Ordinary Meeting of the 40th Council

7 December 2021

Minutes

To: The Mayor and Councillors

Here within the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council of the City of Stirling held Tuesday 7 December 2021 in the City of Stirling Council Chamber, 25 Cedric Street, Stirling.

Stuart Jardine PSM | Chief Executive Officer

Our Vision, Mission and Values

Vision

The City of Stirling will be a place where people choose to live, work, visit and invest. We will have safe and thriving neighbourhoods with a range of housing, employment and recreational opportunities. We will engage with our diverse community to help shape our future into the City of Stirling - City of Choice.

Mission

To serve the City's diverse community through delivering efficient, responsive and sustainable services.

Values

The City of Stirling's core values are:-

- Agile
- Approachable
- Inclusive
- Innovative
- Inspiring
- Respectful
- Transparent

Disclaimer

Members of the public should note that in any discussion regarding any planning or other application that any statement or intimation of approval made by any member or officer of the City during the course of any meeting is not intended to be and is not to be taken as notice of approval from the City. No action should be taken on any item discussed at a Council meeting prior to written advice on the resolution of the Council being received.

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MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL OF TUESDAY 7 DECEMBER 2021 HELD IN CITY OF STIRLING COUNCIL CHAMBER, 25 CEDRIC STREET, STIRLING

1. OFFICIAL OPENING

The Presiding Member declared the Ordinary Meeting of Council open at 5.00pm.

2. ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES

ATTENDANCE

Mayor	Mayor Mark Irwin
Deputy	Councillor Stephanie Proud JP
Councillors	Councillor Andrea Creado Councillor Felicity Farrelly Councillor Chris Hatton Councillor Tony Krsticevic Councillor David Lagan Councillor Teresa Olow Councillor Karlo Perkov Councillor Elizabeth Re Councillor Keith Sargent Councillor Bianca Sandri Councillor Lisa Thornton
Employees	Chief Executive Officer - Stuart Jardine PSM Director Community Development - Michael Quirk Director Corporate Services - Ingrid Hawkins Director Infrastructure - Michael Littleton Director Planning and Development - Stevan Rodic Manager City Future - Fraser Henderson Manager Community Services - Chris Brereton Manager Customer & Communications - Meriel Pickering Manager Development Services - Amanda Sheers Manager Engineering Services - Paul Giamov Manager Facilities, Projects and Assets - Paul Kellick Manager Governance - Jamie Blanchard Service Lead Council & Civic - Candice D'Castro Service Lead - Leisure Services - Simone Pastor Senior Coordinator Naala Djookan Healing Centre - Elizabeth Richards Media & Corporate Affairs Coordinator - Caitlin Tiller Acting Strengthening Communities Team Leader - Emma Roscoe Senior Development Engagement Officer - Remo Formato Senior Governance Advisor - Daniel Govus Senior Governance Officer - Regan Clyde Senior Governance Officer - Jackson Mawby Governance Officer - Kate Koh

Public	70
Press	0

APOLOGIES

Councillor Joe Ferrante
Councillor Suzanne Migdale

3. APPROVED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil.

4. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

Where a member has disclosed a financial or proximity interest in an item, they must leave the Chamber for consideration of that item.

Where a member has disclosed an impartiality interest in an item, they may remain in the Chamber. The member is required to bring an independent mind to the item and decide impartially on behalf of the City of Stirling and its community.

Community and Resources Committee - 23 November 2021

Councillor Felicity Farrelly disclosed an Impartial Interest in the Masterplan Scarborough Area unless otherwise stated – she owns property at 32 Scarborough Beach Road, Scarborough and has an interest in a deceased estate at 23 Brighton Road, Scarborough.

Planning and Development Committee - 30 November 2021

Councillor Felicity Farrelly disclosed an Impartial Interest in the Masterplan Scarborough Area unless otherwise stated – she owns property at 32 Scarborough Beach Road, Scarborough and has an interest in a deceased estate at 23 Brighton Road, Scarborough.

Councillor Bianca Sandri disclosed an Impartial Interest in 12.2/Item DS1 as the property owner is known to her.

Council - 7 December 2021

Councillor Felicity Farrelly disclosed an Impartial Interest in the Masterplan Scarborough Area unless otherwise stated – she owns property at 32 Scarborough Beach Road, Scarborough and has an interest in a deceased estate at 23 Brighton Road, Scarborough.

5. PETITIONS

5.1 PETITION - REQUEST TO DEFER CONSTRUCTION OF PROPOSED FOOTPATH IN CANARVON CRESCENT, COOLBINIA

Mayor Mark Irwin tabled the following petition containing 26 verified signatures:-

"We, the undersigned, do respectfully request that the Council:-

Defer the construction of the proposed footpath in Carnarvon Crescent, Coolbinia from Bradford Street to Elma Street until the following information has been provided to residents of that section of Carnarvon Crescent and received their feedback.

The drawing of routes that have been considered, showing:-

1. *The number of parks included in each route;*
2. *The number of driveway crossovers affected by each route; and*
3. *The estimate of the cost of each of the routes.*

The residents of this garden suburb have not received any information about the proposed footpath."

The petition has been forwarded to the Engineering Services Business Unit.

5.2 PETITION - PUBLIC TOILETS AT YOKINE RESERVE

Mayor Mark Irwin tabled the following petition containing 293 verified signatures:-

"We the undersigned do respectfully request that the Council:-

- *Take immediate action to address inadequacies in the performance, maintenance and cleaning of the two freestanding stainless steel universal access public toilet modules located on Yokine Reserve between the Playspace and Coolbinia No.2 Oval clubrooms.*
- *Budget to replace the existing toilet modules with a purpose built toilet facility connected to deep sewerage and comparable in standard to that provided at Charles Riley Memorial Reserve.*

Yokine Reserve is a multifunctional area of Regional Open Space with extremely high numbers of active, passive and disabled users seven days a week from daybreak until sunset and beyond.

The removal of external public toilet facilities from the Coolbinia No.2 Oval clubrooms during the recent upgrade of this facility has resulted in excessive use of the subject freestanding toilets which have a long history of malfunctions, poor cleaning regimes and a lack of consumables all of which have been regularly reported to the City from multiple sources.

The pump mechanism which removes sewage from the toilet cubicles failed during the week commencing Monday 25 October resulting in both toilets being unusable. This situation was still unresolved on Sunday afternoon 31 October when the regular users of the reserve, the Playspace and the coffee van were swelled by the audience of the monthly 'Jazz in the Park Concert'. The lack of operational public toilets and the absence of appropriate signage caused confusion and anxiety for reserve users and particularly aged patrons of the jazz concert and for families whose young children were obliged to toilet on the grass.

The signatories to this petition submit that the current public toilet facilities are inadequate to cater for the existing and growing numbers of active, passive and disabled users of this section of Yokine Reserve and constituted a serious and ongoing public health risk."

The petition has been forwarded to the Facilities, Projects and Assets Business Unit.

5.3 PETITION - OBJECTION TO ITEM 12.1/ES1 - CHURCHLANDS GREEN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT TRIAL RECOMMENDATION

Councillor Elizabeth Re tabled three versions of the following petition, containing 56, 101 and 127 verified signatures:-

"We the undersigned object to the proposed Churchlands Green traffic management recommendation from the CRC Committee on 23 November 2021 and respectively request that the Council vote No to the ES1 recommendation and instead support Option 4 due to the following reasons:-

1. *The City of Stirling Traffic Warrants Policy was not adhered to in the report.*
2. *It is not Industry Best Practice to only consider road closures to address traffic issues, parking and congestion.*
3. *City of Stirling modelling and their results of closure trials show they have created an increase in traffic on Valencia Avenue and several other local roads, such as Lucca, Hale and Tuscany etc.*
4. *Valencia Avenue residents were not consulted about the knock-on effect of the closure in Churchlands Green and are the most impacted, as this has resulted in an increase of 100% exceedance of allowed traffic volumes per day (vpd) on this road.*
5. *Churchlands Estate, Otram Way and other local residents were not consulted about the officers' comments on the road closure in Churchlands Green as this has increased traffic on Lucca Street contributing to existing traffic and safety with student parking.*
6. *The overall City of Stirling's traffic assessments of each of the options impact on the whole Churchlands suburb and the impact of their decision of this closure has not been conveyed or rationalised to the greater Churchlands community.*
7. *Establishment of a road between Pearson Street and Empire Avenue and its potential of reducing traffic through Churchlands Green, and 'rat running' throughout Churchlands, has not been provided as an option by the City staff to the community.*
8. *The increase in traffic throughout Churchlands due to the many factors such as the expansion of both Newman College and Hale School; the increase in the number of students attending Churchlands High School, especially student drivers; the opening of Bob Hawke School to address the local school numbers; the move of the International School of WA from City Beach to Doubleview.*
9. *The lack of advertising and effective communication by the City to members of the public that are not on the internet and not residing in Churchlands Green and are being impacted by increased traffic flow by the road closure in Churchlands Green.*
10. *The potential knock-on effect on the residents in Otram Way and Lucca Street etc has not been reported or conveyed to residents, especially as they have had increase in traffic, student parking and also rat running from the road closures at Churchlands Green."*

The petition has been forwarded to the Engineering Services Business Unit.

Council Resolution

1221/001

Moved Councillor Re, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That Council RECEIVES the petitions tabled at the Council meeting held Tuesday, 7 December 2021 and the petitions be REFERRED to the Chief Executive Officer for the appropriate action.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

6. RESPONSES TO PREVIOUS QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TAKEN ON NOTICE

The responses to questions that were answered during Public Question Time at the previous Council meeting were published in the minutes of that meeting.

Only the responses to questions that were taken on notice at the previous Council meeting appear in the minutes below.

6.1 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - S STEVENS

The following question taken on notice was submitted by S Stevens, Yokine 6060 prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 16 November 2021.

