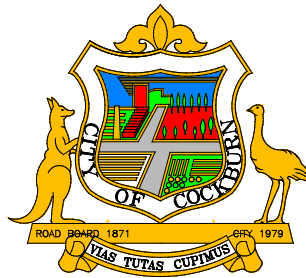


# **CITY OF COCKBURN**



## **SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING**

## **AGENDA PAPER**

**FOR**

**THURSDAY, 6 MARCH 2014**

# CITY OF COCKBURN

## SUMMARY OF AGENDA TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING TO BE HELD ON THURSDAY, 6 MARCH 2014 AT 6:00 PM

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**CITY OF COCKBURN****AGENDA TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SPECIAL COUNCIL  
MEETING TO BE HELD ON  
THURSDAY, 6 MARCH 2014 AT 6:00 PM**

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- 1. DECLARATION OF MEETING**
- 2. APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDING MEMBER (If required)**
- 3. DISCLAIMER (To be read aloud by Presiding Member)**

Members of the public, who attend Council Meetings, should not act immediately on anything they hear at the Meetings, without first seeking clarification of Council's position. Persons are advised to wait for written advice from the Council prior to taking action on any matter that they may have before Council.

- 4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF WRITTEN DECLARATIONS OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST (by Presiding Member)**

Nil

- 5. APOLOGIES & LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

Nil

- 6. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

Nil

- 7. DECLARATION BY COUNCILLORS WHO HAVE NOT GIVEN DUE CONSIDERATION TO MATTERS CONTAINED IN THE BUSINESS**

Nil

- 8 (SCM 06/03/2014) - PURPOSE OF MEETING**

The purpose of the meeting is to consider the City's submission to the Local Government Review Board on proposals that affect the City of Cockburn.

**9. COUNCIL MATTERS**

**9.1 (SCM 06/03/2014) - SUBMISSION TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADVISORY BOARD ON PROPOSALS THAT IMPACT THE CITY OF COCKBURN (089/004) (S CAIN) (ATTACH)**

**RECOMMENDATION**

That Council:

- (1) advise the Local Government Advisory Board (LGAB) that its position on the Proposals that impact the City of Cockburn is as follows:
  1. Does Not Support Proposal 9 – City of Melville Proposal 1 for the reasons outlined in this report;
  2. Does Not Support Proposal 10 – City of Melville Proposals 2 and 3 for the reasons outlined in this report;
  3. Does Not Support Proposal 12 – City of Fremantle Proposal for the reasons outlined in this report;
  4. Does Not Support Proposal 19 – City of Kwinana Proposal for the reasons outlined in this report;
  5. Does Not Support Proposal 08/2013 – Minister for Local Government Proposal for Melville for the reasons outlined in this report;
  6. Does Not Support Proposal 09/2013 – Minister for Local Government Proposal for Fremantle / East Fremantle for the reasons outlined in this report;
  7. Does Not Support Proposal 10/2013 – Minister for Local Government Proposal for Cockburn / Kwinana for the reasons outlined in this report; and
  8. Supports Proposal E1 – Cockburn Community Steering Group, as an alternative to the City’s own Proposal 20, as qualified in this report.
- (2) endorse the City continuing to work on detailed transition planning for the implementation of the City of Cockburn Sound, as outlined in its Proposal 20, so that it can achieve the effective creation of a new Local Government by 1 July 2015.

**COUNCIL DECISION****Background**

In February 2009 the State Government initiated a process for reform of Local Government in Western Australia. The initial culmination of this process was a report by the Metropolitan Local Government Review Panel in October 2012, colloquially known as the 'Robson Report'. That report recommended the retention of the City of Cockburn as a stand-alone Local Government, with 12 Local Governments in the metropolitan area.

The State Government subsequently resolved to not release its own position on Local Government Reform until after the March 2013 State Election. In July 2013 the Government released an alternate blueprint for change that proposed 14 Local Governments in the metropolitan area, with a simple amalgamation of the Cities of Cockburn and Kwinana as part of this mix.

Following a lengthy series of negotiations between the Cities of Cockburn and Kwinana, each Council met in September 2013 to resolve a position on an amalgamation. Cockburn Council resolved not to proceed with an amalgamation; a position subsequently also resolved by the Kwinana Council. The State Government had requested that all Local Governments lodge Proposals with the Local Government Advisory Board (LGAB) by 4 October 2013 so that it could implement its proposed blueprint.

However, on 17 October 2013 the Kwinana Council met to consider another Proposal to the LGAB. This Proposal was for a boundary adjustment that expanded Kwinana's boundaries up to Beeliar Drive, to include around half of the District of Cockburn within the City of Kwinana. The Proposal was prepared without any reference to residents, ratepayers or other stakeholders in the City of Cockburn.

Following Local Government elections on 19 October 2013, the new Cockburn Council met on 24 October 2013 to consider its own new Proposal on a merger with Kwinana. Council resolved to lodge a Proposal for a boundary adjustment that would include all of Cockburn and Kwinana within a new Local Government, to be called the City of

Cockburn Sound. This Proposal was consistent with the July 2013 boundaries endorsed by the State Government.

However, in November 2013 the State Government announced that in light of the submissions received it was now proposing another model with 15 Local Governments. New Local Governments would be created that included expanded Cities of Fremantle, Kwinana and Melville. The Government advised that it would make formal Proposals to the LGAB to this effect.

### **Submission**

N/A

### **Report**

The Local Government Reform process is a protracted affair that has now run for five years. Following the request for Local Governments to make submissions to the LGAB, the LGAB had received 20 Proposals as at the end of October 2014. The Government's change of tack in November 2013 on its own preferred model, saw the Minister for Local Government lodge a further 12 Proposals in late November 2013. A single Proposal was also lodged by electors in December 2013, known as the Cockburn Community Group Steering Committee. One further Proposal was also lodged by Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale, bringing to 34 the number of Proposals that the LGAB would need to consider.

As required under the Local Government Act, the LGAB initiated a public submission period at the end of January 2014, which extends until 13 March 2014. The LGAB has invited submissions to be lodged on any of the 34 Proposals.

Proposals Impacting the City of Cockburn. Nine of the Proposals before the LGAB directly impact the City of Cockburn and a further two impact a full merged Cockburn –Kwinana. These Proposals are:

1. Proposal 9 - City of Melville 1
2. Proposal 10 - City of Melville 2 & 3
3. Proposal 12 - City of Fremantle
4. Proposal 19 - City of Kwinana
5. Proposal 20 – City of Cockburn
6. Proposal 08/2013 - Minister for Local Government (Melville)
7. Proposal 09/2013 - Minister for Local Government (Fremantle/East Fremantle)
8. Proposal 10/2013 – Minister for Local Government (Cockburn / Kwinana)
9. Proposal E1 – Cockburn Community Steering Group.

Of the nine that directly impact the City of Cockburn only two; Proposals 20 and E1 support the retention of the current district of Cockburn.

The majority of the other seven Proposals contain little reference to the Cockburn community. None of them include comment from community residents, ratepayers or stakeholders.

Of these Proposals the least detailed are those submitted by the Minister for Local Government. His Proposals are very superficial and do not attempt to address in any detail the criteria contained within Schedule 2.1 of the Local Government Act (1995). Schedule 2.1, which details the provisions for creating, changing the boundaries of and abolishing districts, has also been used by the Minister to recommend the abolition of the City of Cockburn as part of Proposal 10/2013.

Response to Proposals. A detailed review has been conducted of each of the Proposals impacting the City, with the exception of the City's own Proposal 20. It is self-evident that the City continues to endorse its own Proposal.

The review looks at the competing Proposals using the criteria of s5 (2) of Schedule 2.1, which requires the LGAB to have regard to:

- a) Community of interests,
- b) Physical and topographical features,
- c) Demographic trends,
- d) Economic factors
- e) The history of the area
- f) Transport and communication
- g) Matters affecting the viability of local governments, and
- h) The effective delivery of services.

The overlapping nature of many of the Proposals before the Board makes it a complex task to look at each of the Proposals, against each criterion, in isolation. Accordingly, Attachment 1 has taken a combined approach, while also including supporting material, such as maps, graphs and charts, which highlight the points articulated. Attachments 2 to 9 then summarise the points for each separate Proposal against the criteria.

Transition Planning. The City recently presented on its own Proposal to a number of LGAB panel members. The City included details of a comprehensive operating plan for the creation of the City of Cockburn Sound. The details of these plans will be presented to the City's Local Implementation Committee (LIC) in the near term. While the City had written to the City of Kwinana inviting its representatives to participate in the LIC, there has only been a negative response to this offer to date. Should no agreement be received by 13 March 2014, the

Council could look at the possibility of including alternative Kwinana representatives on the LIC.

To have an effective transition in place for the new Local Government by 1 July 2015, the first stages of transition need to occur later this year. The City has taken the necessary steps to achieve this and is accordingly working through its critical path for this project.

Conclusion. The LGAB has a complex task to achieve review of the 34 Proposals it has received. The City maintains that for Local Government Reform to be effective it needs to follow the example of similar successful models adopted in other States. The essence of these is that reform models:

- were not complex,
- predominantly joined whole Local Governments together;
- were not expensive,
- built fiscally sustainable Local Governments that had income according to their lifecycle needs and;
- minimised the impact on customers, residents, ratepayers and staff.

The only Proposals that achieve this for Cockburn and Kwinana residents, ratepayers, employees and other stakeholders are Proposals 20 and E1.

## **Strategic Plan/Policy Implications**

### **Leading & Listening**

- *Effective and constructive dialogue with all City stakeholders.*
- *Effective advocacy that builds and manages relationships with all stakeholders.*

## **Budget/Financial Implications**

The creation of the City of Cockburn Sound has been costed at \$7.5M. Provision for some expenditure associated with transition planning will be made in the City's FY14/15 budget. However, until the issue of the Governor's Orders for creation of the new Local Government it will remain unclear what, if any, financial assistance the State Government is going to offer to assist with the amalgamation.

With the exception of Proposals 20 and E1, all of the competing Proposals have a deleterious impact on the financial sustainability of a future Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government. Details of this are contained in a report prepared by the AEC Group that is available on the City's website.

**Legal Implications**

N/A

**Community Consultation**

The City has widely promoted the LGAB's public consultation phase and thousands of our residents, ratepayers and other stakeholders have provided submissions to the LGAB.

**Attachment(s)**

1. Covering Submission on Proposals 9, 10, 12, 19, 08/2013, 09/2013, 10/2013 and E1.
2. Submission on Proposal 9 City of Melville 1.
3. Submission on Proposal 10 City of Melville 2 & 3.
4. Submission on Proposal 12 City of Fremantle.
5. Submission on Proposal 19 City of Kwinana.
6. Submission on Proposal 08/2013 Minister for Local Government – Melville.
7. Submission on Proposal 09/2013 Minister for Local Government – Fremantle / East Fremantle.
8. Submission on Proposal 10/2013 Minister for Local Government - Cockburn / Kwinana.
9. Submission on Proposal E1 – Cockburn Community Steering Group.

**Advice to Proponent(s)/Submissioners**

There is no requirement for the City to advise other affected Local Governments of the details of its Submissions to the LGAB.

**Implications of Section 3.18(3) Local Government Act, 1995**

Schedule 2.1 outlines the provisions required for Local Governments to initiate a proposal to create, change boundaries or abolish a district.

**10. (SCM 06/03/2014) - RESOLUTION OF COMPLIANCE (SECTION 3.18(3), LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995)**

**RECOMMENDATION**

That Council is satisfied that resolutions carried at this Meeting and applicable to items concerning Council provided services and facilities, are:-

- (1) integrated and co-ordinated, so far as practicable, with any provided by the Commonwealth, the State or any public body;
- (2) not duplicated, to an extent Council considers inappropriate, services

or facilities as provided by the Commonwealth, the State or any other body or person, whether public or private; and

(3) managed efficiently and effectively.

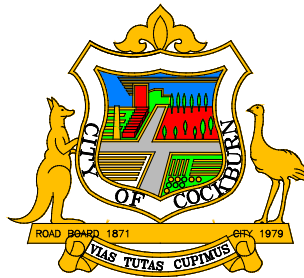
**COUNCIL DECISION**

**11. CLOSURE OF MEETING**

Nil



# **CITY OF COCKBURN**



## **SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING**

## **AGENDA ATTACHMENTS**

### **FOR**

## **THURSDAY, 6 MARCH 2014**

# **CITY OF COCKBURN SUMMARY RESPONSE TO PROPOSALS IMPACTING THE DISTRICT OF COCKBURN**

## **COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST**

In its assessment of the Proposal for the creation of the Greater City of Geraldton, the Local Government Advisory Board included the following:

“Different sections of the community utilise different services and facilities based on a number of factors such as age, gender, mobility and the type of activity such as shopping, education and sporting activity. The Board’s guiding principles require that, wherever possible the external boundaries of a local government should reflect the distinct communities of interest.”

The following commentary is provided with regard to the competing Proposals over the District of Cockburn with respect to the above guidance.

### **Community ‘Use’ of Services**

Cockburn residents currently have access to a wide range of services provided to them by the City of Cockburn. These cover a broad spectrum of activity types; regulatory service (eg planning, building, health), economic services (eg marina, waste disposal) and community services. However, it is the ‘community’ category that has the greatest social impact on residents and their families.

The City’s community services offer seeks to produce an ‘integrated’ affect; for example the Home and Community Care (HACC) is matched with the ‘housebound’ library delivery service and the ‘senior service bus collection program’ program to ensure elderly residents receive social opportunities, not just physical care. This occurs because the three separate Business Units that deliver these programs are coordinated under the City’s Community Services Division.

Many of these services operate from ‘hubs’. Changing district boundaries will impact the hubs and their capacity to provide services. Examples of how residents would be impacted are detailed below:

***Family and Children’s Services.*** The City of Cockburn operates a variety of family support services from its Coolbellup Community Hub. These operate across the District reaching thousands of families and include:

- Early Years Program - a free home visitation and group program service that helps parents with young children with developmental needs.
- Family Day Care – a Commonwealth funded program that helps the 70 registered providers deliver home based child care, including flexible care and after hours / weekend care.
- In Home Childcare - a Commonwealth funded network of 26 registered educators that provide quality childcare service for parents with high need requirements (eg child is ill or has a disability, or parent is shift worker or has more than three under school age children).

- Family Support Service- a free individual and family counselling and group service.
- Indigenous Family Support Programs – programs that are targeted at supporting local Indigenous families include ‘My Time’, helping young Aboriginal parents and a local Grandparents Group, which is part of the City’s broader Indigenous program.
- Individual and Family Financial Counselling – a State funded program that supports families facing financial crisis, (noting that the suburbs of Coolbellup, Hamilton Hill and Spearwood are on the lower end of the Socio – economic Index for Areas (SEIFA index). The City operates a second service in Atwell, which reaches residents across the bottom half of the District.

Appendix 1 shows the reach of two of these services; Family Day Care and In Home Child Care. The following are the impacts of different Proposals on these services:

- **Proposals 10 and 08/2013** would transfer the Coolbellup Hub into the new District of Melville. The City of Melville doesn’t operate Family Day Care, In-Home Care, Early Years, Family Support or Indigenous specific family support programs. Cockburn-Kwinana would need to replicate this service elsewhere covering a lesser number of residents and therefore changing the economics of these services. As the services are operated under Commonwealth and State contracts they would need to be renegotiated due to a change in providers. In the interim the families will be put in an uncertain position regarding service continuity.

**Youth.** The City operates a Youth Centre in Success. This facility services the whole of District of Cockburn as shown in the attached membership data, Appendix 1. The Centre also operates out-reach programs targeted at the suburbs with greater concentrations of ‘challenged’ youth; specifically in Coolbellup, Southlake and Beeliar. As the Centre operates a range of support services with other Agencies (ie *HeadSpace* for youth mental health; Challenger Institute for youth that have dropped out of mainstream education, a Juvenile Justice Team for youth at risk of offending and the Southern Metropolitan Health for youth specific mental health programs), the mobile service is able to bring more than just a ‘bus’ into a neighbourhood they bring a whole support system. The following are the impacts of different Proposals on these services:

- **Proposals 19 and 10/2013** would transfer the Centre into a new District of Cockburn-Kwinana. The City of Kwinana has its own Youth Centre for the Kwinana district, so these proposals would remove between 45 – 50% of Cockburn’s youth (variations due as each proposal has different boundaries) from within the current catchment of Cockburn’s Centre.
- Melville had a Youth Centre, but it has closed. In part this reflects the different demographics that exist in Melville compared to Cockburn. So youth in one of

our more socially disadvantaged suburbs (Coolbellup) would not have either the present mobile services provided or be targeted for services from the City's current facility in Success.

- Under the above Proposals the income base of Cockburn-Kwinana would be much less than is presently the case just for the City of Cockburn. Reducing income for Cockburn-Kwinana will impact the new City and put at risk its capacity to operate two youth centres.

**Seniors.** The City operates a Regional Seniors Centre in Spearwood. This facility services the whole of District of Cockburn as shown in membership data, Appendix 2. The Centre also operates a wide range of social activities for seniors, including physical and social activity programs, subsidised meals and a bus service to help housebound residents. It also connects to the City's Men's Shed program, located in Wattleup. The following are the impacts of different Proposals on these services:

- **Proposals 12 and 09/2013** would transfer the Centre into the new District of Fremantle. The Cities of Fremantle and Kwinana have no seniors' centre, so while the area for Fremantle would gain, a replacement asset would need to be built for the residual Cockburn-Kwinana residents. However, under these Proposals the income base of Cockburn-Kwinana would be much less than for than just for the current City of Cockburn, making asset replacement difficult for the new City.
- The current Seniors Centre is also relatively old with the original building constructed around 40 years ago. Although it was significantly refurbished in 2009, it is scheduled to be completely replaced in FY 18/19 with 38% of the financing scheduled to come from Cockburn's Developer Contributions Scheme (see details under Town Planning later). However, the disaggregation of Cockburn's Town Planning Scheme (TPS) puts this funding in doubt.
- Cockburn 'Men's Shed' program links to the programs from the Seniors Centre, however, under the above Proposals the Seniors Centre would be in one new district and the Men's Shed in another.
- The combined impact means services to Cockburn seniors will be impacted; they may or may not get a new Centre and there may or may not be enough income in Cockburn-Kwinana to operate it.

**HACC.** The City's Jean Willis Centre, which includes the Kwobarup Indigenous Centre, provides in home care for 533 elderly residents spread across the District of Cockburn, see Attachment 2. The following are the impacts of different Proposals on this service:

- **Proposals 12 and 09/2013** would transfer this Centre into the new District of Fremantle. The City of Fremantle currently offers two HACC service types whereas the City of Cockburn offers eleven (11) HACC service types and Community Aged Care Packages with a lesser local level of service types provided by a Not-for-Profit (NFP) operator. Cockburn-Kwinana would need to replicate this service elsewhere, but as with boundary changes it would cover a lesser number of residents and therefore reduce its economy of scale. As these services are operated under Commonwealth and State contracts, they would need to be renegotiated due to a change in providers. In the interim the elderly residents will be put in a vulnerable position due to the uncertainties created.
- The Kwobarup Centre operates as part of Cockburn's broader Indigenous Services Program. This covers the suburbs of Hamilton Hill, Spearwood, Coolbellup and South Lakes, which have the greatest concentration of Indigenous residents. The City of Fremantle has no comparable program and far fewer Indigenous residents. With former Cockburn suburbs moved to the new Districts of Fremantle and Melville, what happens to the Kwobarup programs?

Appendix 3 is a summary of 22 service types provided by the City of Cockburn with indication if it's also provided by the Cities of Fremantle, Melville and Kwinana.

### **Community Use of Facilities.**

The community's use of services is also a good indicator of the potential impact of the Proposal to disaggregate Cockburn.

**Libraries.** The City of Cockburn operates 3 libraries with facilities located in each of the City's Wards; Spearwood (West Ward), Coolbellup (Central Ward) and Success (East Ward). With 31,000 registered members and over 370,000 visits per annum these facilities are well patronised by Cockburn residents (82% of membership). Appendix 4 details the membership data by suburb and by ward as well as the impacts of aggregation and disaggregation Proposals. This data indicates the integrated nature of library usage, with an overlap of membership between many of Cockburn's suburbs as residents can borrow and return books to any of the three facilities. This is shown in the data for Hamilton Hill, Spearwood and Coolbellup residents and their cross-utilisation of the three library branches.

The following are the impacts of different Proposals on these facilities:

- **Proposals 12 and 09/2013** would transfer the Spearwood library into the new District of Fremantle. The current Spearwood facility is old and while it was renovated and extended in 2006, the building is due to be replaced in FY18/19 with 38% funding under the Cockburn's Developer Contributions

Scheme [This project replaces the Library and Seniors Centre with a new \$17 Million facility]. However, the disaggregation of Cockburn's scheme puts this funding in doubt and therefore the ability to replace this asset.

- **Proposals 10 and 08/2013** would transfer the Coolbellup library into the new City of Melville. The City of Melville already has 5 libraries and under these proposals would gain not only the Cockburn facility but another from Canning. The potential for Melville to want to rationalise the small Coolbellup facility, whose membership is supported by Cockburn's integration of its Family Services Program, would be considerable. Cockburn's In Home and Family Day Care service providers have special borrowing programs at this centre, which would cease once Cockburn-Kwinana was required to relocate these services.
- **Proposal 19** would transfer Cockburn's new \$15.7 Million Success Library; this facility opens in July 2014 and replaces a much smaller facility, into the new District of Kwinana. However, it would split the catchment of the Success facility in half, as the asset would sit right on the northern boundary. The funding for this project raised under Cockburn's Developer Contribution Scheme (\$7.65 Million) would have to be reviewed. The asset would be built, but the future capital income source would diminish, so more debt funding would be required for the new Cockburn-Kwinana to meet this shortfall.
- **Proposal 10/2013** would see residents gain use of the new Success and Kwinana (Darius Wells) libraries; but overall Cockburn residents would have gone from access to three facilities down to two, with the potential reduction in specialist programs as the Spearwood library hosts Cockburn's children, adults, home visitation and local history programs.
- **Proposals 20 and E1** would see all Cockburn and Kwinana residents have access to four libraries. These proposals would increase the economies of scale for library services and allow for a greater diversity of programs for all residents. These are the only proposals that provide a net benefit for all Cockburn and Kwinana residents.

**Leisure Centre.** The City of Cockburn operates a single leisure centre in South Lakes. This facility is well patronised with over 435,000 visits per annum and 1,200 gymnasium members. Appendix 5 provides details of current membership by ward; also demonstrating 81% of members are Cockburn residents. The appendix also shows the impact of disaggregation with 'local' membership reducing to 68% under the State Government's Proposal.

Cockburn is in the process of replacing this facility as it has embarked on the most significant project in the City's history; a \$108 Million Regional Aquatic and Leisure Centre being constructed in partnership with the Fremantle Football Club. The City of Cockburn's commitment to the project is \$82 Million, of which \$35 Million is due to be contributed by Cockburn's Development Scheme.

The following are the impacts of different Proposals on this facility:

- **Proposal 19** would split Cockburn along Beeliar Drive, right through the middle of its Strategic Regional Centre. This disaggregation proposal would not only split the catchment of the facility, but it would also split Cockburn's Development Contribution Scheme. The split would mean that more than half of the Development contribution would no longer be collectable.
- **Proposal 10/2013** would see a greater proportion of Cockburn residents left in the residual Cockburn-Kwinana, but it too splits the Developer Contribution Scheme with the funding shortfall being \$11 Million. As this project is in the process of final detailed design and due to go to tender in July 2014, this funding shortfall would seriously jeopardise the continuation of the project.
- **Proposals 20 and E1** would see the project continue with all Cockburn and Kwinana residents having access to Cockburn's new Regional facility. It would also be the only facility between Fremantle and Rockingham that would have a 50m pool and sufficient space for local high schools to conduct swimming carnivals.

### **Shopping Centres**

The City of Cockburn is the only Local Government in the South West Metropolitan Area to have an adopted *Local Commercial Centres Strategy*. (Kwinana and Melville are currently producing drafts using Cockburn's Strategy as a template). This document guides the City's TPS on the development of Centres, including local employment targets and other economic activity. A copy of this document is available on the City's website

[http://www.cockburn.wa.gov.au/Your\\_Council/Public\\_Documents/default.asp](http://www.cockburn.wa.gov.au/Your_Council/Public_Documents/default.asp)

The City's network of Centres includes the Cockburn Central Strategic Regional Centre, Phoenix Park District Centre and around 20 Neighbourhood Centres. Each of these serves a different purpose with catchments that stretch from 2 – 2.5km for Neighbourhood Centres (depending if it's on a main thoroughfare or not), up to 4 -5 Km for a District Centre and 8 – 10Km for a Strategic Centre.

Appendix 6 shows the catchments of the Cockburn Central Strategic Centre, Phoenix Park District Centre and two other key local centres (Beeliar Village and Lakes Shopping Centres) and how the Proposals cut through their catchments. A key element of the City's Strategic Planning for these centres is the management of traffic. The City of Cockburn is the only Local Government in the South West District to have prepared a District Traffic Strategy. Disaggregating the catchments of these centres will severely constraint the ability for Local Government to manage traffic across these precincts.

The following are the impacts of different Proposals on this facility:



- **Proposal 10** would split the catchment of the Phoenix (District) Centre in half. The proposed boundary would directly border the shopping centre. Associated commercial businesses either side of Phoenix Road would be located in two different Local Government areas.
- **Proposal 09/2013** would similarly split the catchment of the Phoenix Centre with around the 70:30 ratios between the new Fremantle and new Melville.
- **Propposal19** would split the catchments of two centres; the neighbourhood centre at Beeliar Village and the Cockburn Central Strategic Regional Centre (Cockburn Gateway Shopping Centre) would have their Local Structure Plans split in two and likewise their catchments. Planning going on for these precincts would be very difficult. There would be no centralised Commercial Centres Strategy to guide it.
- **Proposal 10/2013** would split the catchments for the Beeliar Village and Lakes Shopping Centres, both located on boundaries; and for around 35% of the catchment of the Cockburn Central Strategic Centre.
- **Proposals 20 and E1** would improvement the relationship of residents/catchment for the Cockburn Central Centre, as this Centre draws in residents from the northern part of Kwinana within its catchment.

## **Education**

The City of Cockburn has a strong relationship with all of the schools in its District and the associated Parents and Citizens (P&C) Groups. The City holds P&C network meetings on a quarterly basis. School groups can access and many have received funding from the *Cockburn Community Fund* (\$55,000 allocated to groups in FY12/13).

The following are the impacts of different Proposals on local education centres:

- **Proposal 10** would split the catchment of the Phoenix Primary School in half. The proposed boundary through the middle of Hamilton Hill directly borders the school and would have crossings coming from two Local Government areas. It similarly splits the catchment of the Southwell Primary School.
- **Propposal19** would split the catchments of the South Coogee Primary School. It currently serves Beeliar and Yangebup residents, but these communities would be in two different Local Governments.
- **Proposals 10, 09/2013 and 10/2013** split the catchment of the Hamilton Hill Senior High School. In the case of Proposals 08/2103 and 09/2103 is has the boundary along Stock Road not including the residents of Coolbellup.
- **Proposals 08/2103 and 10/2013** would split the catchment for the Lakelands Senior High School. This serves the residents of Bibra Lake, South Lake and Yangebup.

Appendix 7 shows an overlay of the catchments of the education institutions (local intake areas) against the boundaries in the above Proposals.

## **Sporting Activities**

**'Champion Clubs' Network.** The City of Cockburn operates an umbrella coordinating structure over its entire sporting clubs called *Champion Clubs*. As the Cities of Melville and Fremantle have no similar structure, the City of Cockburn auspices a number of sporting clubs located in these districts. This structure reaches all of the 88 Clubs and 6 Sporting Associations resident in Cockburn at this time.

The Champion Club network provides the following support to these bodies:

- Club Development – Cockburn has a dedicated officer that works with clubs to help them become self-sustainable. This includes membership activities, promotion, facility access, funding application, etc.
- Workshops – Cockburn provides a number of training events annually designed to help club executives (presidents, treasurers, secretaries, etc) understand and be effective in their roles.
- Facilities – Cockburn has linked its facility construction and renewal programs (contained in the City's *Sports and Recreation Facilities Strategy*) with its capital works program, which includes the Developer Contribution Scheme funding.

The following are the impacts of different Proposals on these events:

- **Proposals 10, 12, 19, 08/2013, 09/2013 and 10/2013** all involve various options to disaggregate the City of Cockburn. Each of these Proposals would entail the fragmentation of Cockburn's Champion Clubs Network, leading to the loss of its coordination, activities and staffing. (The Cockburn Club Development Officer would have to go into one of three Local Governments).
- Sporting clubs within this network currently access funding from the Cockburn Community Fund. In FY12/13 this fund provided \$344,546 to clubs and individual athletes. The disaggregation of Cockburn would cause this fund to cease. None of the Cities of Melville, Fremantle or Kwinana has any similar scale of Fund.
- The disaggregation of Cockburn also provides and economic loss to its Developer Contribution Scheme. The City proposes construction of \$235 Million in new facilities, with \$109 Million coming from this funding source. Of this \$152 Million is specifically for sporting facilities. Modelling has shown that between \$34 - \$58 Million of the Scheme's value will be lost. (The final amount would depend on whether new Local Governments were able to develop a similar scheme in the formulation of their new TPS. Legal advice provided to the City of Cockburn indicates that this would be extremely

problematic and most likely cause the Scheme to fail). Appendix 8 provides a detailed breakdown of all projects that were to be funded via the combined Cockburn and Kwinana Schemes.

- **Proposals 20 and E1** seek to combine all of Cockburn and Kwinana. Under these proposals club membership drawn from within the new District would increase; and there would be no impact on any Developer Contribution Scheme funding for sports projects.

The City of Cockburn's an active support for sporting clubs is also evidenced in the following relocations of clubs into Cockburn:

- Southern Lions Rugby League Club – relocated from Melville
- Phoenix Lacrosse Club – relocated from Melville
- South Fremantle Women's Football Club – relocated from Fremantle
- Fremantle Croatia Soccer Club – relocated from Fremantle
- Fremantle Hockey Club – seeking relocation from Fremantle
- Fremantle (Dockers) Football Club – seeking relocation from Fremantle

Appendix 9 provides a summary of the impacts on the membership of a range of Cockburn's impacted by the above proposals. This shows the levels of membership fragmentation that occur under the different disaggregation proposals. In many cases the administering Local Government of the club would not be the one where the majority of members live (as shown with an asterix (\*) on Appendix.

**Regional Events.** The City of Cockburn has two major district (Regional) sporting events on its calendar; the Jetty to Jetty Swim held each year in March at Coogee Beach and the Bibra Lake Fun Run held each year in September around Bibra Lake. These activities are not only important to the cultural diversity of Cockburn, but for the Swim it is an important fund raiser for the Cockburn Rotary Club.

The following are the impacts of different Proposals on these events:

- **Proposal 09/2013** would transfer the suburb of Coogee into the new District of Fremantle. Cockburn-Kwinana would lose access to this venue and use of Coogee Beach for any activities. The City of Kwinana has closed its own jetty as it was no longer able to maintain this asset. There would be no alternative location for Cockburn-Kwinana to operate a replacement event.
- **Proposals 10 and 08/2013** would transfer Bibra Lake into the new City of Melville. Cockburn-Kwinana would lose access to this venue and use of lake for any activities. Neither the City of Kwinana nor Melville has a similar sporting event of this type. There would also be no equivalent area in the residual Cockburn-Kwinana to conduct a replacement event.

**Cultural Activities.** The City of Cockburn has an extensive range of community cultural activities, organisations and events. The City's cultural activities are a rich part of its community diversity and historical connections.

The following community associations operate within the City and all receive funding through the *Cockburn Community Fund* to help with their activities:

- Cockburn RSL – this organisation has a 90 year history of connection to the community. The City and RSL conduct a range of ex-service remembrance activities including:
  - ANZAC Youth Parade – around 1,000 children from all primary schools across the district march from the City's Administration Centre to RSL Park located in Spearwood.
  - ANZAC Dawn Service and Parade; Vietnam Veterans Day; Battle of Australia Day; Korean War Armistice Day and Remembrance Day – these events are conducted at Memorial Hall, which was built by community donation in 1923. It is our primary remembrance venue.
- Cockburn Rotary – this organisation has operated for 44 years within Cockburn. The City jointly organises the annual 'Spring Fair' in Manning Park and 'Jetty to Jetty' Swim with the club as fund raising events for this organisation.
- Cockburn Community and Cultural Council - this organisation has operated for 40 years and is based in the City's old Administration Centre in Hamilton Hill. This body helps the City to promote cultural diversity and art, including their auspice of:
  - *Artzplace* – a not-for-profit group dedicated to visual arts.
  - *Show Off* – the City's annual local artists showcase allows resident artists to promote and sell their artworks.
- Cockburn Historical Society – this organisation has operated for 30 years. It maintains the City's 'Azelia Ley Homestead Museum' in Manning Park, which includes the City's Historical Library. In 2013 the Society won a State Heritage Council Award.
- Cockburn Pipe Band – the City's band has been operating for 15 years and annually participates in a number of social, cultural and RSL events within Cockburn.
- Aboriginal Reference Group (ARG) – this representative group of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders was formed 12 years ago as part of the City's reconciliation efforts. The City has an Aboriginal Liaison Officer that works with the ARG and City to deepen our connections, including:
  - NAIDOC Week – this includes an extensive program of events that link European and Indigenous residents
  - NAIDOC Seniors Ball – an event especially for our Indigenous seniors
  - NAIDOC Youth Ball – an event for our young Indigenous.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children's Day-An event for children and families held in Coolbellup
- Friendship Way – a section of this roadway, located in Spearwood, is dedicated to our first residents
- Cultural Signage – the use of Nyungar language at key locations, including Manning Park, Bibra Lake and Coolbellup sites.
- Kwobarup Programs – a respite centre for frail aged and disabled Indigenous residents located in Hamilton Hill
- Indigenous Early Years and family Support Services
- Harmony Day – A celebration event for the indigenous and multi-cultural residents of the City of Cockburn.
- Pineview Kindergarten – a facility supporting Indigenous families located in Coolbellup
- South Lakes 'Ottey' Family Centre – a family day care centre for, but not exclusively used by Indigenous families,
- Burdiya Corporation – provision of a centre for this not-for-profit cultural group in Hamilton Hill
- HALO – provision of a centre for this not-for-profit youth support organisation in Spearwood
- Phoenix Theatre Group – this community dramatic society has been in operation for 9 years and operates from the theatre within Memorial Hall.
- Events – the City has an extensive community events program under the branding of *Summer of Fun* as well as range of age specific events that it conducts annually. The primary locations for these are:
  - Manning Park – this location is the only venue in Cockburn big enough to take up to 10,000 persons and is the home of; Rotary Spring Fair, Celebrate Ability Day (disabled resident focus, Regional Concert (Summer of Fun), Teddy Bear's Picnic (young parents event)
  - Coogee Beach – this location is the home of our: Australia Day Breakfast, Coogee Beach Festival and the Jetty to Jetty Swim.

The following are the impacts of different Proposals on these events:

- **Proposal 12** would transfer the suburb of Hamilton Hill (excluding Manning Park) into the new District of Fremantle. Cockburn-Kwinana would lose access to Memorial Hall ending the association with the Cockburn RSL, Cockburn Cultural Council and Phoenix Theatre Group. The City would also lose its Indigenous connections to the Kwobarup Centre and Burdiya Corporation. [The City of Fremantle's Proposal notes the significant cultural linkage for Cockburn residents to Manning Park (Hamilton Hill), but then seeks to exclude every other cultural linkage Cockburn residents have with this suburb.]
- **Proposals 10 and 08/2013** would transfer the suburbs of Coolbellup and Bibra Lake into the new District of Melville. Cockburn-Kwinana would lose

access to the location for the new Aboriginal Cultural Centre in Bibra Lake and its association with the Pineview Kindergarten in Coolbellup.

- **Proposal 09/2013** would transfer the suburbs of Coogee, Hamilton Hill, Spearwood and North Coogee into a new District of Fremantle. Cockburn-Kwinana would lose access to Manning Park as the location for all Cockburn's district wide events, Coogee Beach for major recreational events and RSL Park (Spearwood) for the annual ANZAC Youth Parade and use of Coogee Beach for any activities. Cockburn would also lose its connection to its Indigenous support programs to HALO, Burdiya and Kwobarup. The City would lose its connections to its Cultural Council, Historical Society, RSL and Rotary Club, which meets in Coogee.
- **Proposal 10/2013** would leave only one of all of Cockburn's current cultural connections; ie with the South Lakes Ottey Centre, with Cockburn residents. But the Centre would lose its unique integrated service with all of the other Indigenous elements mentioned above.

Appendix 10 provides a map showing the locations of the above Regional Sporting and Cultural events against the various boundary proposals and the disaggregation effect.

### **Community Support Structures**

The City of Cockburn operates a number of other Community support groups as follows:

*Regional Community Development.* We are the only Local Government in the South West Metropolitan district to have active regional coordination of all Community (Resident) Groups. We provide these groups with:

- Network support through bi-monthly regional meetings;
- Communications support through signage in all suburbs, assistance with newsletters, a dedicated web page and access to funding;
- Project support through the *Cockburn Community Fund* (in FY12/13 \$21,000 to Resident Associations, \$282,000 to Not-for-Profit groups).

