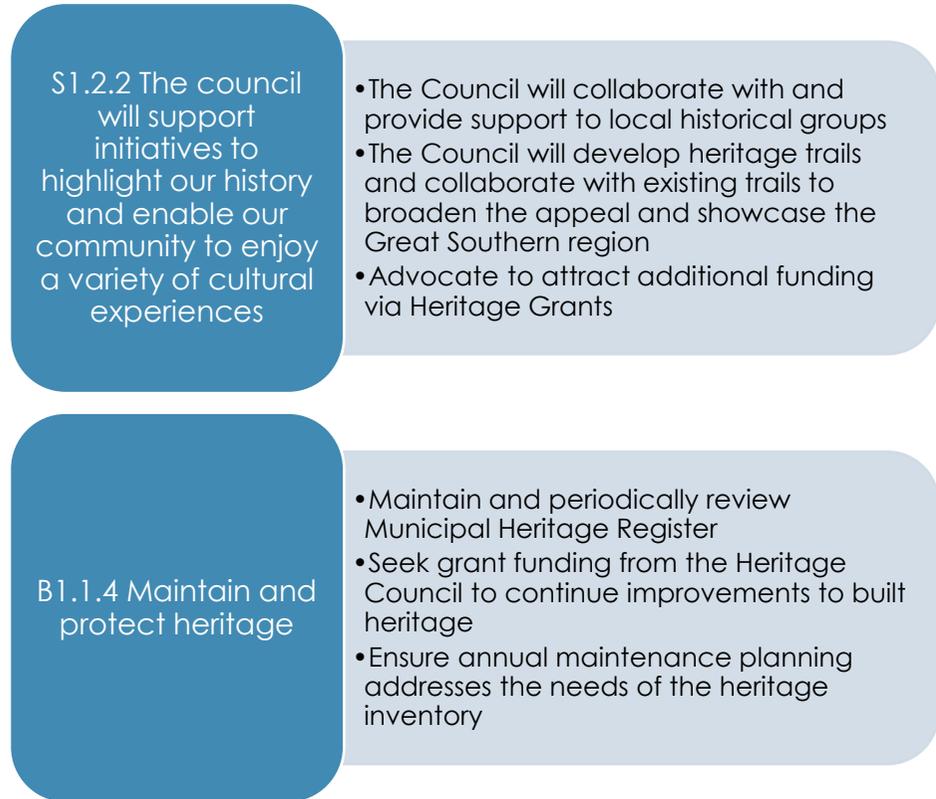
E.2 To promote and facilitate tourism opportunities that showcase the unique character, culture and offerings of Katanning

- The community supported ways to support tourism and opportunities for experiences and cultural tourism
- The Council would support this tourism promotion through branding and other avenues

C4. To support the community to have safe spaces to share, connect and celebrate culture

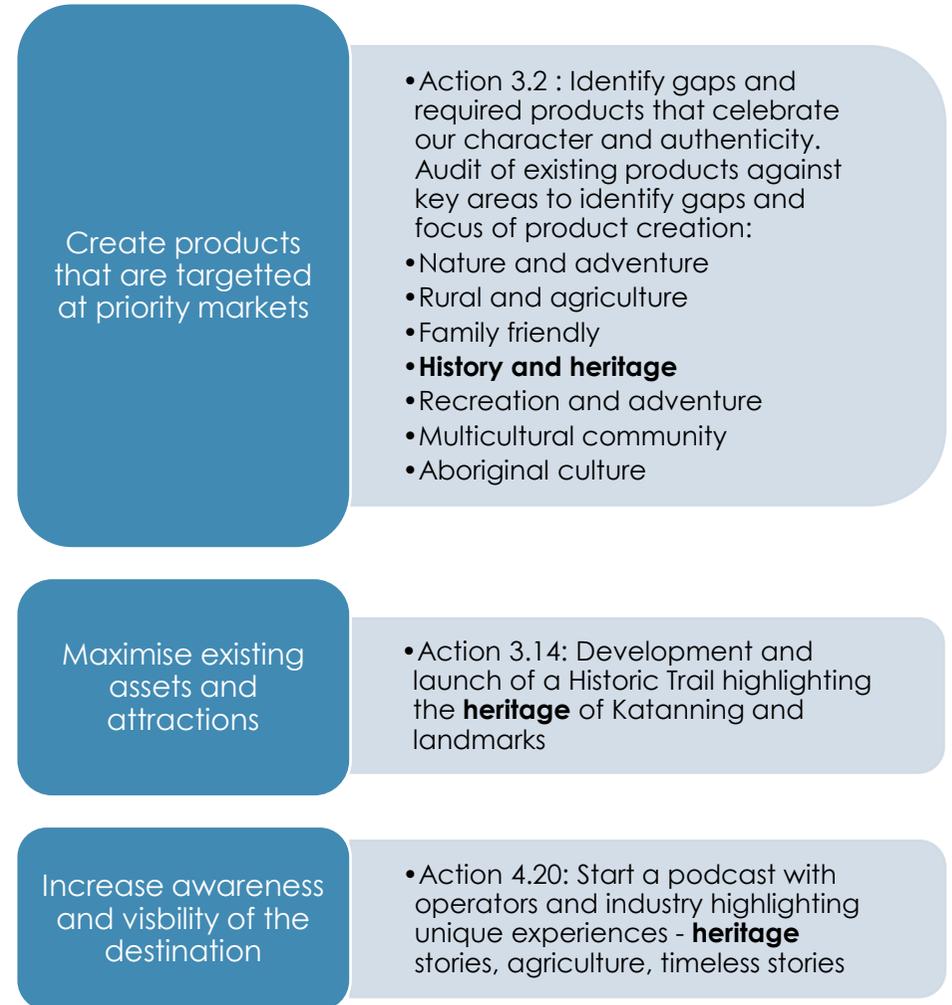
- The community suggested creating physical spaces for celebrating and respecting culture
- The Council will support the development of safe and inclusive cultural spaces