Q3. "How many trees have been removed from the "A Class Reserve" that is leased to Mount Lawley Golf Club in 2020 and 2021; what is the Tree's registered ID Number and reason Council granted removal?"

A3. The City will liaise with the Mount Lawley Golf Club regarding the Tree ID number and collate the list to be provided in writing, and included in the Agenda of the Council meeting to be held 7 December 2021.

Additional Information

A3. The Mount Lawley Golf Course has removed 64 trees and planted 2,715 since the start of 2020.

Trees were removed due to individual reasons including poor health, death or severe decline, poor form or structure, player safety and movement, identified faults, and identified pest, disease and/or fungal presence.

The registered IDs of the trees, as per the Mount Lawley Golf Course tree register that was collated by an independent Arboricultural Company, are:-

106, 166; 167, 228, 277, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 730, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 739, 741, 894, 902, 917, 919, 923, 925, 961, 963, 1002, 1017, 1068, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1157, 1331, 1375, 1381, 1386, 1387, 1618, 1619,1723, 1726, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825,1920.

6.2 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - L CARROLL-VIANNA

The following questions taken on notice were submitted by L Carroll-Vianna, Hamersley 6022 at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 16 November 2021.

The following questions refer to Item 12.2/F2 on the agenda.

Q1. "In relation to page 89 - in regards to each individual payment amount that makes up the totals for the Payment in Lieu of Public Open Space amount of $13,213,011 and the Cash Lieu Open Space amount of $195,689, can Council please advise what company, organisation or individual has made each payment?

Q2. What is the amount paid by the company, organisation or individual?

Q3. When was each payment made to the City of Stirling?

Q4. What is the location and size of the land the payment relates to?

Q5. What will this land now be used for?

Q6. In relation to each of the monetary payments, what park or reserve is the Council intending to allocate the funds to, and what will the funds be used for at each of these sites?

Q7. What cost estimates have been done for each allocation of funds and what is the timeline for utilising the funds at each site?"

A1-7. The Mayor advised that the questions would be taken on notice and a written response provided.

Additional Information

A1-4. In accordance with Section 5.23(2) b, c, e(ii) and e(iii) of the *Local Government Act 1995*, individual and company names (as requested in Question 1) have been withheld as they relate to the following:-

(b) the personal affairs *of any person.*

(c) a contract entered into, or which may be entered into, by the local government and which relates to a matter to be discussed at the meeting.

(e)(ii) information that has a commercial value to a person

(e)(iii) information about the business, professional, commercial or financial affairs of a person.

City of Stirling - Payment in Lieu of Public Open Space and Cash in Lieu of Public Open Space				
Special Trust Public Open Space				
Type of Payee	**Amount**	**Date Paid**	**Location**	**Area (sqm)**
Individual	$25,468.74	Pre 16/07/2003	Lots 1 54 and 6 Dennis Street (now Lot 53 HN 33 Osborne place)	1,140
Organisation	$58,773.97	Pre 16/07/2003	70B Fifth Ave Mt Lawley	116
Individual	$123,217.30	Pre 16/07/2003	391 North Beach Road Carine	467
Individual	$9,076.84	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	7,969
Individual	$32,325.74	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$5,485.58	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$34,251.86	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$18,082.81	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$548.52	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$391,649.31	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$28,115.58	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$732,900.57	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$492,483.61	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$411,669.06	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Individual	$91,015.53	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$431,009.70	Pre 16/07/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$202,294.36	14/10/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Organisation	$104,212.26	14/10/2003	Hertha North Reserve	
Individual	$48,586.56	28/11/2003	287 Albert Street	5,362
Organisation	$116,568.53	20/05/2004	23 Wordsworth/Boulton Streets Dianella	2,260
Organisation	$161,599.26	6/05/2005	Princeston Estate	
Organisation	$165,406.21	24/08/2006	Lot 100 &101 Blythe Avenue Yokine	3,040
Individual	$732,749.64	24/04/2007	40-46 Porter	13,580

Organisation	$127,087.77	11/04/2007	29 Tontave Road Westminster	1,416
Organisation	$371,394.91	24/08/2007	Lot 153 Wishart Street Gwelup	6,736
Organisation	$379,362.26	15/01/2008	52 Joans Street Stirling	3,803
Individual	$91,525.76	22/10/2008	662 Wanneroo Rd Balga	1,548
Organisation	$246,060.94	13/01/2009	219 Royal Street Yokine	2,415
Organisation	$224,319.37	22/06/2009	36 Jones Street Stirling	4,493
Organisation	$298,202.38	5/08/2009	1-431 Main Street Balcatta	3,631
Organisation	$35,857.05	17/05/2010		
Organisation	$305,098.22	17/11/2010		
Organisation	$139,784.04	9/01/2012	395 Albert Street Balcatta	1,515
Individual	$363,652.50	3/01/2012	759 Karrinyup Road Stirling	4,310
Individual	$24,889.11	9/08/2012	171 Edward Street Osborne Park	1,252
Individual	$94,580.06	9/08/2012	171 Edward Street Osborne Park	1,252
Organisation	$363,355.57	24/07/2013	Lot 51 Orr Place Stirling	4,028
Organisation	$109,084.75	28/10/2013	27 Etchingham Road Balga	1,982
Organisation	$337,247.08	25/08/2014	276 Albert Street Balcatta	5,072
Organisation	$107,100.90	1/10/2014	24 Stanley Street Scarborough	1,516
Organisation	$410,017.60	19/12/2014	37 & 39 Southbourne St Scarborough	2,702
Organisation	$79,639.24	21/01/2015	69 Pascoe St Karrinyup	1,466
Organisation	$82,113.54	24/02/2015	9 Pycombe Way Westminster	1,143
Individual	$440,242.77	30/06/2015	59 Gribble Rd Gwelup	7,260
Organisation	$73,591.31	20/08/2015	28 Harkins Street Westminster	873
Organisation	$282,118.78	9/12/2015	Lot 38 N 2 Chieti Place & Lot 39 HN 89 Gribble Road Gwelup	7,440
Organisation	$16,810.70	3/02/2016	HN 21 Princess Road Westminster	855
Individual	$101,065.27	9/03/2016	45 Halley Street Innaloo	1,821
Organisation	$73,539.76	29/03/2016	HN 11 Beatrice Street Doubleview	819
Organisation	$334,098.25	28/04/2016	78 Jones Street Stirling	5,405
Individual	$251,113.50	29/04/2016	65 Hutton Street	2,691
Organisation	$190,353.00	26/09/2016	37 Sackville Terrace	1,735
Organisation	$265,576.87	26/06/2017	279 Albert Street Balcatta	4,208
Organisation	$31,614.87	13/10/2017	Lot 17 & 18 Laurence Rd Innaloo	339

Individual	$31,614.87	13/10/2017	Lot 17 & 18 Laurence Rd Innaloo	339
Organisation	$272,533.62	22/03/2018	HN 105 Wanneroo Road Tuart Hill	3,944
Organisation	$129,910.71	3/04/2018	680 Karrinyup Road Stirling	2,508
Individual	$438,774.72	7/02/2019	Lot 7 HN 31 Gribble Road Gwelup	7,309
Individual	$40,721.67	6/03/2019	Lot 1 & 2 of Strata Plan 54151 55 & 57 Walderton Ave Balga	869
Individual	$38,815.67	1/08/2019	Lot 24 on Plan 8689 HN 17 Wisborough Crescent Balga	862
Organisation	$332,698.39	21/12/2018	2 Erindale Road Gwelup	5,044
Organisation	$110,000.00	13/03/2020	Lot 98 HN 409 Karrinyup Road, Innaloo	1,403
Total	**$12,063,059.34**			

Special Trust Careniup Swamp				
Payee	**Amount**	**Date Paid**	**Location**	
Organisation	$5,763.67	11/07/1995	Lot 27 Gribble Road	
Organisation	$3,406.09	3/03/1993	Part Lot 6 Gribble Road	
Organisation	$296,594.23	2000	Lot 377 Jodrell Road	
Individual	$182,934.38	17/03/2006	Lot 10 Gribble Road	
Individual	$394,040.74	2/06/2006	Lots 101 & 102 Gribble Rd	
Individual	$267,213.01	19/07/2006	Lot 5 Gribble Road	
Total	**$1,149,952.12**			
Special Trust Public Open Space	$12,063,059.34			
Special Trust Careniup Swamp	$1,149,952.12			
Total	**$13,213,011.46**			

Cash in Lieu of Public Open Space				
Payee	**Amount**	**Date Paid**	**Location**	**Area (sqm)**
Organisation	$21,688.54	12/10/2020	281A Albert St Balcatta	374
Organisation	$84,000.00	11/03/2021	Lot 8 HN 20 Main Street, Osborne Park	1,014
Organisation	$90,000.00	9/04/2021	Lot 27 HN 56 King Street, Innaloo	444
Total	**$195,688.54**			

A5-7. The Western Australian Planning Commission has released a Position Statement: 'Expenditure of Cash-in-Lieu of Public Open Space', the purpose of which is to ensure that cash-in-lieu for Public Open Space is expended in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. In summary, cash-in-lieu funds received by the City must be kept in a separate reserve fund which identifies where and when these funds have been received. Cash-in-lieu funds may be used to purchase land for parks, or repaying loans for the purchase of such land, and for improvements/development of parks. Where possible, such funds should be allocated in accordance with a strategic planning framework; in particular, an adopted Public Open Space Strategy. Since this time, the City has used cash-in-lieu funds on improvements to existing parks across parts of the City.

The City of Stirling was one of the first local governments to prepare a Public Open Space Strategy in 2008 which developed a framework to plan the provision and distribution of different types and functions of Public Open Space. A revised/updated Public Open Space Strategy has been prepared and will be considered by Council on 7 December 2021. It better aligns the City's Public Open Space hierarchy and classifications with industry standards and provides a contemporary framework to guide future provision of Public Open Space to meet growing community need. That is, the Strategy will guide expenditure of cash-in-lieu in line with local Public Open Space and community infrastructure planning.

7. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

7.1 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R RAGHAVANI

The following questions were submitted by R Raghavani, Churchlands 6018 at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. *"Your Stakeholder Communication Policy states that residents will be consulted, especially those impacted by the decisions made. Please provide detailed evidence of how 'all' residents, both inside and outside of Churchlands Green impacted by the closure, have been consulted with?"*

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that it is unfortunately not practical to directly consult each and every resident and motorist that may be affected by a potential change, and the City's direct consultation has therefore been focussed on the residents of Churchlands Green. However, the City has released various news statements, social media posts and website updates during the trials, and articles have also been printed in local newspapers. All consultation surveys have been advertised on the City's website and open for all members of the community to participate if they wish. The City therefore considers that it has provided adequate opportunities for any interested parties to learn more about the project and provide feedback during the trials. This is evidenced by the fact that responses have been received from residents across the City and outside of the Churchlands Green subdivision.

Q2. *"The question was raised at the Community and Resources Committee meeting on 23 November, how long it takes residents from the green to the detour to Cromarty Road to get access to Churchlands Green Estate. Given this varies on the time of day from between 10 minutes and 90 seconds, why do you not factor time of day for reporting these, and other similar traffic statistics?"*

A2. The Director Infrastructure advised that the City acknowledges that travel times vary. The intent of the response to the previous question was to provide an approximate indication of the difference in travel times, rather than being a definitive value for all affected property owners at all times of the day.

Q3. *"A question was also asked at the Committee meeting mentioned in question two about where the heavy traffic is now being rerouted to, now not allegedly accessing the Churchlands Green Estate. An answer, I recall, was not provided for last time, so I would really appreciate an answer right now."*

A3. The Director Infrastructure advised that the heavy vehicle traffic that previously travelled through the Churchlands Green subdivision has been largely redistributed to the surrounding local and district distributor roads, which is where it should be accommodated.

7.2 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - C MEREDITH

The following questions were submitted by C Meredith, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "The City has not consulted any residents on Valencia Avenue about the results of these trials and appears as though you may have been hoping to vote this through without us noticing you had doubled our traffic problem (i.e. increased it from 10% to 20%, which is a 100% increase of the exceedance). Why did you not consult any of us when your data showed clearly how closing Pearson into Alumni was impacting our traffic volumes? I am also wondering why Churchlands Green residents seem to be getting preferential treatment?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that the residents of Churchlands Green are not getting preferential treatment. An issue was brought to the City's attention by the residents; it was reviewed and quantified; trials to address that issue were implemented; an assessment of the outcomes was completed by the City; and now Council is considering formalising the solutions. The issue of consultation has been addressed in the preceding question.

Q2. "Given ES1 clearly has such a big impact on Valencia Avenue residents, as well as rat running elsewhere, why has the City of Stirling not considered looking at traffic issues as a whole and come up with solutions that have the most benefit for the most people, rather than a narrow stop gap for a few residents in Churchlands Green? Surely, it is time to think a little broader and about the whole Churchlands community? Please explain why you would proceed with this option when objectively your own figures indicate it is an action that has such a negative impact for so many?"

A2. The Director Infrastructure advised that the City has taken a broad approach and assessed traffic in many streets as an outcome of a number of trials that have been implemented. Understanding the broader impacts of the treatments the City has put in place has actually been fundamental and germane to the trial that the City has undertaken. The reality is that Churchlands Green has been suffering from a rat running issue, had a high proportion of heavy vehicles travelling through the estate, and had seen substantial increases over a relatively short period of time. On that basis, the City sought to introduce and implement trials that could enable the City to understand how to mitigate those issues without causing additional, broader issues to the surrounding suburbs. That is the impact of the trial and assessment. It is very clear in the report what the City has sought to do and the recommendation for Option 1 is substantiated on that basis.

7.3 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - K KILBANE

The following questions were submitted by K Kilbane, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "I asked you back at the Community and Resource Meeting in February this year to please not proceed with the second road closure trial because it would unnecessarily divide our community and indeed that is what you have done. Despite asking several times, I am yet to receive an answer to the question, why has the City only pursued the trial of road closures when there are several other traffic calming strategies you could try, one of which you have told me will reduce traffic up to 10% (which would suffice given the exceedance of the traumatic rat running is 3%) and also those options will be considered better industry practice, would also be far less divisive? Why only road closures? I have asked several times but I do not understand the answer."

A1. The Manager Engineering Services advised that the City has certainly considered a range of treatments, but many of those treatments are designed to address speeding and crash issues, rather than being an effective method of reducing non-local traffic. The traffic volumes within Churchlands Green have been increasing sharply over the last decade, and even if there was a nominal 10% reduction in traffic that may result from the treatments Ms Kilbane may be considering, the volume would quickly return to above 3,000 vehicles per day and would make those treatments ineffective.

Q2. "The City of Stirling's web page states, 'All requests are assessed under the City's Traffic Management Warrants Policy. This method is considered to be best practice for determining the need for traffic management measures in a fair and transparent manner. By following a consistent method of assessing road and traffic-related requests, we can ensure that the City's limited funding resources are allocated to the highest priority projects.' Again, despite asking several times we still are unsure as to why knowing it is best practice to utilise it, you bypassed this policy and why your data indicates this trial is simply making a foreseeable issue someone else's problem and yet you are spending thousands of dollars to knowingly make it worse for others. Given your stated priority is to make the most of limited resources, why not put the options to the whole community, not just a select group?"

A2. The Manager Engineering Services advised that it is important to clarify that the City has not bypassed the Traffic Management Warrants Policy, as the City has acknowledged that an assessment under the Policy yields a low score. However, as stated previously, a low score under the Policy does not preclude the City or Council from considering further treatments if they are considered necessary to address issues that are not always addressed by the Policy.

Q3. "When Mayor Irwin moved the vote at the Community and Resource Meeting on 23 November 2021 to make the closure at Pearson and Alumni permanent, he said '…because it is the best option for the majority of people.' How do you know it is the best option when you have not trialled what industry considers 'best', and this option is clearly not 'best' for hundreds of residents you have not consulted?"

A3. The Mayor acknowledged that this issue has been divisive on the community but advised that when the Council put a motion forward for this to be trialled, it is believed that it would be based on the evidence and the facts. The evidence and the facts from the trial showed that the majority of residents support this and it is the best outcome. It may not be the only outcome, and it is acknowledged that some people may be inconvenienced, but there is also a commitment from Council to continue working with the community and looking at how it continues to evolve. This problem will not go away in the future with schools and populations increasing.

7.4 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R ANDERSON

The following questions were submitted by R Anderson, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "I appreciate that Council discussed the public advertising of the issue already. But the City of Stirling community and stakeholder engagement policy Principle 4 states that:-

> *'We will actively identify those affected by or interested in a decision and make every effort to support and encourage participation in the decision-making process.'*

Given Valencia Avenue residents are the most negatively impacted by this closure, why did the City bypass this part of the policy?"

A1. The Manager Engineering Services advised that what has been clearly demonstrated from the many trials undertaken is the local community's propensity to participate in the decision making process. Ms Anderson states that Valencia Avenue is the most impacted – that is not true. It has been acknowledged that there has been a small increase in traffic volumes on Valencia, however those same volumes up to 3,500 vehicles a day have been identified on Valencia since the 1980s. The City does not necessarily believe that increases are solely attributable to just the impacts of the trial that the City is undertaking in Churchlands Green. To be clear, Valencia Avenue currently takes around 3,000 vehicles a day in different sections, but that volume of traffic has been consistently seen in that area over a long period of time and it is also consistently identified as local traffic. Thisil trial and the impacts of it have been well documented and publicised, clearly demonstrating that everyone is able to contribute to the decision making process and be heard.

Q2. "Valencia Avenue was already 326 cars over design capacity at the start of the most recent Churchlands Green road closure trial and is now 547 cars (20% exceedance) over because of this closure. In comparison, University Avenue was only ever 94 cars (3%) over at the beginning of this trial, with no driveways going directly onto the road. In relation to this 3% exceedance The Manager of Infrastructure indicated via email (23 September 2021): 'The City cannot simply ignore concerns raised by residents on that basis, and we are still required to investigate matters appropriately. For many years the City simply monitored the conditions along this road and did not consider any actions were required as volumes of the traffic remained within acceptable limits. However, once the maximum desirable volume for a road is exceeded, the City should at least consider treatments to address the matter.' Given you are also on record as stating, 'all roads need to take their fair share' and you are knowingly making Valencia Avenue traffic much worse by increasing our exceedance by 100%, please explain why are you not investigating our larger traffic issue appropriately?"

A2. The Manager Engineering Services advised that there are a number of significant issues to differentiate between the issues on Valencia Avenue and University Avenue. Firstly, the traffic volume on University Avenue started from just 800 vehicles per day in 2010 and has been steadily increasing by 200-300 vehicles per day. There has been a sharp and continual increase every year for more than a decade. The City therefore considered that action was required to prevent the likely increase to well beyond 3,000 vehicles per day and potentially up to 4,000. In contrast, historical surveys for Valencia Avenue have shown that as far back as that 1980s, the volume of traffic has remained largely unchanged. There have been slight variations but it has been around that value of 3,300 to 3,500 consistently. Secondly, the other major difference between University Avenue and Valencia Avenue is that both are classified as local access roads, but University Avenue is 6m wide. It has been designed and constrained down to a tight local access road. In contrast, Valencia Avenue being a local access road, it is 7.4m wide and is effectively built to the same standard as a local distributor road. That road is able to better accommodate a lot more than University Avenue.

Q3. "Given you are deliberately doubling our traffic exceedance on Valencia Avenue, which is also a local access road with a 3,000 vehicle per day design capacity, what, if any, plans and how soon can Valencia Avenue residents expect to offset the additional 547 daily cars and heavy vehicles over our design capacity that this permanent closure will bring to our front driveways, interfering with our quality of life and safety as we go about our day-to-day lives?"