*Bushfire Reference Group.* Recognising the unique nature of our environment, with large tracts of Cockburn covered by Regional Parks, bushland reserves, wetlands and a Special Rural Zone (over the Jandakot Water Mound); we actively manage our risk with the community's assistance through this group. Proposals that split Cockburn not only increase the difficulty of risk management, but they also make it harder to coordinate community involvement in this process.

*Children's Reference Group.* With Cockburn's demographic continuing to see a rise in the number of families with children, the City started a *Children's Reference Group*

in 2012. Children were consulted on the preparation of the City's *Children's Strategy (2010)* and are active in helping us plan for new facilities, such as the new Children's Adventure Playground due to be constructed at Bibra Lake. [This project is due to start in late 2014, with funding support under the Developer Contribution Scheme – but we have had to put it on temporary hold pending Local Government Reform.]

*Youth Advisory Collective (YAC)*. Cockburn has had an active association with its youth, with over 20,000 visits by young people to our Youth Centre each year. The members of our YAC come from across Cockburn. However, with different Proposals seeking to remove different areas into different Local Governments, this 'representative' element would be jeopardised. It has already been noted the City of Melville has no youth centre, but neither does the City of Fremantle.

- **Proposals 10, 12, 19, 08/2013, 09/2013 and 10/2013** all involve various options to disaggregate the City of Cockburn. All of these groups would cease under these options. There is not the extent of similar bodies that operate in the Cities of Fremantle Melville

**The only Proposals that retain all of the above services for Cockburn residents, as well as extending their coverage to Kwinana residents are Proposals 20 and E1.**

## **PHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES**

Many of the boundary options under the different Proposals would split natural features (eg Regional Parks), split catchments (eg schools and shopping centres), or split Town Planning (eg Development Control Areas). Appendix 11 shows the boundaries of the various Proposals over the City's Town Planning Scheme. The following assessments have been made on the boundaries of each of the Proposals:

- **Proposal 9** – this proposal would excise the Jandakot (City) Airport from Cockburn, but it would leave this precinct disconnected from the surrounding suburb of Jandakot of which it is a part; as well as disconnect the precinct from its local road network. It seeks to create an 'island' within Cockburn where there is currently one connected land mass.
- **Proposals 10 and 08/2013** – these proposals would create the following anomalies:
  - It would split the management of the Beeliar Regional Park making environmental coordination and bushfire control management more difficult.
  - It would split the delivery of the City of Cockburn's major road program more difficult as it would disconnect improvement programs for the Bibra Lake Industrial Area to the other key arteries that link the local industry network. Major bridge and road linkages on the boundary of

this precinct down to Beeliar Drive would be unlikely to proceed due to the loss of the revenue source (ie industrial rates) that is used to fund these projects.

- Proposal 10 would also have the same anomalies for the Jandakot Airport as noted for Proposal 9.
- **Proposal 12** – this proposal would create the following anomalies:
  - It would split the Beeliar Regional (coastal) Park, increasing the complexity of managing bushfire control measures within the district.
  - It would split the ‘Phoenix Revitalisation’ project, part of the City’s TPS, making delivery of the planning and infrastructure improvements in this precinct more difficult.
  - It would split the Cockburn Coast development, a major project in the City’s TPS, making delivery of the infrastructure improvements across this precinct more complicated.
- **Proposal 19** – this proposal would create the following anomalies:
  - It would split all the Development Control Areas (infrastructure funds) that are spread either side of Beeliar Drive.
  - It would disjoint the road network that runs through the Cockburn Central Activity Centre.
  - It would split the Woodman Point Recreation precinct, increasing the difficulty of environmental and bushfire control management of this area.
- **Proposal 09/2013** - this proposal would create the following anomalies:
  - It would split the Woodman Point Recreation precinct, increasing the difficulty of environmental and bushfire control management of this area.
  - It would split Development Control Area 6 and its associated infrastructure fund.
- **Proposal 10/2013** - this proposal would create the following anomalies:
  - It would split the management of the Beeliar Regional Park making environmental coordination and bushfire control management more difficult.
- **Proposal E1** - this proposal has logical boundaries, but would result in the following minor anomaly:
  - It would split the North Coogee Foreshore Management Plan from the remainder of the Cockburn Coast development.

**The only Proposal that introduces no boundary anomalies for Cockburn residents and retains the integrity of Kwinana’s current external boundaries is Proposal 20.**



## **DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS**

The most comprehensive demographic profiles of the Cities of Cockburn, Kwinana, Fremantle and Melville are contained in Proposal E1. These are reproduced in Appendix 11 along with a more detailed look at the demographics by suburb.

These profiles show the considerable overall similarities that exist between Cockburn and Kwinana at the district and suburb level. They also show the distinct differences that exist between Cockburn, Melville and Fremantle.

The demographic patterns have also been reproduced diagrammatically in Appendix 13 to show how logical groupings can be achieved that will impact on service delivery. For instance the lower socio-economic suburbs of Cockburn (Munster, Spearwood, Hamilton Hill, Coolbellup, Bibra Lake and South Lakes; have similar 'cousins' in Medina, Calista, Parmelia and Orelia. Matching the demographics allows matching of services, such as the unique Indigenous service offering that Cockburn provides its residents in the above suburbs.

The following observations are made on the demographic impacts of each of the competing Proposals:

### ***Indigenous Residents***

- **Proposals 10 and 08/2013** – the Cities of Cockburn and Melville have different demographic features, at their core and at the periphery. Cockburn's suburbs of Coolbellup and Bibra Lake have higher Indigenous populations compared to the Melville average.
- **Proposals 12 and 09/2013** – the Cities of Cockburn and Fremantle similarly have different demographic profiles. The suburbs of Hamilton Hill and Spearwood also have higher Indigenous populations compared to the Fremantle average.
- **Proposal 19** the Cities of Cockburn and Kwinana have very similar demographics across a wide range of suburbs. Cockburn's northern suburb Indigenous profile matches that of Parmelia, Kwinana and Medina; but under this Proposal Cockburn's suburbs would not be in the new district.

### ***Families with Children***

- **Proposal 19** – the Cities of Cockburn and Kwinana have very similar family profiles. The new development that has occurred across Cockburn has also meant that families with children are well represented in all of its suburbs. However, this Proposal would split Cockburn and put around half of the families into the new districts that don't have similar demographic profiles.
- **Proposal 10/2013** - this proposal would introduce the same demographic anomalies as for Proposal 19, as well as:
  - It would split the network of family services targeting the more disadvantaged areas of Cockburn (ie low SEIFA scores); Coolbellup,

Hamilton Hill and Spearwood, as well as the service hubs that operate in the current Cockburn network; particularly family and youth support.

- These suburbs have lower SEIFA scores compared to the Melville average.

### **Youth**

- **Proposals 19 and 10/2013** – the Cities of Cockburn and Kwinana have already been noted as having similar family profiles, this includes youth profiles. Each Local Government has developed programs targeted at this demographic, most of which is coordinated through their Youth Centres. This Proposal would disconnect Cockburn's Youth Centre from between half (Proposal 19) and 30% (Proposal 10/2013) from their demographic group.
- **Proposals 10, 12, 08/2013 and 09/2013** – these have a similar effect on Cockburn's Youth with the Local Governments of Fremantle and Melville having different demographic profiles to Cockburn. It has already been noted that neither of these Local Governments operates a Youth Centre; they also do not offer the same spectrum of youth programs provided by Cockburn.

### **Seniors**

- **Proposals 12, 08/2013, 09/2013 and 10/2013** – the largest concentration of senior residents in Cockburn live in the north western part of the district. It is for this reason Cockburn sited its senior's facilities; Jean Willis Centre, Regional Senior's Centre and the Cockburn Bowling Club in this precinct. These proposals would split Cockburn into three parts moving different infrastructure and services into each part, disaggregating the unified approach currently achieved with senior support services.

**The only Proposals that introduce no demographic anomalies for Cockburn residents and bring opportunities to unite the similar demographic groups across Cockburn-Kwinana are Proposals 20 and E1.**

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

The economic profiles of Cockburn and Kwinana have strong similarity, see Appendix 14. Cockburn has the stronger economy overall (this is also reflected in the relative financial position of the Cities of Cockburn and Kwinana), but the industry network that operates across Cockburn and Kwinana is one that is continuing to merge.

Cockburn's network of industrial estates; Jandakot Airport, Jandakot Industrial Area, Yangebup Industrial Area, Bibra Lake Industrial Area, the Australian Marine Complex (AMC) and Latitude 32 are part of an integrated network. Business to business activity across manufacturing, oil and gas, marine support, etc, is not confined to one

of two of these precincts. GE Oil and Gas operations at Jandakot Airport have business arrangements with industries in the AMC. Marine support businesses in the AMC likewise have business connections with companies in Bibra Lake.

There is also an emerging element in this network that relates to the development of the Western Trade Coast (WTC). Inherent in the WTC is the importance the new Outer Harbour will have and the associated industry precinct at Latitude 32. Both of these straddle the current boundary of the Cities of Cockburn and Kwinana.

One of the key elements to supporting business is addressing its needs. The City of Cockburn is one of only 6 Local Governments that annually surveys its businesses; with the major issue they are seeking to address is congestion. To address this the City of Cockburn has a \$267 Million Major Road improvement program, see Appendix 15, which has been reproduced showing the impact on this of the various Proposals.

The following observations are made on the economic impact of the competing Proposals:

- **Proposals 9, 10 and 08/2013** – these proposals split the industry network with Proposal 08/2013 removing the Bibra Lake precinct from the network and Proposals 9 and 10 removing Jandakot Airport. Each of these Proposals is predicated on making the City of Melville more financially viable; however, the City of Melville is already the most financially sustainable Local Government in the SW Region. What these Proposals would do to the new City of Cockburn-Kwinana is:
  - They would split parts of an integrated network, with different Local Governments providing coordination through their TPS of local industry.
  - It should be noted that the City of Melville has no similar areas, so its own TPS makes no provisions for the types of industry and activity that they would need to support.
  - The separation of the industrial areas would also have a significant economic impact on the finances of the new Cockburn-Kwinana. Noting that the City of Cockburn has a relatively strong position, but the City of Kwinana a weak financial position, the removal of the industrial rates would significantly disadvantage the new Local Government.
  - The City of Cockburn's integrated road improvement program would become disintegrated. The funding for these works would go and with many projects focussed on improvements along the 'new boundaries' these works would most likely not occur with neither Local Government prepared to fund them.
- **Proposals 19 and 10/2013** – these proposals split the industry network with Proposal 19 removing the Bibra Lake, Jandakot and Yangebup precincts from

the network and Proposal 10/2013 removing Bibra Lake. What this would do is:

- Split parts of an integrated network, with different Local Governments providing coordination through their TPS for local industry.
  - Proposal 19 would have the greatest impact on disaggregation of business connectivity, this would be particularly so around Cockburn Central with planning for the Strategic Centre split. Proposal 10/2013 has a similar impact on business connectivity, but an even greater impact on the economic foundation of the new Local Government.
  - The separation of the industrial areas would also have a significant economic impact on the finances of the new Cockburn-Kwinana. Noting that the City of Cockburn has a relatively strong position, but the City of Kwinana a weak financial position, the removal of the industrial rates would significantly disadvantage the new Local Government.
  - The City of Cockburn's integrated road improvement program would become disintegrated. The funding for these works would go and with many projects focussed on improvements along the 'new boundaries' these works would most likely not occur with neither Local Government prepared to fund them.
  - Under both of these Proposals rates for industrial and commercial businesses will be impacted. Kwinana's headline rate for commercial and industrial properties is 13.7% higher than Cockburn's, so it is likely to be Cockburn businesses that bear the costs of amalgamation. That is to cover the harmonisation of rates between the two Councils commercial and industrial bases. To do otherwise would be to impose a significant impost on businesses of Cockburn by lifting Cockburn's rate to Kwinana's rate. This does not allow for the significant rates imposed on three key industrial properties in Kwinana. The rate in the dollar imposed on these ratepayers is so high (higher than the Local Government Act provides), Kwinana has to have special sign off each financial year from the Minister of Local Government. If the normal rates applied, Kwinana would lose \$4m or 14% of their annual rating income.
- 
- **Proposals 20 and E1** – a key element of the amalgamation process for Local Governments is a requirement to harmonise rates. Industrial / Commercial rates in Kwinana are higher than Cockburn. While there would be a requirement to transition to a new joint rate structure, the financial savings detailed in these Proposals show that it would be possible to reduce the Kwinana rates to the same level as Cockburn's.

**The only Proposals that introduce no economic disbenefit to businesses within Cockburn and Kwinana, while at the same time offering financial benefits to businesses in Kwinana, are Proposals 20 and E1.**

## **HISTORY OF THE AREA**

The history of Cockburn traces its roots to the development of the settlement around Fremantle after 1829. However, with the separation of Cockburn into a separate District Roads Board in 1955 and subsequent to it achieving City status in 1979, the City of Cockburn has developed its own unique identity over the past 59 years. The following were the key milestones on this journey:

- 1871 – 1954 *Fremantle District Roads Board*
- 1955 – 1960 *Cockburn District Roads Board*
- 1961 – 1970 *Shire of Cockburn*
- 1971 – 1979 *Town of Cockburn*
- 1979 – Present *City of Cockburn*

The main foundation for this assertion is the unique network of well-established cultural associations and groups that the City has. Our oldest cultural group, the Cockburn RSL, is 90 years old; our oldest Residents Association, the Coogee Beach Progress Association, is 62 years old and we have a range of active historical groups that are between 40 – 30 years old.

With the exceptions of Proposals 20 and E1, every other Proposal seeks to fragment these relationships. What has been shown in many of the previous sections of this document is the effort the City of Cockburn goes to develop and preserve these unique cultural connections.

It should be noted that Proposals 20 and E1 also seek to preserve all the historical connections that exist within the City of Kwinana, as they propose no disaggregation of this Local Government. These Proposals would also unite connections, historical and emerging, that are common to Cockburn and Kwinana.

**The only Proposals that retain the important historical links that exist within Cockburn and Kwinana are Proposals 20 and E1.**

## **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

The development of good transport linkages across a district is fundamental to maintaining the productivity of industry. The City of Cockburn recognises this and as outlined above is making a considerable investment in its Transport systems. As

previously mentioned, Cockburn is the only Local Government in the Region to have a District Traffic Study.

The following observations are made on the economic impact of the competing Proposals:

- **Proposals 9, 10 and 08/2013** – as noted these proposals split the industry network with Proposal 08/2013 removing the Bibra Lake precinct from the network and Proposals 9 and 10 removing Jandakot Airport. What these Proposals would do to the new City of Cockburn-Kwinana is:
  - They would split parts of an integrated transport network. The City of Cockburn's integrated road improvement program would become disjointed. The funding for these works would go and with many projects focussed on improvements along the 'new boundaries' these works would most likely not occur with neither Local Government prepared to fund them.
- **Proposals 19 and 10/2013** – these proposals split the industry network with Proposal 19 removing the Bibra Lake, Jandakot and Yangebup precincts from the network and Proposal 10/2013 removing Bibra Lake. What this would do is:
  - They would split parts of an integrated network. The City of Cockburn's integrated road improvement program would become disjointed. The funding for these works would go and with many projects focussed on improvements along the 'new boundaries' these works would most likely not occur with neither Local Government prepared to fund them.
- **Proposals 20 and E1** – the aggregation principle of these Proposals means that all elements of the existing transport networks are maintained. They also provide for easier integration of boundary systems along the western industry zone (ie WTC, Outer Harbour and Latitude 32 projects) and eastern residential zones.

Appendix 15 (Major Road Projects) provided good graphical representation of the above impacts.

**The only Proposals that introduce no impact on transport networks between Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government, while generating the maximum level of integration for industry, are Proposals 20 and E1.**

## **MATTERS AFFECTING THE VIABILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

A Local Government needs to have sufficient income to meet its current and future needs (operating and capital). It must also be able to attract staff to provide its services.

The following observations are made on the impact of the competing Proposals on financial viability and employees:

- **Proposals 12** would transfer the Jean Willis Centre into Fremantle and the suburb of Hamilton Hill. It would require the relocation of Cockburn's Aged Care Services as well as proportionate transfer of staffing. There would be some disruption to services as all Business Units were disaggregated to move staff between Local Governments.
- **Proposal 09/2013** would transfer approximately 26% of Cockburn's population to Fremantle. Critically it would require the replacement of Cockburn's Administration Centre (Spearwood) and Jean Willis Centre (Hamilton Hill). Issues that arise are:
  - *Employees* – the disaggregation would require a proportionate (26%) of employees. [As this would only be part of a total aggregation and disaggregation of staff from across 4 Local Governments into Fremantle's workforce, the overall impact on the Fremantle workforce would be very considerable]. However, as not all services provided in Cockburn are duplicated in Fremantle, this would leave a good number of employees without a role: eg Waste Service – Cockburn residents have a weekly recycling service, provided by the City, Fremantle does not offer this service; Aged Care services (provided at Jean Willis Centre) are partly provided by a NFP in the Fremantle areas. In both cases Cockburn employees wishing to remain in Local Government (under the 2 year employment guarantee) would be surplus, while residents and clients would not have access to the same service level.
  - *Revenue* – the AEC study, commissioned by the Cockburn Community Group showed that revenue to Fremantle from the transferred suburbs would increase by 46%, while the asset maintenance liability would increase by 73%. The disproportionate mix would make the new City's financial position more vulnerable.
  - *Business Processes* – the disaggregation of Cockburn would significantly disrupt business activity. Splitting part of all Business Units, transferring staff and part of the more than 2 million records, redeveloping new systems and processes, is going to lead to a big drop in productivity. The 'economic shock' value of this has not been considered as a consequence of this Proposal.
  - *Capacity* – this Proposal requires the new Fremantle to grow in internal capacity by 270% (29,000 residents to 78,000 residents). This degree of expansion, combined with the required increase in diversity of the service base, entails significant risk.
- **Proposals 10 and 08/2013** would transfer approximately 18% of Cockburn's population to Melville. Critically it would require the replacement of Cockburn's Operations Centre (Bibra Lake) and Family Services Centre (Coolbellup). Issues that arise are:

- *Employees* – the disaggregation would require a proportionate (18%) of employees. [As this would only be part of a total aggregation and disaggregation of staff from across 4 Local Governments into the new workforce, the overall impact on the Melville' workforce would be very considerable]. However, as not all services provided in Cockburn are duplicated in Melville, this would leave a good number of employees without a role: eg Family (In Home) Services need to be relocated to a new site, with fragmentation of contracts as Melville does not provide a similar service; the flow on impact of the Aged Care Services (transferred to Fremantle) require a split of services in the new Melville area as it too does not provide a service; Waste Services – Cockburn operates its own verge collection, Melville doesn't, but as the loss of 44% Cockburn residents to Fremantle and Melville, would probably make an-sourced service unviable Cockburn employees would need to be redeployed. Melville's approach to industrial relations is quite different to Cockburn, as it has no overarching Enterprise Agreement unlike Cockburn. The combination of unionised and non-unionised labour may make for greater difficulty during transition.
- *Revenue* – the AEC study, commissioned by the Cockburn Community Group showed that revenue to Melville would increase substantively making an already sustainable Local Government very well off, but making the residual Cockburn-Kwinana less well off. As Cockburn-Kwinana has the much larger capital investment need it would be in a comparatively difficult position.
- *Business Processes* – the disaggregation of Cockburn would significantly disrupt business activity. Splitting part of all Business Units, transferring staff and part of the more than 2 million records, redeveloping new systems and processes, is going to lead to a big drop in productivity. The 'economic shock' value of this has not been considered as a consequence of this Proposal.
- **Proposals 19 and 10/2013** would transfer would transfer between 45 – 56% of Cockburn's population to Kwinana. Critically it would require the replacement of Cockburn's Administration Centre (Spearwood), Operations Depot (Bibra Lake), Jean Willis Centre (Hamilton Hill) and Family Services Centre (Coolbellup). Issues that arise are:
  - *Employees* – the disaggregation would impact the greatest proportionate (45-56%) of Cockburn's employees, representing a doubling of Kwinana's current workforce. However, as not all services provided in Cockburn are duplicated in Kwinana this would leave a good number of employees without a role. Rather than try and list all of these it is suffice to say that between this and the other Proposals detailed above up to 10% of employees (not including those on contract) could be without a role. Cockburn employees wishing to remain in Local Government (under the 2 year employment guarantee)



would be surplus, while residents and clients would not have access to the same service levels they presently enjoy.

- *Revenue* – the AEC study, commissioned by the Cockburn Community Group showed that revenue to Cockburn-Kwinana would be severely impacted by the loss of the Bibra Lake industrial area to Melville. The loss of capital income from the Developer Contribution Scheme makes for a large deterioration in the financial sustainability of the new Local Government.
- *Business Processes* – the disaggregation of Cockburn would significantly disrupt business activity. Splitting part of all Business Units, transferring staff and part of the more than 2 million records, redeveloping new systems and processes, is going to lead to a big drop in productivity. The ‘economic shock’ value of this has not been considered as a consequence of this Proposal.
- *Capacity* – this Proposal requires the new ‘Kwinana’ to grow in internal capacity by 265% (32,000 residents to 85,000 residents). This degree of expansion, combined with the required increase in diversity of the service base, entails significant risk.
- **Proposals 20 and E1** would see all Cockburn and Kwinana facilities, services and employees be brought together under a simple merger. Issues that arise are:
  - *Employees* – the aggregation of two complete workforces would retain corporate knowledge, but also has the least impact on staff morale. The combining of the workforce would generate the opportunity for business improvement that could lead to surplus staff, but as both of the current entities are ‘Growth Council’s their need for employment growth makes the opportunity to absorb any surpluses the simplest of all the Proposals. Cockburn has an Enterprise Agreement and system of pay scales that are very close to those of Kwinana. There is also harmony in their approaches to unionised labour, which minimises the potential for industrial disruption.
  - *Revenue* – the AEC study, commissioned by the Cockburn Community Group showed that revenue to Cockburn-Kwinana would put the new Local Government into a sustainable position. While the Kwinana component is relatively weak, Cockburn’s fiscal position offsets this. The retention of each Local Government’s Developer Contribution Scheme retains a vital capital income source.
  - *Business Processes* – the application of Cockburn’s more advanced business systems over Kwinana’s operations has the greatest potential of making productivity gains. There are some risks to disruption to business activity, however, as all infrastructures would be in place redundant Kwinana systems could be closed down and archived with the least level of risk. There would be no need to split Business Units, or disaggregate records. The risk of ‘economic shock’ is greatly

reduced, as much a result of keeping systems intact as with the retention of existing corporate knowledge (staff).

- *Capacity* – this Proposal requires the new ‘Cockburn’ to grown in internal capacity by 30% (102,000 residents to 134,000 residents). This degree of expansion is manageable, especially as no critical infrastructures are lost. It represents the least risk option.

**The only Proposals that introduce no impact on financial viability of a future Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government, has the least risk of disruption during transition, while generating the maximum levels of business efficiencies are Proposals 20 and E1.**

## **EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF SERVICES**

The delivery of services by a Local Government requires it have adequate infrastructure. Administration Centres, Service Hubs and an Operations Depot are the critical elements of this network. This must have sufficient ‘geographic’ spread to ensure residents with different socio-economic and mobility needs are able to access services.

Appendix 16 shows the impact the various Proposals have on the current major Civic Infrastructure (ie Administration, Depot and Service Hubs) that are needed to operate the City of Cockburn. It is noted that Cockburn would have all of these key assets shared out under the State Government’s Proposals. Detailed modelling undertaken by the City on its infrastructure needs has shown that they can’t be evenly distributed and leave capacity for any of the new Local Governments to operate effectively.

Similarly Shared Service models are not operated anywhere else across Australian Local Governments and spectacularly failed when tried by the Queensland and West Australian State Governments.

Appendix 17 shows the impacts of the various Proposals over the active Structure Plans being developed within Cockburn. What has not been considered in any of the competing Proposals is the impact of ‘economic shock’ that would arise through disaggregation of the City of Cockburn. As an ‘outer metropolitan’ Local Government (*Directions 2031 descriptor*) Cockburn currently has a much higher level of development and construction activity than ‘inner’ Local Governments, such as Fremantle, East Fremantle and Melville. For instance Cockburn annually processes on average:

- 1,000 Development Applications
- 3,000 Building Permits
- 10 Subdivisions
- 7 Structure Plans

Disaggregating the systems, processes and strategic planning that goes into this level of activity would be complex and lead to disruption. The most comparable example of this was the introduction of the State's *Building Act (2012)*. This legislation was poorly framed and led to an almost total shutdown of the processing of Building Licences (permits) for two months. A press release issued by UDIA at the time advised it had cost the State's economy \$300M.

The following observations are made on the impact of service delivery of the competing Proposals:

- **Proposals 9 and 12** entail lesser degrees of change as they are restricted to removing smaller parts of Cockburn from the current District. Issues that arise are:
  - *Services* – each requires some disaggregation of the existing workforce. Negotiations over which staff are required may cause disruption to customers and reduced levels of service in the affected areas.
  - *Facilities* – Proposal 9 entails the loss of Cockburn's Aged Care facility, which would need to be duplicated. These Proposals are the second least capital intensive options for transition, in order of Proposal 9 then 12.
  - *Governance* – these Proposals requires modest amounts of change. From a corporate governance perspective they will entail some level of risk. The income effect from the loss of industrial rates under Proposal 9 would have the greater impact of the two on the residual Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government.
- **Proposals 10, 19 08/2013, 09/2013 and 10/2013** entail the greatest degree of change as all require the abolition of the City of Cockburn and disaggregation of its systems, processes, organisational capacity and workforce. Appendix 3 previous provided examples of the differences in a range of service levels between the Region's Local Governments. Without wishing to continually repeat elements outlined in the prior part of this Submission, issues that arise are:
  - *Services* – the disaggregation of a large workforce and transfer of staff into new Local Governments that were not providing completely similar services is going to lead to loss of morale, disruption to customers and reduced levels of service.
  - *Facilities* – as all infrastructures would be in disaggregated and many would need to be duplicated, these are the most capital intensive options for transition.
  - *Governance* – these Proposals requires the most significant amount of change. From a corporate governance perspective they are the options with the greatest levels of risk.

- **Proposals 20 and E1** would see all Cockburn and Kwinana facilities, services and employees be brought together under a simple merger. Issues that arise are:
  - *Services* – the aggregation of two complete workforces would retain corporate knowledge and current service levels. A community with a lower level of service could still receive this (if cost were a factor, eg weekly recycling collections), or be brought up to a higher standard.
  - *Facilities* – as all infrastructures would be in place redundant, this is the least capital intensive option for transition.
  - *Governance* – this Proposal requires the least amount of change. From a corporate governance perspective it would entail the least risk.

**The only Proposals that introduce no impact on service delivery to residents, ratepayers and businesses within Cockburn and Kwinana, while at the same time offering cost savings and an improvement in the range of services to all, are Proposals 20 and E1.**

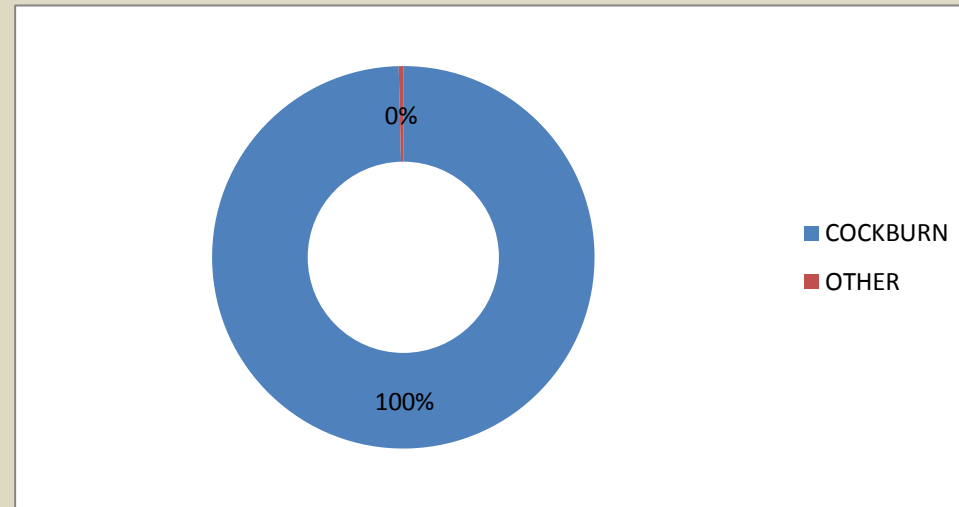
**APPENDICES:**

1. Child Care Services, Youth Services
2. Seniors Services, Aged Services
3. Services Types provided by City of Cockburn and indication if provided by Cities of Kwinana, Fremantle and Melville
4. Cockburn Libraries Data – Macro & 3 Suburbs
5. SLLC Membership Data
6. Commercial Centres Main Trade Areas – TPS No. 3 Scheme Map
7. Education (Local Intake Areas) Map
8. DCP Funding
9. Sporting Club Memberships
10. Cultural Activities and Events Map
11. Town Planning Scheme No. 3 Scheme Map
12. Demographic Data – Macro Level and Micro (Suburb) Level
13. Community of Interests – Demographic Areas Map
14. Economic Factors Chart
15. Regional & Major Roadworks Map
16. Community Centres – TPS No. 3 Scheme Map
17. Structure Plans

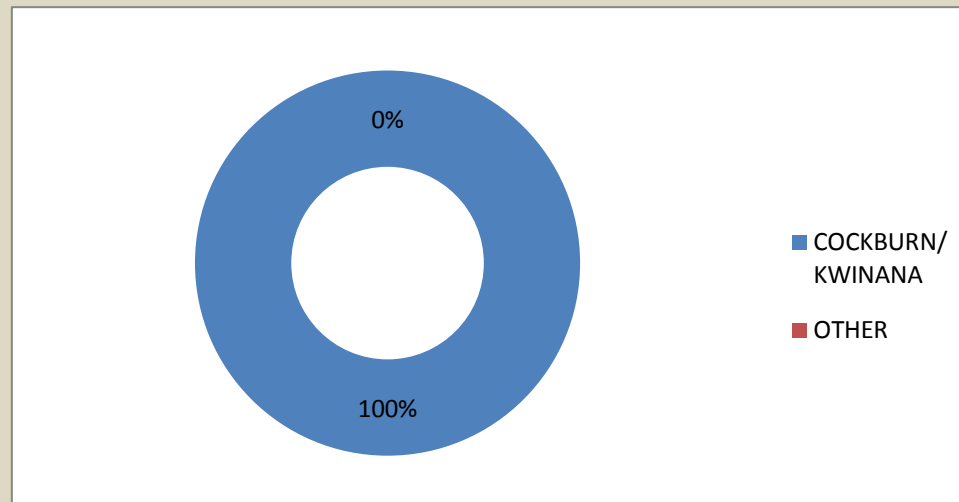
## Child Care Services

(In Home and Family Day Care)

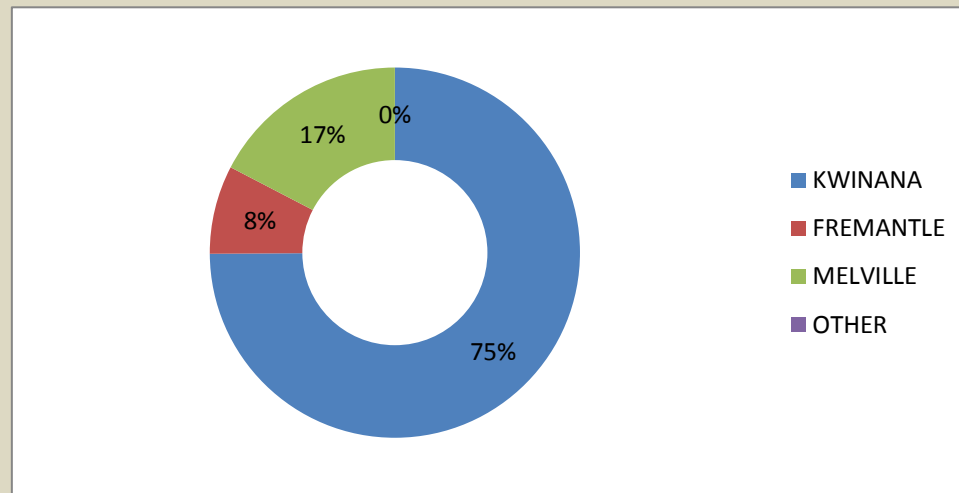
Current Providers – 259



Cockburn Kwinana Merge



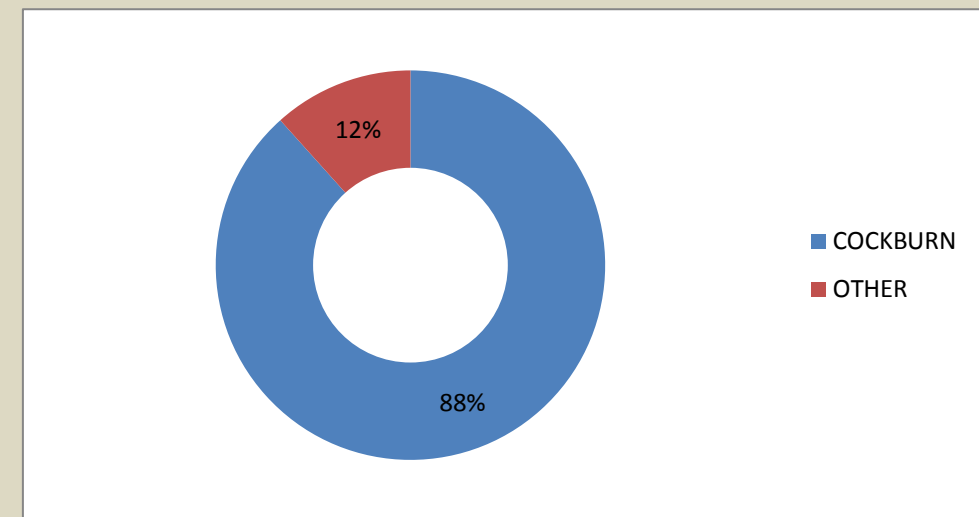
Cockburn Split Up



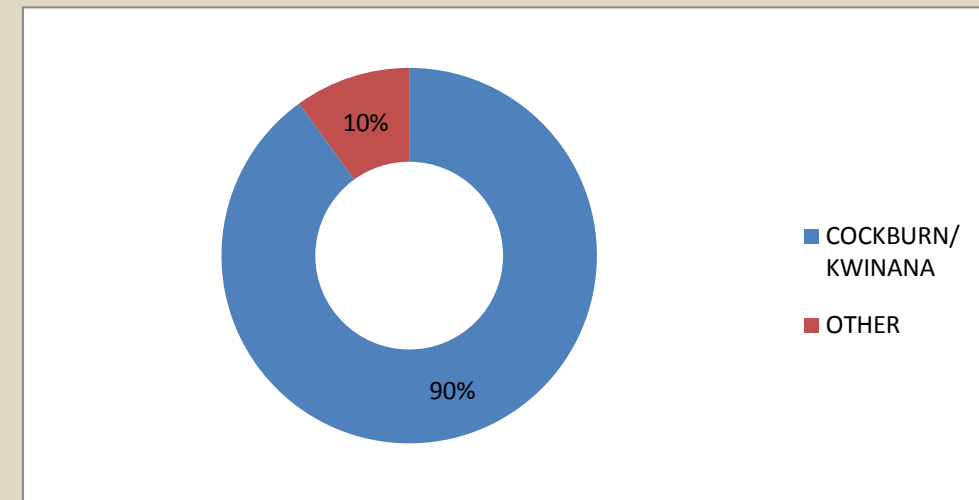
## Youth Services

(Cockburn Youth Centre)