The Corporate Business Plan 2017-2021 included an objective to ensure that there was greater access to art, culture and learning opportunities:



The Tourism Strategy 2020-2025 seeks to not only increase tourism numbers and offerings but also to ensure the industry and community unite in understanding and communicating the stories and experiences of Katanning and the surrounding region.

Heritage forms an aspect of the Tourism Strategy with the Council and Community having a joint aspiration of an increased innovative product and experience offering.



Whilst heritage is mentioned in the above corporate documents, there is little emphasis on the conservation, enhancement and promotion of places of cultural heritage significance. The Heritage Strategy will contribute to delivering the above actions plus develop objectives that will enhance the identification, conservation and promotion of the heritage of the Shire.

From a legislative perspective, heritage is dealt with under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 Deemed Provisions which requires local governments to establish and maintain a heritage list, identifying places that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation (Part 3 – Heritage Protection). Places listed in the Heritage List will receive statutory protection under the Shire's Local Planning Scheme No. 5.

The Heritage Act 2018 Part 8 – Local Government Surveys requires local governments to prepare a survey of places within its district that in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance. Places entered on a Local Heritage Survey do not have any statutory protection.

The Heritage Act 2018 also deals with places that are of, or may be of, state significance and through the assessment process undertaken by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (Heritage Council) are entered on the State Register of Heritage Places. These places are protected under the Act and development applications must be referred to the Department by the local government for comment and approval.



Figure 8: Shire of Katanning's heritage listings 2022

Figure 9 overpage: Katanning Town Hall c. 1930s and 2022
Courtesy: SLWA_b3432940_5 and Shire of Katanning



4. Key Strengths and Weaknesses

The Heritage Strategy establishes the way forward for heritage management within the Shire. To be able to develop objectives and strategic direction the strengths and weaknesses of the existing heritage framework must be identified.

4.1. Strengths

Whilst heritage has not featured strongly in the Shire's operations in the past, there are a number of positives that are noted:

Heritage The shire has a rich heritage in terms of buildings, sites, stories and achievements.

There are good examples of adaptative reuse of heritage buildings including the Shire's administration centre which is leading by example.

The community recognise the heritage of the area and actively work to retain and celebrate it.

Historical Society and Museum The Katanning Historical Society was established in 1937 and is believed to be the oldest affiliated society in Western Australia. The Society has an extensive collection of historic photographs, artefacts and oral histories

Katanning's first museum was established after the town's jubilee in 1938 and was moved to its current site in 1965.

The adaptation of the former Roller Flour Mill into a cafe and hotel has created a living museum.

Council

The Shire has worked with the community and community organisations to promote its heritage.

Conservation plans exist for a number of the Shire owned heritage places.

The Shire has an adopted Municipal Heritage Inventory and a heritage policy adopted under the local planning scheme. Though out of date and does not provide clear robust advice, it has shown that the Council seeks to protect its heritage.



Figure 10: Katanning Roller Flour Mill 2022

4.2. Weaknesses

Shire

The Municipal Heritage Inventory is out of date and should be updated. There does not appear to be any new nominations submitted between the last review and the present.

Although a heritage policy exists, policy 6.4 Municipal Inventory Heritage Policy does not provide guidance to owners of heritage places as to how to manage change and safeguard significance. The Policy only outlines the requirements for additional documentation to support a development application.

There is no heritage list and therefore places that are included on the heritage inventory that are not included in the State Register do not have any statutory protection.

There has been a lack of interest and support for heritage and what these places have to offer.