A3. The Manager Engineering Services advised that the City will continue to monitor issues in this precinct including any issues being experienced along Valencia Avenue, but the City would maintain that these issues have remained largely unchanged since the 1980s. This exceedance of 3,000 vehicles per day, which has been maintained as the marker, that value has exceeded for the first six properties north of Empire Avenue up to Ailsa Street. And for the north of Ailsa Street, the surveys have shown the volume of traffic actually reduces significantly north of Ailsa Street. That says that the traffic from that area in Wembley Downs, who are actually using the most direct route to and from their properties as compared to the rat running happening at University Avenue.

7.5 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R TAN

The following questions were submitted by R Tan, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following question relates to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "My question relates to the survey that the City sent out asking us to vote on which option we would prefer for ES1 and I noticed that there strangely was an option included, Option 3, that despite the fact that I was told multiple times down here, multiple occasions, it could not be delivered upon, thereby that option should be rendered void. So, when you compare the two options, 31% of residents to 16% want Option 1 of no closure. So Mayor, in reference to what you said a fortnight ago at the Community and Resources Committee meeting, why do you think it is statistically sound to merge Options 2 and 3 that was already undeliverable to get the result of majority? I was really confused when voting on that form. I thought we were talking about ES1. I do not know why that option was there."

A1. The Mayor advised that the logical conclusion from the survey was that people who would ask for a traffic treatment perhaps voted for both closures thinking that the worst case scenario they would get one closure. It would be logical to suggest that all those people, if they had Option 1, would prefer that to having no treatment at all.

In accordance with Clause 5.2(14) of the City of Stirling's Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021, the Presiding Member ruled that Public Question Time be EXTENDED.

7.6 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - G CONNELL

The following questions were submitted by G Connell, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. *"In regards to the traffic alterations in Churchlands Green which has greatly increased the traffic along Valencia Avenue and neighbouring streets as well, and in particular my section of the street and beyond - I am concerned about the safety issues, noise, speed limits, the minimalising of traffic flow and accessibility to our properties of residents along that street. How is the Council going to deal with this for us?"*

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that the trial has not greatly increased the traffic in Valencia Avenue. The City has just referenced the statistics in relation to that Road. The City will continue to monitor the traffic volumes of Valencia Avenue and surrounding suburbs. The City has done so to understand and quantify the issues in Churchlands Green, and will continue to monitor the broad traffic in this area.

Q2. *"How will the Council address the above problems in negotiation and involvement of residents so that it is fair and equitable?"*

A2. The Director Infrastructure advised that should any future investigations indicate that some resolution or action is necessary, the City will go through a similar process and come up with a range of options that the City thinks are suitable, then engage with the community and work through a process to understand and access the impacts of the outcome.

7.7 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - P MCGOVERN

The following questions were submitted by P McGovern, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "My question to the Council is this. I'm assuming that the No Right Turn from Pearson into Alumni Terrace is going to carry. Congratulations, this will decrease the traffic and rat runners going through the estate somewhat. However, the problem with heavy vehicles turning from Empire Avenue into University making their way through the estate still remains an issue; this is only going to increase when the Stephenson Avenue link opens up, although you have decreased the traffic somewhat. If a full forward kicks 90 goals in a season and should have kicked 110, has he done his job? What do you intend to do when this traffic increases substantially? Why did you put option 3, which was to cease both right turns either side of the estate, into the survey when you had no intention of doing anything about it even though the majority of the residences voted for option 3?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that it was never the City's intention to remove all non-local traffic from the Churchlands Green Estate, rather the goal was to effectively manage the both the rat running vehicles and limit the proportion of heavy vehicles using that network. Option 1 does that and it is recommended by both the City and the committee. Both Option 3 and 4, however, remain options for consideration by Council during the meeting.

Q2. "On a recent trial the left turn from Alumni into Pearson was closed, although not fully effectively. If this was done correctly would this not be an option to minimise the heavy traffic coming through the estate from Empire Avenue? According to Council statistics, the heavy traffic coming through the Empire Avenue side is approximately 60 vehicles per day on a road not built for this purpose."

A2. The Director Infrastructure advised that the restriction of left turns from Alumni Terrace into Pearson Street are not supported by the City, as the trial clearly demonstrated that this treatment resulted in a high number of illegal movements, which is not supported and not good engineering practice.

7.8 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - A BUNKER

The following questions were submitted by A Bunker, Mount Lawley 6050, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "Amongst the reasons for disbanding the Heritage Advisory Group is that they have not done much recently. I know what they can do is being pruned back by a lot since 1999, so that is probably why. Stirling has some significant heritage areas within its borders, regardless of how effective or ineffective the group has been. There is inherent risk in removing a dedicated advisory group and replacing it with community consultation, including loss of access to expert knowledge. Does the City currently have a suitably qualified planner, for example with a qualification in heritage architecture or building conservation?"

A1. The Director Planning and Development advised that the City does have a planner specialising in heritage assessment who is a qualified town planner, though not with an architecture degree.

Q2. "I am talking about a post-graduate planning qualification. If you lose the advisory body, would the City plan to recruit a planner with that extra heritage and conservation knowledge?"

A2. The Manager Development Services advised that the City currently engages the advice of external consultants where heritage matters are required, so it is not uncommon for the City to engage a consultant to undertake a specialist piece of heritage work for the City. The Mayor further advised that the item was on the agenda for consideration during the meeting.

Councillor Bianca Sandri left the meeting at 5.38pm during Item 7, and returned to the meeting at 5.40pm.

7.9 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - C WOODS

The following questions were submitted by C Woods, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "Tonight I submitted a petition on behalf of the residents in Otram Way, Churchlands with our main concern being the street parking during school times, i.e. student parking, which is likely linked to the road closure at Pearson Street in Churchlands Green that has increased traffic on Lucca Street which has a domino effect in our streets. The option we are hoping to see the Council implement is Option 4 for Churchlands Green tonight and also two or four hour parking limit along the Otram Way during school terms 1, 2 and 3. Could you advise if this can be supported please?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that parking issues around roads near the Churchlands Senior High School will continue to be monitored to assess the effectiveness of the increased number of bays being provided on Memory Place.

Q2. "As a follow on from my first question regarding street parking/congestion, a number of petition signatories mentioned they'd like to see white lines painted on the roads to clearly indicate parking spaces on the road. When the street is full it can be tough entering or exiting our driveways. If someone is parking outside the appropriate parking space and over the driveway, it is almost impossible, especially exiting. And it is unsafe with visibility limited. Could the Council please organise white lines to be painted on Otram Way, Churchlands to address this road safety issue?"

A2. The Director Infrastructure advised that this can be considered to formalise legal parking.

Q3. "On top of parking concerns, traffic and rat running - especially around school start/ finish times - is very bad in our area. We know that the school numbers are increasing everywhere around us and both state and local government have not addressed the increase in parent, teachers and student cars. It is so bad that it has been noticed that buses have started to use Otram Way as a short cut, even when it is effectively a single lane road with the current parking situation. What will the City of Stirling do about buses avoiding Otram Way please?"

A3. The Mayor advised that the City will be happy to take the matter up with the Local Member. There was a meeting held the previous week to discuss the overall precinct, understanding that it has been affecting a lot of residents.

7.10 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R TAYLOR

The following question was submitted by R Taylor, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following question relates to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "Can you tell me if there is any present plan or future plan to reduce the traffic on Valencia Avenue? I ask this question in view of the amount of traffic on Valencia Avenue is at times dangerous because there are a large number of a driveways that exit onto Valencia Avenue in view of the fact that the amount of traffic on Valencia is above that for a local access road and is above that which was observed in Churchlands Green when the present proposal was put forward. It would seem to me that there needs to be something done about the Churchlands Avenue and Valencia Avenue traffic."

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that the City currently has no intention to further modify Valencia Avenue. The City has reviewed Valencia Avenue specifically and made comparisons since the 1980s of traffic volume in that street. The City has indicated that it is happy to monitor the traffic environment in relation to vehicle number, speed and safety. But to the City's understanding, the traffic volumes have remained largely stable and whilst the City understands that there is an excess of 3,500 vehicles in a small section of Valencia Avenue, the vast majority is actually well below 3,000 vpd.

7.11 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - H AITKEN

The following questions were submitted by H Aitken, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. *"Are Councillors aware that the late flurry of objections from Valencia Avenue is a complete red herring. The closure of Pearson and Alumni do not affect Valencia Avenue one bit. Rat runners are finding the shortest possible route to and from Pearson and Empire Avenue. To believe people are turning right from Pearson into Hale and going 800 metres out of their way bypassing Tuscany and going 800 metres up the road, down Valencia Avenue into Empire is completely ludicrous."*

A1. The Mayor advised that Council is very aware of this item. It has come before Council on numerous occasions and has been longstanding. The Mayor advised that Council will take everyone's view into account. Council acknowledges that this precinct is going to be an ongoing problem for the foreseeable future and will continue to work with residents to provide the best outcome for everyone.

Q2. *"City of Stirling has done its due diligence and given the residents in the estate a vote. The vote has been a resounding action to closures. Council cannot ignore this. 73% of people voted for one or both closures to be actioned. The numbers speak for themselves. Are Council and Councillors now prepared to address the inaccurate use of the figures and move forward to stop the continuous stalling to put this matter to rest?"*

A2. The Mayor advised that the item was on the agenda for consideration during the meeting.

Q3. *"Does Council have any other plans to keep monitoring traffic from Empire to Pearson now that the Stephenson Avenue extension is nearly open? The new highway will bring more vehicles onto Pearson Street and through the estate coming the other way from Empire back into Stephenson."*

A3. The Director Infrastructure advised that the City has indicated its intention to continue monitoring the precinct and appreciates that whilst a section of Stephenson Avenue will be open, it will still be some time before Stephenson will be connected all the way through to Cedric Street. That still is another two years away. Council will continue to monitor traffic; there is good baseline data for the traffic now to understand any growth and any potential issues.