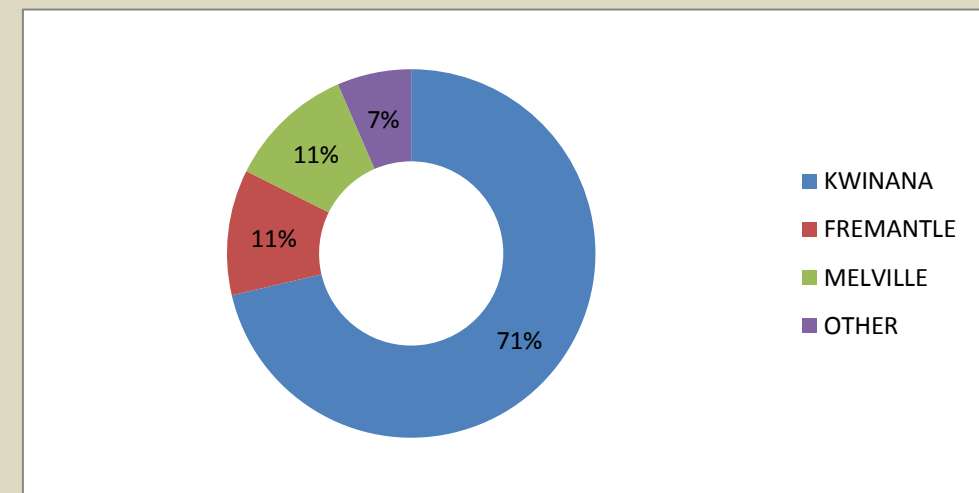
Current Memberships – 953



Cockburn Kwinana Merge



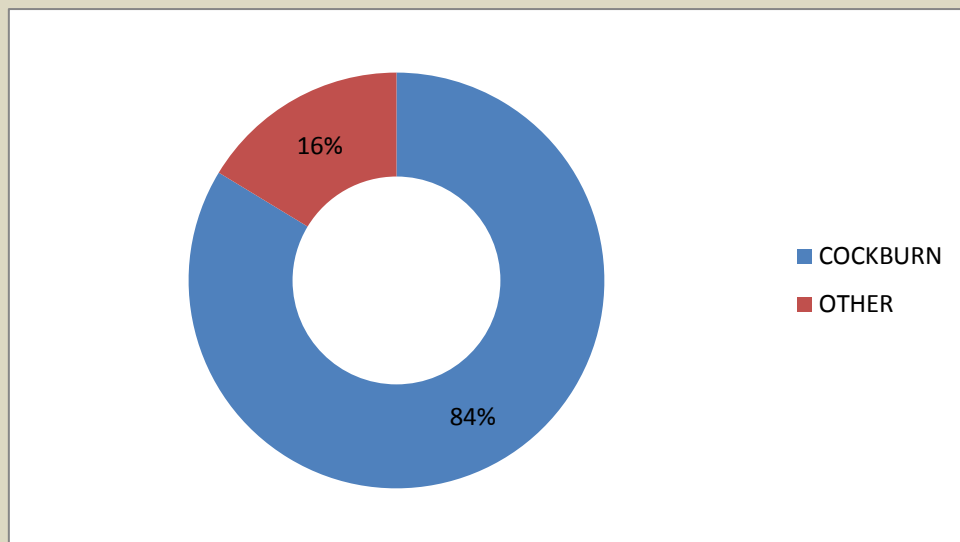
Cockburn Split Up



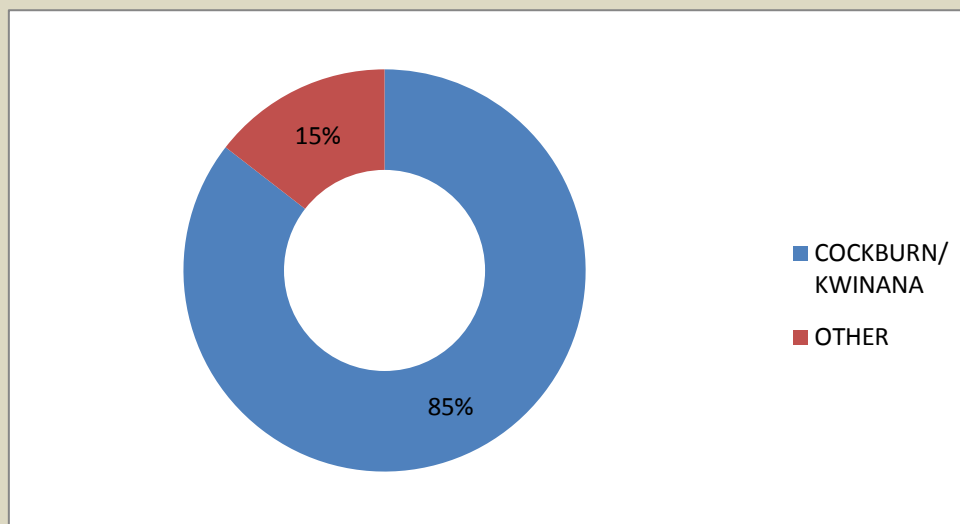
### Seniors Services

(Cockburn Seniors Centre)

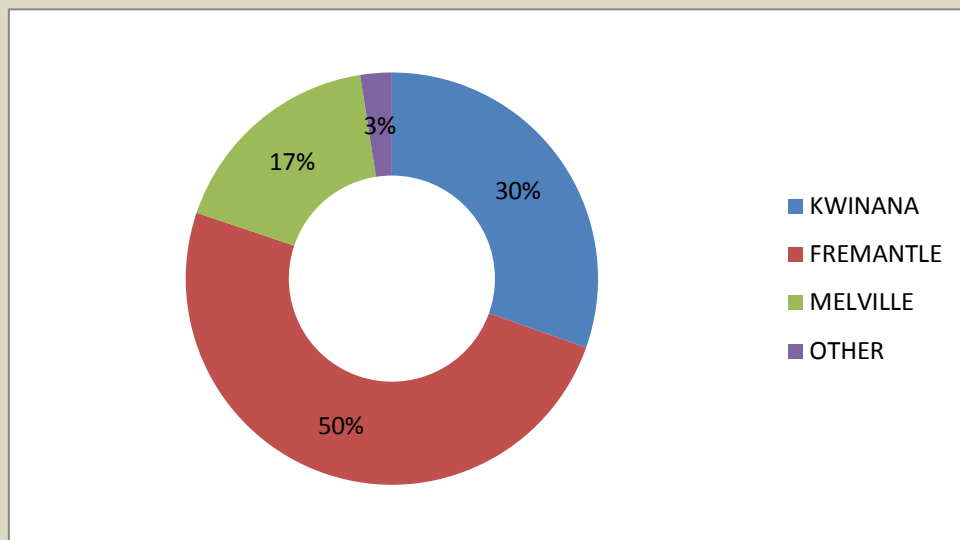
Current Memberships – 772



### Cockburn Kwinana Merge



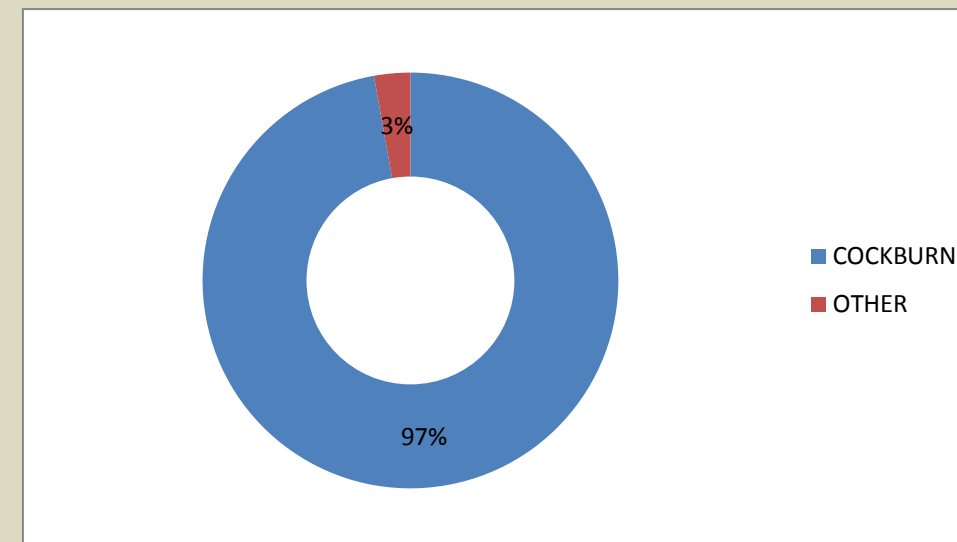
### Cockburn Split Up



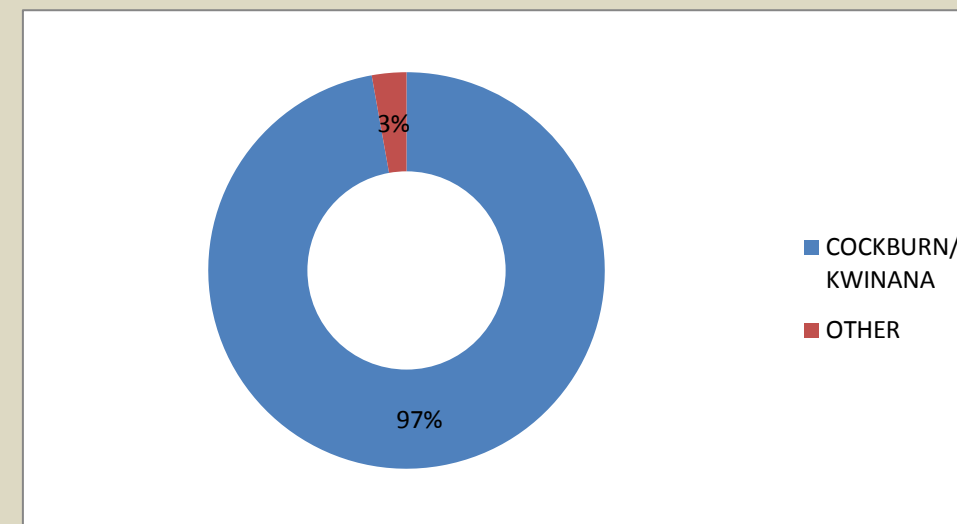
### Aged Services

(Cockburn Community Care)

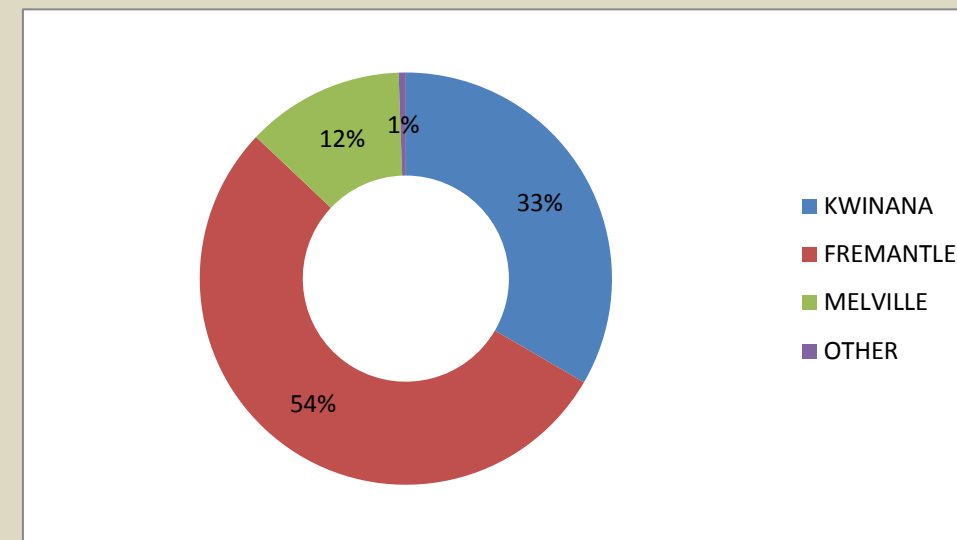
Current Clients – 533



### Cockburn Kwinana Merge



### Cockburn Split Up



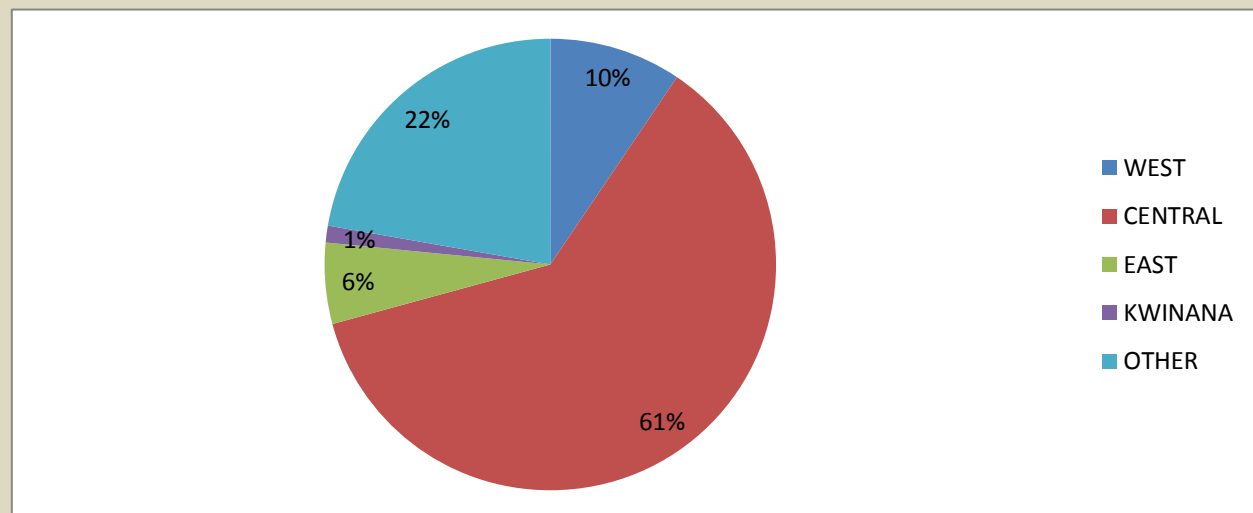
Services Types Provided by City of Cockburn and Indication if provided by Cities of Kwinana, Fremantle and Melville

Service Directly operated by LGA	Cockburn	Kwinana	Fremantle	Melville
Child Care Services - Family Day Care, In Home Child Care - Home based child care for children aged 0 to 12	Yes	Yes	No	No
Child Care Services - After School Care, and Vacation Care for children aged 5 to 12 years	Yes	Yes- Vacation care only	No	No
Early Years Parenting Service - Counselling, Home Visiting, Specialised Groups, Workshops	Yes	No	No	No
Family Support Service - Information, Referral and Counselling Service, Provision of Specilaised Groups and Workshops	Yes	No	No	No
Financial Counselling Service - Counselling and groups for people experiencing financial hardship	Yes - 3 FTE	No	Yes - 1 FTE	Yes - 0.8 FTE
Youth Diversion Service – Case management, counselling, diversion groups for young people in contact with the Juvenile Justice System aged 10 to 18	Yes - 2 FTE	No	No	No
Youth At Risk Case Management Service and Diversion groups. For young people at risk and aged bewteen 11 and 17	Yes - 2 FTE	No	No	No
Frail Aged and Disability Services to assist people to live independently – Ongoing Home Help, Social Support, Carer Support, Personal Care, Transport, Home Maintenance and Day Centre including Dementia Specific and Aboriginal services	Yes - all service types	No	Yes - partial Transport and social support	No
Active Ageing Seniors Centre	Yes	No	No	No
Funded and operated by the City – Subsidised Meals, Physical Activity, Outings, Education, Culture, Arts and Counselling - Mon to Friday 9 till 4.30				
Youth Centre - With a range of Performing Arts, Recreation, Educational, Counselling, Health and other Support Services co-located Monday - Saturday, Youth Development and Skate Clinics	Yes-	Yes	No	No
Aboriginal Specific Services	Yes	No	No	No
Aboriginal Youth Worker				
Aboriginal Parents and Grand Parents Group				
Kwoberup Aboriginal Seniors Program for Frail Aged and People with Disabilities				
Women’s Refuge - Crisis accommodation for women and children escaping domestic violence	No	No	Yes	No
Retirement Village - Accommodation for people aged over 55	No	Yes	No	No
Mobile Youth Recreation Bus - Supervised outdoor recreation activities for young people aged 10 to 17	Yes - 3 sessions per week	No	No	No
Mobile Children's Outdoor Play Group Sessions for children aged up to 5 years	Yes - 2 sessions per week	No	Yes - 2 Sessions per week	Yes - 1 session per week
Play Club 3 year old program - Structured play sessions for children aged 3 years with parents in attendance	Yes - 2 sessions per week	Yes - 2 sessions per week	No	No
Community Legal and Advocacy Centre - Tenant Advocate, Legal Advice, Welfare Rights advocate for Centrelink	No	No	Yes	No
Youth Holiday Program - 12 to 17 year olds operating during all school holiday periods	Yes - Full time	No	Yes - Partial - 1 session per week	No

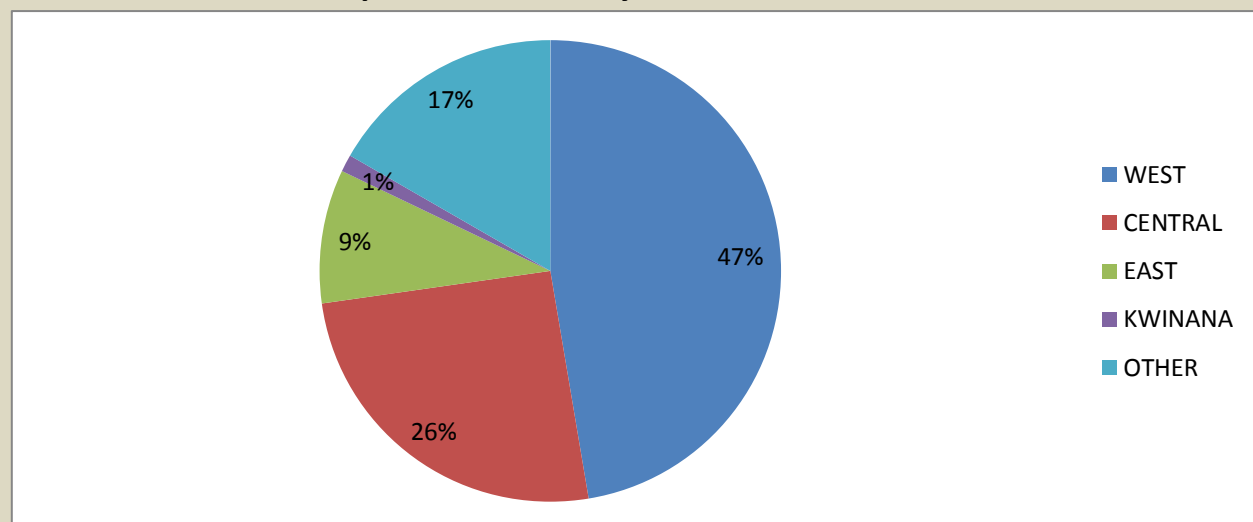


# Cockburn Libraries

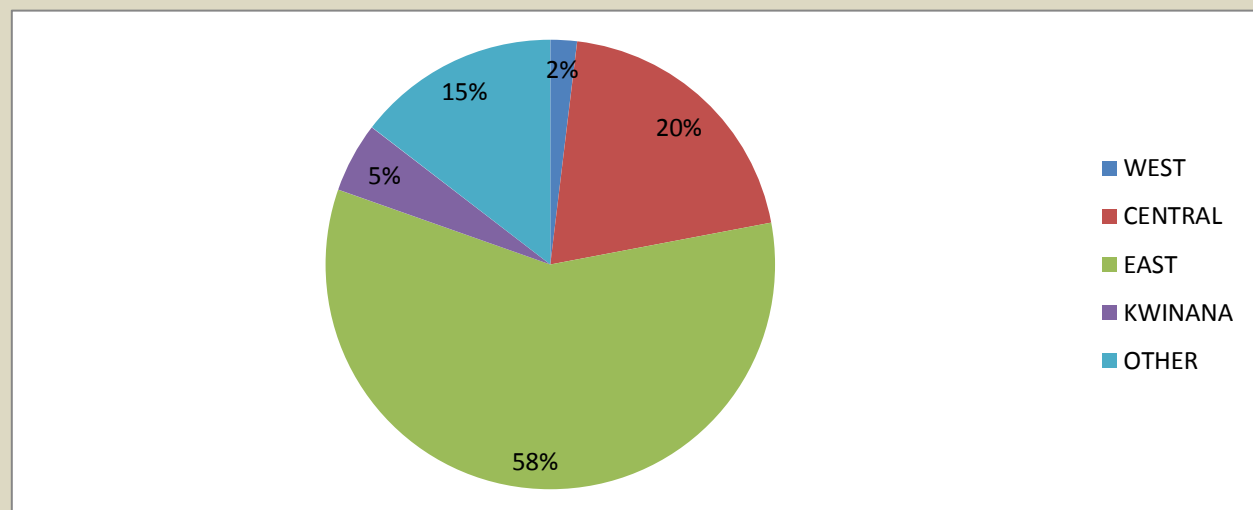
Coolbellup Library – 3,220 Members



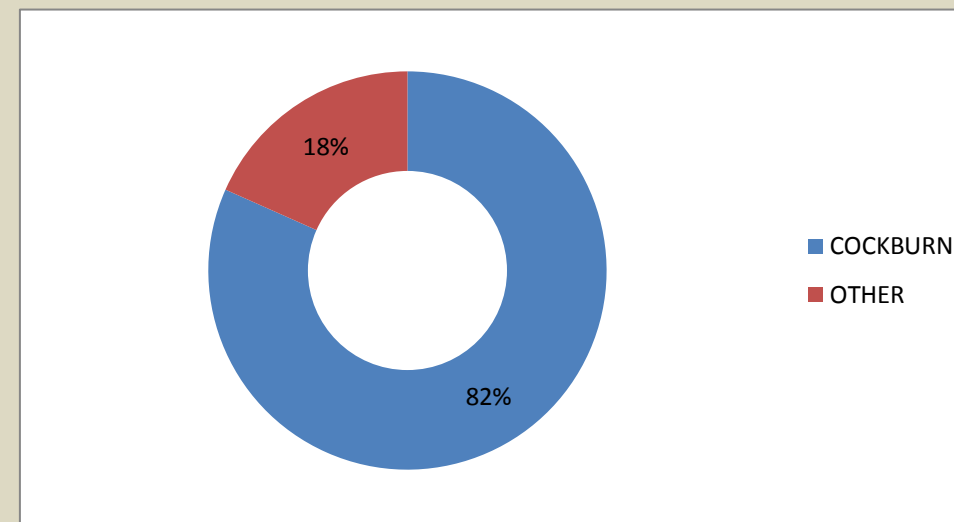
Spearwood Library – 12,970 Members



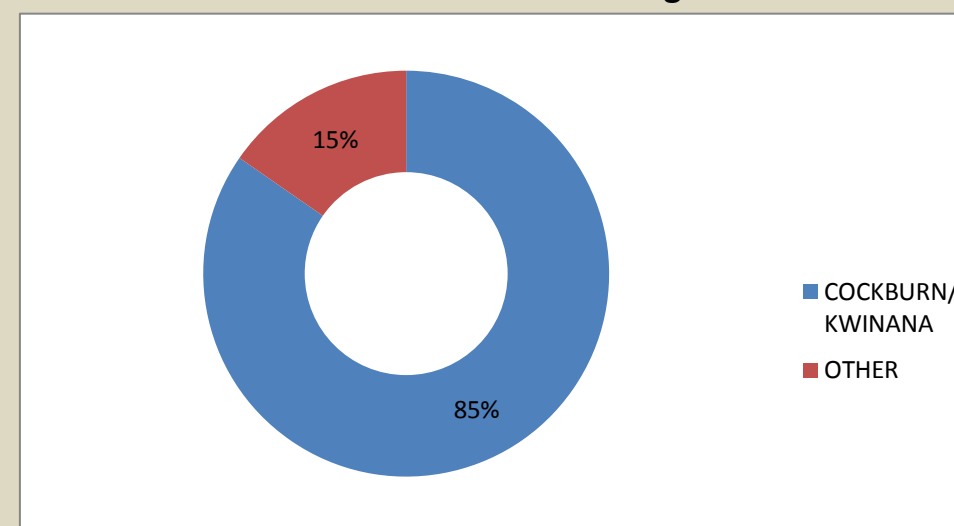
Success – 14,464 Members



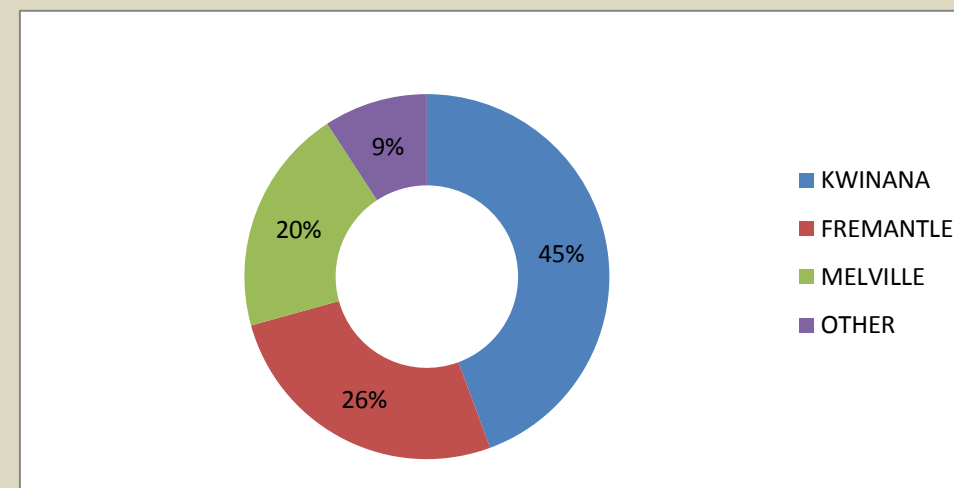
Current Memberships by Council Location – 30,564 Residents



Cockburn Kwinana Merge

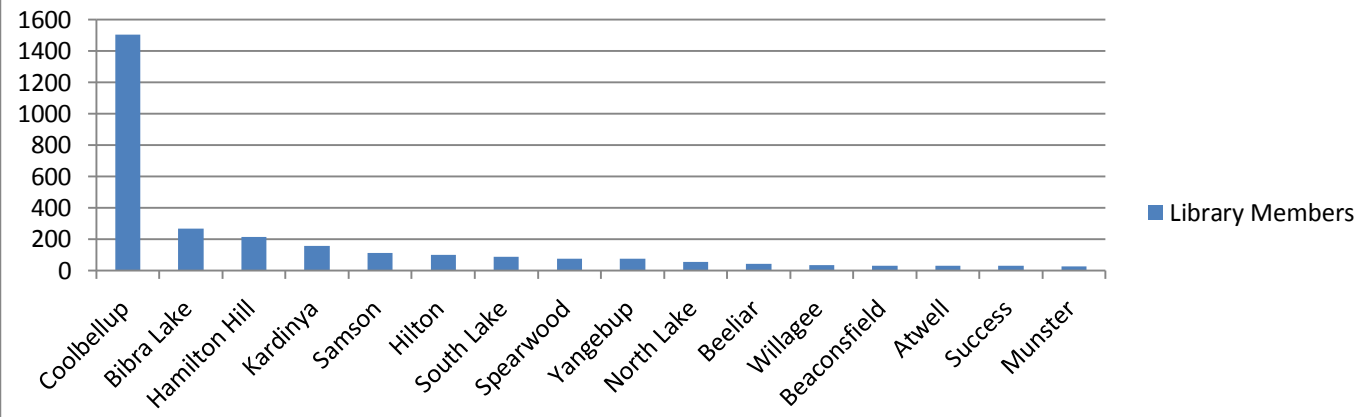


Cockburn Split Up

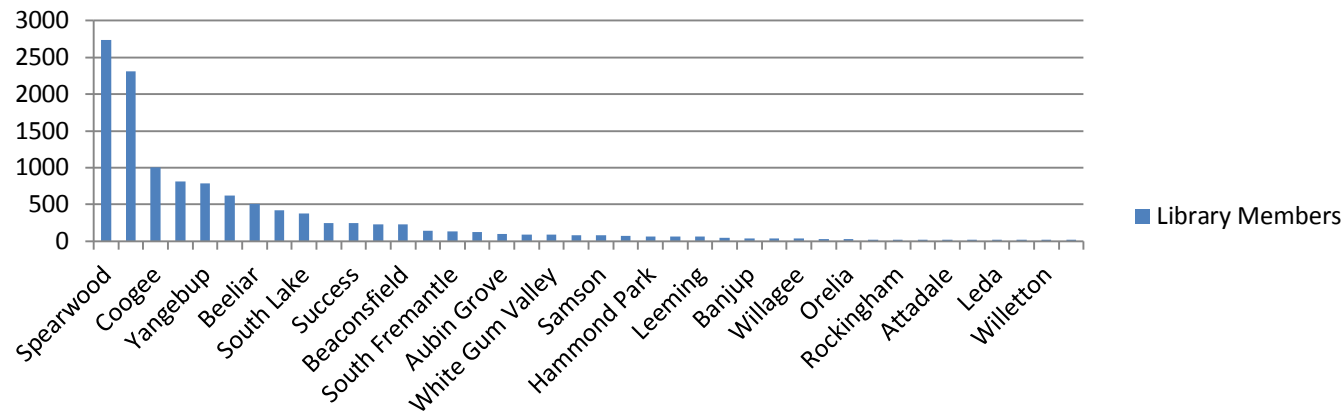


# Cockburn Libraries

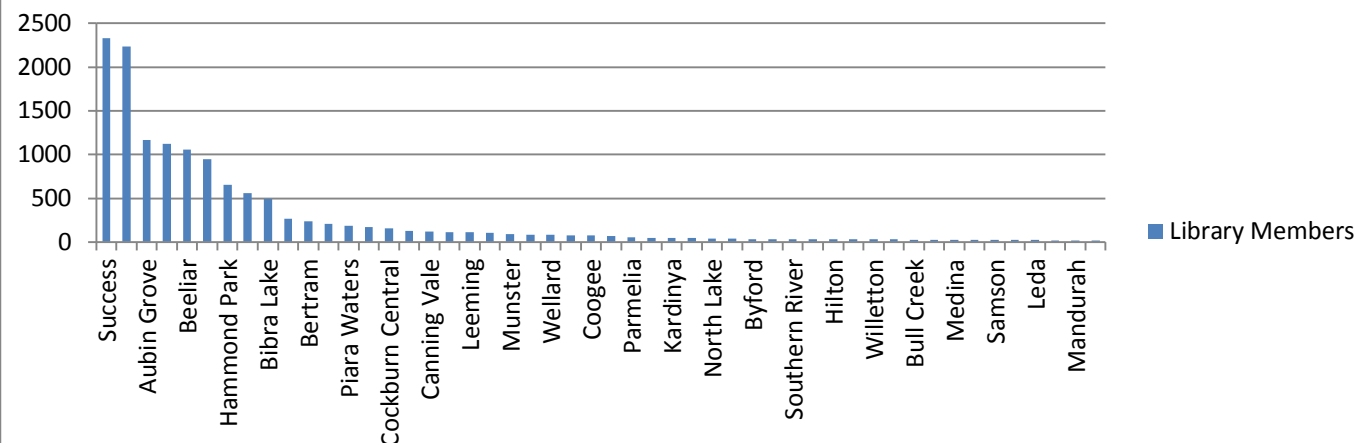
### Coolbellup Branch - Library Members by Suburb (with over 20 members)



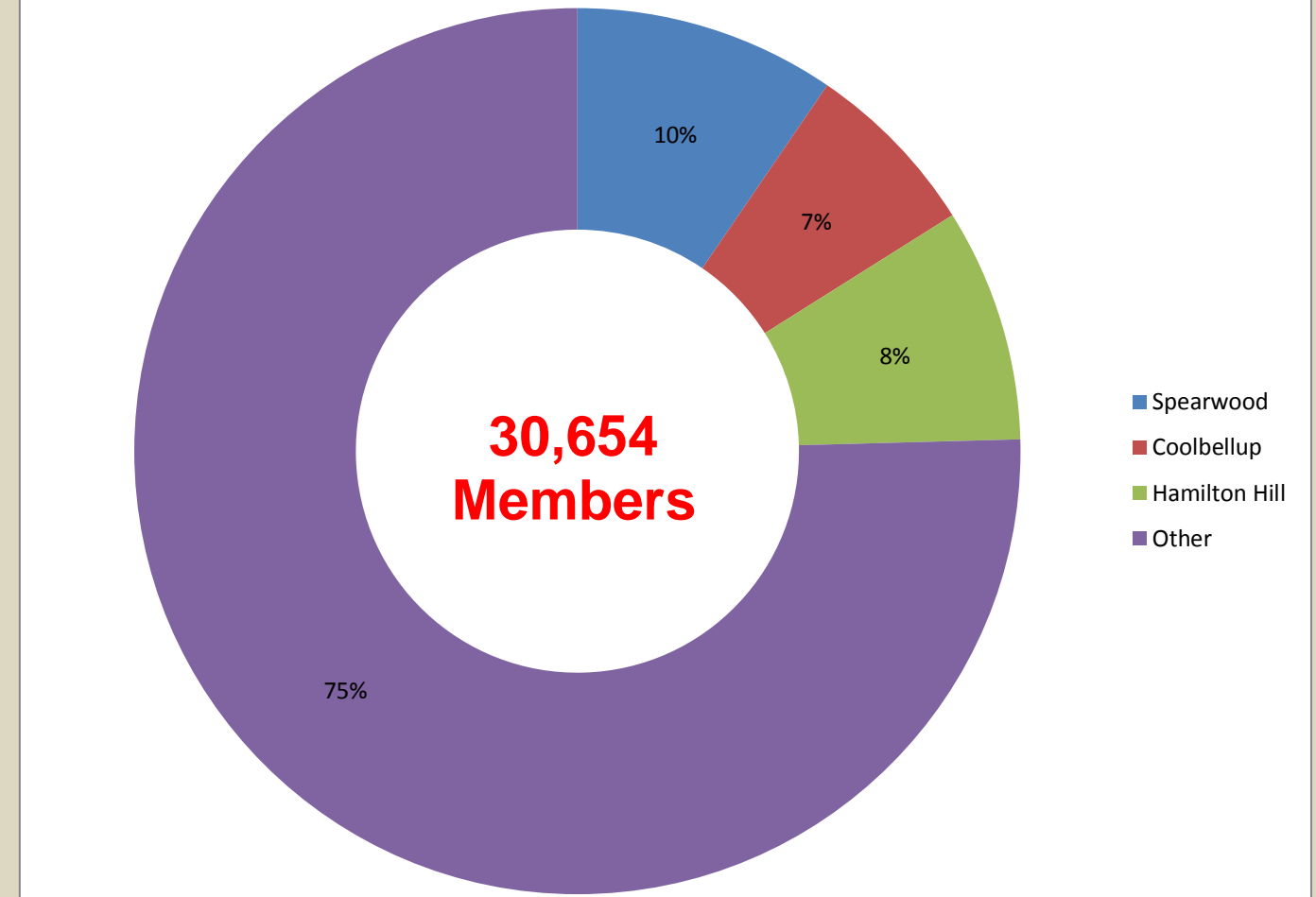
### Spearwood Branch - Library Members by Suburb (with over 20 members)



### Success Branch - Library Members by Suburb (with over 20 members)



### Cockburn Library - Members by Suburb

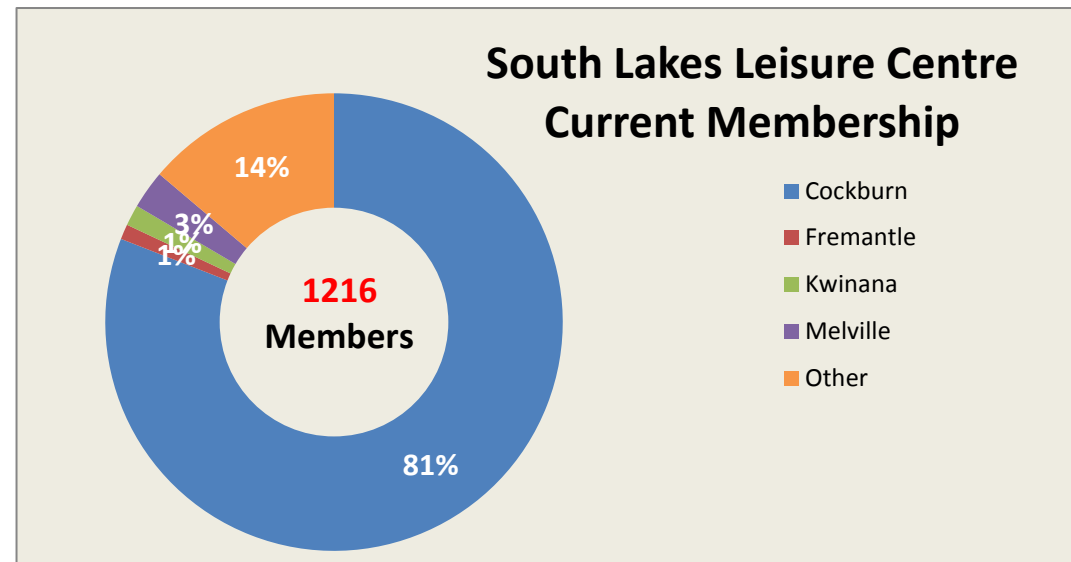


### Cockburn Libraries – Members by Suburb Spearwood / Hamilton Hill / Coolbellup

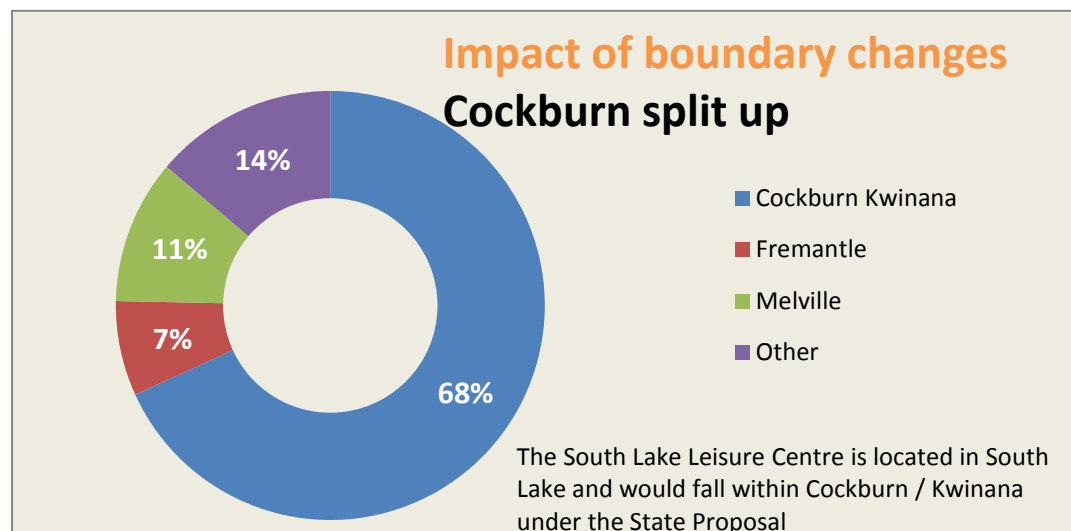
	Spearwood Library	Success Library	Coolbellup Library	Total
<b>Spearwood</b>	2740	108	75	2923
<b>Hamilton Hill</b>	2308	85	215	2608
<b>Coolbellup</b>	425	68	1507	2000
<b>Total</b>	5473	261	1797	<b>7531 members</b>