There is no clear guidance for officers, Councillors or owners behind decision making for applications regarding heritage places, resulting in a lack of consistency in decisions made.

Heritage has historically not been an important element of the Council's agenda.

There is a high turnover of staff within the Shire which results in a loss of knowledge and continuity.

The Aboriginal occupation and history of the area forms an important aspect of the development of Katanning and has not been fully recognised or interpreted.

The archaeological potential of the area has not been investigated or recorded.

There is a lack of interpretation around Katanning celebrating the stories and heritage of the Shire.

Limited opening hours to the public.

Historical Society and Museum



5. Opportunities

There is opportunity for the Shire to build on its current successes and objectives set out within the corporate documents. There is also further opportunity to integrate heritage and what it has to offer with the community. The Shire needs to establish a vision for heritage and set a range of objectives and deliverables to achieve its vision.

5.1. Vision

The Shire has adopted the following vision:

*To celebrate, respect
and appreciate our
heritage and reinforce
the identity of
Katanning through its
heritage and its people.*

Figure 11: Austral Terrace, Katanning c1905
Courtesy SLWA_b2538213_1



5.2. Objectives and Strategies

The objectives to achieve the vision are:

Knowing our Heritage	Protecting our Heritage	Supporting our Heritage	Promoting our Heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shire should identify and record all places, objects and stories that tell the story of the shire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage should be included in planning and policy to ensure that heritage places are conserved and that there is consistent and informed decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with the community in conserving, managing and promoting our heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the awareness of the Shire's heritage both within the Shire and to a wider audience in engaging and meaningful ways.

Each of the above objectives will be achieved by implementing the following strategies and actions. The implementation of the actions is to be prioritised as follows:

1. High Priority – within 12 months
2. Medium Priority – within 2-3 years
3. Long term – to be implemented within 5 years

The actions cover a range of strategies, some of which can be achieved by changing internal processes, but others will require additional funding and resources to achieve.

5.2.1. Knowing our Heritage Strategies

This objective seeks to ensure that the Shire identifies and records the places and stories that are important to the history and identity of Katanning. The Katanning Historical Society has a wealth of information and is an invaluable resource that should be utilised and supported.

Action	Delivery	Responsibility	Priority
K1. Update the Shire's Local Heritage Survey and prepare a Heritage List	<p>K1.1 An update to the LHS to bring it in line with the requirements of the Heritage Act 2018 and current guidelines is underway. The revised LHS will inform the new Heritage List to be prepared and adapted under the Town Planning Scheme.</p> <p>Public consultation will form part of the review process. It is essential that the owners and key stakeholders are provided the opportunity to comment on the revised place record forms.</p>	Shire Officers; External consultants;	High
K2. Update the thematic history for	As part of the LHS review, the thematic history should be updated by a professional historian. The	Local historians; External consultants;	High

inclusion in the revised LHS	thematic history should also include Aboriginal history and occupation of the area prior to European settlement – the current thematic history only starts in 1835.	Local library; Katanning Historical Society	
K3. Work with the local heritage organisations to further develop the local collections	K3.1 Encourage stronger relationships between the organisations within Katanning to share resources	Shire officers; Local library; Katanning Historical Society	High and on-going
	K3.2 Develop an archive based on Archival Records prepared by owners as part of the development process – copies of the Records should be provided to the local library and Historical Society.	Owners; Shire Officers; Katanning Historical Society	On-going
K4. Develop Aboriginal histories in conjunction with the expansion of the local history archives	K4.1 Aboriginal occupation of the area is an important element of the history of the Shire. Their stories should form part of the local archive	Department of Aboriginal Affairs; Historian; Community	High and on-going
K5. Undertake an	K5.1 Interpretation forms an important element of	Shire officers	Med

interpretation audit around the Shire	telling the stories of Katanning. The review should highlight successes and further opportunities to interpret based on the themes identified in the thematic history.	External consultants; Shire Officers	
K6. Access to heritage documentation	K6.1 Ensure that all information relating to the heritage of the Shire is easily accessible from the Shire's website. Further develop the 'Heritage' page on the Shire's website to contain more information.	Shire Officers	Med
K7. Incorporate the natural environment into heritage studies where trees, landscapes etc are known to demonstrate heritage values.	K7.1 Heritage is not limited to built structures, it also includes elements of the natural environment. Trees and landscapes should be included where they are of heritage significance and contribute to the story of the Shire.	Shire Officers; External consultants	High