7.12 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - L JACK

The following questions were submitted by L Jack, Karrinyup 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "On page 10, officers refer to the International Economic Development Council's definition of 'economic development', which is economic development is the international practice of improving community's economic well-being and quality of life. Philip Lowe, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Australia, says the same thing – The point of improving the economy is to improve the quality of life of citizens. This economic strategy before you is heavily weighted towards fast tracking more development and construction. Can you please explain how this will improve our community's quality of life?"

A1. The Manager City Future advised that the strategy does talk about development in the City's areas that are aiming for urban consolidation and the creation of local employment. There will be significant benefits to the City by reducing the footprint of the whole region by having urban consolidation and by reducing the need for people to travel outside of the City for jobs and reducing the whole energy consumption. While the strategy talks about that, it is founded on the basis of the whole strategy for the development of the City, which is about sustainable development, urban consolidation, reducing footprint as the region and City grows.

Q2. "We can grow our economy by increasing productivity instead. And tourism has been identified as a huge potential industry for WA. Why does the City not have a dedicated tourism strategy like other Perth councils to increase our market share of this lucrative industry?"

A2. The Manager City Future advised that the economic and tourism development strategy considers all the options and is appropriate. The City does not necessarily need a particular strategy – that has not been directed by the Council, so the City has not yet gone down that path. The Director Planning and Development further advised that as part of the strategy, there are three pillars and attracting visitors is one of those, by promoting the destinations in the City of Stirling. The City does recognise that tourism is essential to the economic strategy and there are implementation measures to promote the City's natural areas and the like.

Q3. "Will the Council please hold over this item tonight to allow Councillors more time to better understand the importance of tourism, of our tourism potential and the importance of diversifying our economy to make it more resilient?"

A3. The Mayor advised that the item was on the agenda for consideration during the meeting and Council will consider those issues.

7.13 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - A MISTILLIS

The following questions were submitted by A Mistillis, Coolbinia 6050, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "In respect to the footpath proposed by the City of Stirling for Carnarvon Crescent, Coolbinia will the City show residents the drawing/plans of the routes that have been considered?"

A1. The Manager Engineering Services advised that the City did provide the plans for the proposed footpaths during the meeting (held on-site with residents and Councillors on 2 December 2021) and explained that prior to the development of those plans, the City went through a process to review which side of the road was the most suitable and took into account a range of factors. It was effectively determined that one side of the road was the most appropriate and optimal side of the road, and for that reason the City has only developed the plan for that one side of the road. It did not appear to have any benefit to develop a plan for the other side of the road, as the City did not believe that to be a viable option.

Q2. "Will the plans show the number of parks included in each route and the number of crossover driveways?"

A2. The Mayor confirmed it would, and suggested that since Mr Mistillis had submitted a petition regarding this matter, the Mayor would be happy to organise a meeting.

7.14 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - D ALLEN

The following questions were submitted by D Allen, Coolbinia 6050, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "Why did I have to find out that the City of Stirling proposed footpaths to Carnarvon Crescent were going to be installed by seeing Council workers measuring up for something and ask them what they were doing? When the City of Stirling has a Community and Stakeholder engagement policy that says -

a. The City is committed to communicating with our diverse community openly....to make sure they have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making that impacts them.

b. We believe that those affected by a decision have the right to be involved in the decision-making process.

c. Community and stakeholder engagement may occur on developments and changes with potential to impact residents and ratepayers.

This will be happening right outside my door. These footpaths have been programmed in to happen for the 2021-2022 financial year for a considerable time before that, and not done yet, six months into the financial year. So there has been plenty of time to have consulted 'affected residents'. And yet I had to say something to get something to happen."

A1. The Manager Engineering Services advised that the construction of footpaths across the entire City has been guided by the strategic direction set by Council in 2009, and for that reason the City does not seek direct feedback from residents for each individual footpath. However, it is important to note that Council's policy was preceded by extensive consultation with the Community and there was strong feedback from the community for the City to construct and provide safe, efficient and effective local transport networks which encourage walking, cycling and public transport. That being said, residents are also provided with a notification of the footpath three weeks prior to the construction.

Q2. "Is the proposed location of the City of Stirling footpath to the north side of Carnarvon Crescent appropriate? The construction of 1.8m wide concrete footpaths on the north- side of Carnarvon Crescent will cut through 31 house driveways, replacing them with concrete and interfere with verge reticulation. Many owners and visitors will then be unable to park on their driveways and will park on the roadway increasing safety risks. The many Queensland Box trees drop seed cases like 'ball bearings', you can slip and slide on them, unsafe for pedestrians. Most of the underground services exist here and some of the paths are crossing manholes. To access other footpaths, walkers lower down the hill on the proposed north-side footpath will have to cross the road to the many streets that run down the south side. Whereas a footpath on the south-side would only traverse five property driveways instead of 31, avoid the Box trees, connect better with existing and future footpaths, and be predominately on parks, not interfering with the majority of residents and providing greater park access."

A2. The Mayor advised that currently the officers' opinion is that the proposed location is appropriate, but a meeting can be organised seeing that Ms Allen submitted a petition regarding the matter.

Q3. "How are large, wide 1.8m bands of concrete replacing existing grass, consistent with global warming policies and 'Cool Cities' initiatives, and particularly in this heritage area of Coolbinia/Menora, Mount Lawley Estates, that has been laid out as a green parklike 'garden suburb' concept?"

A3. The Mayor advised that the City acknowledges the issue. The Manager Engineering Services did advise in previous answers that there are strategies across the City. The Mayor acknowledged that everyone wants a safe and accessible network of paths. The reality of retrofitting them throughout a City as large as Stirling is that it causes conflict and that is why the City normally goes through this (Council meeting) process. The Mayor will be happy to hold a meeting with Ms Allen to talk through these issues and work out the best way forward.

7.15 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R MITCHELL

The following questions were submitted by R Mitchell, Karrinyup 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "Does the City of Stirling have the current details of 'due diligence' for Council insurance that is carried out by Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA)? If you have, I wish to view the documents."

A1. The Director Corporate Services advised that the City is a member of the WA Local Government mutual indemnity scheme, as an alternative risk financing model to a contract. The model requires a more binding and lasting undertaking than a mere contract, and hence the Scheme was established by Deed, rather than a tender. The creation of this model has previously been the subject of comprehensive due diligence, including through the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries. This due diligence is not something that the City currently holds, but the City will contact LGIS to request information and provide this in writing to Mr Mitchell. The Mayor further advised that every Local Government in WA is a member of WALGA.

Q2. "Have you got documentation of due diligence for all the insurance companies that would have applied through a tender put out by WALGA?"

A2. The Mayor advised that the City would not tender out for Local Government insurance when the City owns the scheme, which is mutual to ensure the ratepayers get the best value for their money. Further information can be provided in writing to Mr Mitchell.

Q3. "Can you direct me and put it in writing what law under the Local Government Act permits you to have this arrangement with the WALGA? Will you give that to me in writing? I want to know the section, clauses, everything."

A3. The Mayor advised that this will be provided in writing to Mr Mitchell.

Q4. "Last Thursday 2 December 2021, I attended a workshop in relation to Design of Karrinyup Activity Centre. The layout site plan illustrated the preliminary proposals including showing the City of Stirling Lot 3, Davenport Street, currently accommodating the Karrinyup Library, Karrinyup Community Centre, adjacent carpark and paved courtyard. This site plan illustrated the buildings being demolished the carpark as a basement to a building site on top and residue illustrated as two building sites stepped back from Davenport Street.

Knowing the history and intrigue of this lot site, I asked the question of the presenter - was the lot to be developed or sold? The reply was that he had no instructions regarding the proposed illustrations. I can't help but wonder about the continuing secrecy about this lot and its facilities over the years. Firstly, change classification from civic to correspond to the Shopping Centre Site to retail, commercial and residential. Secondly, the City of Stirling either being approached or offering to sell to the owners of the Shopping Centre site. But us ratepayers/electors are not included in the cone of silence. Then it is not nominated as a community hub. So obviously you are doing something with it, but you won't inform the ratepayers of what is going on. All we ever get is it is confidential etc? What is confidential about that?"

A4. The Mayor advised that there is nothing confidential, and there is no conspiracy going on with regards to the lot in question.

Q5. "Following, again, the cancellation of the ratepayer/electors' meeting until 'some time' next year - I believe the reason being that the yearly financial report had not been audited by the Auditor General's department. Is that correct?"

A5. The Director Corporate Services advised that the Office of the Auditor General has done the majority of the review of the City's financial statements, but they need to complete the review of the Mindarie Regional Council before they can finalise the City's, and they are still undertaking that piece of work. Council will have to wait until the Mindarie Regional Council is complete before the City's can be completed.

Q6. "Why is it taking so long?"

A6. The Mayor advised that it is an ongoing problem at the Auditor General's Office with all the Local Governments that they handle.

Q7. "I have spoken to the Auditor's General Department, and they told me they were under no obligation to do any Local Government audits before December 31. Having that in train, is there any reason why the ratepayers cannot have a meeting like they had for years between August and November?"

A7. The Director Corporate Services advised that a requirement of the annual report is to include the financial statements which must have the auditor's opinion. The City needs to wait for the Office of the Auditor General to finalise their work before it can get that opinion. Therefore, the City needs to wait for that to happen before holding the Electors' General Meeting.

Q8. "Why does it have to be presented at the ratepayers' meeting? Why not at a Council meeting?"

A8. The Mayor advised that this is what an Electors' General Meeting is. It is a presentation of the City's annual report and auditor's statements. The Mayor assured Mr Mitchell that there is no conspiracy. The City has had an unqualified opinion for the past 15 years.

Additional Information

A1-A3. Further information will be provided to Mr Mitchell directly in writing.