# South Lake Leisure Centre Membership Data

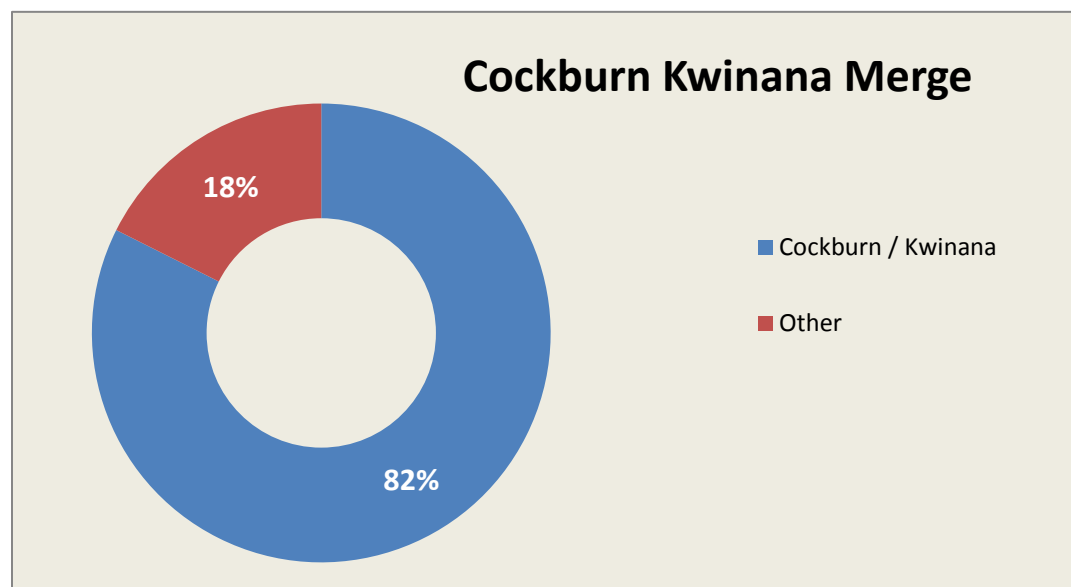
Pre amalgamations	
Cockburn	984
Fremantle	13
Kwinana	18
Melville	33
Other	168
	1216



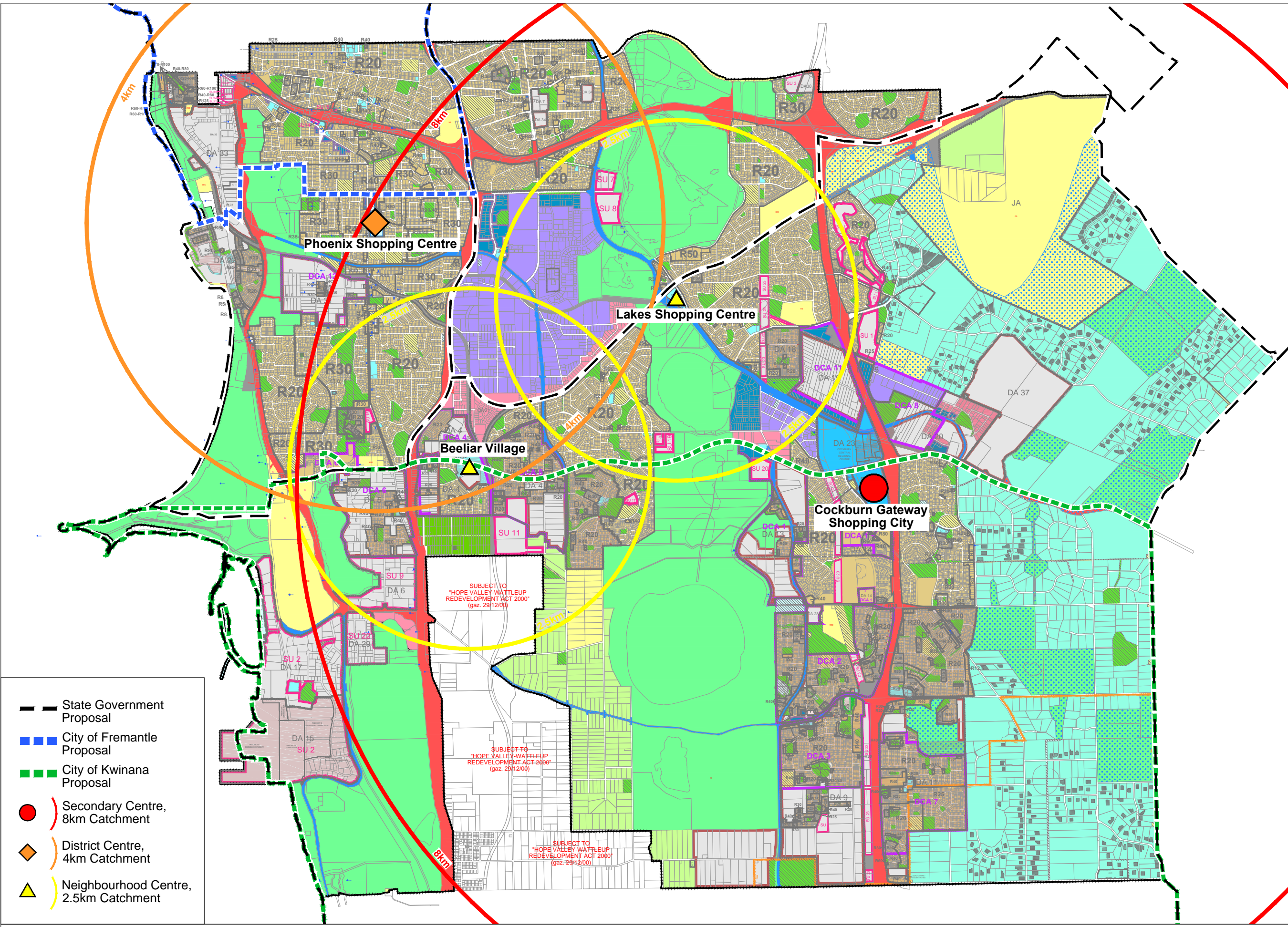
State Government Proposal	
Cockburn Kwinana	829
Fremantle	87
Melville	132
Other	168
	1216



Cockburn Proposal	
Cockburn / Kwinana	1002
Other	214
	1216







**GENERAL**

- Scheme Boundary
- R20 Residential Density Codes
- Additional Uses
- Restricted Uses
- Building Envelope
- HP 1 Heritage Place
- EC Environmental Conditions

**SPECIAL CONTROL AREAS:**

- DA 1 Development Areas
- DCA Development Contribution Areas
- JA Jandakot Airport
- Peel-Harvey Coastal Plain Catchment Area

**REGION RESERVES**

- Parks & Recreation
- R Restricted Public Access
- Railways
- Port Installation
- State Forests
- Water Catchments
- Civic and Cultural
- Waterways
- Primary Regional Roads
- Other Regional Roads
- Public Purposes DENOTED AS FOLLOWS:

**LOCAL RESERVES**

- Parks & Recreation
- Lakes & Drainage
- Local Road
- Public Purposes DENOTED AS FOLLOWS:

**ZONES**

- Residential
- Regional Centre
- District Centre
- Local Centre
- Mixed Business
- Business
- Industry
- Light And Service Industry
- Development
- SU 1 Special Use
- Rural
- Rural Living
- Resource
- Conservation

**LEGEND FOR DENOTED PUBLIC PURPOSES:**

AG - Dept. of Agriculture	P - Police Station
C - Civic	PO - Post Office
DOT - Dept. of Transport	PS - Primary School
FPA - Fremantle Port Authority	TE - Telstra
FS - Fire Station	TAB - Totalisator Agency Board
GS - Gas Pipeline	WC - Water Corporation
K - Pre-School	WP - Western Power
OP - Oil Pipeline	

**LEGEND FOR CATCHMENT CENTRES:**

- Red Circle: Secondary Centre, 8km Catchment
- Orange Diamond: District Centre, 4km Catchment
- Yellow Triangle: Neighbourhood Centre, 2.5km Catchment

**LEGEND FOR PROPOSALS:**

- Dashed Black Line: State Government Proposal
- Dashed Blue Line: City of Fremantle Proposal
- Dashed Green Line: City of Kwinana Proposal

**LEGEND FOR CATCHMENT CENTRES:**

- Red Circle: Secondary Centre, 8km Catchment
- Orange Diamond: District Centre, 4km Catchment
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**LEGEND FOR PROPOSALS:**

- Dashed Black Line: State Government Proposal
- Dashed Blue Line: City of Fremantle Proposal
- Dashed Green Line: City of Kwinana Proposal

City of Cockburn  
wetlands to weas

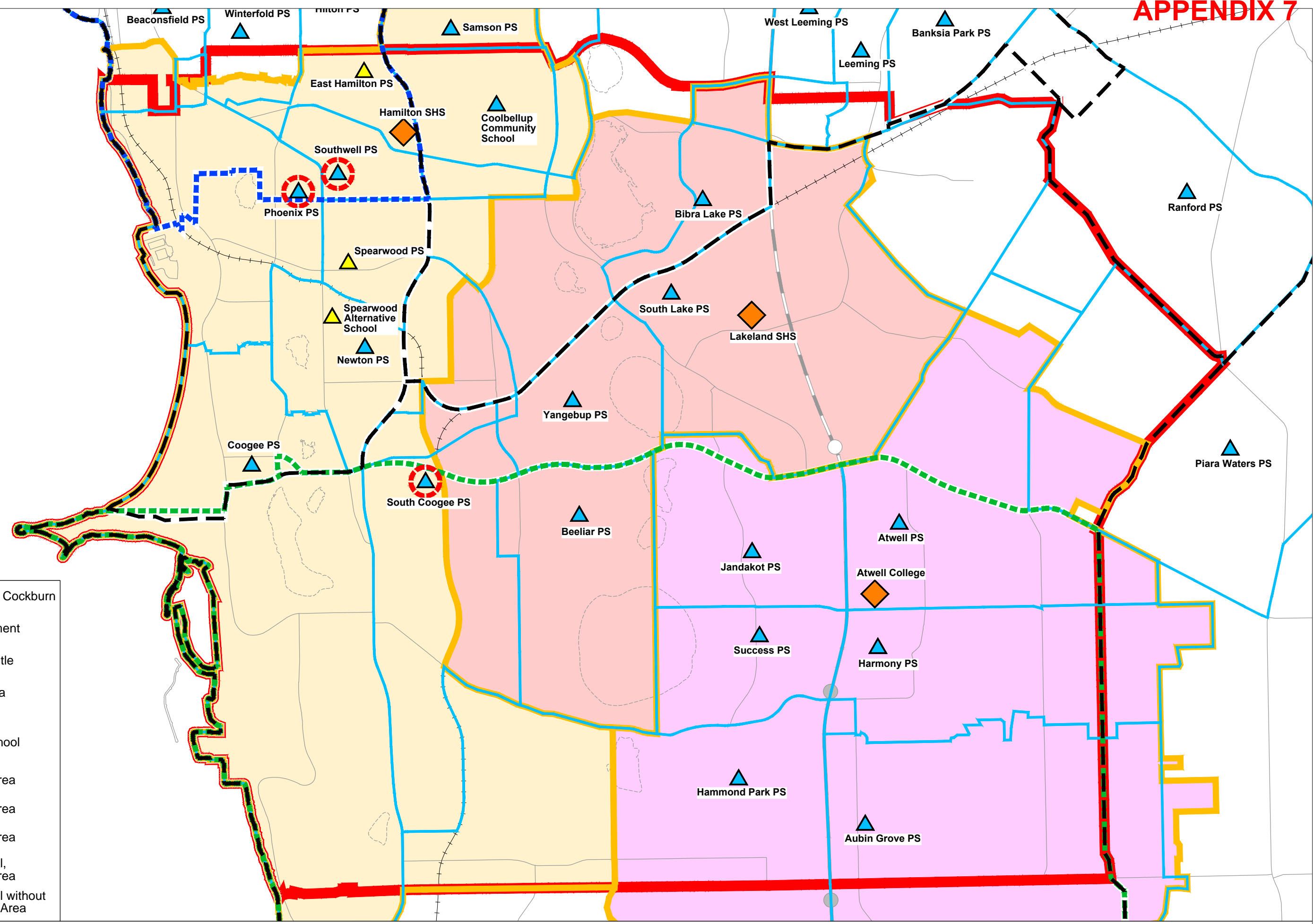
GNA 2/2014

0 1km  
SCALE

Amended to: February 2014

# COMMERCIAL CENTRES MAIN TRADE AREAS / TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No.3 SCHEME MAP





- Current City of Cockburn Boundary
- State Government Proposal
- City of Fremantle Proposal
- City of Kwinana Proposal
- Secondary School
- Hamilton SHS Local Intake Area
- Lakeland SHS Local Intake Area
- Atwell College Local Intake Area
- Primary School, Local Intake Area
- Primary School without a Local Intake Area

City of Cockburn  
wetlands to weasels

GNA 2/2014

0 1km  
SCALE

### EDUCATION (LOCAL INTAKE AREAS)

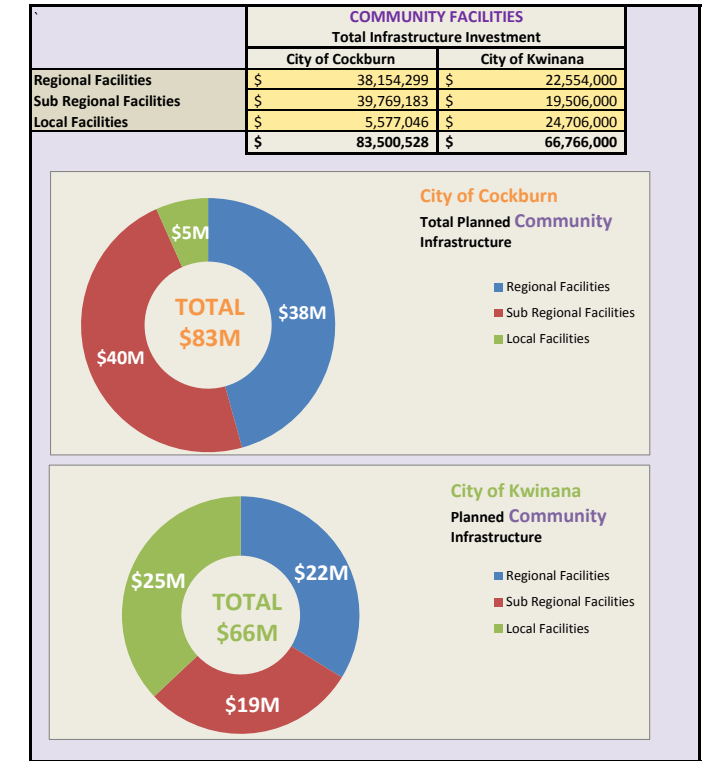
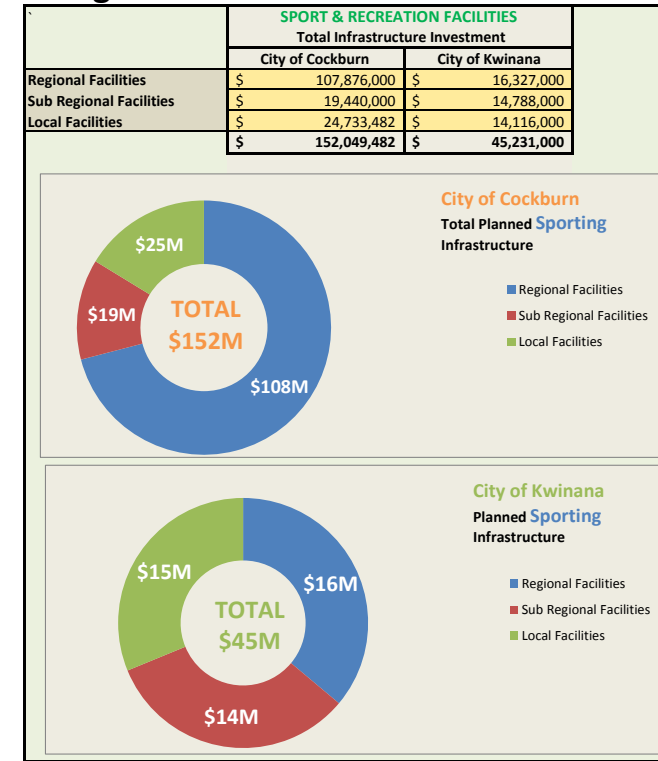
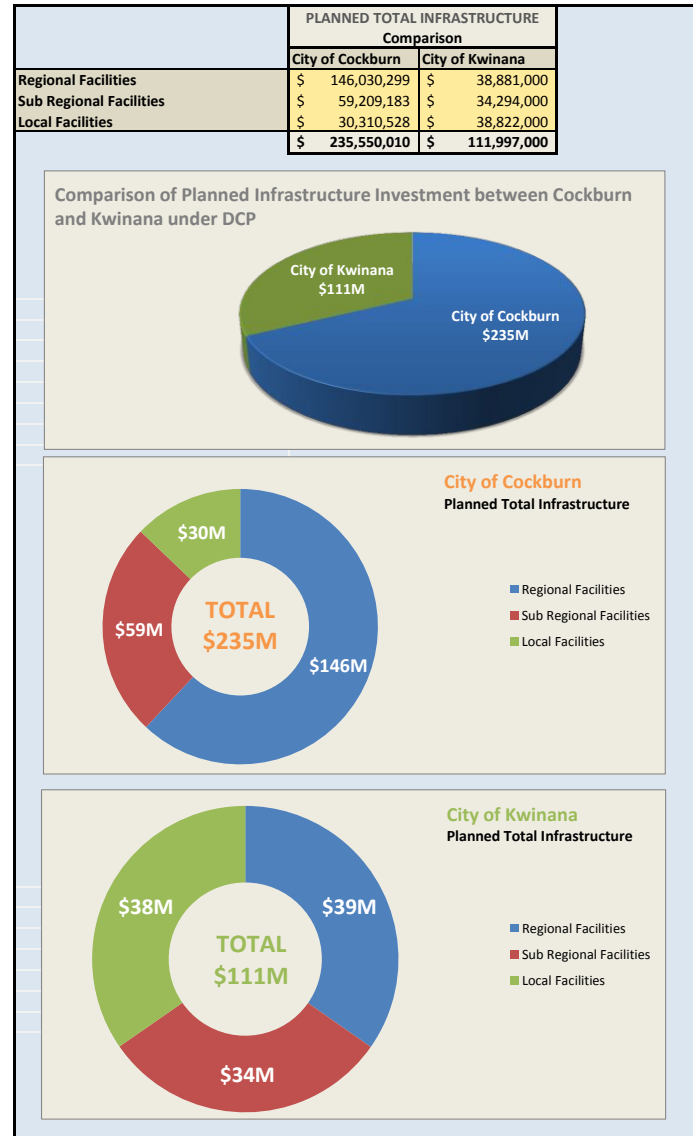
## DCP Funding

REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
Project Description	Est Cost	Category Use
<b>City of Cockburn Regional Infrastructure</b>		
Bibra Lake Management Plan	\$ 13,640,000	Community
Cockburn Central Community Facilities	\$ 2,535,500	Community
Cockburn Coast Beach Parking	\$ 178,799	Community
Cockburn Coast Foreshore Reserve	\$ 18,000,000	Community
North Coogee Foreshore Management Plan	\$ 1,300,000	Community
Wetlands Ed/Native Arc	\$ 2,500,000	Community
Atwell Oval	\$ 750,000	Sport & Recreation
Cockburn Central Recn and Aquatic Centre)	\$ 82,000,000	Sport & Recreation
Coogee Golf Complex	\$ 10,000,000	Sport & Recreation
Coogee Surf Club	\$ 7,626,000	Sport & Recreation
Visko Park Bowling and Recreation club	\$ 7,500,000	Sport & Recreation
	<b>\$ 146,030,299</b>	
<b>City of Kwinina Regional Infrastructure</b>		
Knowledge and Resource Centre	\$ 9,366,000	Community
Youth Centre (District A)	\$ 6,558,000	Community
Branch Library (District A & B)	\$ 6,430,000	Community
Arts Centre Building	\$ 200,000	Community
Dry Recreation Centre (District A & B)	\$ 13,916,000	Sport & Recreation
Requatic Upgrade	\$ 2,009,000	Sport & Recreation
Golf Club Refurbishment	\$ 402,000	Sport & Recreation
	<b>\$ 38,881,000</b>	

SUB REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
Project Description	Est Cost	Category Use
<b>City of Cockburn Sub Regional Infrastructure</b>		
Cockburn Central Library and Community	\$ 15,750,000	Community
Cockburn Heritage Park	\$ 226,372	Community
Bicycle Network East	\$ 2,896,965	Community
Seniors & Life Long Learning Centre	\$ 17,000,000	Community
Bicycle Network West	\$ 3,895,846	Community
Cockburn Central Playing Fields	\$ 6,000,000	Sport & Recreation
Anning Park - Tennis	\$ 3,090,000	Sport & Recreation
Beale Park Sports Facilities	\$ 5,000,000	Sport & Recreation
Western Suburbs Skate Park	\$ 350,000	Sport & Recreation
Dixon Reserve/Wally Hagen	\$ 5,000,000	Sport & Recreation
	<b>\$ 59,209,183</b>	
<b>City of Kwinina Facilities Sub Regional Infrastructure</b>		
Wells Park Foreshore Upgrade	\$ 4,344,000	Community
District Community Centre (District A)	\$ 4,304,000	Community
District Community Centre (District B)	\$ 4,300,000	Community
Youth Centre (District B)	\$ 6,558,000	Community
District Sporting Ground Sports Pavilion (District A)	\$ 4,644,000	Sport & Recreation
District Sporting Ground Sports Pavilion (District B)	\$ 4,644,000	Sport & Recreation
Kwinana Bowling Club	\$ 5,500,000	Sport & Recreation
	<b>\$ 34,294,000</b>	

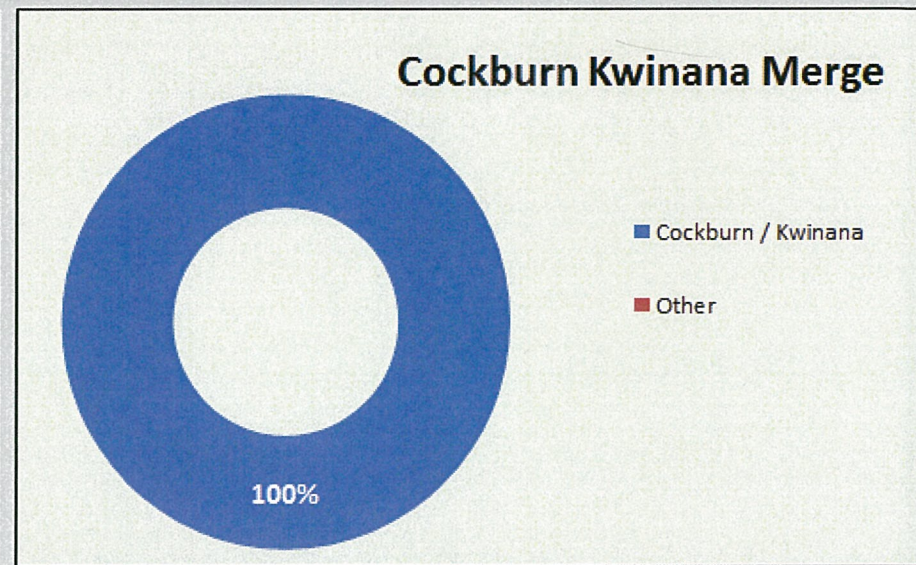
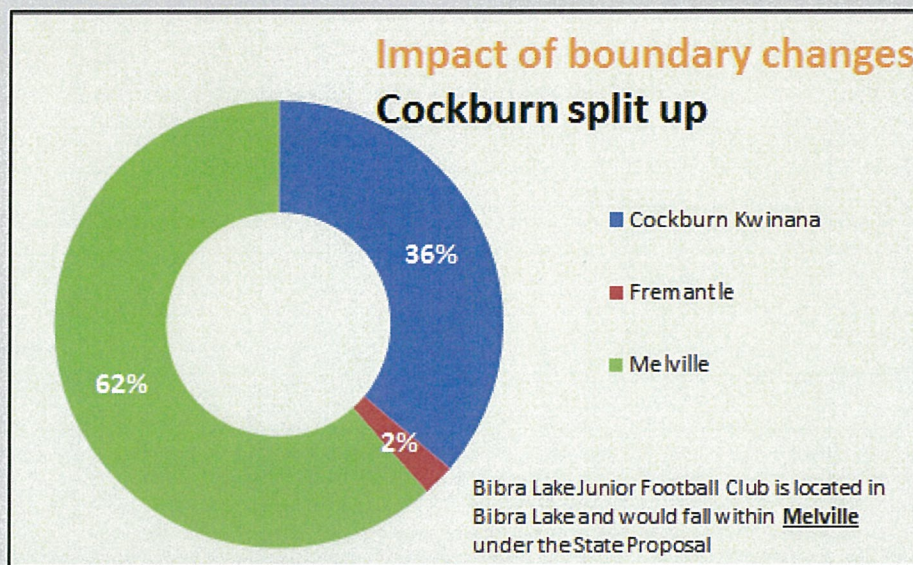
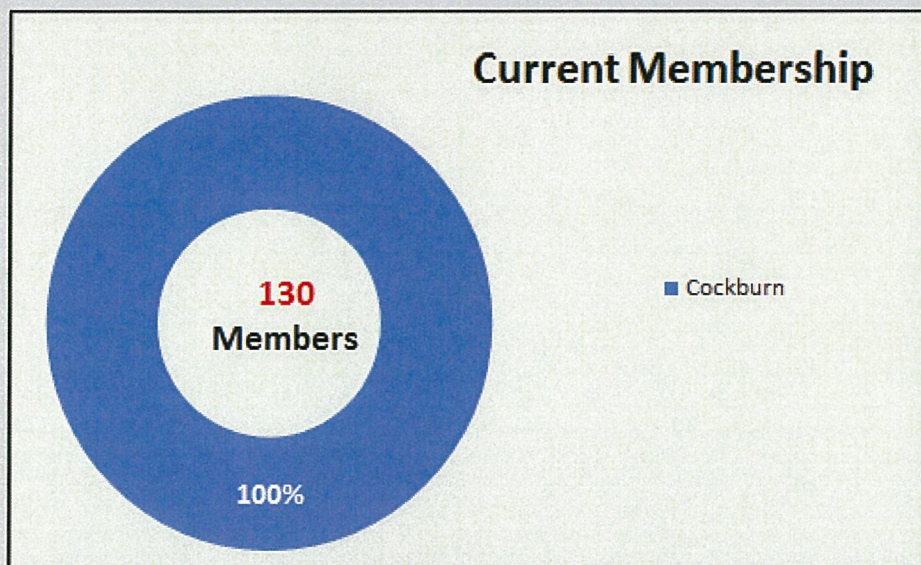
LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
Project Description	Est Cost	Category Use
<b>City of Cockburn Local Infrastructure</b>		
Southwell Community Centre	\$ 750,000	Community
Banjup Community Centre	\$ 4,827,046	Community
Lakelands Reserve	\$ 2,500,000	Sport & Recreation
Hammond Park Recreation Facility (Comp)	\$ 900,000	Sport & Recreation
Frankland Park Rcn & Community	\$ 3,000,000	Sport & Recreation
Banjup Playing Field	\$ 3,965,392	Sport & Recreation
Cockburn Coast Sports Oval and Clubroom	\$ 13,368,090	Sport & Recreation
Munster Recreation Facility	\$ 1,000,000	Sport & Recreation
	<b>\$ 30,310,528</b>	
<b>City of Kwinina Facilities Local Infrastructure</b>		
Youth Specific Space	\$ 585,000	Community
Wandi North Local Community House	\$ 3,462,000	Community
Mandogalup North Local Community House	\$ 3,462,000	Community
Casuarina Local Community House	\$ 3,462,000	Community
Wellard East Local Community House	\$ 3,462,000	Community
Bertram Community Centre	\$ 3,457,000	Community
Wellard Community Centre	\$ 2,616,000	Community
Medina Hall Upgrade	\$ 1,750,000	Community
Wandi Community Hall	\$ 800,000	Community
Toc H Building	\$ 1,200,000	Community
Kwinana Boy Scouts	\$ 450,000	Community
Wandi (Anketell) Local Sports Pavilion	\$ 1,991,000	Sport & Recreation
Wellard East Local Sports Pavilion	\$ 1,991,000	Sport & Recreation
Wellard West Local Sports Pavilion	\$ 1,991,000	Sport & Recreation
Medina Oval Buildings	\$ 350,000	Sport & Recreation
Destination Park - Callista Oval	\$ 3,993,000	Sport & Recreation
Local Sporting Ground (District A)	\$ 1,900,000	Sport & Recreation
Local Sporting Ground (District B)	\$ 950,000	Sport & Recreation
Local Sporting Ground (District C)	\$ 950,000	Sport & Recreation
	<b>\$ 38,822,000</b>	

Not all facilities fully defined in Kwinana's scheme

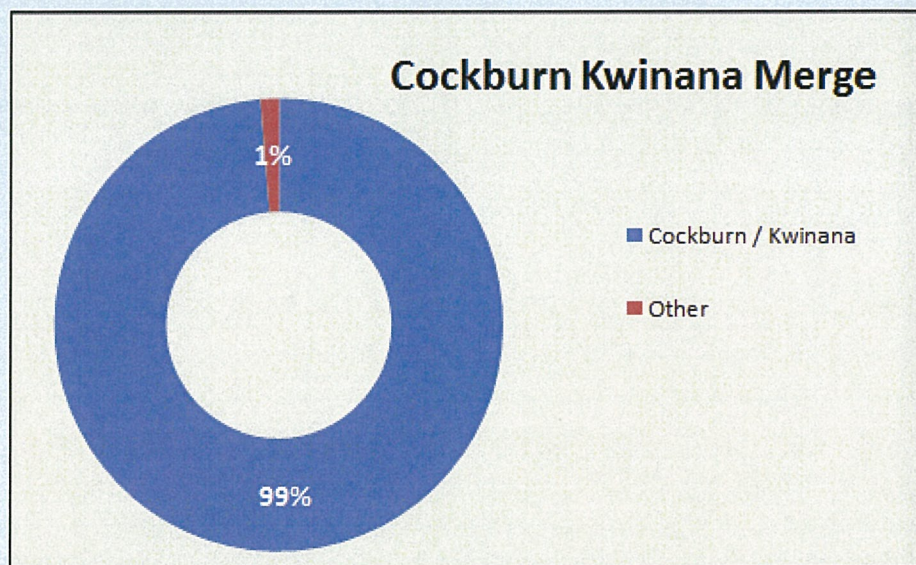
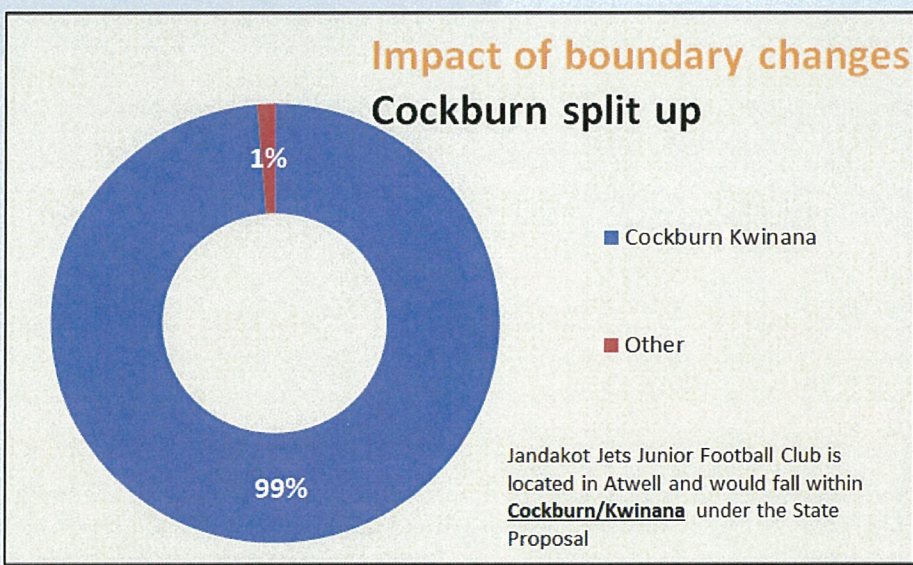
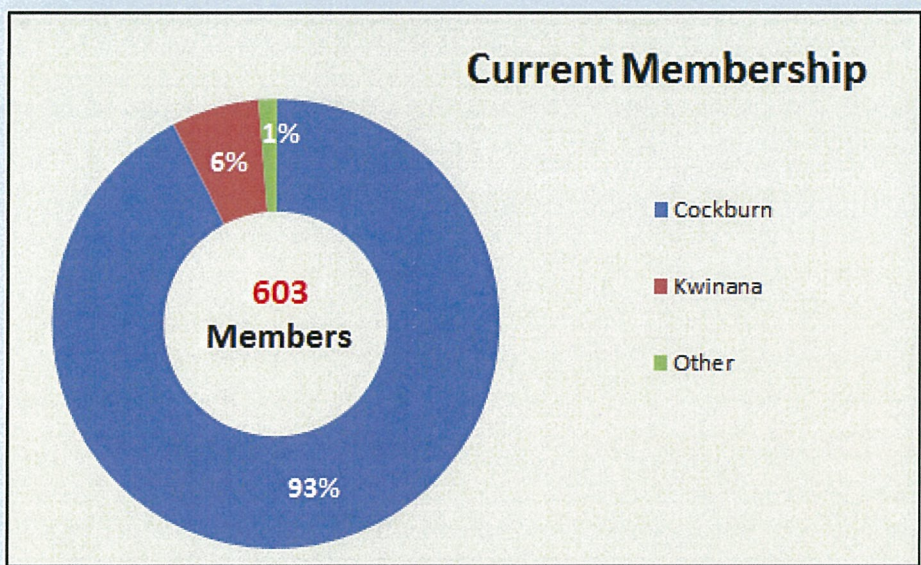