5.2.2. Protecting our Heritage Strategies

Action	Delivery	Responsibility	Priority
P1. Update local planning policy regarding heritage	P1.1 Develop a heritage policy that outlines the Shire's objectives for identifying and preserving its local heritage, together with development application requirements (ie. The need for heritage impact statements, conservation plans, archival records, archaeological management plans etc). Policy should also include information regarding appropriate change to heritage places. The policy should be informative not prescriptive to allow for high quality design and good heritage outcomes.	Shire Officers; External consultants;	High
P2. Adopt local planning policy relating to the management of the Local Heritage Survey	P2.1 The Shire should prepare and adopt a local planning policy that outlines the process for nominating places to be entered on the LHS, the	Shire Officers; External consultants	High

	process and reasons for objection for inclusion on the list and the process for removal from the list. Removal from the list should be based on inaccurate assessment only and not because the owner does not want their property on the list.		
P3. Update conservation management plans for Shire owned assets	P3.1 The Shire should lead by example and ensure that all Shire owned heritage assets have up to date conservation management plans or conservation management strategies. These documents will assist in guiding on-going management of heritage places and allow for programming of works to the Shire's assets.	Shire Officers; External consultants	Med

5.2.3. Supporting our Heritage Strategies

Action	Delivery	Responsibility	Priority
S1. Investigate incentives for owners of heritage places	S1.1 Investigate the opportunity to provide heritage advice to owners of heritage places who are considering undertaking works. 1-2hrs of advice from a heritage professional that is funded by the Shire.	Shire Officers External consultants	Med
	S1.2 Investigate the opportunity to provide small grants to owners of heritage places. The grants should only be for conservation works and not for routine maintenance, and the works should result in a good heritage outcome.	Shire Officers	Med
S2. Promote funding opportunities	S2.1 Promote the heritage grants awarded on an annual basis by DPLH for owners of places on the State Register.	Shire Officers	Med
	S2.1 Promote the availability of other funding that may be available eg Lotterywest or federal grants	Shire Officers	Med

S3. Educate the Shire staff and councillors in heritage management	S3.1 Heritage planning is a niche area of town planning with many local governments not having internal heritage professionals within their staff. The Shire should investigate ways of providing their officers and councillors with basic tools for making good heritage decisions. Access should also be provided to external heritage consultants who can assist in providing advice to ensure heritage significance is fully considered in the decision making process.	Shire Officers External consultants DPLH	Med and on-going
S4. Develop, publish and distribute heritage information sheets	S4.1 Information sheets regarding heritage issues are an easy way of conveying objectives relating to heritage management. Subjects covered can include documentation required to support development applications, traditional skills and construction methods, achieving universal access, introducing renewable energy etc	Shire Officers; External consultants	High

5.2.4. Promoting our Heritage Strategies

Action	Delivery	Responsibility	Priority
P1. Work with the community to develop events and experiences that celebrate the heritage of Katanning	P1.1 Develop working relationships with the community to deliver events and experiences that celebrate the unique heritage of Katanning for the local community and visitors. Events such as Harmony Festival already celebrate the cultural diversity of the Shire and attract visitors from across the state. Further opportunities to celebrate culture and heritage should be investigated	Shire Officers; External consultants; Local community and businesses	High
P2. Adopt a collaborative approach with the Katanning Historical Society and other groups to create exhibitions that celebrate the heritage and history of the area	P2.1 Exhibitions are an achievable and flexible way of promoting heritage. They can occur as a standalone exhibition in a gallery/pubic building or can be shire wide encouraging local businesses, organisations, schools, church etc to create their own exhibitions in a collective exhibition.	Shire Officers	Med
P3. Heritage Open Days	P3.1 Expanding on the Katanning Heritage Trail,	Shire Officers; Owners;	Med

	Heritage Open days could be introduced allowing the public into some of the buildings that do not normally open to the public.	Local businesses; Local groups	
P4. Aboriginal Heritage	P4.1 Continue to promote and increase awareness of the Shire's Aboriginal heritage. Partner with representatives from the community to develop an Aboriginal heritage interpretation strategy to ensure that their stories are told.	Shire Officers; Aboriginal Community; External consultants	Med
P5. Interpretation	P5.1 Promote heritage interpretation for key sites within the Shire. Establish a strategy for interpreting Shire owned/managed heritage sites together with a style guide for consistency.	Shire Officers; External Consultants	Med
	P5.2 Encourage local owners/developers to include interpretation as part of any redevelopment of heritage sites, particularly in the town centre where there is high pedestrian traffic and interest	Shire Officers; Local owners and businesses	Med

6. Implementation and Review

The Shire of Katanning needs to formally adopt the Heritage Strategy by Council prior to the implementation of the actions. Adoption of the Strategy ensures that the Council supports the direction that Shire is taking in the future management of heritage issues.

A nominated Officer should take responsibility for the implementation of the Strategy and undertake an annual review to measure the effectiveness and progress of the Strategy.

The Heritage Strategy should be reviewed every 5-10 years.