Council Resolution

1221/002

Procedural Motion

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Re

That in accordance with Clause 5.2(14) of the City of Stirling's Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021, Public Question Time be EXTENDED for a further 15 minutes.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

7.16 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - P LADHAMS

The following questions were submitted by P Ladhams, Karrinyup 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "I have issues about the traffic, I can't walk to the shopping centre because there is no way to go across the road. The traffic flow between Smith Street and Karrinyup Road is compromised for vehicles turning right at the lights onto Karrinyup Roads. There are three lanes at the lights. One turning left and two turning right. Unfortunately, Francis Avenue is only one lane at Smith Street and it is impossible to access the two right turning lanes at busy times. Is there any plan to include an extra lane on Francis Avenue from Smith Street to Karrinyup Road to allow vehicles to access the right turning lanes?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that there are no plans at this stage to provide additional turning lanes on the Francis Avenue approach to Karrinyup Road. There is insufficient space within the road reserve to accommodate additional lanes, and still maintain a pedestrian footpath and median island (which accommodates an informal pedestrian crossing). The Mayor is happy to organise a meeting with Ms Ladhams.

Q2. "I have tried to access the Karrinyup Centre entrance across Francis Avenue. Francis Avenue is so busy that it is impossible to cross as the vehicles never stop for pedestrians. Is it possible to have a crossing point across Francis Avenue opposite this entrance?"

A2. The Director Infrastructure advised that the informal pedestrian crossing points are provided at numerous locations along Francis Avenue, which allow pedestrians to cross the road in two stages (accounting for one lane of traffic per stage). While the City certainly understands the difficulties experienced by pedestrians during peak periods of activity, the number of pedestrians crossing the road is unlikely to be high enough to satisfy Main Roads WA that a formalised pedestrian crossing is warranted.

Q3. "There have been many occasions when I cannot access or leave my residence on Hall Street because Karrinyup Road is totally gridlocked both east and west. Huntriss Road is also very congested and gridlocked by traffic going to Karrinyup Shopping Centre. These problems have only occurred since the shopping centre was renovated. What solutions are available to alleviate this problem which will only get worse?"

A3. The Mayor advised that the item was on the agenda for consideration during the meeting.

7.17 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - A DAVIES

The following questions were submitted by A Davies, Karrinyup 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "Did the City of Stirling review the previous Commonwealth census information to see how many of their ratepayers were not on the computer before the requirement of them to access some of the services implemented?"

A1. The Mayor advised that the question would be taken on notice and a written response provided.

Q2. "When will the ratepayers be informed of the outcome of the review which was carried out regarding some of the services from the Community Services department?"

A2. The Director Community Development advised that the City has already started that process. The City has been making a number of changes and improvements to services over the last three to four months. The Director Community Development advised that the City would provide in writing exactly what has been proposed and what has already been undertaken.

Q3. "When will the ratepayers in general know?"

A3. The Mayor advised that through the Audit Committee process, the information would be presented to Council, adding that some has already gone out through press releases.

Q4. "Has the City of Stirling carried out a review on how the operation of the service station at the corner of Karrinyup Road and Francis Avenue will impact the traffic flow along Francis Avenue? A report in the local paper has indicated that all access to the station will be from Francis Avenue, and Francis Avenue is now becoming quite a bit of a nightmare."

A4. The Director Planning and Development advised that the City's infrastructures services team did review the access to the service station site on the corner on Francis Avenue and Karrinyup Road, most recently as part of the JDAP consideration of that proposal, or that revised proposal of the service station. In that proposal there are mechanisms to ensure that fuel tankers approach the site from Francis Avenue and exit through Karrinyup Road. The Director Planning and Development advised that the City is happy to provide further detail with respect to the assessment of the traffic impacts.

Additional Information

A1. The City utilises the Census and other relevant demographic information to inform service delivery. While many services are now provided digitally, the City is constantly reviewing its communication and consultation techniques to ensure accessibility for all members of the community.

A4. A Transport Impact Assessment and traffic modelling was submitted as part of the original Form 1 Development Assessment Panel (DAP) application for the Major Expansion of Karrinyup Shopping Centre, which was approved by the Metro North-West Joint Development Assessment Panel (JDAP) on 14 August 2015 (DA15/0460 refers).

The Form 2 DAP application for the reconfiguration of the Service Station included an updated Technical Note and Swept Path Analysis prepared by a qualified Traffic Engineer in response to the revised access arrangements with vehicles entering the site via Francis Avenue and exiting via Karrinyup Road. The submitted Technical Note and Swept Path Analysis was reviewed and supported by the City, with the City recommending the approval of the Form 2 DAP application which was approved by the Metro Inner-North JDAP at its meeting on 26 October 2021 (DA21/1116 refers).

With respect to fuel tanker deliveries, the City advises that as per Condition 71 of development approval fuel tanker delivery times are to be scheduled between the hours of 9.30pm to 6.00am which minimises the impact on the surrounding road network.

7.18 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - K SULESKI

The following questions were submitted by K Suleski, Dianella 6059, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "There has been a change of cleaning contractors at the Yokine Reserve. Do contractors engaged by the City to clean the public toilets on City reserves have to meet performance indicators? Which City department monitors these indicators and how often are spot checks on performance carried out?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure confirmed that there are standards of cleaning and performance for contractors engaged by the City. The City's Facilities, Projects and Assets Business Unit manages the cleaning contracts City wide; its officers manage performance and conduct regular inspections to ensure that the cleaning is being carried out to standard.

Q2. "So I can go to the other two questions but I can stop there if you want because I'm a contractor and I've got obligations to my contractors above and to my clients and I can tell you whoever's in charge of that job is not doing the job?"

A2. The Mayor advised that the City was aware of the issues.

The Director Infrastructure advised that the City had recently changed service provider and acknowledged there has been some initial teething problems in the transition from one contractor to the next. He added that the contractor also had some supply chain issues that have affected their rollout. The City has addressed this with the current contractor and assured that the City was not comfortable with what has been seen on the site. Whilst they have only been in for less than a month, he further advised that the City is working with them to ensure that the standard of cleaning, particularly in public toilets, Yokine Reserve being one of them, is improved and substantially addressed.

Q3. "What action can the Council take to ensure that malfunctioning toilets are attended to in a timely manner and that contractors employed to clean toilets at Yokine Reserve fully meet their obligations in relation to the aforementioned matters and ensure that the toilets are regularly and thoroughly cleaned and replenished with consumables?"

A3. The Director Infrastructure advised that regarding the reliability issues around the Yokine Reserve public toilet, there had been some difficulties with the pumping station at Yokine. The City is replacing those pumps in the next week or two. This should address the reliability issues.

7.19 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - S WHEELER

The following questions were submitted by S Wheeler, Scarborough 6019, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. *"It was reported last week that the City recently lost a case against a Balcatta grandmother and school chaplain pursuing a $200 fine in the Magistrates' Court over dog barking complaints. The loss coming at a cost, according to Channel 7, of tens of thousands of dollars. Can the City confirm the total cost to the City for this prosecution and if Council considers this an appropriate use of ratepayer funds?"*

A1. The Mayor advised that the question would be taken on notice and a written response provided. The Mayor further advised that it is very important to make it clear that the City dealt with over 500 complaints in the previous year regarding dog barking. This instance was the only infringement out of many abatement notices. This infringement, like any infringement, allows the person who receives it to elect to have it heard in a court. The City did not aim to prosecute this person.

Q2. *"On 12 October this year when an ePetition was tabled requesting the City take legal advice on the DAP approval for the Karrinyup West residential redevelopments, to investigate if grounds exist for a judicial review. Now this ePetition was tabled on 12 October, that is nearly two months ago, and we are about to go into another nearly two month break for Council, so that is going to be nearly four months. Such an extended time frame may prejudice any potential judicial review. And I am concerned, like a petition I submitted on 1 December 2020 for Mr Patrick Roach that was similarly addressed to Council, that it too, for the Karrinyup petition, has fallen into some administrative black hole never to return. Can the City please confirm the status of these petitions?"*

A2. The Director Planning and Development advised that the City has taken advice with respect to the Karrinyup decision. The Elected Members will be provided with that advice later in the week. A written response will also be provided to Mr Wheeler as the lead petitioner, regarding the advice that has been provided in a summary format. The Director Planning and Development further advised that with regards to Mr Roach's application, that has been considered by the City's compliance team and a report will be provided to Council once that investigation is complete.

Q3. *"With regards to Item 17.1 on the agenda, the City's Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021 which is subject to a notice of disallowance in State Parliament, can the City please confirm the current status of the local law? Is it currently enforced, or in practical terms, would a Councillor who breached the new provision of 4.56 or 4.54 of the local law in the meantime be subject to disciplinary action if the law was later disallowed or rescinded by Council?"*

A3. The Mayor advised that the City is currently operating under the new meetings procedure local law and Council will determine during the meeting what happens from there.

Additional Information

A1. Unaddressed dog barking in residential areas can have a significant impact on amenity within suburbs, and it is the duty of local government to administer and enforce the provisions of the *Dog Act 1976* which includes dog nuisance from noise. Over the last 12 months the City has received almost 500 reports of dog noise; of those cases, only four abatement notices and one infringement were issued.
In regards to this particular dog noise matter, the City implemented a range of actions to abate the reported dog noise prior to the issue of an infringement. The City did not actively seek prosecution, the dog owner elected to have the matter determined by a Magistrate. The cost of this trial was $10,975.20. The complete costs over the last two years (including the recent trial) was $17,921.00.

7.20 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - P COLLINS

The following questions were submitted by P Collins, Dianella 6059, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "When I drive up and down Hale Road, I see a beautifully landscaped median with green grass reticulated. I used to also see such a beautifully landscaped median with reticulated green grass along Alexander Drive in the suburbs of Menora, Mount Lawley and Dianella. But it appears the landscapers, reticulation operators, grass cutters and whipper snipper operators are used sparingly lately. The green grass is dying and is growing knee high in places such as crash barriers and limestone walls. Can the City please rejuvenate this median which forms an entrance to our City from the Cities of Perth and Vincent to the standard it once was?"