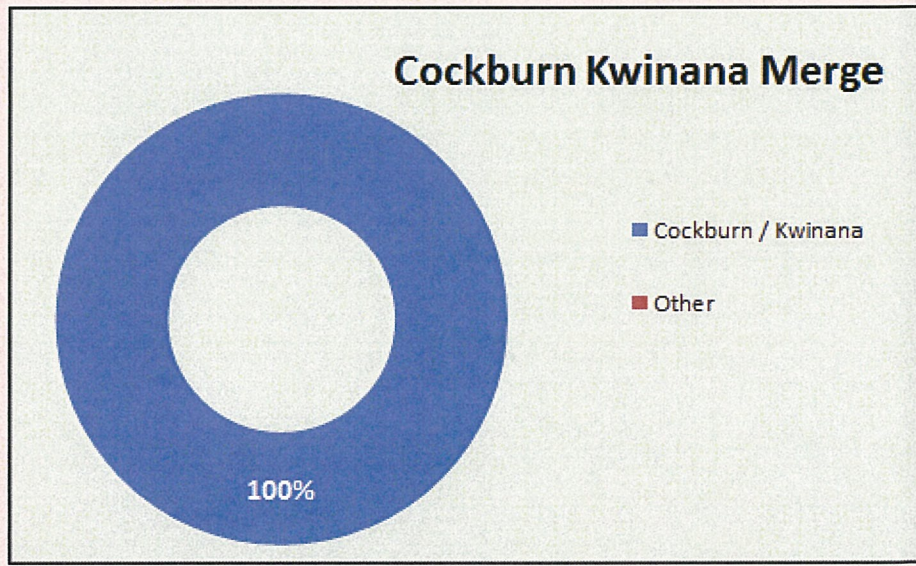
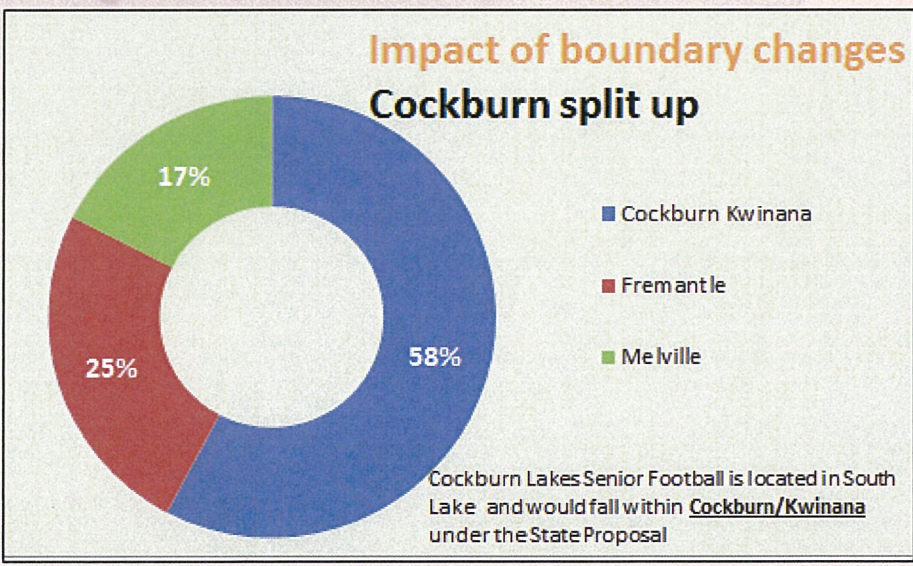
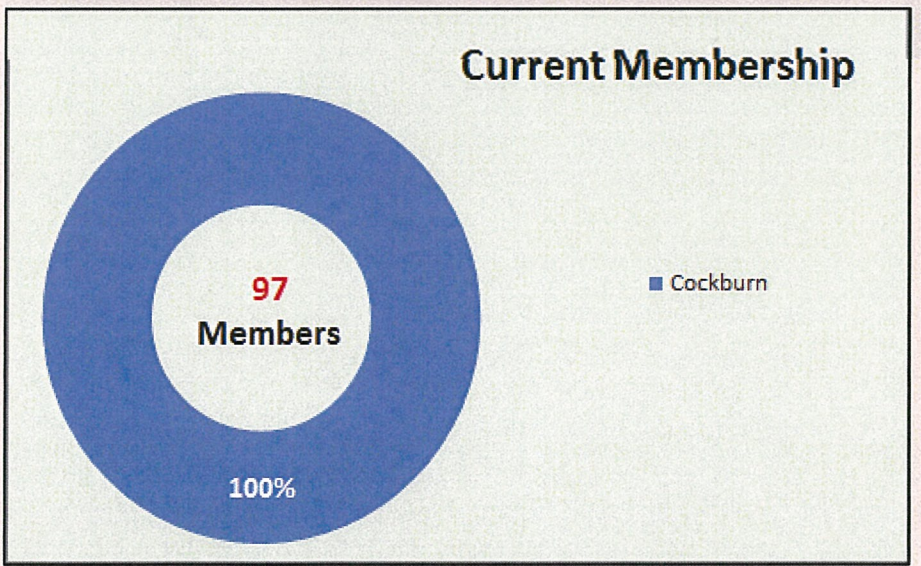
**Bibra Lake Junior Football Club – Meller Park, Bibra Lake**



**Jandakot Jets Junior Football Club – Atwell Oval, Atwell**



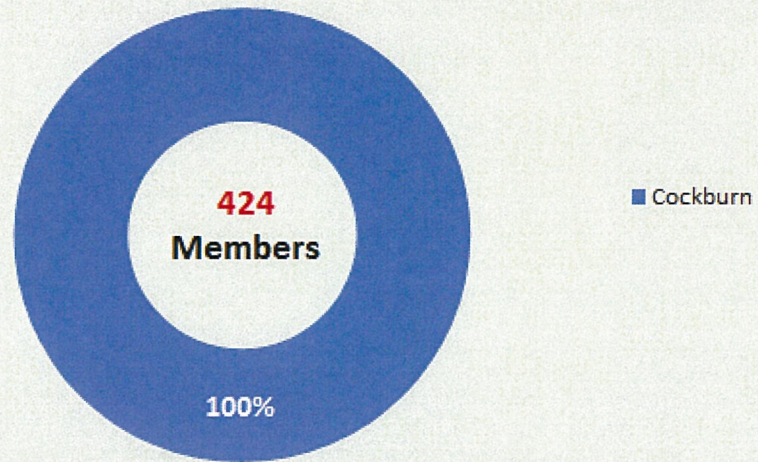
**Cockburn Lakes Amateur Football Club – Anning Park, South Lake**



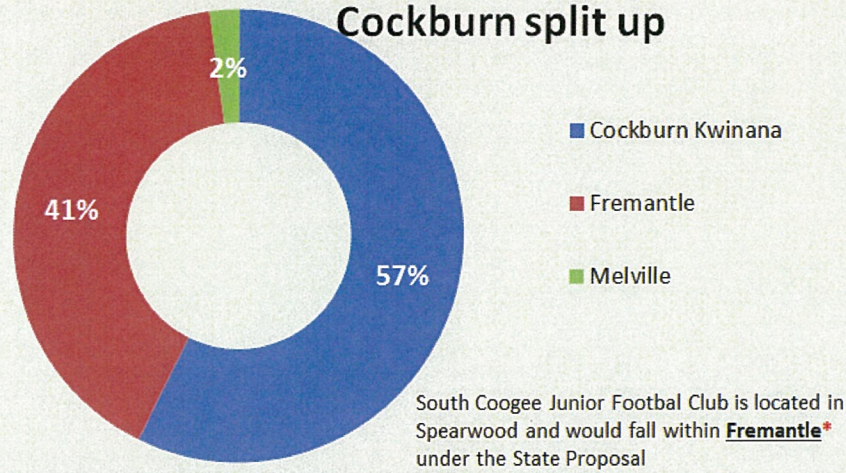


South Coogee Junior Football Club – Santich Park, Spearwood/Munster

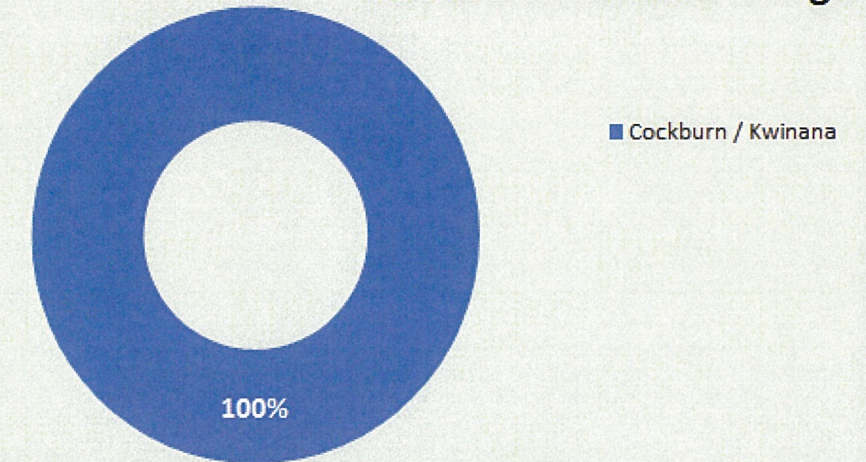
Current Membership



Impact of boundary changes  
Cockburn split up

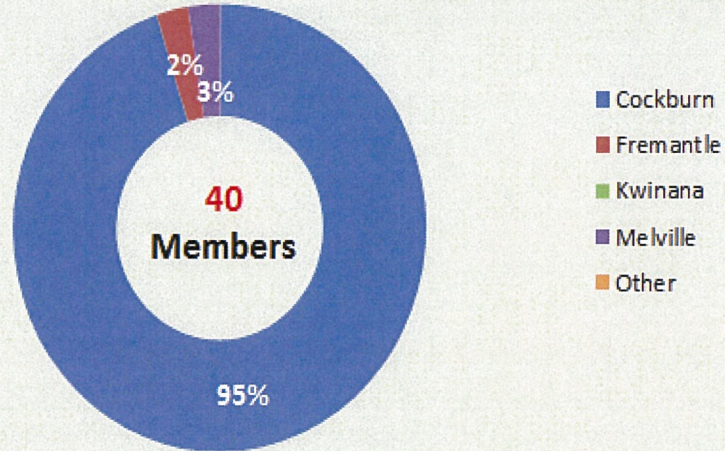


Cockburn Kwinana Merge

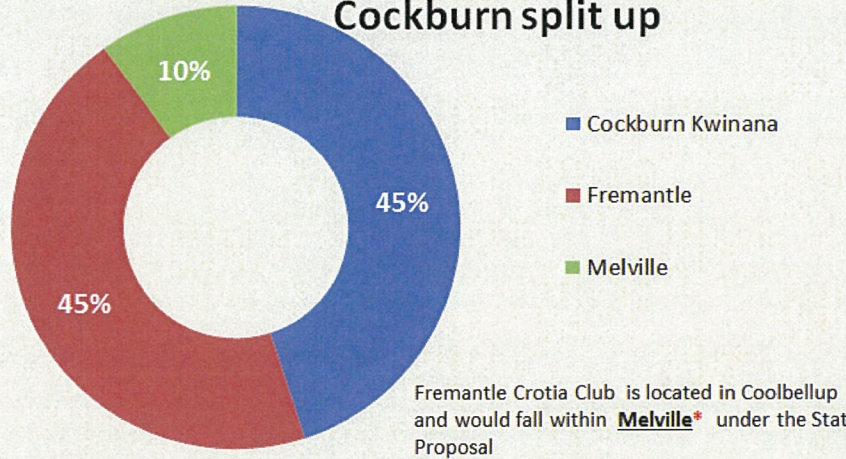


Fremantle Croatia Soccer Club – Len Packham Reserve

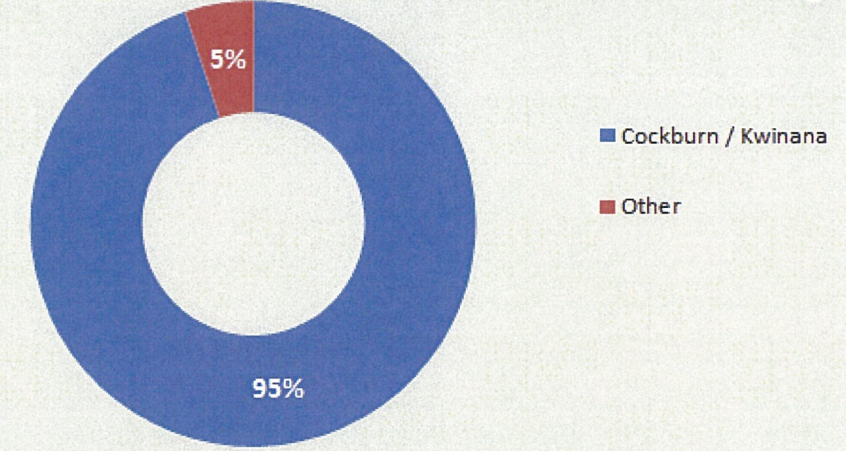
Current Membership



Impact of boundary changes  
Cockburn split up

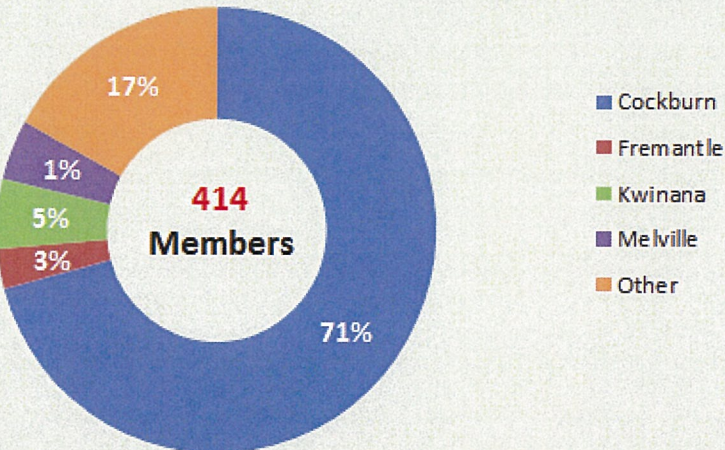


Cockburn Kwinana Merge

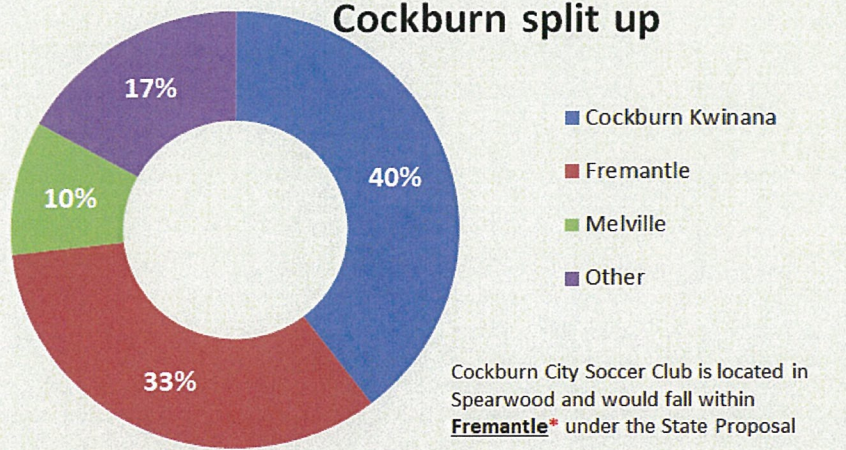


Cockburn City Soccer Club – Beale Park, Spearwood

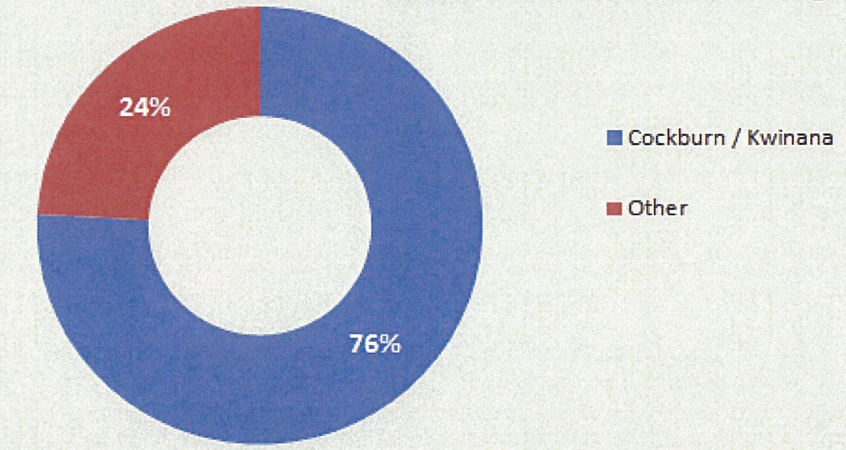
Current Membership



Impact of boundary changes  
Cockburn split up

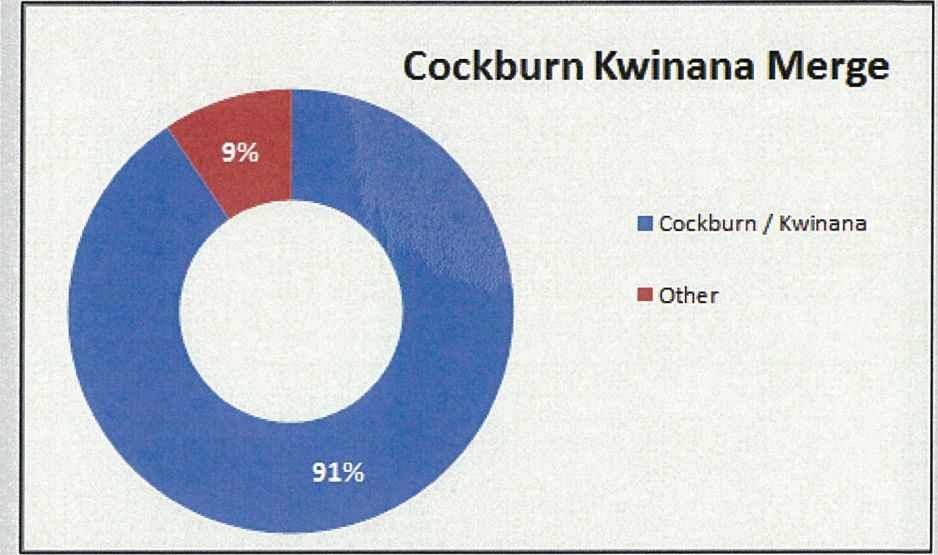
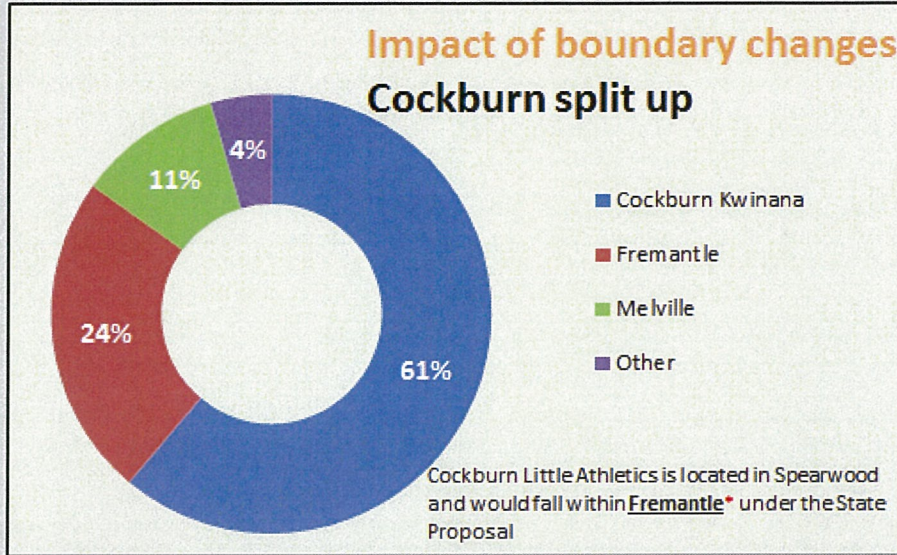
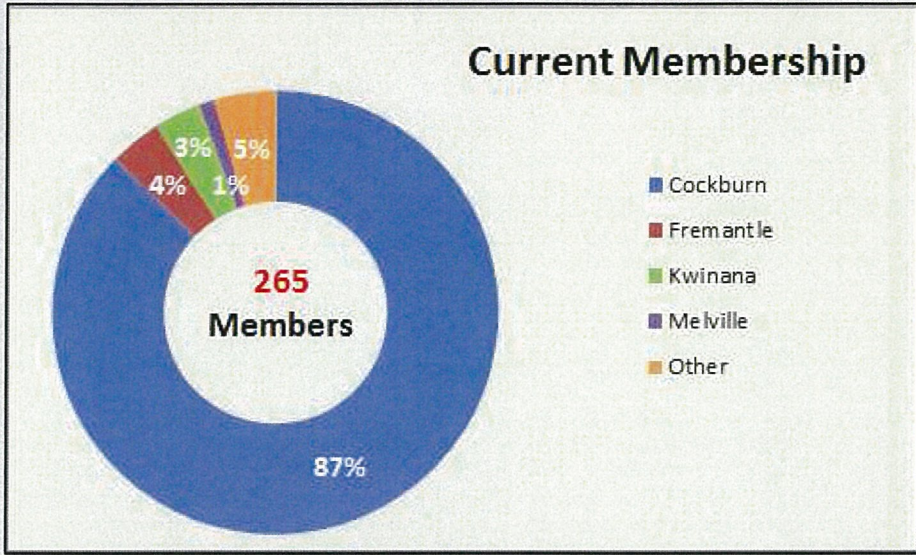


Cockburn Kwinana Merge

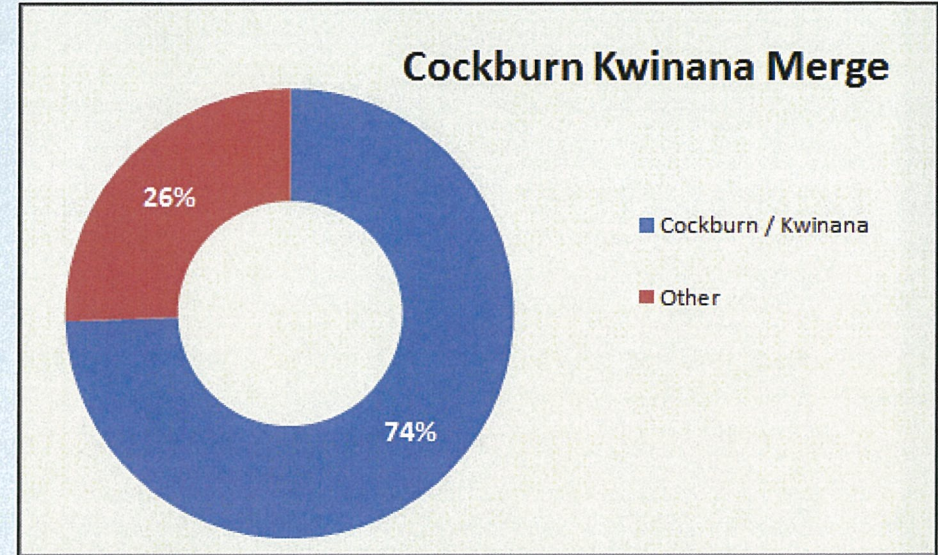
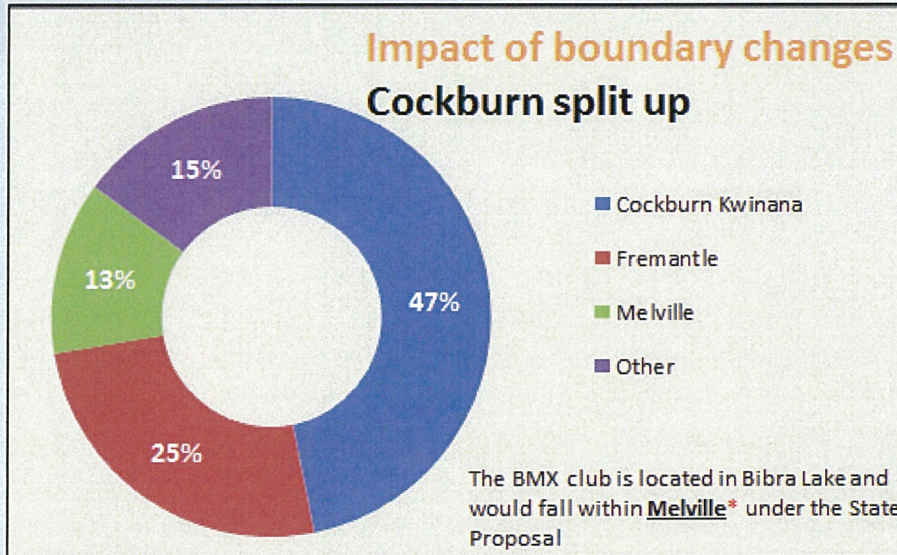
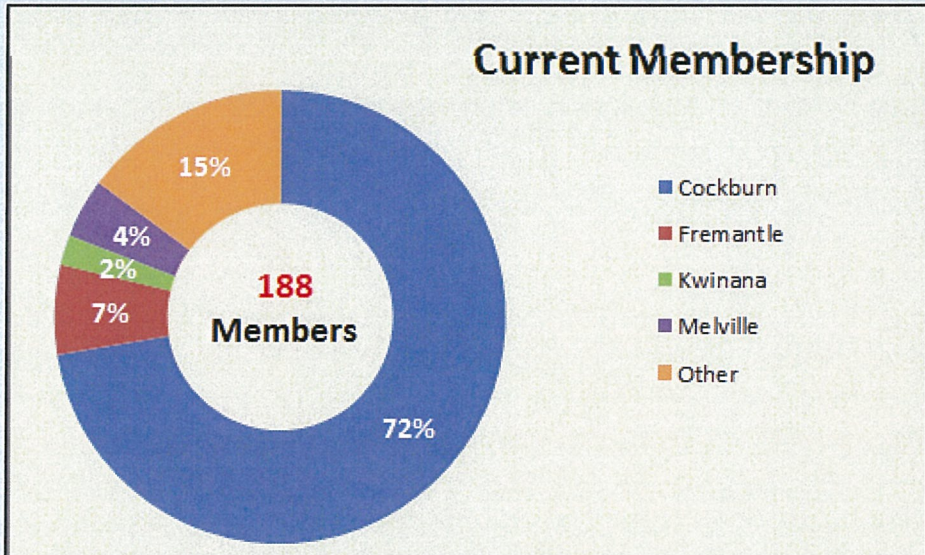




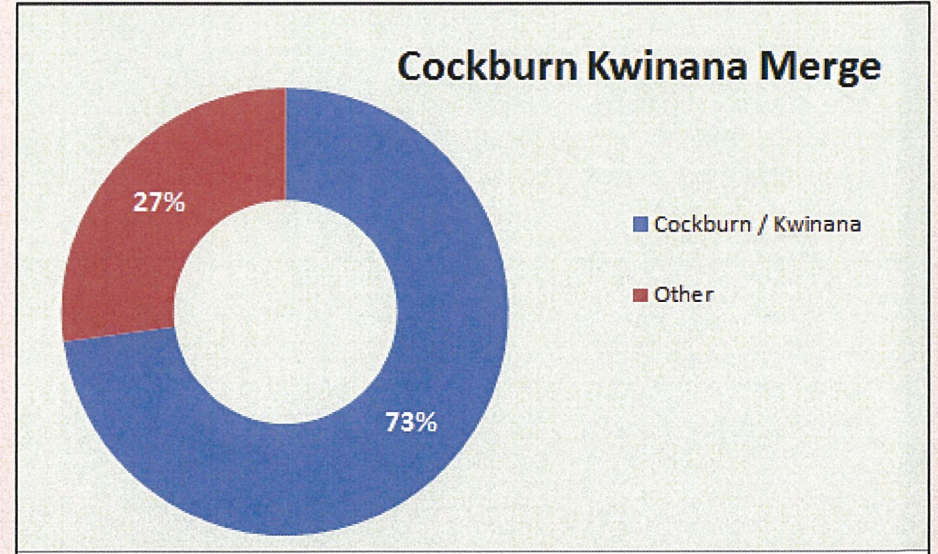
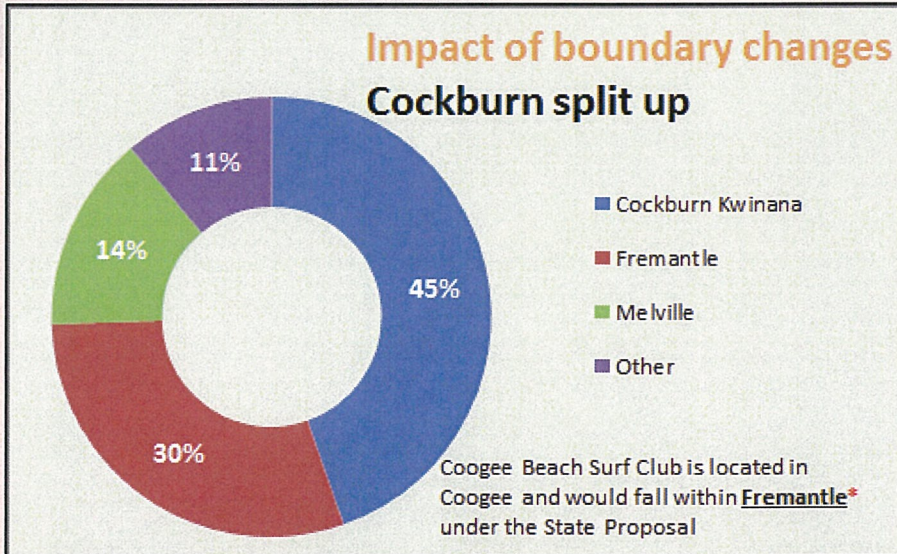
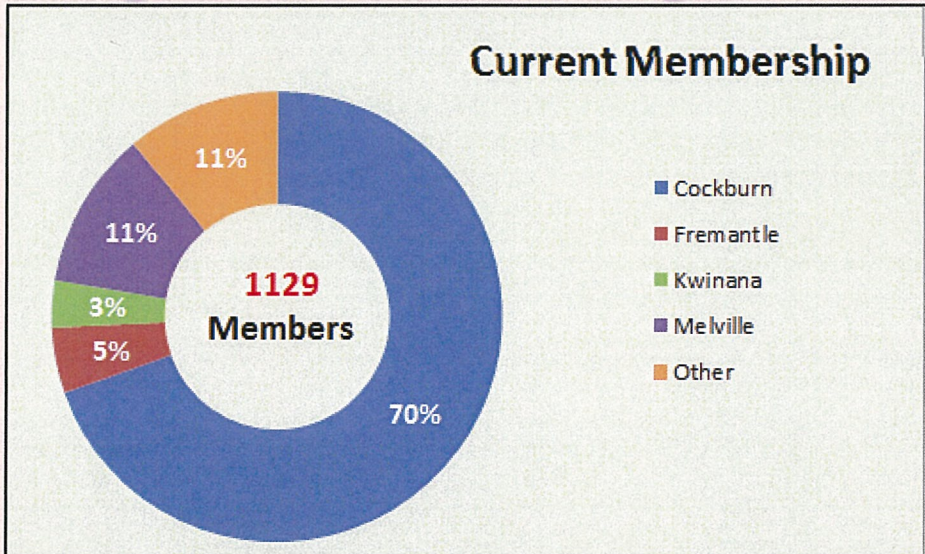
### Cockburn Little Athletics – Santich Park, Spearwood/Munster



### Cockburn BMX – Mallebor Park, Bibra Lake

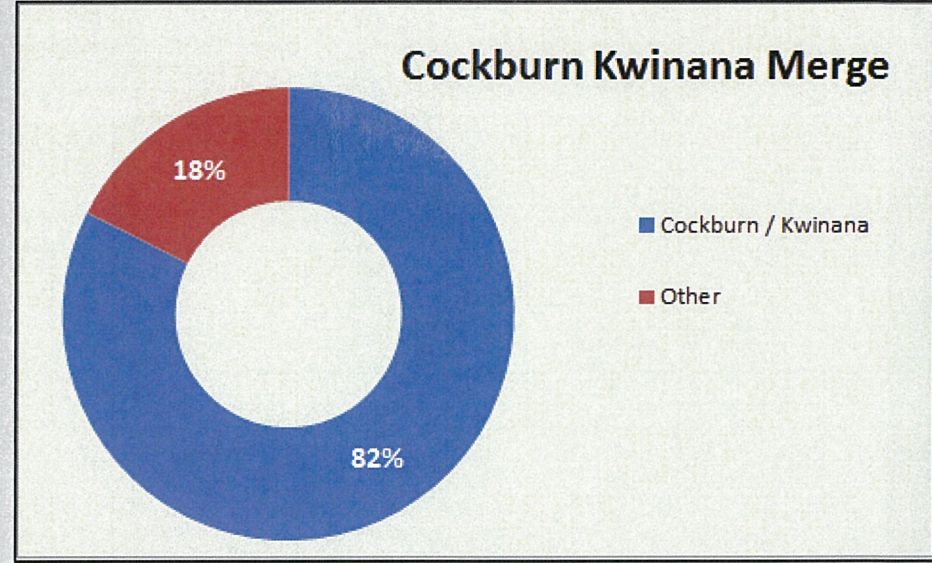
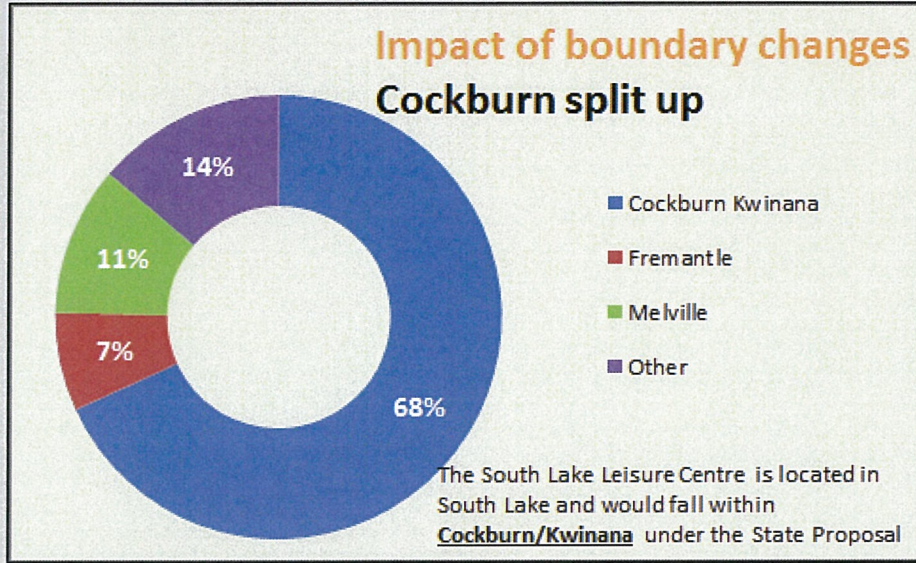
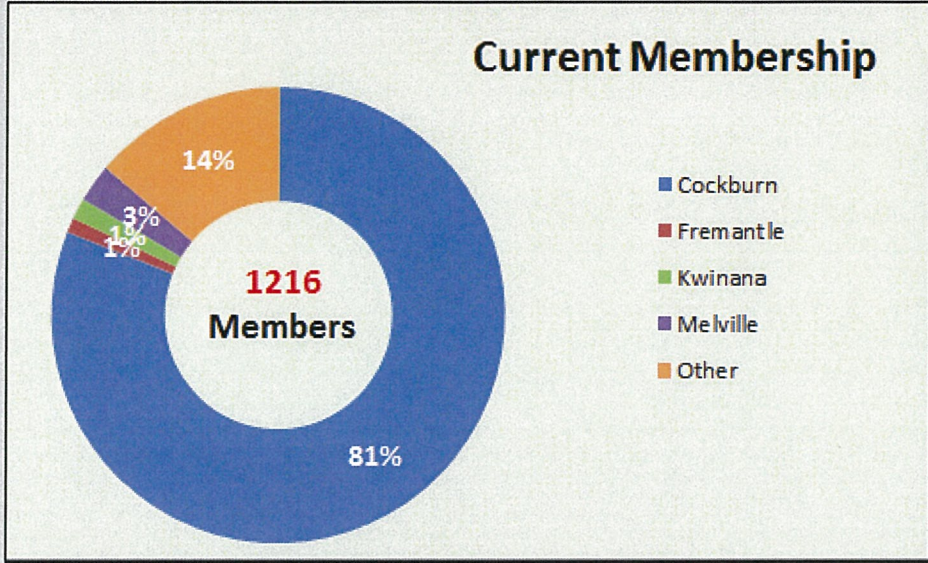


### Coogee Beach Surf Club, Coogee

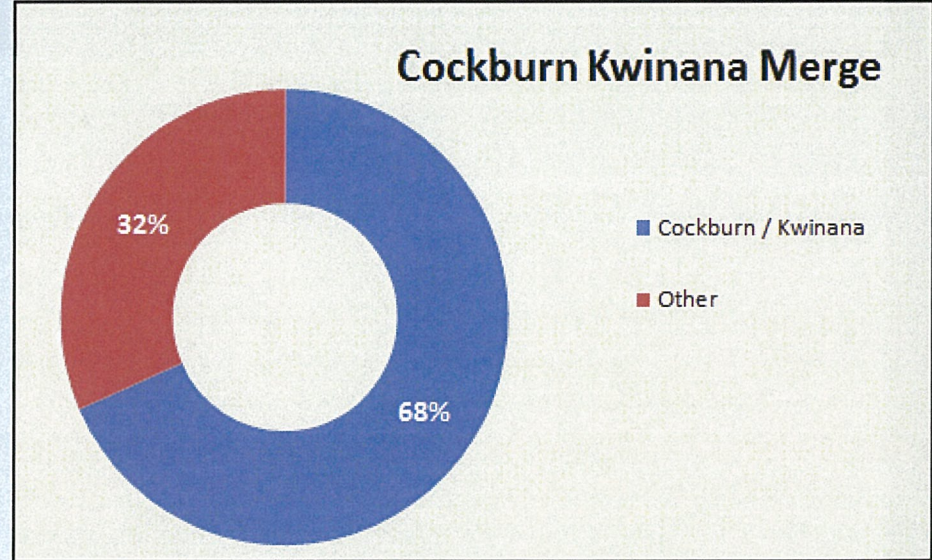
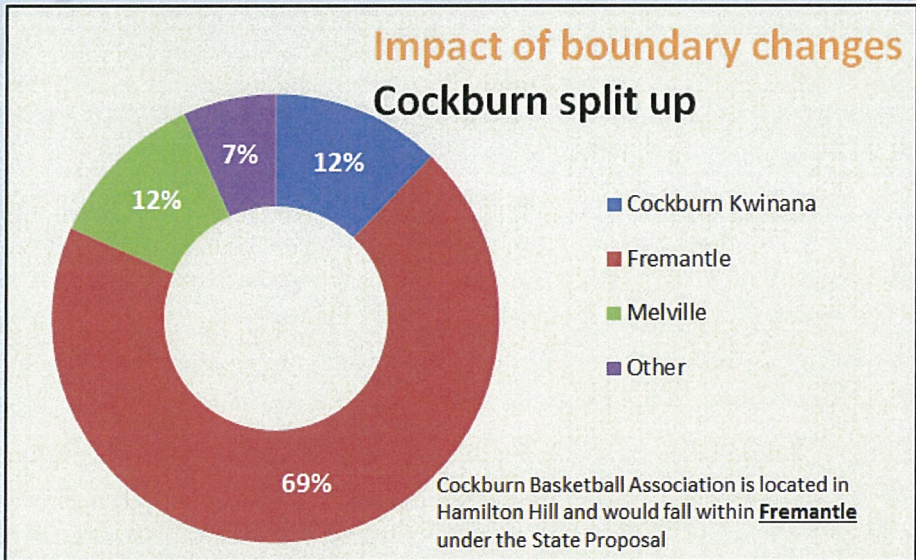
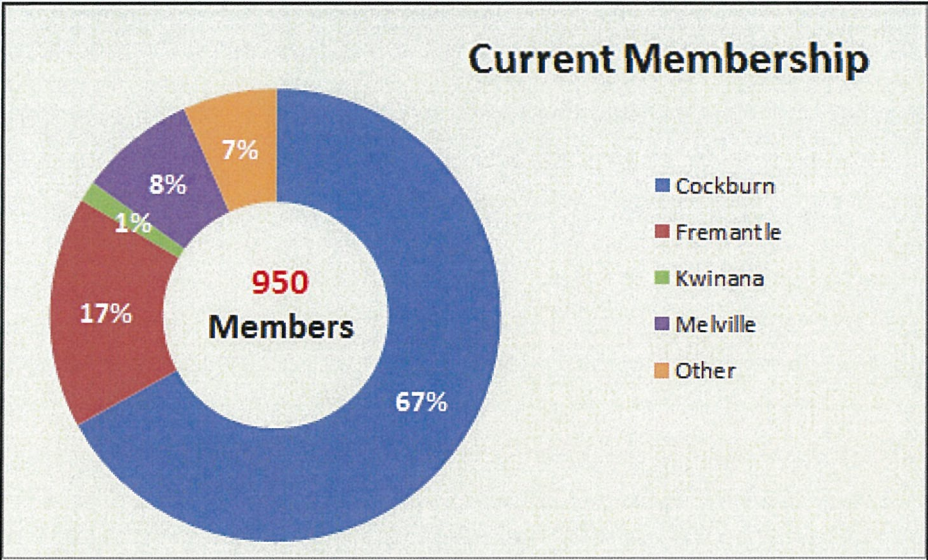