A1. The Mayor advised that the City is happy to investigate the matter, and that the question would be taken on notice and a written response provided.

Q2. "What is the approved and constructed minimum open space and tree requirement for two homes nearing completion at 34 and 36 Cresswell Road, Dianella? And how does that compare to the City's scheme and policy requirements for a R20 Zoned Lot greater than 500m^2?"

A2. The Mayor advised that the question would be taken on notice and a written response provided.

Q3. "You sit there above the City of Stirling crest. And the crest has the words 'Be Sterling'. Do you know where those words come from and what they mean?"

A3. The Mayor advised that 'Be Sterling' signifies being good and excellent.

Q4. "*Would you like me to help? We have a new Council recently elected. It comes from the King Richard II Shakespearean play, Act IV, Scene 1, 'And if my words be sterling…'. It means a mark of excellence, to stand every test, the highest governance, the highest of genuine quality, the highest standards of value, to be dependable and to be true to word. And I encourage Council to adopt that motto and those words and those requirements throughout the whole City staff and Councillors in 2022.*"

A4. The Mayor thanked Mr Collins.

Additional Information

A1. The Parks Operations and Irrigation team has checked and confirmed that the irrigation system is operating in line with the scheduled watering times and the approved water licence for this area. It is noted that the recent heavy Easterly winds have affected the operation of the system resulting in some dry patches in the turf that should recover when the winds moderate.

The mowing of Alexander Driver Median is scheduled for 11 services per year and works are completed every four to five weeks. At certain times of the year, seasonal rainfall and warmer conditions result in some overburden of grass growth until the next service. Works are currently being conducted along the Alexander Drive median, with expected completion by week ending 10 December 2021.

A2. A development application for a Single House at 34 Creswell Road, Dianella was approved by the City on 12 October 2020. The application proposed 56% open space which was above the Deemed-to-Comply requirement of 50% required for R20 lots under State Planning Policy 7.3 – Residential Design Codes Volume 1. The development provided two advanced trees which met the requirements Under Local Planning Policy 6.11 – Trees and Development.

A development application for a Single House at 36 Creswell Road, Dianella was approved by the City on 10 February 2020. The application proposed 45% open space in lieu of the Deemed-to-Comply requirement of 50% required for R20 lots under State Planning Policy 7.3 – Residential Design Codes Volume 1. The City considered the proposed open space against the Design Principle of Clause 5.1.4 – Open Space and considered that the open space proposed demonstrated compliance with the Design Principle Requirements. The development provided two advanced trees which met the requirements Under Local Planning Policy 6.11 – Trees and Development.

Council Resolution

1221/003

Procedural Motion

Moved Councillor Hatton, seconded Councillor Thornton

That in accordance with Clause 5.2(14) of the City of Stirling's Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021, Public Question Time be EXTENDED for a further 15 minutes.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Councillor Bianca Sandri left the meeting at 6.24pm during Item 7, and returned to the meeting at 6.31pm.

Councillor Karlo Perkov left the meeting at 6.31pm during Item 7, and returned to the meeting at 6.35pm.

7.21 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - J DORRINGTON

The following questions were submitted by J Dorrington, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "My question relates to the cul-de-sac safety on Churchlands Estate. In response to my question on 16 November 2021, the Director Infrastructure advised that the City has to consider the safety of motorists from neighbouring suburbs equally with the residents of the Estate. Can the Director inform us how allowing all-day non-resident parking in our 5.5m wide paved cul-de-sac provides the residents using that road, which includes both the elderly and toddlers, with the same level of safety as a parked car? He also stated the provision of parking controls would be considered by Council in that meeting. Can the Director please advise when this consideration took place and how we will now be made safer?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that provided that vehicles are parked in an orderly manner and do not contravene any regulations or local laws, they should not pose any imminent safety risk for local residents. The City's observations are that vehicles parked on these roads have not been parked illegally.

Q2. "In response to a question on the inability of waste vehicles to access the bins when in their normal location, the Director Infrastructure advised that the provision of parking controls within Churchlands Estate will be considered by Council as part of the item on the agenda. Please can he explain when this consideration took place and how the ratepayers will now no longer have to manoeuvre their bins down the road so the Council workers can do their job?"

A2. The Director Infrastructure advised that the consideration of parking controls was discussed at the Council meeting held 16 November 2021 and a decision was made. It is not uncommon for residents within inner City suburbs to position their bins at alternative locations to allow for parking activities and other constraints.

7.22 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - B QUAIL

The following questions were submitted by B Quail, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "The City's 'Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021', Item 5.5 Clause 6 states "At any meeting, the Council must not vote on any matter that is the subject of a petition presented to that meeting, unless - (a) the matter is the subject of a report included in the agenda; and (b) the Council has considered the issues raised in that petition." I was the lead petitioner for the second petition raised on the subject of student all day parking within the Estate tabled at the Council Meeting on the 16th November. This petition actually requested the Council to reconsider recommendation as proposed by Councillor Re, and justified it with five primary points why it would not solve the problem. I noted with absolute dismay that the second petition has summarily been closed without any communication with the petitioners and without responding to the points raised in the petition, claiming that the matter had been considered and voted on by the Council, the very evening that the petition had been tabled. Could the Mayor or the Director Infrastructure now inform the 88 verified petitioners how the issues raised in the petition were taken into consideration before the vote was taken when there was no discussion whatsoever? Can you further reassure us the result of the vote was not simply a foregone conclusion?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that the content of the petition was read out at the Council Meeting prior to the consideration of the officers' report so that Councillors were aware of the actions that were being requested by the petitioners. Council was well aware of the many issues that the community had been expressing in relation to the Churchlands Estate and had contemplated all of those things in its consideration of the item.

Q2. "The well-known quote by Albert Einstein says 'the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting a different result.' The recent recommendation approved by Council includes the allocation of additional parking bays to students in Memory Place. Can the Director Infrastructure please inform us how he intends to reduce the burden on Churchlands Avenue and the adjoining cul-de-sacs by making yet more Memory Place bays available when this did not work previously? Perhaps he would consider including within the new trial, the placement of restricted parking signs at least within the two cul-de-sacs of The Grove and Hibiscus Court which are likely to feel the brunt of the latest intended changes?"

A2. The Mayor advised that the City has had meetings with the school and with a strategy to try to encourage more parking in those bays. The Mayor believes that it has not been unsuccessful and cannot imagine why anyone in Churchlands Estate would be opposed to the opening up of Memory Place for student parking.

Q3. "The Director Infrastructure totally missed the point when responding to Ms S Chong's question on 16 November relating to the cul-de-sac bulbs. The point we made was because the cul-de-sacs end in bulbs, there is already very limited parking for those residents' visitors or attending service vehicles within the cul-de-sacs. By allowing all-day student parking in the cul-de-sac it removes all available parking from the cul-de-sac. We thus request time restricted parking signage in the cul-de-sacs to at least allow our visitors and tradesmen to park within reasonable proximity of our houses."

A3. The Mayor advised that a report will be presented to Council before the end of the first term next year, where Council will consider how all those current restrictions are working and what effect they are having on those cul-de-sac bulbs. The City will continue to work with the residents.

7.23 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - M BASSAN

The following questions were submitted by M Bassan, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "*In response to my 16th November question on Council supporting P-Platers driving and parking in narrow cul-de-sacs, the Mayor responded that 'Council does not think it is a good idea to direct people there; there have been restrictions put in place and Council will consider that during the meeting.' We welcome the fact the Mayor agrees P-Platers should not be parking in the cul-de-sacs, but can the Mayor please advise us what restrictions will be put in place to prevent this and what consideration was given to that point during the meeting since there was nothing specific either tabled or minuted to support this?"*

A1. The Mayor advised that the direct question was regarding directing people to park there and the City does not direct this parking. It is legal to park on roads within Western Australia and within the City of Stirling and confirmed that the City cannot close off every street to parking. The City understands that it happens in a lot of streets and acknowledges that Churchlands Estate has a lot of students parking there. The City is working with residents to come up with the best outcome without making it a closed estate and putting that problem onto other streets. As has been heard from residents of other streets in the Churchlands area tonight, it is a wider problem than just that estate and the City will continue to work with the residents. The Mayor added that he had met with a resident who lives in one of those cul-de-sacs and committed that the City would continue to work with the residents on how the parking can better be managed if this doesn't abate.

Q2. *"In response to yet another question on residents' safety raised by P Henderson on the 16th November, the Director of Infrastructure advised that the City has made a recommendation that will seek to remove a large portion of student parking from Churchlands Estate. Can we have an assurance that this will actually happen since it did nothing last time when more than double the number of Memory Place bays were made available? We believe installing time restricted parking within the estate will at least encourage the students to use the bays set aside for them. They currently say they choose to park there, even though bays are available for them in Memory Place."*

A2. The Mayor advised that the City would continue to monitor and work with the school to encourage the students to use Memory Place parking. This item will come back to Council so the results can be monitored to see how this has been working for the estate.

Q3. "By not erecting time restricted signage in the estate, the City is not endeavouring to discourage the students from using their newly acquired motor vehicles. In effect they are encouraging them by ensuring they have convenient free parking in a residential neighbourhood not far from the school. This is contrary to the emissions policies of all levels of government, and it behoves all of us to do our little bit to minimise emissions. Why should commuting students parking all day in our narrow, winding, local access roads - all of them no through roads - why should these students be 'safely accommodated' at the inconvenience of your own ratepayers? If the restrictions were installed before the start of the new term, those students not yet driving would be less likely to use cars 'just because they can' when their turn comes around. Can we please have time restricted parking erected over the entire estate before term starts?"

A3. The Mayor advised that the item had already been considered by Council and confirmed that there would not be any further restrictions before term starts. As per the Council resolution, the parking will be monitored through the next term and reported back to Council to evaluate whether the restrictions have been successful or not. The Mayor added that it is not Council's role to stop 18 or 19 year olds driving their cars, adding that Council has a duty to make sure everyone is safe.