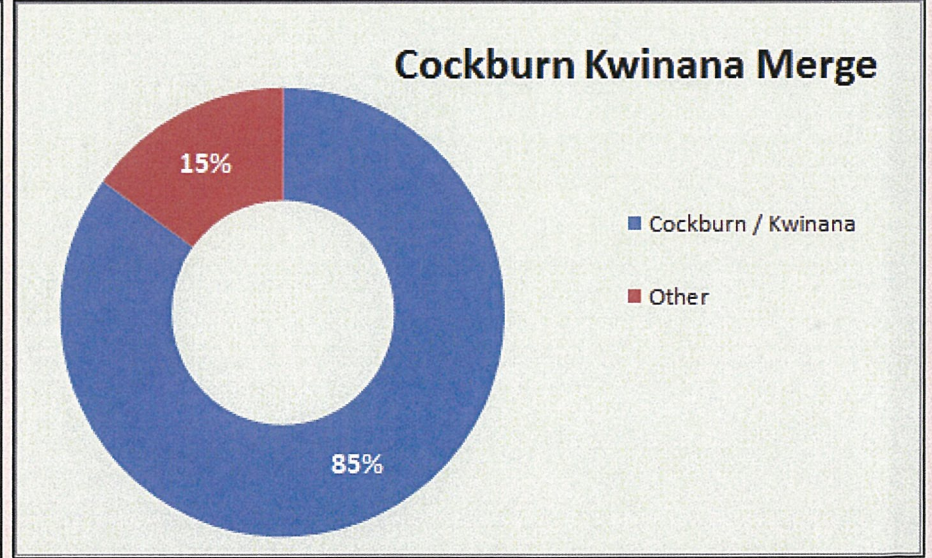
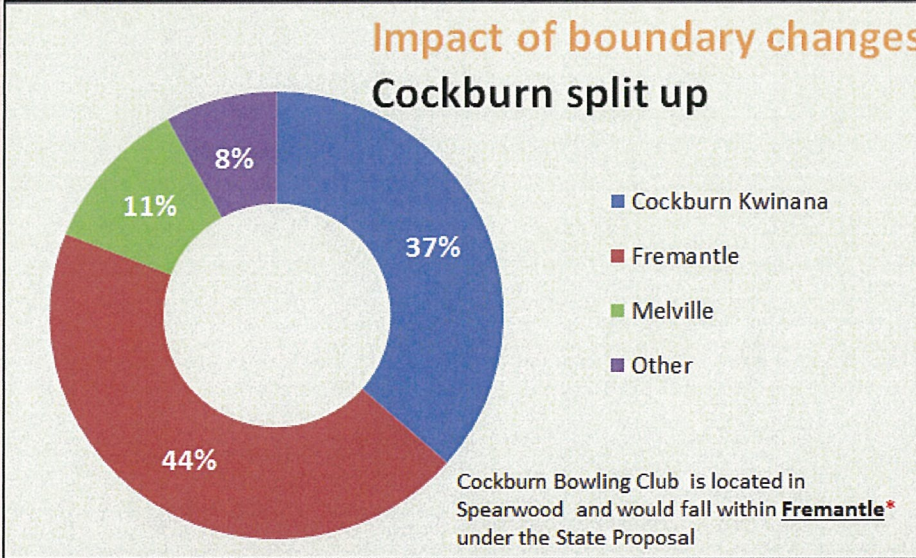
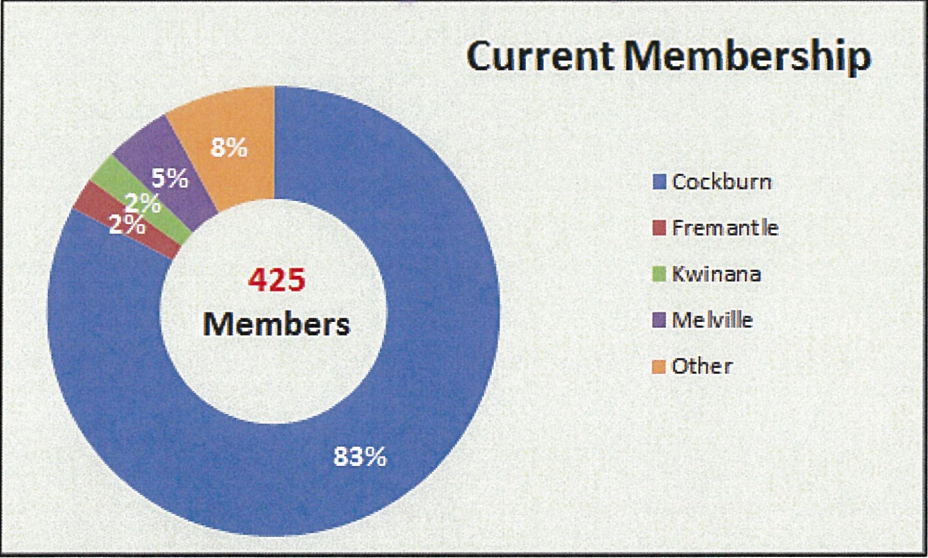
### South Lake Leisure Centre – Gym Members, South Lake



### Cockburn Basketball Association – Wally Hagen Basketball Stadium, Hamilton Hill



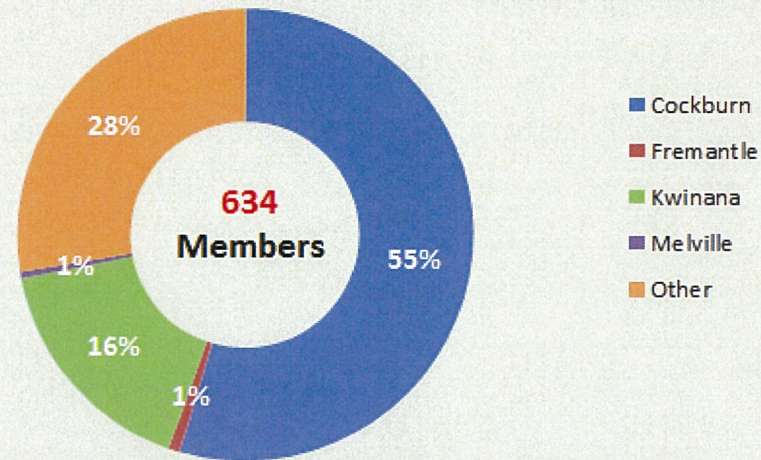
### Cockburn Bowling Club – Spearwood



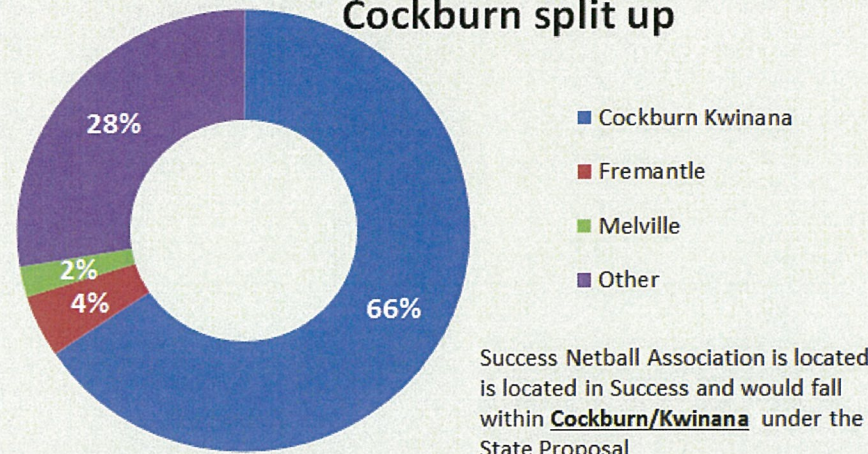


### Success Netball Association – Success Regional Sports Grounds, Success

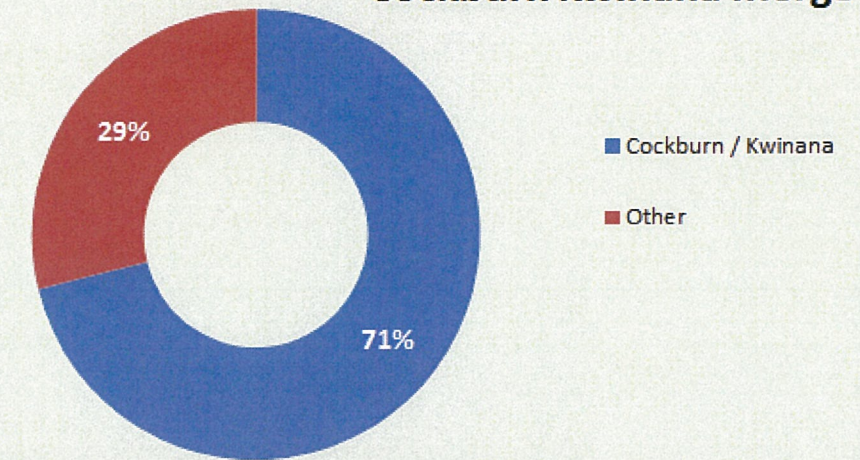
**Current Membership**



**Impact of boundary changes  
Cockburn split up**

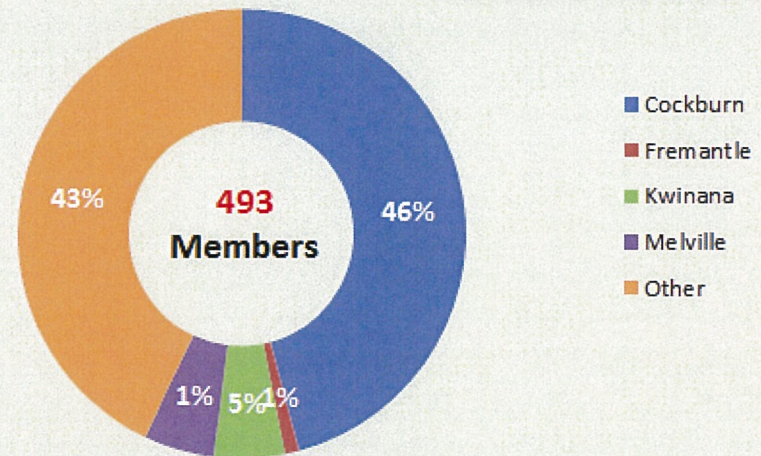


**Cockburn Kwinana Merge**

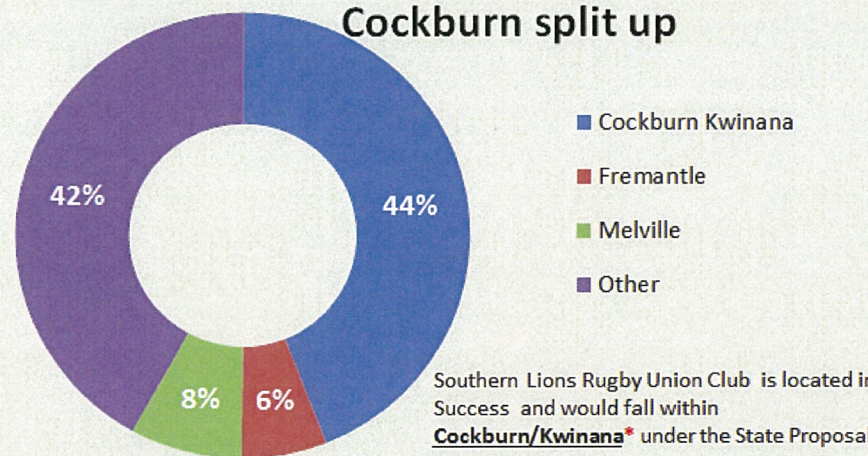


### Southern Lions Rugby Union Club – Success Regional Sports Grounds, Success

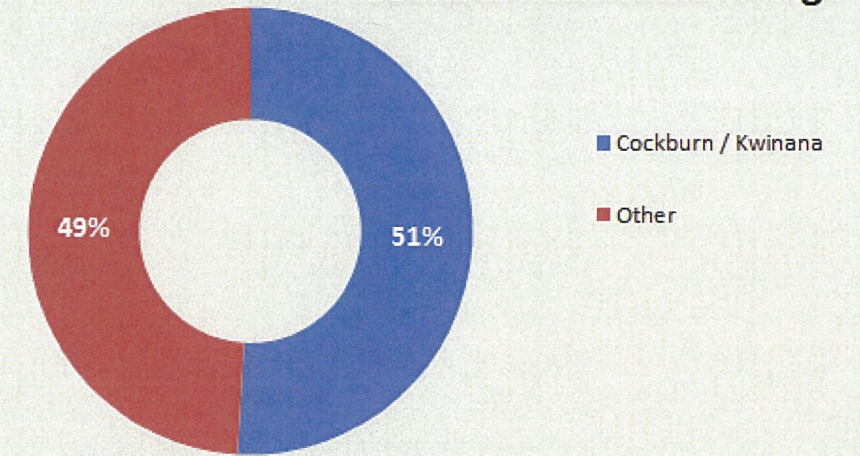
**Current Membership**



**Impact of boundary changes  
Cockburn split up**

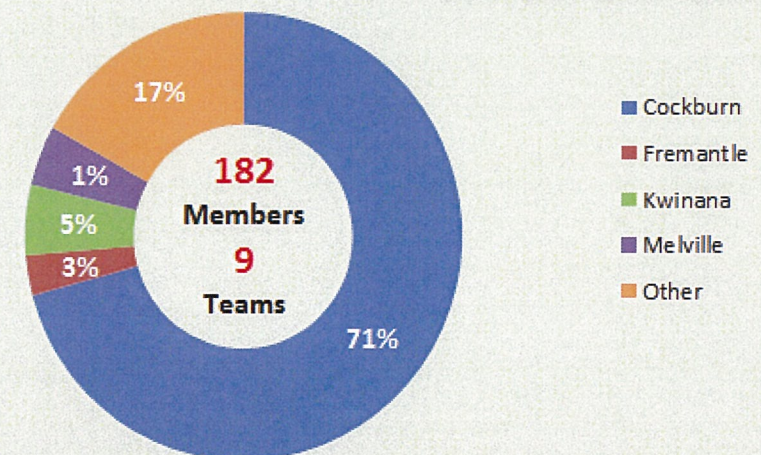


**Cockburn Kwinana Merge**

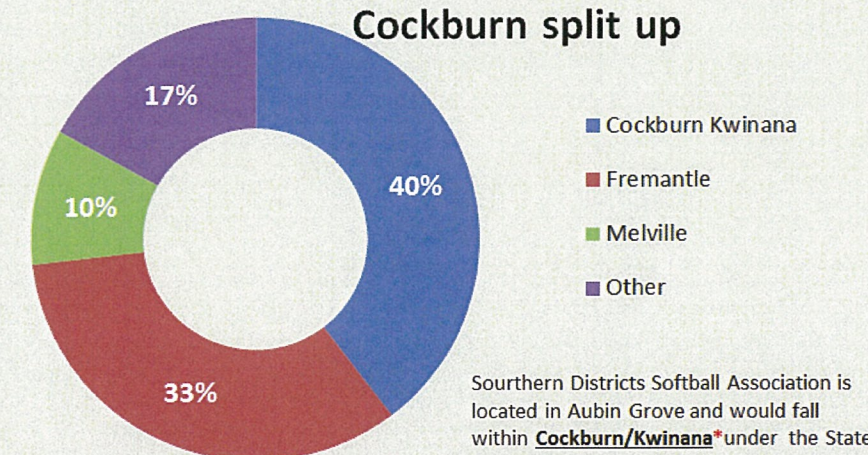


### Southern Districts Softball Association – Aubin Grove Reserve, Aubin Grove

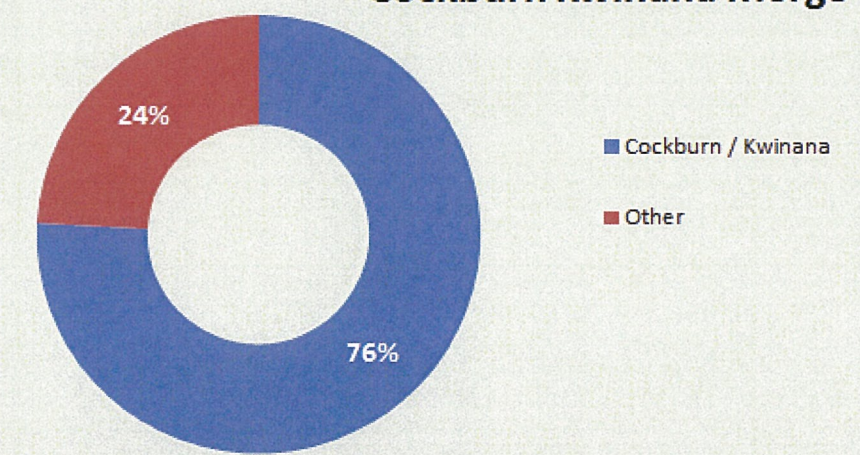
**Current Membership**



**Impact of boundary changes  
Cockburn split up**



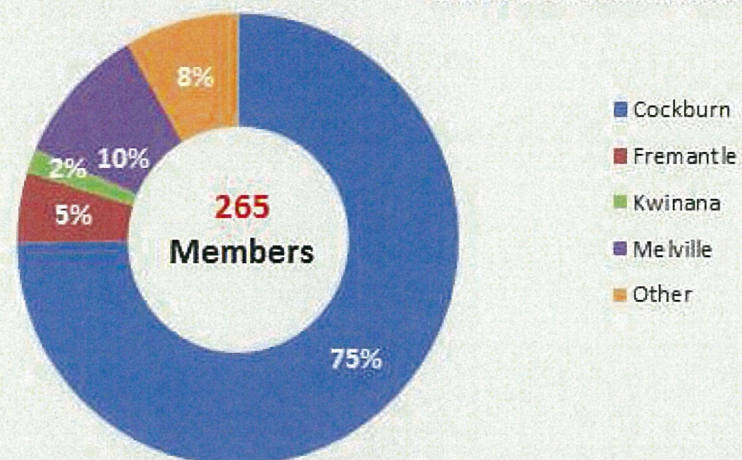
**Cockburn Kwinana Merge**



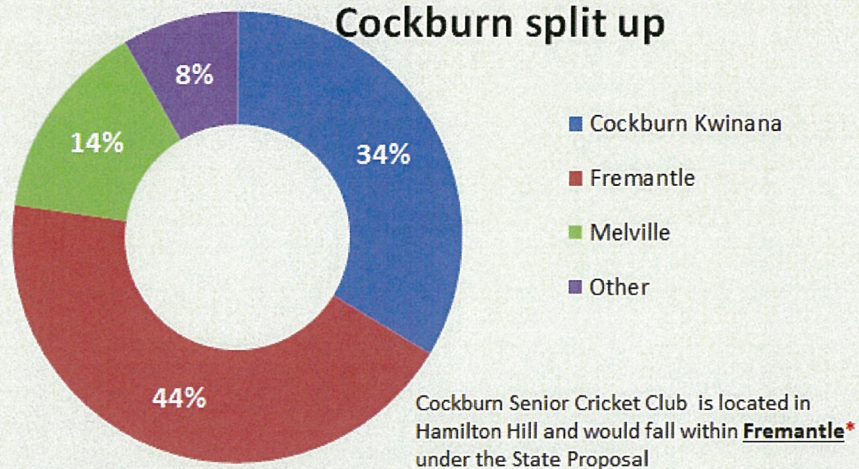


# Cockburn Cricket Club – Davilak Oval, Hamilton Hill

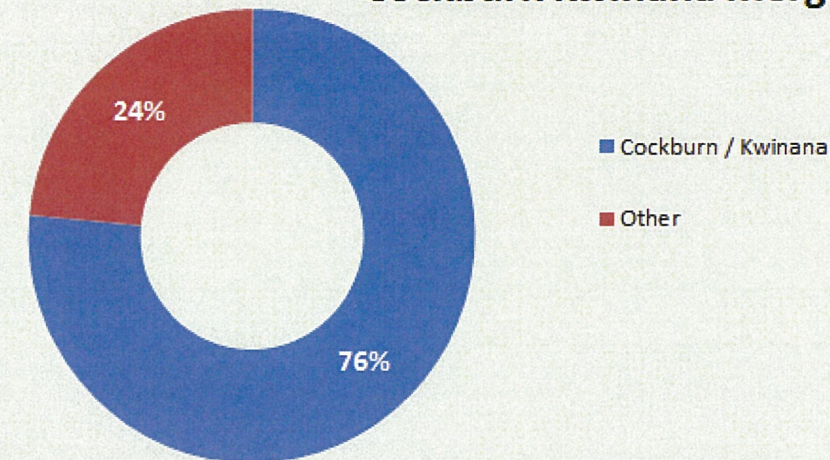
## Current Membership



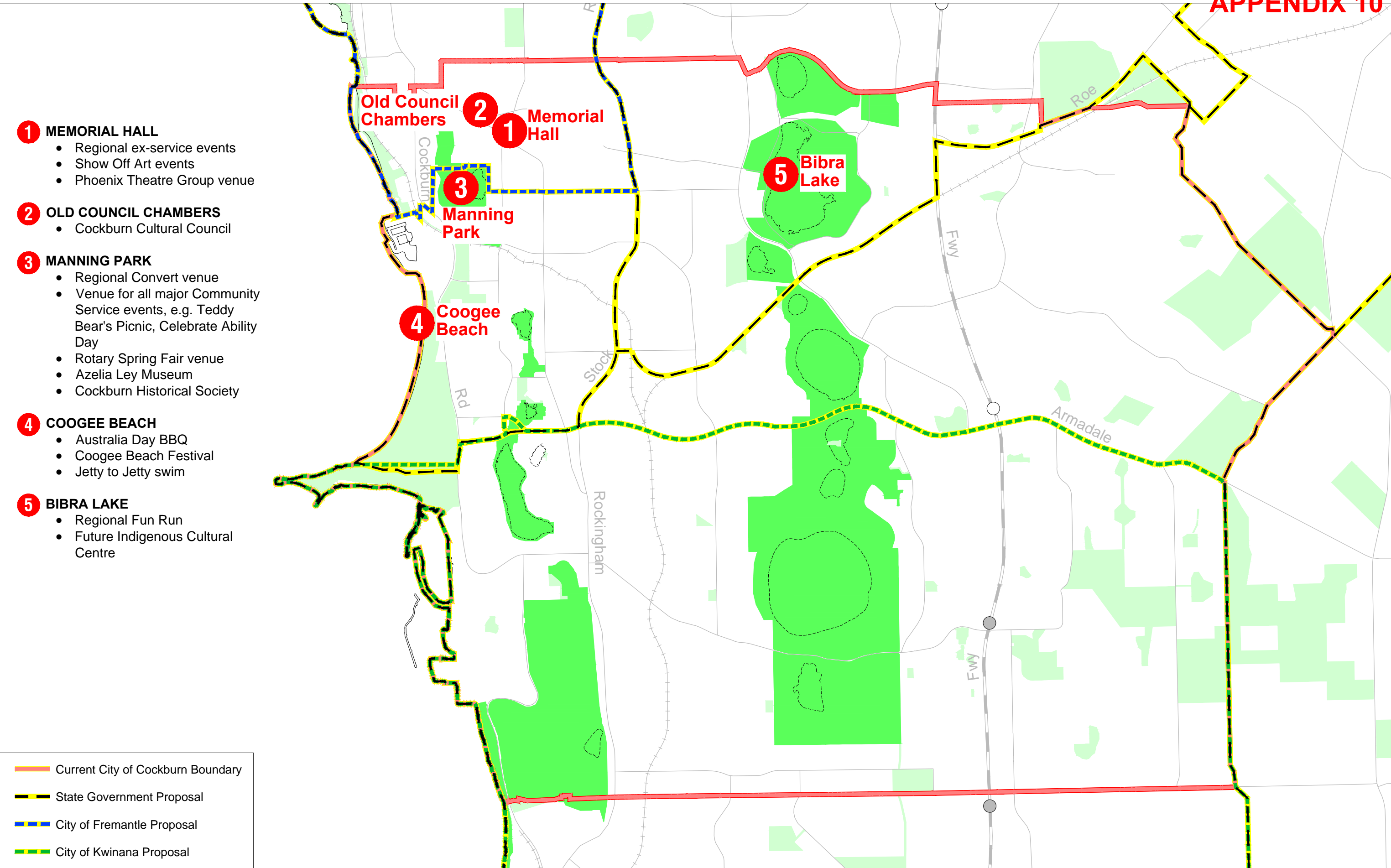
## Impact of boundary changes Cockburn split up



## Cockburn Kwinana Merge







- 1 MEMORIAL HALL**
  - Regional ex-service events
  - Show Off Art events
  - Phoenix Theatre Group venue
- 2 OLD COUNCIL CHAMBERS**
  - Cockburn Cultural Council
- 3 MANNING PARK**
  - Regional Convert venue
  - Venue for all major Community Service events, e.g. Teddy Bear's Picnic, Celebrate Ability Day
  - Rotary Spring Fair venue
  - Azelia Ley Museum
  - Cockburn Historical Society
- 4 COOGEE BEACH**
  - Australia Day BBQ
  - Coogee Beach Festival
  - Jetty to Jetty swim
- 5 BIBRA LAKE**
  - Regional Fun Run
  - Future Indigenous Cultural Centre

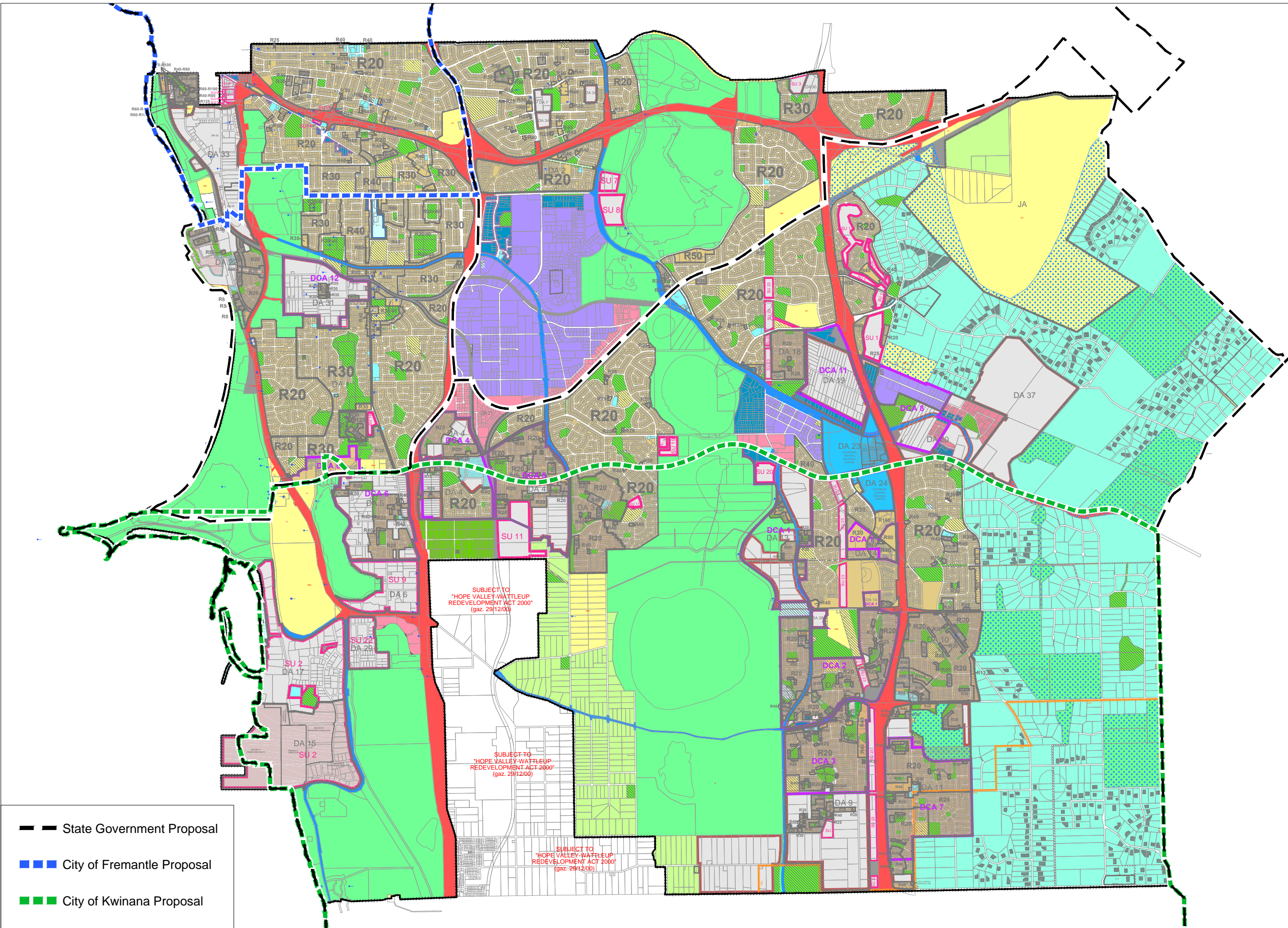
- Current City of Cockburn Boundary
- State Government Proposal
- City of Fremantle Proposal
- City of Kwinana Proposal



GNA 2/2014  
 0 1000m  
 SCALE

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES & EVENTS





**Legend**

- Scheme Boundary
- R20 Residential Density Codes
- Additional Uses
- Restricted Uses
- Building Envelope
- HP 1 Heritage Place
- EC Environmental Conditions

**SPECIAL CONTROL AREAS:**

- DA 1 Development Areas
- DCA Development Contribution Areas
- JA Jandakot Airport
- Peel-Harvey Coastal Plain Catchment Area

**REGION RESERVES**

- Parks & Recreation
- Restricted Public Access
- Railways
- Port Installation
- State Forests
- Water Catchments
- Civic and Cultural
- Waterways
- Primary Regional Roads
- Other Regional Roads
- Public Purposes DENOTED AS FOLLOWS:
  - H - Hospital
  - HS - High School
  - U - University
  - CG - Commonwealth Govt.
  - SEC - State Energy Commission
  - SU - Special Uses
  - WSD - Water Authority of WA

**LOCAL RESERVES**

- Parks & Recreation
- Lakes & Drainage
- Local Road
- Public Purposes DENOTED AS FOLLOWS:
  - AG - Dept. of Agriculture
  - C - Civic
  - DOT - Dept. of Transport
  - FPA - Fremantle Port Authority
  - FS - Fire Station
  - GS - Gas Pipeline
  - K - Pre-School
  - OP - Oil Pipeline
  - P - Police Station
  - PO - Post Office
  - PS - Primary School
  - TE - Telstra
  - TAB - Totalisator Agency Board
  - WC - Water Corporation
  - WP - Western Power

**ZONES**

- Residential
- Regional Centre
- District Centre
- Local Centre
- Mixed Business
- Business
- Industry
- Light And Service Industry
- Development
- SU 1 Special Use
- Rural
- Rural Living
- Resource
- Conservation

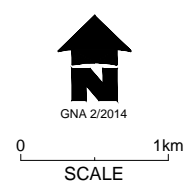
Zones & Reserves as depicted on the approved Structure Plans. (Please note that they do not form part of Town Planning Scheme No.3 and are shown for information purposes only.)

State Government Proposal  
 City of Fremantle Proposal  
 City of Kwinana Proposal

SUBJECT TO "HOPE VALLEY-WATTLEUP REDEVELOPMENT ACT 2000" (gaz. 29/12/00)

SUBJECT TO "HOPE VALLEY-WATTLEUP REDEVELOPMENT ACT 2000" (gaz. 29/12/00)

SUBJECT TO "HOPE VALLEY-WATTLEUP REDEVELOPMENT ACT 2000" (gaz. 29/12/00)



# TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No.3 SCHEME MAP



# Community of Interest – Macro Level

Community of interest	City of Cockburn	City of Kwinana	City of Fremantle	City of East Fremantle	City of Melville
<b>Community population</b>	89,683	29,227	26,582	6,930	95,700
Median age	34	32	41	42	40
Median weekly household income	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,253	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,619
Median monthly mortgage repayments	\$ 2,015	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,167	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,167
<b>% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</b>					
	1.8%	3.9%	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%
<b>Median weekly incomes</b>					
Personal	\$ 691	\$ 606	\$ 680	\$ 858	\$ 694
Family	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,451	\$ 1,863	\$ 2,530	\$ 2,130
Household	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,253	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,619
<b>Family composition</b>					
Couple family without children	35.0%	34.5%	44.1%	38.5%	37.9%
Couple family with children	48.3%	44.5%	36.6%	48.8%	47.4%
One parent family	14.9%	19.3%	17.3%	11.7%	12.6%
Other family	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%

# Community of Interest – Micro Level

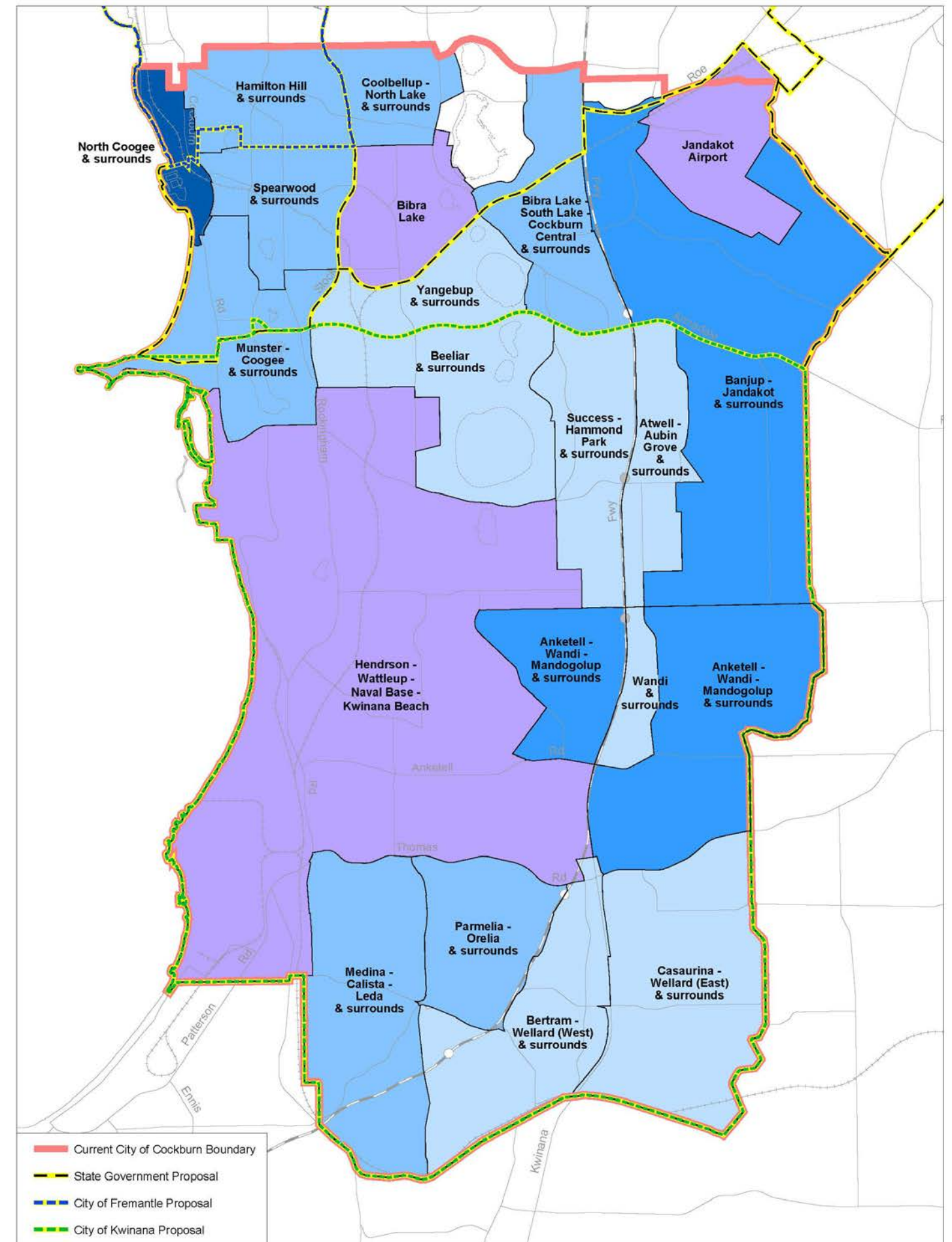
Community of interest	Atwell - Aubin Grove and surrounds	Beeliar and surrounds	Success - Hammond Park and surrounds	Yangebup and surrounds	Bertram - Wellard (West) and surrounds	Casuarina - Wellard (East) and surrounds	Coolbellup - North Lake and surrounds	Hamilton Hill and surrounds	South Lake - Cockburn Central and surrounds	Spearwood and surrounds	Munster and surrounds	Medina - Calista - Leda and surrounds	Parmelia - Orelia and surrounds	Banjup - Jandakot and surrounds	Anketell - Wandi and surrounds	North Coogee and surrounds	Bibra Lake - Henderson - Wattleup - Kwinana Beach - Naval Base
<b>Community population</b>	14,201	5,963	10,945	7,125	7,830	1,934	7,744	9,855	11,042	9,096	<b>7,524</b>	7,370	10,840	1,402	1,133	<b>579</b>	Enterprise areas
Median age	30	31	30	32	28	36	37	39	35	41	40	34	33	41	43	39	
Median weekly household income	\$ 2,107	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,971	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,722	\$ 2,022	\$ 1,180	\$ 978	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,090	\$ 1,600	\$ 961	\$ 1,080	\$ 2,175	\$ 1,863	\$ 2,774	
Median monthly mortgage repayments	\$ 2,310	\$ 2,167	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,167	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,770	\$ 1,733	\$ 1,733	\$ 1,625	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,517	\$ 2,123	\$ 1,950	\$ 4,333	
% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%	2.2%	1.9%	<b>14.4%</b>	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	1.8%	0.9%	3.2%	4.2%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	
<b>Median weekly incomes</b>																	
Personal	\$ 888	\$ 768	\$ 863	\$ 697	\$ 834	\$ 661	\$ 605	\$ 532	\$ 686	\$ 527	\$ 646	\$ 488	\$ 539	\$ 705	\$ 668	\$ 1,182	
Family	\$ 2,184	\$ 1,920	\$ 2,127	\$ 1,695	\$ 1,825	\$ 2,071	\$ 1,551	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,704	\$ 1,369	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,239	\$ 2,191	\$ 2,015	\$ 2,968	
Household	\$ 2,107	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,971	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,722	\$ 2,022	\$ 1,180	\$ 978	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,090	\$ 1,600	\$ 961	\$ 1,080	\$ 2,175	\$ 1,863	\$ 2,774	
<b>Family composition</b>																	
Couple family without children	29.9%	29.3%	35.0%	31.3%	33.3%	36.6%	38.0%	39.2%	35.3%	40.2%	37.2%	34.4%	34.9%	36.6%	37.8%	38.7%	
Couple family with children	58.0%	56.2%	52.6%	48.6%	50.7%	55.4%	40.5%	35.3%	44.7%	40.9%	50.4%	40.0%	40.1%	54.0%	53.1%	54.6%	
One parent family	10.5%	12.9%	10.6%	18.2%	14.4%	8.0%	18.6%	23.2%	17.6%	17.5%	11.1%	23.7%	23.3%	8.7%	6.8%	6.7%	
Other family	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	0.0%	2.9%	2.2%	2.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%	0.7%	2.3%	0.0%	



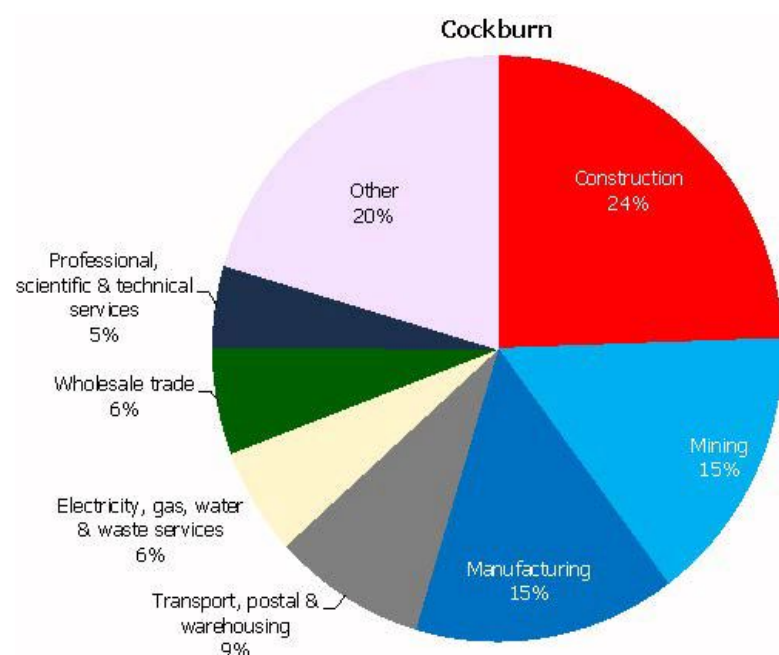


# Community of Interests

## Demographic Areas



# Economic Factors

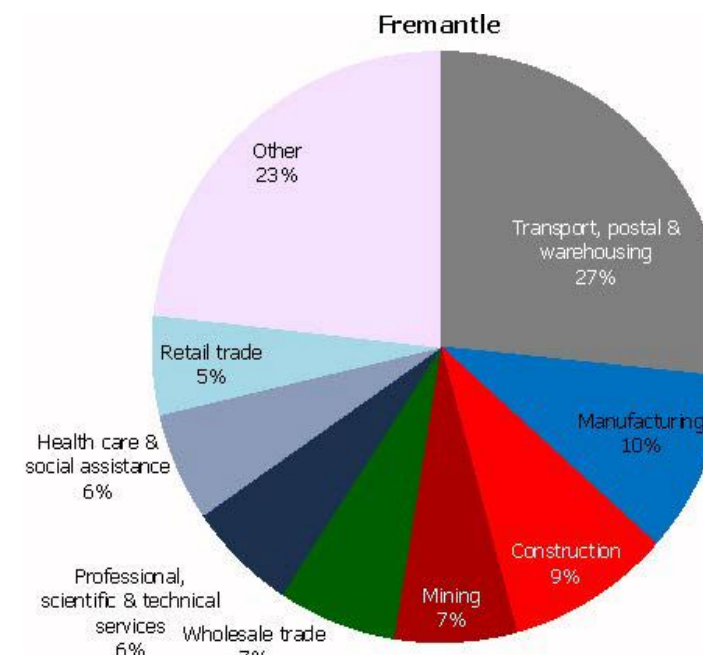


**Next 10 years:**

- further development of Jandakot Airport
- initial development Latitude 32
- further expansion of Gateway Shopping Centre to 60,000m2

**Impact:**

- Reinforces existing focus on primacy of manufacturing, construction
- Secondary development of retail

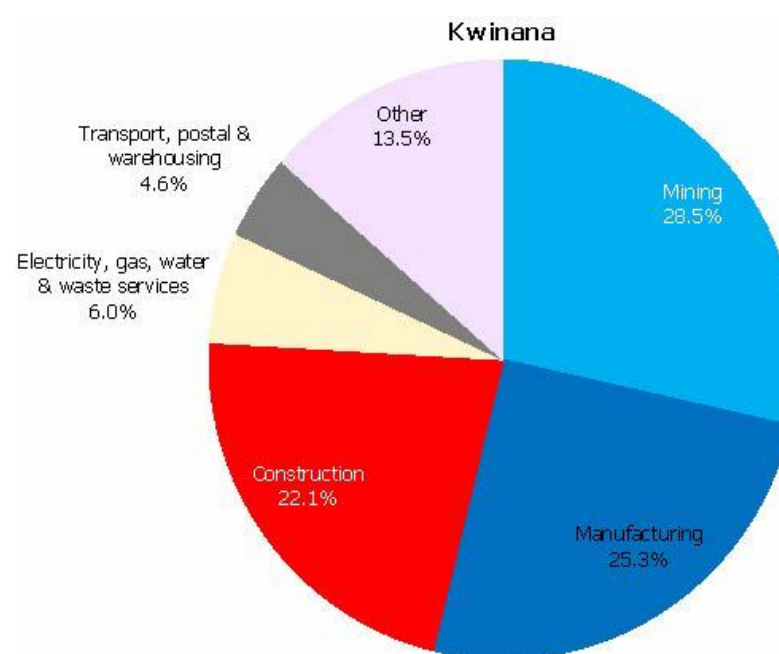


**Next 10 years:**

- development of Kings Square precinct
- second major hotel opened
- development of Victoria Quay
- port increases trade to maximum tonnage

**Impact:**

- Reinforces primacy of professional, tourism and retail employment
- Limited expansion of port related services due to land constraints

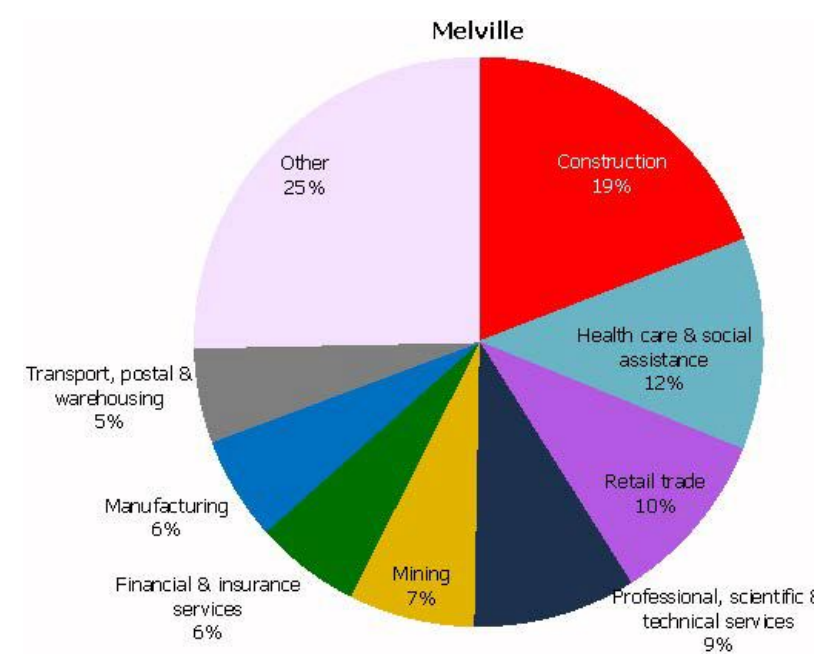


**Next 10 years:**

- further expansion of Latitude 32

**Impact:**

- Reinforces continued development of manufacturing and construction



**Next 10 years:**

- opening of Fiona Stanley Hospital and St John of God expansion
- development of Murdoch Precinct
- significant expansion of Garden City Shopping Centre from 65,000m2 to 122,000m2
- development of Canning Bridge precinct

**Impact:**

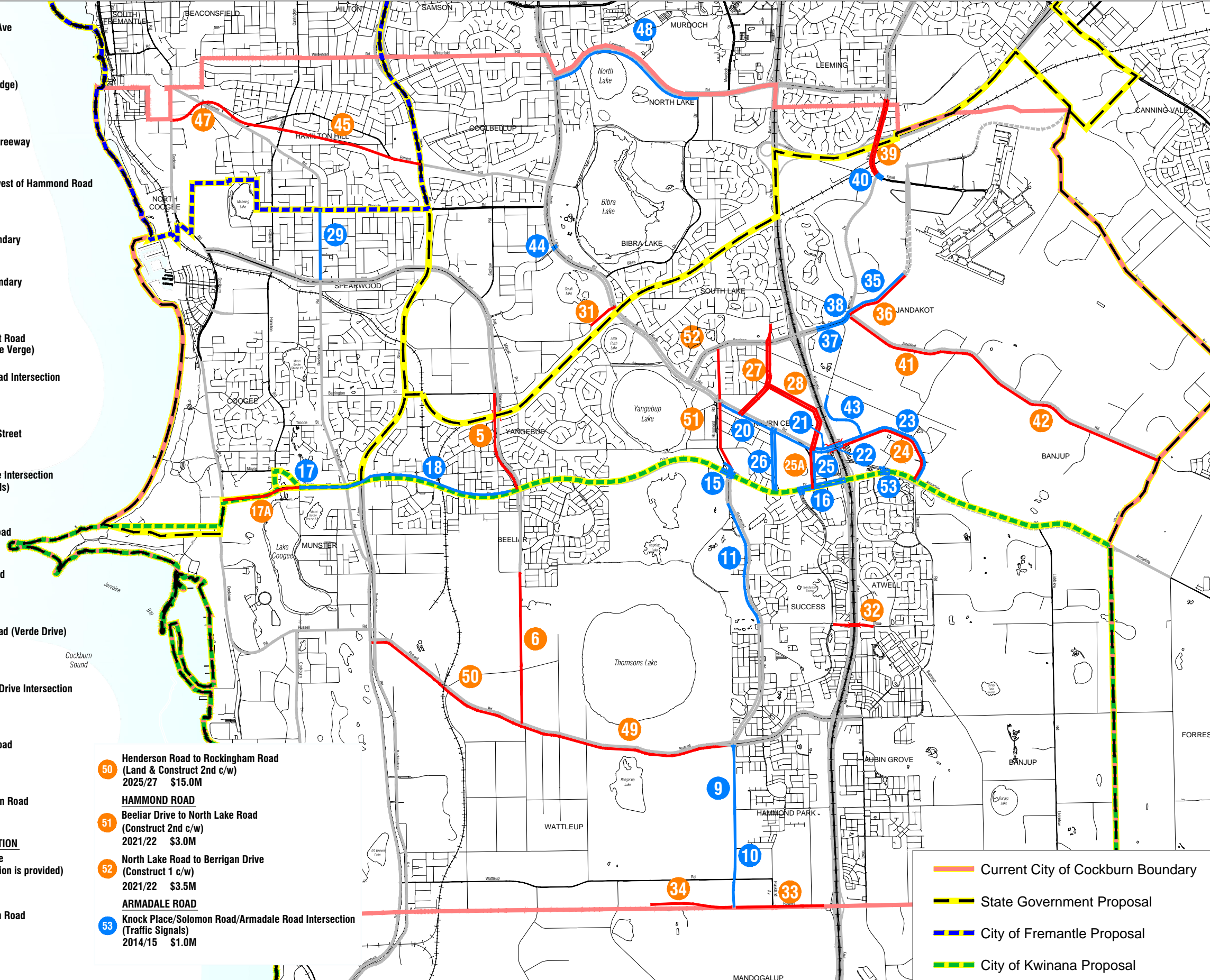
- Reinforces primacy of medical, professional and retail based employment



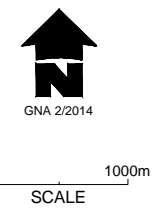
- 5** **SPEARWOOD AVENUE**  
Barrington Street to Beelias Drive  
(Construct Bridge & 2nd c/w)  
2021/22 \$10.3M
- 6** **HENDERSON ROAD**  
Fancote Avenue to Russell Road  
(Widen & Upgrade 1 c/w)  
2025/26 \$2.5M
- 9** **HAMMOND ROAD**  
(Frankland Ave) Russell Road to Gaebler Road  
(Construct 1 c/w)  
2011/13 \$2.0M
- 10** (Frankland Ave) Gaebler Road to Rowley Road  
(Land & Construct 1 c/w)  
2016/19 \$8.6M
- 11** Branch Circus to Bartram Road  
(Construct 2nd c/w & Upgrade Verge)  
2016/18 \$7.0M
- 15** **BEELIAR DRIVE**  
Beelias Drive/Hammond Road Intersection  
(Land/Realignment & 4 way Traffic Signals)  
2012/14 \$2.8M
- 16** Kwinana Freeway to Wentworth Parade  
(6 lanes/Traffic Signals)  
2013/14 \$6.0M
- 17** Stock Road to Fawcett Road  
(Reconstruct)  
2018/19 \$2.0M
- 17A** Fawcett Road to Cockburn Road  
(Land/Construct Bridge & 1 c/w)  
2020/23 \$15.0M
- 18** Stock Road to Spearwood Avenue  
(Construct 2nd c/w)  
2017/18 \$3.0M
- 20** **NORTH LAKE ROAD**  
Hammond Road to Kentucky Court  
(Construct 2nd c/w & Open drain)  
2013/14 \$4.1M
- 21** Kentucky Court to Kwinana Freeway  
(Construct 1 c/w)  
2013/14 \$2.0M
- 22** Kentucky Court to across Kwinana Freeway  
(Bridge & 2nd c/w)  
2014/17 \$5.0M
- 23** **NORTH LAKE ROAD (VERDE DRIVE)**  
Prinsep Road to Armadale Road  
(Land & Construct 1 c/w)  
2014/16 \$13.0M
- 24** Kwinana Freeway to Armadale Road  
(Construct 2nd c/w)  
2023/24 \$8.0M
- 25** **MIDGEGOOROO AVENUE**  
Beelias Drive to North Lake Road  
(Construct 2nd c/w & Traffic Signals)  
2013/14 \$2.5M
- 25A** Beelias Drive to North Lake Road  
(Reduce to 2 lanes)  
2020/21 \$3.5M
- 26** **POLETTI ROAD**  
Beelias Drive to North Lake Road  
(Construct 2nd c/w & Traffic Signals)  
2017/20 \$5.0M
- 27** **SEMPLER COURT**  
North Lake Road to Jindabyne Heights  
(Land/Construct & Re-align c/w)  
2020/22 \$7.5M
- 28** **MURIEL COURT**  
Sempler Court to North Lake Road  
(Land/Re-align/Construct & Traffic Signals)  
2021/23 \$8.0M

- 29** **ROCKINGHAM ROAD**  
Phoenix Road to Spearwood Ave  
(Upgrade)  
2014/15 \$4.0M
- 32** **BARTRAM ROAD**  
Across Kwinana Freeway (bridge)  
(Construct Bridge & 1 c/w)  
2022/25 \$18.0M
- 33** **ROWLEY ROAD**  
Hammond Road to Kwinana Freeway  
(Land & Construct 1 c/w)  
2026/28 \$9.7M
- 34** Hammond Road to ~1.2km west of Hammond Road  
(Land & Construct 1 c/w)  
2029/30 \$14.5M
- 35** **ORION ROAD**  
Berrigan Drive to Airport Boundary  
(Construct 1 c/w)  
2012/14 \$3.7M
- 36** Berrigan Drive to Airport Boundary  
(Construct 2nd c/w)  
2020/21 \$3.0M
- 37** **BERRIGAN DRIVE**  
Kwinana Freeway to Jandakot Road  
(Construct 2nd c/w & Upgrade Verge)  
2015/16 \$5.0M
- 38** Berrigan Drive / Jandakot Road Intersection  
(Construct & Traffic Signals)  
2013/15 \$1.0M
- 39** **KAREL AVENUE**  
Berrigan Drive to Farrington Street  
(Construct 2nd c/w)  
2025/26 \$1.7M
- 40** Karel Avenue / Berrigan Drive Intersection  
(Re-construct & Traffic Signals)  
2013/15 \$1.0M
- 41** **JANDAKOT ROAD**  
Berrigan Drive to Solomon Road  
(Land & Construct 2 c/w)  
2024/25 \$10.2M
- 42** Solomon Road to Warton Road  
(Land & Construct 2 c/w)  
2025/26 \$20.5M
- 43** **PRINSEP ROAD**  
Cutler Road to North Lake Road (Verde Drive)  
(Construct 1 c/w)  
2019/20 \$2.5M
- 44** **NORTH LAKE ROAD**  
North Lake Road / Discovery Drive Intersection  
(Traffic Signals)  
2014/15 \$0.5M
- 45** **FORREST ROAD BYPASS**  
Rockingham Road to Stock Road  
(Construct 1 c/w)  
2020/21 \$6.0M
- 47** **ROLLINGSON ROAD**  
Rockingham Road to Cockburn Road  
(Construct 1 c/w)  
2022/23 \$4.0M
- 48** **FARRINGTON ROAD DULICATION**  
North Lake Road to Bibra Drive  
(Consider if Freeway connection is provided)  
2015/16 \$4.0M
- 49** **RUSSELL ROAD**  
Hammond Road to Henderson Road  
(Land & Construct 2nd c/w)  
2025/27 \$17.0M

- 50** Henderson Road to Rockingham Road  
(Land & Construct 2nd c/w)  
2025/27 \$15.0M
- 51** **HAMMOND ROAD**  
Beelias Drive to North Lake Road  
(Construct 2nd c/w)  
2021/22 \$3.0M
- 52** North Lake Road to Berrigan Drive  
(Construct 1 c/w)  
2021/22 \$3.5M
- 53** **ARMADALE ROAD**  
Knock Place/Solomon Road/Armadale Road Intersection  
(Traffic Signals)  
2014/15 \$1.0M



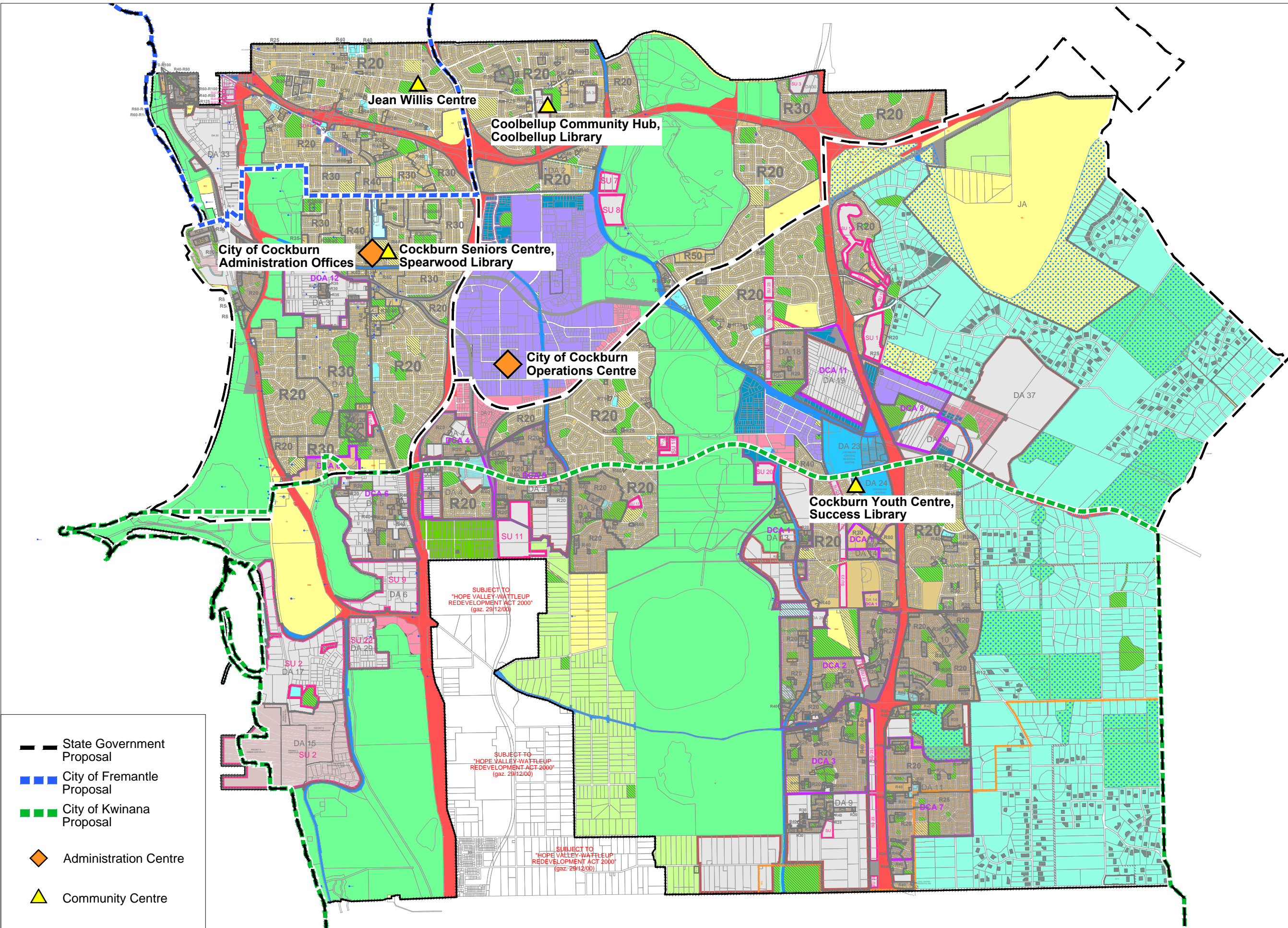
- Current City of Cockburn Boundary
- State Government Proposal
- City of Fremantle Proposal
- City of Kwinana Proposal



- Programmed Roadworks 2013-2020
- Programmed Roadworks 2020-2030

# REGIONAL & MAJOR ROADWORKS 2013 - 2030





**GENERAL**

- Scheme Boundary
- Residential Density Codes
- Additional Uses
- Restricted Uses
- Building Envelope
- Heritage Place
- Environmental Conditions

**SPECIAL CONTROL AREAS:**

- Development Areas
- Development Contribution Areas
- Jandakot Airport
- Peel-Harvey Coastal Plain Catchment Area

**REGION RESERVES**

- Parks & Recreation
- Restricted Public Access
- Railways
- Port Installation
- State Forests
- Water Catchments
- Civic and Cultural
- Waterways
- Primary Regional Roads
- Other Regional Roads
- Public Purposes DENOTED AS FOLLOWS:

**LOCAL RESERVES**

- Parks & Recreation
- Lakes & Drainage
- Local Road
- Public Purposes DENOTED AS FOLLOWS:

**ZONES**

- Residential
- Regional Centre
- District Centre
- Local Centre
- Mixed Business
- Business
- Industry
- Light And Service Industry
- Development
- Special Use
- Rural
- Rural Living
- Resource
- Conservation

**LEGEND:**

- State Government Proposal
- City of Fremantle Proposal
- City of Kwinana Proposal
- Administration Centre
- Community Centre

**LEGEND:**

- AG - Dept. of Agriculture
- C - Civic
- DOT - Dept. of Transport
- FPA - Fremantle Port Authority
- FS - Fire Station
- GS - Gas Pipeline
- K - Pre-School
- OP - Oil Pipeline
- P - Police Station
- PO - Post Office
- PS - Primary School
- TE - Telstra
- TAB - Totalisator Agency Board
- WC - Water Corporation
- WP - Western Power

**LEGEND:**

- H - Hospital
- HS - High School
- U - University
- CG - Commonwealth Govt.
- SEC - State Energy Commission
- SU - Special Uses
- WSD - Water Authority of WA

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- AG - Dept. of Agriculture
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**LEGEND:**

- H - Hospital
- HS - High School
- U - University
- CG - Commonwealth Govt.
- SEC - State Energy Commission
- SU - Special Uses
- WSD - Water Authority of WA

**LEGEND:**

- Zones & Reserves as depicted on the approved Structure Plans. (Please note that they do not form part of Town Planning Scheme No.3 and are shown for information purposes only.)

GNA 2/2014

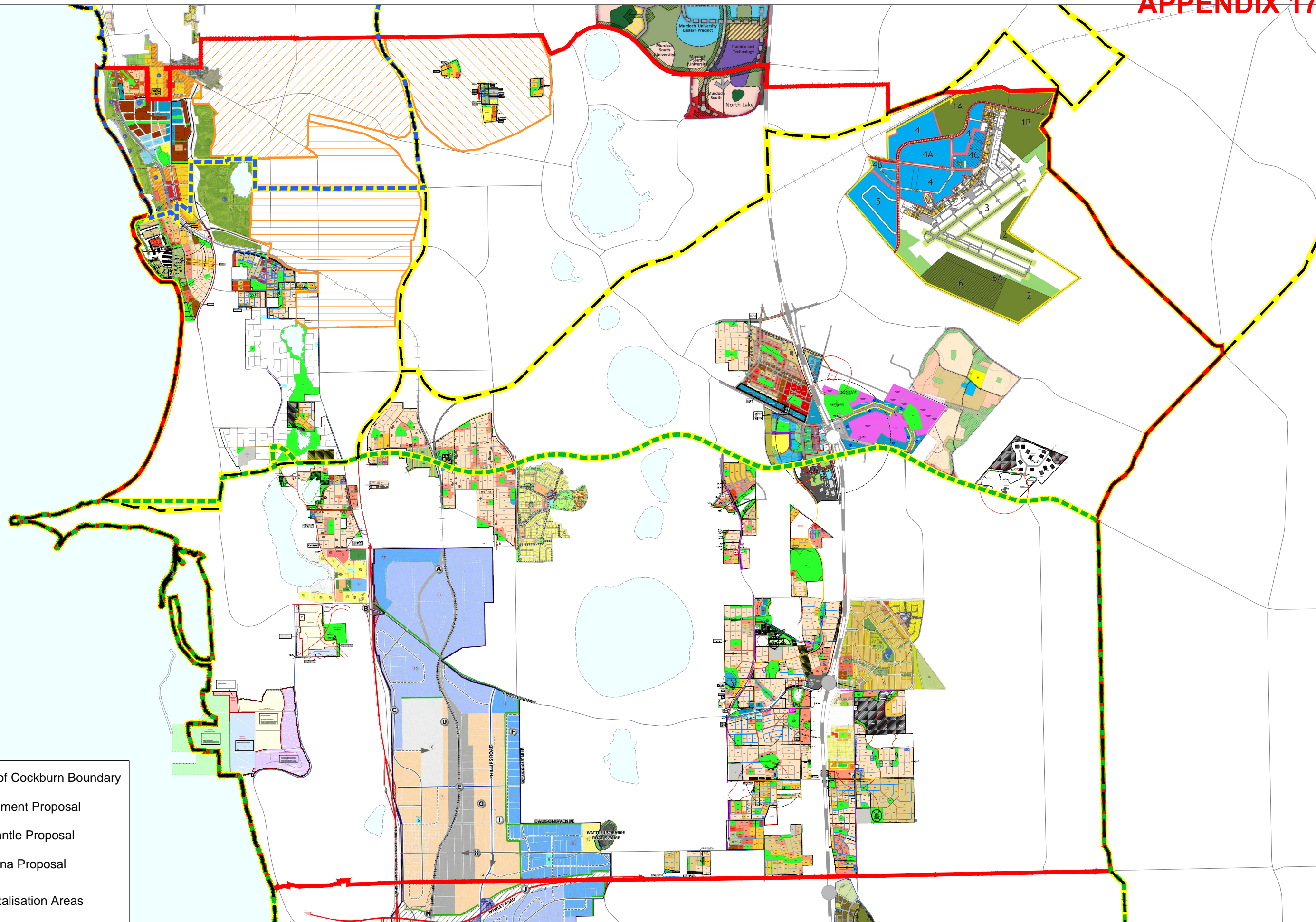
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SCALE

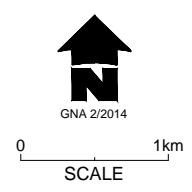
Amended to: February 2014

# COMMUNITY CENTRES / TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No.3 SCHEME MAP





- Current City of Cockburn Boundary
- - - State Government Proposal
- - - City of Fremantle Proposal
- - - City of Kwinana Proposal
- Adopted Revitalisation Areas



# STRUCTURE PLANS

## Review of City of Melville Proposal (9) on the District of Cockburn

### Community of Interest

The Proposal contains no reference to the views of residents or ratepayers from Cockburn. While it is the only Melville Proposal that minimises population transfer from Cockburn, with the removal of the portion of Leeming, **there is no evidence of any community support for this proposal.**

### Physical and Topographical Features

The Proposal's plan to split the Jandakot Precinct, removing the airport from the rest of the suburb, would disconnect the local road network and City of Cockburn's Major Road investment program.

### Demographic Trends

There is no demographic data provided to support this proposal. However, it is recognised that the general profile of the Cockburn, Canning and Melville portions of the suburb of Leeming are very similar.

### Economic Factors

The removal of Jandakot Airport would disaggregate the regional industry network that exists between businesses across this precinct, Bibra Lake and the AMC.

### History of the Area

N/A

## Review of City of Melville Proposal (9) on the District of Cockburn

### Transport and Communication

The proposal would disaggregate the regional transport links that exist between principal industry areas. It jeopardises the road construction program into Jandakot Airport, with the City of Cockburn trying to finalise this as part of the review of the Airport's new Masterplan. This Plan includes finalisation of links onto Berrigan and Jandakot Drives, both of which are outside of Melville's proposed boundaries.

### Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments

The Proposal contains **no financial data**. **The excision of Jandakot Airport from Cockburn-Kwinana will impact the financial sustainability of the new Local Government. It makes Melville, already the most financially secure Local Government, stronger and Cockburn-Kwinana much weaker.**

### Effective Delivery of Local Government Services

The City of Cockburn provides a range of services into its portion of Leeming, with 13 Child In Home educators working there. These people would no longer be in the Cockburn network and there is no comparable service operated by Melville.

### General

The Proposal contains no details on the Governance structure; eg Wards, Elected Members, election of Mayor.



**Community of Interest**

The Proposal contains no reference to the views of residents or ratepayers from Cockburn. There is no reference in the Proposal to the views of Cockburn Community Groups (Coolbellup Residents Assoc, Bibra Lake Residents Assoc, Wetlands Education Centre, Native Arc). Indeed the **Proposal has no commentary from any member of the Cockburn community.**

Assertions /generalisations in the Proposal that contain no factual support:

1. the proposal contains no data to support Communities of Interest between the suburbs of Coolbellup, North Lake and Bibra Lake with those in Melville. Indeed the ABS profiles for Coolbellup included in Melville's report shows its distinct difference to all the other suburbs it references. [see Melville Proposal p16 and *Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p9*]

2. There is no data presented to show the shared use of community infrastructure. [*Attached Cockburn residents cross-utilisation of Cockburn facilities*]

There is no reference to the Town Planning Scheme and the impacts of proposed boundary changes:  
 1. Proposal would split of the Coolbellup Revitalisation Plan from the Cockburn TPS

2. Proposal would split fire management planning framework that operates across the Beelihar Regional Park and existing emergency services management coordination

**Physical and Topographical Features**

The proposal seeks to split the management framework over the Beelihar Regional Park chain of wetlands.

The Proposal splits Cockburn's Development Area 21.

**Demographic Trends**

The demographic profile included to support the Proposal does the exact opposite. It includes a profile of Coolbellup aligned against other suburbs impacted by change and all this does is show how different the suburb is. The demographic profile contained in the Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p6 shows the range of differences that exist between Cockburn and Melville residents and the similarities between Cockburn and Kwinana residents. The City of Cockburn provides a range of out-reach services to Coolbellup; such as the mobile youth service, in recognition of the area's need and younger population.

The Proposal would remove the key service hub at Coolbellup that is used to support Cockburn's Family Services programs, leaving the Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government with a replacement cost to continue the service within its boundaries.

The proposal would spilt the suburbs with the highest concentration of Indigenous community members and the lower SEIFA index communities into three different Local Government areas. This splitting will reduce or remove access to community services designed for Indigenous and economically disadvantaged community members such as Kwoberup and Financial Counselling.

**Economic Factors**

The reference to existing City of Melville being a financially strong entity (p21) is supported. MLGR Financial Report ranked Melville No.2 of all 30 Metropolitan Local Governments. So where is the rationale that it needs to be financially more sustainable?

The Proposal splits the catchment of a major Local Commercial Centre (ie Lakes Centre) that services Bibra Lake and South Lake, with boundaries for different Local Governments

The Proposal splits the business to business connectivity that operates between the AMC and Bibra Lake, putting into doubt the key transport linkage upgrades contained in Cockburn's Major Road Program, which are designed to further improve this connectivity. [*See details in the Cockburn Community Proposal, pp52-53*]

**History of the Area**

The proposal establishes no historical connections between the Cockburn and Melville residents. It also fails to mention what the existing connections between Cockburn communities are and the impact of disaggregating these. The Coolbellup Residents Association is one of Cockburn's oldest continuing resident groups. This Association has expressed its strong objection to the suburb's relocation to Melville.

**Transport and Communication**

The proposal establishes no basis to any transport connectivity between the Cockburn and Melville suburbs. The major north-south road connection (ie the Kwinana Freeway) transits traffic through Melville and not into Melville. Likewise the Perth-Mandurah railway is a transit route for residents into Perth, with little use for transit of Cockburn residents into Melville.

The proposal would disaggregate the regional transport links that exist between principle industry areas. It jeopardises the road construction program into Jandakot Airport, with the City of Cockburn trying to finalise this as part of the review of the Airport's new Masterplan. This Plan includes finalisation of links onto Berrigan Drive and Jandakot Road, both of which are outside of Melville's proposed boundaries.

**Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments**

The Proposal contains **no financial data. This is a fundamental weakness as it fails to show the impact of the disaggregation of the City of Cockburn's on residents and ratepayers. An independent financial analysis by the AEC Group has shown the impact of disaggregation of Cockburn on residents would be in the vicinity of \$100M.** This Proposal has no analysis on the impacts of:

1. local government operations - what is the operational impact of redistributing Cockburn's Operations Depot? What would it cost to replace this facility? Who would fund the replacement? [The independent Financial Analysis shows a replacement cost of \$29.4M]

2. what is the financial impact on the residual Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government from the loss of Industrial / Commercial income? How does this loss impact the financial viability of Cockburn-Kwinana?

3. the Proposal would split the Developer Contribution ("DC") Scheme arrangements. No consideration of the financial impact on projects on the community from the loss of this funding. [The Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p 58 provides details on why the DC fund could be no longer collectable for projects removed from Cockburn]. It would have an immediate impact on the development of the three projects planned for Bibra Lake, i.e. Wetlands Education Centre; Bibra Lake Management Plan; Indigineous Cultural Centre.

4. the costs of disaggregating parts of the district of Cockburn. It ignores the impact of asset transfer and the ratio of assets to income.

**Effective Delivery of Local Government Services**

The Proposal makes no reference to the impact on Cockburn-Kwinana residents on the loss of the Coolbellup community service hub. How would the family services being operated from this facility continue to be provided to other southern Cockburn residents?

What happens to the Coolbellup library? This facility is relatively small; Melville already have 5 libraries and the Proposals, if implemented, would see it pick up one from Cockburn and Canning. Cockburn has 3 libraries and would lose one to Fremantle and Melville.

What happens to the integrated Indigenous services provided across Coolbellup, Hamilton Hill, Spearwood, South Lake and Cockburn Central? Melville has a numerically lower Indigenous population and no comparable history of this type of service.

The combined impact of this Proposal and the Minister's Proposals 09/2013 ad 10/2013 would have a significant deleterious impact on service delivery in Cockburn by disrupting established systems, dislocating staff, increasing costs and disengaging customers.

The Proposal would jeopardise residents the opportunity to continue regional events, such as the Bibra Lake Fun Run. In combination with other Ministerial Proposals all regional sporting event locations would be taken out of Cockburn. [This Fun Run is held around the Lake and attracts around 5,000 local participants]

**General**

The Proposal contains no details on the Governance structure; eg Wards, Elected Members, election of Mayor.

## Review of City of Fremantle Proposal (12) on the District of Cockburn

Community of Interest	Physical and Topographical Features	Demographic Trends	Economic Factors	History of the Area
<p>The Proposal contains no reference to the views of residents or ratepayers from Cockburn. The only market research ('Community Survey') is from residents of Fremantle.</p>	<p>The proposal seeks to split Hamilton Hill, through the exclusion of Manning Park; as the cultural significance of this area to Cockburn was recognised.</p>	<p>The demographic data is for Fremantle and East Fremantle residents. Data for Hamilton Hill (p9 of Cockburn Community Proposal) clearly demonstrates the differences between the 'urban' Fremantle and the 'suburban' Cockburn.</p>	<p>There is no reference to any Cockburn community assets; Memorial Hall, old Council Chambers, Jean Willis Centre, sporting facilities (Wally Hagan Basketball, Davilak Oval, Enright Reserve) and the impact the loss of these would have on the City and community.</p>	<p>There is no reference to the previous split of the Fremantle District Roads Board lands that lead to the separation of the District of Cockburn. There is no mention of Cockburn at all in the Fig 11 Timeline.</p>
<p>There is no reference in the Proposal to the views of Cockburn Community Groups, and the Proposal has <b>no commentary from any member of the Cockburn community.</b></p>	<p>However, there was no similar recognition of the importance of Memorial Hall (RSL, and cultural use) and the old Cockburn Council Chamber (Hamilton Hill) home of the Cockburn Cultural Council as other areas of cultural significance to the City.</p>	<p>There is a one line reference to Cockburn residents (p25) that shows median ages, which is used to draw a range of conclusions with no substantiation.</p>	<p>There is no map showing any of the above facilities, as required for an LGAB Proposal. Only Fremantle facilities are shown. [See map showing Cockburn facilities]</p>	<p>There is no reference to the 1977 Fremantle proposal to re-merge Fremantle and Cockburn that was rejected by Fremantle residents.</p>
<p>Assertions /generalisations by the Fremantle Councillors contain no factual support:</p>	<p>Similarly the proposed boundary line above Manning Park would split the stretch of Beeliar Regional Park that runs along the Cockburn Coast, making overall management of the risks (environmental and fire) much more difficult.</p>	<p>The report (p25) makes the statement "it is difficult to model the median age of the new local government".</p>		<p>The Proposal shows no enduring historical connections between Cockburn and Fremantle.</p>
<p>1. "patronage of shops and community facilities in Hilton and Beaconsfield by Hamilton Hill residents". [<i>The Hamilton Hill Residents Association meets at East Hamilton Hill Primary School, the Phoenix Theatre Group use Cockburn's Memorial Hall, the local bingo group use Davilak Oval clubrooms.</i> ]</p>	<p>The northern side access to Manning Park would be in Fremantle and the southern side in Cockburn making control difficult. It is unclear how housing abutting the park is serviced; eg if there is an issue on the back fence call Cockburn, but on the front fence call Fremantle?</p>			
<p>2. "many residents cycle from Hamilton Hill to Fremantle to swim and work each day". [<i>ABS journey to work data shows a maximum of 60 residents would journey by bike from Hamilton Hill into Fremantle, or 0.67% of the population.</i> ]</p>				
<p>3. "residents travel into Fremantle to use the Fremantle library". [<i>Data on library usage shows it more likely for Fremantle resident to use Cockburn facilities. There are 2608 Hamilton Hill registered members of Cockburn's libraries -50% of the suburb's population.</i>]</p>				
<p>There is no reference to the Town Planning Scheme and the impacts of proposed boundary changes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the district shopping centre servicing Hamilton Hill residents (ie Phoenix SC) sits on the edge of Hamilton Hill and Spearwood - currently all within Cockburn.</li> <li>2. the Phoenix Primary School servicing the areas of Hamilton Hill (west) and Southwell Primary School sit on Phoenix Road (the proposed boundary), splitting their catchment areas. This Proposal also splits the catchment of Hamilton Hill Secondary School.</li> </ol>				

**Transport and Communication**

There is limited reference to the north south connector from Cockburn Road through to Hampton Road, but no indication how this relates to any community use.

This road connection is important as an economic conduit for Port related activity; but just as much as Leach Highway is through to the Welshpool - Kewdale industrial area. The origin / destination of this through traffic is not something that is defined by Local Govt boundaries.

**Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments**

The Proposal contains **no financial data**. There is no analysis on the impacts of:

1.local government operations - where would the additional office accommodation and expanded depot facilities (required to service the additional 30,000 residents) be located, what would they cost and how would they be funded?

2. no analysis of rate adjustments / harmonisation. How would the new entity balance the rate adjustments [Cockburn Avg Residential Rate \$890.53 (\$1298 including waste collection) and Fremantle \$2,485]?

3. how would the new local government fund the infrastructure along the Cockburn Coast that was to be funded by Cockburn's Developer Contribution Scheme?

it ignores the costs of disaggregating parts of the district of Cockburn. It ignores the impact of asset transfer and the ratio of assets to income because there is no financial model.

**Effective Delivery of Local Government Services**

The Proposal makes no reference to Cockburn's community service hubs. The importance of the Jean Willis Centre and Kwobarup (Hamilton Hill) to our Indigenous Community are ignored.

Likewise the role that these facilities have in servicing the whole of Cockburn is ignored. Where does Cockburn get funding for a replacement asset? What happens to previous Cockburn (ie Hamilton Hill) residents with in home care as the City of Fremantle does not provide this service?

What happens to other services that Cockburn provides its residents; eg weekly recycling, that Fremantle doesn't? What happens to the waste service drivers servicing this area - as Fremantle outsource this service? [Noting the 2 year employment guarantee.]

## Review of City of Kwinana Proposal (19) on the District of Cockburn

### Community of Interest

The Proposal contains no reference to the views of residents or ratepayers from Cockburn.

There is no reference in the Proposal to the views of Cockburn Community Groups. Indeed the Proposal has **no commentary from any member of the Cockburn community.**

Assertions /generalisations contain no factual support:

1. Communities of Interest (Beeliar, Success, Atwell, Aubin Grove, Banjup, Hammond Park and Munster - there is no data showing residents' association with Kwinana facilities, schools, shopping centres, etc. *[Note Cockburn data on Community Services use from these suburbs]*.

2. There is no data presented to support the shared use of community infrastructure. *[Attached Cockburn data showing Kwinana residents' use of Cockburn facilities]*.

There is no reference to the Town Planning Scheme and the impacts of proposed boundary changes:

1. Proposal would split Local Structure Plans, Development Control Areas, Local Centres, Cockburn Strategic Regional Centre.

2. Proposal would split fire management plans, bushfire prone area (TPS) scheme and emergency services management

3. Proposal would split the Developer Contribution Scheme arrangements. No consideration of the financial impact on projects or impact on developers for cost contributions

### Physical and Topographical Features

The proposal seeks to split Cockburn Central Activity Centre *[See Map]*.

The proposal seeks to split the Woodman Point Recreation Reserve and Beeliar Regional Park Reserves, reducing the current environmental management arrangements.

### Demographic Trends

The demographic data is for Fremantle and East Fremantle residents. Data for Hamilton Hill (p9 of Cockburn Community Proposal) clearly demonstrates the differences between the 'urban' Fremantle and the 'suburban' Cockburn.

The reference to the continuous Cockburn - Melville conurbation (p8) fails to note the primary demographic differences between these communities. *[See attached data]*

### Economic Factors

There is no reference to any Cockburn community assets; Memorial Hall, old Council Chambers, Jean Willis Centre, sporting facilities (Wally Hagan Basketball, Davilak Oval, Enright Reserve) and the impact that loss of these would have on the City and community.

There is no map showing any of the above facilities, as required for an LGAB Proposal. Only Fremantle facilities are shown. *[See map showing Cockburn facilities]*

### History of the Area

The proposal notes the areas of common heritage in market gardening and use of Cockburn Sound. It supports the City of Cockburn's position on common heritage aspects.

## Transport and Communication

The proposal notes the areas of common transport links that exist north and south and new connections being developed for Latitude 32 and the Western Trade Coast ("WTC"). It supports the City of Cockburn's position on the need for integrated development.

## Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments

The Proposal contains **no financial data**. **The City of Cockburn's financial summary was based on an amalgamation with Kwinana to maximise use of all existing infrastructure. Kwinana's disaggregation model is not the same.** There is no analysis on the impacts of:

1. local government operations - where would the additional expanded depot facilities (required to service the additional 45,000 residents) be located, what would they cost and how would they be funded?

2. It acknowledges the rate differences but has no analysis of rate adjustments / harmonisation. How would the new entity balance the rate adjustments [Cockburn Avg Residential Rate and Waste \$1,298 and Kwinana \$1,525]?

3. how would the new local government fund the infrastructure listed in Cockburn's Developer Contribution Scheme, as the breakup of Cockburn substantially reduces the potential Scheme cost recovery?

4. it ignores the costs of disaggregating parts of the district of Cockburn. It ignores the impact of asset transfer and the ratio of assets to income because there is no financial model.

The proposal contains an erroneous statement on the financial sustainability of Kwinana. The MLGR Panel's report notes its position is **vulnerable**, with weak operating results and high debt

## Effective Delivery of Local Government Services

The Proposal makes no reference to Cockburn's community service hubs. It makes no reference to the impact of the loss of Cockburn's Youth Centre (Kwinana would now have two), or how other Cockburn services that were being provided to Cockburn southern residents would be replaced?

The Proposal makes no reference to how Kwinana's Administrative capacity would be expanded 121% overnight to match the transfer of population. What impact it would have on systems, processes, contracts for service delivery, etc.

## General

The proposed Ward structure, recommending an industrial Ward for the WTC fails to recognise the inequality in representation it would create.

## Review of Minister for Local Government Proposal (08/2013) on the City of Cockburn

Community of Interest	Physical and Topographical Features	Demographic Trends	Economic Factors	History of the Area
<p>The Proposal contains no reference to the views of residents or ratepayers from Cockburn. There is no reference in the Proposal to the views of Cockburn Community Groups (Coolbellup Residents Assoc, Bibra Lake Residents Assoc, Wetlands Education Centre, Native Arc). Indeed the <b>Proposal has no commentary from any member of the Cockburn community.</b></p>	<p>The proposal seeks to split the management framework over the Beeliar Regional Park chain of wetlands.</p>	<p>The Proposal contains no demographic profile. The demographic profile contained in the Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p6 shows the range of differences that exist between Cockburn and Melville residents and the similarities between Cockburn and Kwinana residents. The City of Cockburn provides a range of out-reach services to Coolbellup, such as the mobile youth service, in recognition of the area's need and younger population.</p>	<p>The reference to existing City of Melville being a financially strong entity is supported - MLGR Financial Report ranked Melville No.2 of all 30 Metropolitan Local Governments. So where is the Minister's rationale that it needs to be financially more sustainable?</p>	<p>The proposal establishes no historical connections between the Cockburn and Melville residents. It also fails to mention what the existing connections between Cockburn communities are and the impact of disaggregating these.</p>
<p>Assertions /generalisations in the Proposal that contain no factual support:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the proposal contains no data to support Communities of Interest between the suburbs of Coolbellup, North Lake and Bibra Lake with those in Melville. Indeed the ABS profiles for these suburbs show a distinct difference to Melville. [Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p9].</li> </ol>	<p>The Proposal splits Cockburn's Development Area 21.</p>	<p>The Proposal would remove the key service hub at Coolbellup that is used to support Cockburn's Family Services programs, leaving the Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government with a replacement cost.</p>	<p>The Proposal splits the catchment of a major Local Commercial Centre (ie Lakes Centre) that services Bibra Lake and South Lake, with boundaries for different Local Governments.</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. There is no data presented to show the shared use of community infrastructure. [Attached Cockburn residents cross-utilisation of Cockburn facilities].</li> </ol>		<p>The proposal would spilt the suburbs with the highest concentration of Indigenous community members and the lower SEIFA Index disadvantaged suburbs into three different Local Government areas. This splitting will reduce or remove access to community services designed for Indigenous and economically disadvantaged community members such as Kwoberup and Financial Counselling.</p>	<p>The Proposal splits the business to business connectivity that operates between the Australian Maritime Complex ("AMC") and Bibra Lake, putting into doubt the key transport linkage upgrades, contained in Cockburn's Major Road Program, which are designed to further improve this connectivity. [See details in the Cockburn Community Proposal, pp52-53]</p>	
<p>There is no reference to the Town Planning Scheme and the impacts of proposed boundary changes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal would split of the Coolbellup Revitalisation Plan from the Cockburn TPS.</li> </ol>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Proposal would split fire management planning framework that operates across the Beeliar Regional Park and existing emergency services management coordination.</li> <li>3. It would also split the catchment area of Lakelands Senior High School in two.</li> </ol>				



## Review of Minister for Local Government Proposal (08/2013) on the City of Cockburn

### Transport and Communication

The proposal establishes no basis to any transport connectivity between the Cockburn and Melville suburbs. The major north-south road connection (ie the Kwinana Freeway) transits traffic through Melville and not into Melville. Likewise the Perth-Mandurah railway is a transit route for residents into Perth, with little use for transit of Cockburn residents into Melville.

### Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments

The Proposal contains **no financial data**. **This is a fundamental weakness as it fails to show the impact of the disaggregation of the City of Cockburn's on residents and ratepayers. An independent financial analysis by the AEC Group has shown the impact of disaggregation of Cockburn on residents would be in the vicinity of \$100M.** This Proposal has no analysis on the impacts of:

1. local government operations - what is the operational impact of redistributing Cockburn's Operations Depot? What would it cost to replace this facility? Who would fund the replacement? [The independent Financial Analysis shows a replacement cost of \$29.4M]
2. what is the financial impact on the residual Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government from the loss of Industrial / Commercial income? How does this loss impact the financial viability of Cockburn-Kwinana?
3. the Proposal would split the Developer Contribution ("DC") Scheme arrangements. No consideration of the financial impact on projects on the community from the loss of this funding. [The Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p 58 provides details on why the DC fund could be no longer collectable for projects removed from Cockburn]. It would have an immediate impact on the development of the three projects planned for Bibra Lake,(i.e. Cockburn Wetlands Education Centre, Bibra Lake Managemet Plan and Indigenous Cultural Centre).
4. the costs of disaggregating parts of the district of Cockburn. It ignores the impact of asset transfer and the ratio of assets to income.

### Effective Delivery of Local Government Services

The Proposal makes no reference to the impact on Cockburn-Kwinana residents on the loss of the Coolbellup community service hub. How would the family services being operated from this facility continue to be provided to other southern Cockburn residents?

What happens to the Coolbellup library? This facility is relatively small; Melville already have 5 libraries and the Proposals, if implemented, would see it pick up one from Cockburn and Canning. Cockburn has 3 libraries and would lose one to Fremantle and Melville.

What happens to the integrated Indigenous services provided across Coolbellup, Hamilton Hill, Spearwood, South Lake and Cockburn Central? Melville has a lower Indigenous population and no comparable history of this type of service.

The Proposal would deny Cockburn residents the opportunity to continue regional events, such as the Bibra Lake Fun Run. In combination with other Ministerial Proposals all regional sporting events locations would be taken out of Cockburn. *[This event is held around the Lake and attracts around 5,000 local participants]*

The combined impact of this Proposal and the Minister's Proposals 09/2013 ad 10/2013 would have a significant deleterious impact on service delivery in Cockburn by disrupting established systems, dislocating staff, increasing costs and disengaging customers.

### General

The Proposal contains no details on the Governance structure; eg Wards, Elected Members, election of Mayor.



## Review of Minister for Local Govt Proposal (09/2013) on the District of Cockburn

Community of Interest	Physical and Topographical Features	Demographic Trends	Economic Factors	History of the Area
<p>The Proposal contains no reference to the views of residents or ratepayers from Cockburn. There is no reference in the Proposal to the views of Cockburn Community Groups (Coogee Progress Association, Hamilton Hill Residents Assoc, Cockburn Cultural Council, the Cockburn Historical Society or Cockburn RSL). Indeed the Proposal has no commentary from any member of the Cockburn community.</p>	<p>The proposal seeks to split the Woodman Point Regional Park and coastal precincts of the Beeliar Regional Park</p>	<p>The Proposal contains no demographic profile. The demographic profile contained in the Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p6 shows the range of differences that exist between Cockburn and Fremantle residents as well as the similarities between the broader communities of Cockburn and Kwinana.</p>	<p>The Proposal states that it would produce a stronger Fremantle, presumably economically stronger. However, as it contained no supporting financial data it doesn't substantiate this. Indeed the recently release study by the AEC Group demonstrates the opposite is true with a greater proportion of assets vs income being transferred from Cockburn to Fremantle. That report concluded that the new City of Fremantle would slide further down the 'vulnerability' scale.</p>	<p>The proposal establishes no ongoing connections between the Cockburn and Fremantle residents.</p>
<p>The Proposal may jeopardise Cockburn residents the opportunity to continue regional events, such as the Coogee Beach Festival, and Australia Day Breakfast (at Coogee Beach), Cockburn's Jetty to Jetty Swim. <i>[These events are held at Coogee Beach and attract thousands of residents from across the District of Cockburn]</i></p>	<p>The proposal seeks to split the management framework over the Beeliar Regional Park chain of wetlands.</p>	<p>The Proposal would remove the key Home and Community Care (HACC) service centre (ie Jean Willis Centre) used to support Cockburn's Aged and Indigenous Services programs, leaving the Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government with a loss of this service.</p>	<p>The proposal lists the rationalisation of assets as a potential benefit. It provides no data. [Over 70% of assets are fixed, what assets are proposed to be rationalised?] However, the proposal would leave the residual Cockburn-Kwinana residents with an expensive asset replacement cost for a new Administration Centre.</p>	<p>It also fails to mention what current Cockburn historical and cultural groups will be impacted; ie Cockburn RSL, Cockburn Cultural Council, Cockburn Historical Society, Azelia Ley Museum and the impact of disaggregating these from their community connections.</p>
<p>Assertions /generalisations in the Proposal that contain no factual support:</p>	<p>The Proposal splits Cockburn's Development Area 21.</p>	<p>The proposal would spilt the suburbs with the highest concentration of Indigenous community members and the lower SEIFA Index disadvantaged suburbs into three different Local Government areas. This splitting will reduce or remove access to community services designed for Indigenous and economically disadvantaged community members such as Kwoberup and Financial Counselling.</p>		
<p>1. the proposal is claimed to create a stronger City of Fremantle but contains no data to support this. How are the communities of Cockburn supposed to benefit, noting the local Community Associations no longer belong to an active Regional Group and no longer access funding from the Cockburn Community Fund?</p>				

**Community of Interest**

2. There is no data presented to show the shared use of community infrastructure.  
*[Attached Cockburn residents cross-utilisation of Cockburn facilities]*

2. There is no indication as to how Cockburn's sporting clubs are impacted, but the Proposal would split catchments for clubs spreading them across multiple local governments. *[Attached data on the impact of the Coogee Beach SLSC and Cockburn Junior Football Club]*

There is no reference to the Town Planning Scheme and the impacts of proposed boundary changes:

1. Proposal would split Development Control Area 6

2. Proposal would split fire management planning framework that operates across the Beeliar Regional Park and existing emergency services management coordination

3. It would also split the catchment areas of Hamilton Hill High School and Lakelands Senior High School.

**Physical and Topographical Features**

**Demographic Trends**

**Economic Factors**

**History of the Area**

**Transport and Communication**

The proposal claims that it would assist the planning of the significant transport routes that service the metropolitan area. This appears to be a significant exaggeration, noting that the City of Fremantle has no Transport Strategy, all major roads into and from the Port are controlled by Main Roads WA and all transport planning over this area is undertaken by the Department of Transport.

**Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments**

The Proposal contains **no financial data. This is a fundamental weakness as it fails to show the impact of the disaggregation of the City of Cockburn's on residents and ratepayers. An independent financial analysis by the AEC Group has shown the impact of disaggregation of Cockburn on residents would be in the vicinity of \$100M.** This Proposal has no analysis on the impacts of:

1. local government operations - what is the operational impact of redistributing Cockburn's Administration Centre? What would it cost to replace this facility? Who would fund the replacement?
2. what is the financial impact on the residual Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government for costs of replacing assets and services no longer able to be provided from current locations; eg Seniors Centre, Volunteer Centre or the Aged Services Centre? How does this loss impact the financial viability of Cockburn-Kwinana?
3. Proposal would split the Developer Contribution ("DC") Scheme arrangements. No consideration of the financial impact on projects on the community from the loss of this funding. [The Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p 58 provides details on why the DC fund could be no longer collectable for projects removed from Cockburn]. It would have an immediate impact on the development of the Cockburn Coast Structure Plan.

**Effective Delivery of Local Government Services**

The Proposal makes no reference to the impact on Cockburn-Kwinana residents on the loss of the Jean Willis and Kwobarup Centres. How would the HACC and Indigenous out reach services being operated from this facility continue to be provided to other southern Cockburn residents?

What happens to Cockburn's cultural and events services programs? The City of Fremantle's Proposal (12) already acknowledges the significance of Manning Park to the delivery of these programs, likewise the Memorial Hall facilities serve complementary activities (ie ex-services events, the City's major arts and cultural events). Where do these go and what is the cost to Cockburn-Kwinana residents for replacement?

What happens to the integrated Indigenous services provided across Coolbellup, Hamilton Hill, Spearwood, South Lake and Cockburn Central? Melville has a numerically lower Indigenous population and no comparable history of this type of service.

What happens to the Spearwood Library and Seniors Centre? These facilities are due for replacement with significant funding to come from Developer Contributions. That funding source is jeopardised (See Cockburn Community Proposal, p58), so how are they replaced? Cockburn only has 3 libraries, but 2 would be transferred elsewhere. Each currently has an integrated membership base that stretches across the District of Cockburn. Cockburn has a single Seniors Centre that serves the whole District and moving it into Fremantle would end up requiring a replacement facility in the residual Cockburn-Kwinana.

**General**

The Proposal contains no details on the Governance structure; eg Wards, Elected Members, election of Mayor.

**Transport and Communication**

**Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments**

4. who would absorb the costs of disaggregating parts of the district of Cockburn. It ignores the impact of asset transfer and the ratio of assets to income.

**Effective Delivery of Local Government Services**

The broader range of services provided by the City of Cockburn is demonstrated in the Cockburn Community Proposal (p69). How are staff to be impacted if a service is split and the other Local Government doesn't operate something similar?

Cockburn's integrated services delivery program is well depicted diagrammatically in the Cockburn Community Proposal (p89). In part this demonstrates the impact of disaggregation on customers. But what about the costs due to losses of economies of scale?

The combined impact of this Proposal and Proposals 08/2013 and 10/2013 would have a significant deleterious impact on service delivery in Cockburn; disrupting established systems, dislocating staff, increasing costs and disengaging customers.

The City of Cockburn is the only LGA that has demonstrated experience in the delivery of State Government funded Early Years home visiting service, Family Support Counselling Service, a Youth Diversion Service, and Aged and Disabled Aboriginal Services. What will happen to the service funding contracts and services if Cockburn no longer exists?

**General**

## Review of Minister for Local Govt Proposal (10/2013) on the District of Cockburn

Community of Interest	Physical and Topographical Features	Demographic Trends	Economic Factors	History of the Area
<p>The Proposal contains no reference to the views of residents or ratepayers from Cockburn. There is no reference in the Proposal to the views of Cockburn Community Groups (Coolbellup Residents Assoc, Bibra Lake Residents Assoc, Wetlands Education Centre, Native Arc, Coogee Progress Association, Hamilton Hill Residents Assoc, Cockburn Cultural Council, the Cockburn Historical Society or Cockburn RSL) on their being excluded from the new district of Cockburn-Kwinana. Indeed the <b>Proposal has no commentary from any member of the Cockburn community.</b></p>	<p>The proposal seeks to split the Woodman Point Regional Park and coastal precincts of the Beeliar Regional Park.</p>	<p>The Proposal contains no demographic profile. The demographic profile contained in the Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p6 shows the range of differences that exist between Cockburn and Fremantle residents as well as the similarities between the broader communities of Cockburn and Kwinana. The specific exclusion of current Cockburn suburbs that have similar profiles to areas of Kwinana; ie Spearwood, Coolbellup, Hamilton Hill with Medina, Calista, Parmelia and Orelia weakens the capacity to deliver area specific services using larger economies of scale. <i>[These services include Family Day Care, Financial Counselling, Youth programs, Indigenous programs, to name but a few.]</i></p>	<p>The Proposal states that it would produce a stronger local government structure, however, as it contained no supporting financial data it doesn't substantiate this. Indeed the recently released AEC Group study demonstrates the opposite is true with a greater proportion of income being lost from Cockburn, diminishing its ability to provide infrastructure. The new Local Government already has to cope with integration of the financially weaker City of Kwinana, so it would slide into a 'vulnerable' position as it juggled the need for new capital as well as asset maintenance.</p>	<p>The proposal cites no historical links as parts of its justification. Proposals 20 (City of Cockburn) and E1 (Cockburn Community) do establish these links across the broader Cockburn-Kwinana area. Proposal 19 (City of Kwinana) also establishes links, but fails to put them in the broader perspective.</p>
<p>Assertions /generalisations in the Proposal that contain no factual support:</p>	<p>The proposal seeks to split the management framework over the Beeliar Regional Park chain of wetlands.</p>	<p>The Proposal would remove the key Home and Community Care (HACC) service centre (ie Jean Willis Centre) used to support Cockburn's Aged and Indigenous Services programs, leaving the Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government with a loss of this service.</p>	<p>The proposal lists the rationalisation of assets as a potential benefit. It provides no data. [Over 70% of assets are fixed, so what assets are proposed to be rationalised?] However, the proposal would leave the residual Cockburn-Kwinana residents with an expensive asset replacement cost for a new Administration Centre and Depot.</p>	<p>It also fails to mention what current Cockburn historical and cultural groups will be impacted; ie Cockburn RSL, Cockburn Cultural Council, Cockburn Historical Society, Azelia Ley Museum and the impact of disaggregating these from their broader Cockburn community connections.</p>
<p>1. the proposal is claimed to create stronger local governments. By exclusion of any reference to Kwinana it does not put the City of Kwinana into the category, yet it would split the strongest of the current two local Governments; ie the City of Cockburn. How does the disaggregation of a City ranked No. 4 out of the 30 Metro Local Governments make for a stronger system, especially if the No 21 out of 30 is not being cited by the Government as being capable? <i>[Source of financial data MLGR Report Financial Analysis (Back Report)]</i></p>	<p>The Proposal splits Cockburn's Development Area 21.</p>	<p>The proposal would spilt the suburbs with the highest concentration of Indigenous community members and the lower SEIFA Index disadvantaged suburbs into three different Local Government areas. This splitting will reduce or remove access to community services designed for Indigenous and economically disadvantaged community members such as Kwoberup and Financial Counselling.</p>		

Community of Interest

Physical and Topographical Features

Demographic Trends

Economic Factors

History of the Area

2. How are the communities of Cockburn supposed to benefit, noting the Community Associations no longer belong to an active Regional Group, no longer access funding from the Cockburn Community Fund?  
*[Disaggregation of Cockburn will cause this Fund to cease. Cockburn's annual contribution of \$1M to community groups (see Cockburn Community Proposal p 12 for details) dwarfs the \$30K current Kwinana Fund]*

2. There is no indication as to how Cockburn's sporting clubs are impacted, but the Proposal would split catchments for clubs spreading them across multiple local governments. *[Attached data on the impact of sports clubs]*

There is no reference to the Town Planning Scheme and the impacts of proposed boundary changes:

1. Proposal would split Development Control Area 6

2. Proposal would split fire management planning framework that operates across the Beelihar Regional Park and existing emergency services management coordination

3. It would also split the catchment areas of South Coojee Primar School, Hamilton Hill High School and Lakelands Senior High School.

**Transport and Communication**

The proposal claims that it would assist with the rationalisation of planning for the Western Trade Coast ("WTC"). This point is agreed at one level (land use) but it fails at the level of transport planning. What the Proposal doesn't understand is the business to business connections that exist between the industrial precincts in the WTC (ie Latitude 32 and AMC) into the Bibra Lake Industrial area and Jandakot City. The City of Cockburn's TPS and its District Traffic Model takes all of these into consideration and has led to development of the City's Major Roads program (See attachment). This Proposal (10/2013) would split this program, destroy its funding base and leave the integrated network disaggregated. How is this going to achieve the integrated transport planning being sought?

**Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments**

The Proposal contains **no financial data. This is a fundamental weakness as it fails to show the impact of the disaggregation of the City of Cockburn's on residents and ratepayers. An independent financial analysis by the AEC Group has shown the impact of disaggregation of Cockburn on residents would be in the vicinity of \$100M.** This Proposal has no analysis on the impacts of:

1. local government operations - what is the operational impact of redistributing Cockburn's Administration Centre and Operations Depot? What would it cost to replace these facilities? Who would fund the replacement?

2. what is the financial impact on the residual Cockburn-Kwinana Local Government for costs of replacing assets and services no longer able to be provided from current locations; eg Seniors Centre, Volunteer Emergency Services Centre or the Aged Services Centre? How does this loss impact the financial viability of Cockburn-Kwinana?

**Effective Delivery of Local Government Services**

The Proposal makes no reference to the impact on Cockburn-Kwinana residents on the loss of the Jean Willis and Kwobarup Centres. How would the HACC and Indigenous out reach services being operated from this facility continue to be provided to other southern Cockburn residents?

What happens to Cockburn's cultural and events services programs? The City of Fremantle's Proposal (12) already acknowledges the significance of Manning Park to the delivery of these programs, likewise the Memorial Hall facilities serve complementary activities (ie ex-services events, the City's major arts and cultural events). Where do these go and what is the cost to Cockburn-Kwinana residents for replacement?

What happens to the integrated Indigenous services provided across Coolbellup, Hamilton Hill, Spearwood, South Lake and Cockburn Central? Melville has a numerically less Indigenous population and no comparable history of this type of service.

**General**

The Proposal contains no details on the Governance structure; eg Wards, Elected Members, election of Mayor.

Transport and Communication

**Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments**

3. Proposal would split the Developer Contribution Scheme arrangements. No consideration of the financial impact on projects on the community from the loss of this funding. [The Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) p 58 provides details on why the DC fund will be no longer collectable for projects removed from Cockburn]. It would have an immediate impact on the development of the Cockburn Coast Structure Plan.

4. who would absorb the costs of disaggregating parts of the district of Cockburn. It ignores the impact of asset transfer and the ratio of assets to income.

**Effective Delivery of Local Government Services**

What happens to the Coolbellup and Spearwood Libraries and Seniors Centre? Cockburn only has 3 libraries, but 2 would be transferred elsewhere. Each currently has an integrated membership base that stretches across the District of Cockburn. Cockburn has a single Seniors Centre that serves the whole District. Moving it into Fremantle would end up requiring a replacement facility in the residual Cockburn-Kwinana.

The broader range of services provided by the City of Cockburn is demonstrated in the Cockburn Community Proposal (p69). How are staff to be impacted if a service is split and the other Local Government doesn't operate something similar?

Cockburn's integrated services delivery program is well depicted diagrammatically in the Cockburn Community Proposal (p89). In part this demonstrates the impact of disaggregation on customers. But what about the costs due to losses of economies of scale?

The combined impact of this Proposal and Proposals 08/2013 and 09/2013 would have a significant deleterious impact on service delivery in Cockburn; disrupting established systems, dislocating staff, increasing costs and disengaging customers.

General



## Review of Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) on the District of Cockburn

Community of Interest	Physical and Topographical Features	Demographic Trends	Economic Factors
<p>The Proposal contains the views of a large number of Cockburn residents or ratepayers. It doesn't refer to the views of Kwinana residents, though it is noted that the Community Group has held engagement sessions with that community.</p>	<p>The Proposal references logical and robust boundaries. Specifically:</p>	<p>The Proposal contains the most detailed analysis of all demographic issues of any of the Proposals lodged.</p>	<p>The Group have released an independent financial analysis produced by the AEC Group. The 92 page report demonstrates the robustness of their Proposal and the fact that it and Proposal 20 are the only ones that minimise the costs of Reform on the community.</p>
<p>The Proposal clearly demonstrates the interconnected nature of the Cockburn Community.</p>	<p>1. it retains the ecological continuity of the coastal precinct, Beeliar Regional Park and Jandakot Water Mound.</p>	<p>It identifies the relationships between demographic trends and community service provision.</p>	<p>The Proposal demonstrates it would have the least disruption to industry, ratepayers and service delivery.</p>
<p>It clearly demonstrates the desire to keep all community elements (ie Kwinana and Cockburn) intact.</p>	<p>2. it retains existing boundaries with the Cities of Rockingham, Armadale, Serpentine-Jarrahdale and Canning, thereby minimising issues of asset transfer.</p>	<p>It clearly shows the similarities that exist between different communities within Kwinana to those in Cockburn; as well as the differences with other neighbouring Local Governments.</p>	
<p>The proposed boundary adjustments at North Coogee and Leeming, however, would have an impact on parts of the Cockburn community. In the absence of residents from these areas expressing a desire to leave the City of Cockburn, these changes are not supported.</p>	<p>3. it brings together the majority of the Western Trade Coast into a single Local Government.</p>		
	<p>4. it retains the connectivity that exists between business precincts; ie Bibra Lake Industrial Area, the AMC and Jandakot City.</p>		

# Review of Cockburn Community Proposal (E1) on the District of Cockburn

## History of the Area

The Proposal notes the areas of common heritage, that have existed since the creation of the Swan River Colony, in agriculture, marine, maritime and industrial activity.

The Proposal would retain the connections that have developed with all of the cultural, historical, Indigenous and other special interest groups within the current districts of Cockburn and Kwinana.

## Transport and Communication

The proposal notes the areas of common transport links that exist north and south and new connections being developed for Latitude 32 and the Western Trade Coast. It supports the City of Cockburn's and City of Kwinana's position on the need for integrated development.

The Proposal would retain sufficient income to allow development of the proposed \$267M in major road projects across the district of Cockburn.

## Matters Affecting the Viability of Local Governments

The Proposal's \$7.8M cost for the merger of Cockburn-Kwinana has been independently validated.

The Proposal would allow for retention of all existing services provided by Cockburn and Kwinana. It also retains all existing facilities (*as shown in the Appendices*)

The Proposal is the only one that demonstrates the current level of satisfaction of community and business groups with service delivery, though it is noted that this data is only for the Cockburn area.

The Proposal would allow for retention of the existing Cockburn and Kwinana Developer Contribution Schemes - something that would be impacted by any disaggregation of either Local Government.

## Effective Delivery of Local Government Services

The Proposal is the only one that goes into a level of a detail on the integrated nature of service delivery that operates across different hubs within Cockburn and Kwinana.

This Proposal and Proposal 20 are the only two that minimise staff disruption to the current Cockburn and Kwinana workforces, as they entail an amalgamation, not disaggregation.

## General

The proposed four Ward structure is supported as it is underpinned by the principle of equal representation.

The proposal to put the name for the new Local Government to a community plebiscite is supported.