7.24 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - W CLARKE

The following questions were submitted by W Clarke, Churchlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "Knowing that there has been a meeting between the Council and the School and the Department of Education, will the results of that meeting be made public?"

A1. The Mayor advised that he was happy to provide a summary of the meeting to Mr Clarke in writing.

Q2. "We have been advised before that any parking restrictions in our suburb will cause an adverse impact on other suburbs. But as we are already experiencing those adverse impacts…why should we? Whereas the parking restrictions would alleviate that? And the installation of more parking bays in Memory Place, unless we have parking restrictions in the Churchlands Estate, how do we encourage the children to use Memory Place?"

A2. The Mayor advised that by working with the school and promoting the use of more parking in Memory Place, it is hoped that a positive result will be achieved. If this does not work, then there could be further restrictions. It is an incentive, but the City will continue to monitor the situation.

7.25 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - J KEELING

The following questions were submitted by J Keeling, Yokine 6060, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "I am a regular user of Yokine Reserve, and a signatory to the petition presented tonight. My question relates to comments contained in an email to me from the City's Manager Facilities, Projects and Assets in relation to toilet provision at Yokine Reserve. Did Councillors receive a report and make a determination on the ongoing need for toilet facilities attached to the Coolbinia No. 1 and Coolbinia No. 2 clubrooms at Yokine Reserve prior to the removal of these public toilets during the refurbishment of these clubrooms? And if so, what was the date of that determination?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that the old Yokine masterplan identified the need for toilets. It was identified that the landmark unit be established. As the Manager Facilities, Projects and Assets identified in his correspondence, the toilets in the clubroom were not disability compliant and were above the need identified for the open space. The toilets were to be refurbished and incorporated into the clubroom project. The Director Infrastructure advised that Council probably was not made aware of that change, but the provision of the standalone toilet facility was part of a broader strategy of that precinct and the development of the Yokine play space.

Q2. "Did City officers carry out any community engagement or survey usage before making a determination that I quote, 'The old non-compliant public toilets in the Coolbinia clubroom have been redundant since 2014 when the new universal access toilets were installed and were no longer required.' If not, what data was used to justify the removal of these toilets?"

A1. The Director Infrastructure advised that the Manager Facilities, Projects and Assets referenced the toilet provision that the City provided. It is consistent with five other regional open spaces, some of which have just recently been established as a park land eg. Bina Parkland. It is absolutely correct that two standalone units would generally meet the broad usage requirements of regional open spaces.

Q3. "Do City officers acknowledge the inequity of disregarding the requirements, often urgent, of the hundreds of regular and casual daily users of Yokine Reserve by removing public toilets from the clubrooms to provide greater functionality to the existing clubrooms and changerooms, which will benefit a lesser number of active sporting club members with improved facilities which receive much less usage? Will the Council commit to reviewing the situation in response to the genuine and informed requests of the 650 signatories to the petition presented this evening?"

A3. The Mayor advised in the affirmative.

7.26 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R HADLEY

The following questions were submitted by R Hadley, Woodlands 6018, at the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. *"Although the ratepayers may appreciate the City of Stirling 2022 calendar, what is the total cost of the artworks portrayed? Information on the back of the calendar stated it costs 76c to print. How many hundreds or thousands were printed, and what was the total cost spent on this production?"*

A1. The Mayor advised that the question would be taken on notice and a written response provided.

Q2. *"How much will it cost the City of Stirling ratepayers to implement the reforms and changes to the Local Government Act for 2022/2023 for each department?"*

A2. The Mayor advised that it is only a draft reform, which is currently available for public comment and has not been finalised yet.

Q3. *"Would the City ever consider transferring funds to the State Health Department to purchase a new x-ray machine for the emergency department at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital; approximately $350,000, or conversely another piece of equipment costing $1 million?"*

A3. The Mayor advised that the City would not. Local Government would not be funding items that are the responsibility of the State Health Department.

Additional Information

A1. There are a number of artworks displayed in the calendar, some of which are on public property and others which are on private property. These artworks have been funded through a variety of programs over a number of years. The total cost of the artworks portrayed will be compiled and communicated to Mr Hadley. A total of 22,500 copies of the City's 2022 calendar have been printed at a cost of $17,270.

7.27 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - J MARTIN

The following question was submitted by J Martin, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following question relates to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "I am prefacing this by stating that I fully endorse closing the right hand turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace and trust that this gets passed tonight, after all this time; but the issue of also closing the right hand from Empire into University (on the other side of the Estate) still remains - with the traffic only going to increase on this route (including more heavy vehicles).

The Council stats have these heavy vehicles on that one way route, from Empire onto University at approximately 60 heavy vehicles per day on a small winding road, not built for that purpose. We are going to get smashed even more when the Stephenson Avenue link comes into action and opens the new freeway entries. This is a serious issue. The Council have, numerous times, said they will continue to monitor this situation. But if you cannot fix this problem now, despite you having included that as Option 3 in the survey, which won a majority vote - what do you think you are going to do when it is even worse?"

A1. The City would continue to monitor the traffic volumes through the Churchlands Green subdivision, and should further modifications be required in the future, then they can certainly be considered. However, Option 1 provides the best balance in reducing non-local traffic through the subdivision, whilst also taking into consideration the impacts of the additional traffic on roads outside of the subdivision. Option 1 also ensures that a reasonable degree of accessibility is maintained into the subdivision from the south, which would not be available if Option 3 is implemented.

7.28 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R MICHAEL

The following question was submitted by R Michael, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "After three extensive surveys -

a. Have my Say - 172 valid responses – supporting closures.

b. Community Consultation - 143 responses both within and outside of the subdivision – 90 within subdivision or 68% supporting Option 3.

c. Direct Mail Out - 380 owners and residents in the subdivision – 203 valid responses within subdivision or 57% supporting Option 3.

Why then has a recommendation been made for Option 1 against the determination and wishes of ratepayers?"

A1. The City acknowledges that many residents within the Churchlands Green subdivision would prefer to have right turn restrictions imposed at two key intersections, as per Option 3. However, Option 1 provides the best balance in reducing non-local traffic through the subdivision, whilst also taking into consideration the impacts of the additional traffic on roads outside of the subdivision. Option 1 also ensures that a reasonable degree of accessibility is maintained into the subdivision from the south, which would not be available if Option 3 is implemented.

7.29 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - E HEYTING

The following questions were submitted by E Heyting, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "Why is the recording of traffic volumes not further broken down by time of day? This would highlight what times of the day volumes increase beyond what locals would consider 'annoying'? Alternatively, during the consultation process, were residents asked this question? If not why not?"

A1. It was not feasible or practical to provide the hour-by-hour breakdown of all traffic count surveys that have been undertaken as part of the monitoring for this trial. However, a comparison between the previous and most recent surveys for Valencia Avenue shows that the volume of traffic has increased by an average of 28 vehicles per hour, or one additional vehicle every two minutes.

Q2. "Why does the 'Background' statement in the Committee's report (minutes of meeting 23 November 2021) refer to the issue as 'the volume of non-local traffic' when this is misleading and in fact disguises the issue for non-local people and in particular non-local Councillors? The underlying issue is school traffic at pick-up and drop off times, and applies to all roads mentioned in the report's table - not just the Churchlands Green subdivision."

A2. The primary issue of concern for residents within Churchlands Green has not been school traffic, but the volume of non-local traffic throughout the entire day. Despite the perception that this issue only occurred during school periods, the City's survey demonstrated that non-local traffic was using the roads within the estate across all hours of the day.

Q3. "Can Council confirm that they have received and approved revised traffic management plans from Newman College, Newman Junior and Churchlands High School as they expanded? If not, why not?"

A3. The City has had discussions with Newman College and is aware of their plans to consolidate operations into a single campus. The City has been advised that they are looking to prepare a traffic management plan to consider how best to address the issues of traffic and parking. In relation to Churchlands Senior High School, all State Government schools are exempt from requiring Development Approval from the City of Stirling, and there is therefore no requirement for them to provide a traffic management plan for their redevelopment. The City is aware that they have recently engaged a consultant to review their operations to provide suggestions for improvement.

Q4. "Can Council confirm that they have approached the Newman schools and the State Government to request them to contribute to the road modifications, if approved, as the need for the proposed modifications is a direct result of these schools expanding? (I note that the approach to the State Government was included in a lapsed motion as per the Minutes i.e. linked to Option 4, but no discussion was undertaken as a stand-alone motion.)"

A4. The City has not sought contributions from abutting schools or the State Government, as the City is the responsible road agency and must therefore fund any changes to its network that are considered necessary.

Q5. "Can the Council confirm that they have approached the Newman schools (and to a lesser extent, Churchlands High School) to advise them of the ratepayers' concerns about traffic in the area and further have they discussed/co-ordinated any actions e.g. handouts to students/parents, encouraged use of alternatives (e.g. buses, bicycles, walking, etc), staggered school start times, different drop-off zones to share the traffic, etc?"

A5. The City has certainly discussed the issues of concern with both Newman College and Churchlands Senior High School. Both schools are actively seeking options to improve traffic circulation and parking issues adjacent to their schools.

7.30 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R HEYTING

The following questions were submitted by R Heyting, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "Why didn't the Community and Resources Committee or the Council's Infrastructure department (at the Committee's direction) undertake community consultation with the residents of Valencia Avenue, as under the planned modifications they will suffer an 8% increase in traffic; double the number of heavy vehicle movements; and exceedance of its Local Access road vehicle movement limits by 18%?"

A1. The City's direct consultation has primarily been with the affected residents of Churchlands Green. However, all consultation surveys have been advertised on the City's website and open for all members of the public to participate if they wish. This is evidenced by the fact that responses have been received from residents outside of the Churchlands Green subdivision.

Q2. "Similarly, can the Community and Resources Committee confirm that the residents of Tuscany, Lucca and Cromarty Roads which also have driveways onto these roads were involved in the consultation process as the use of the term "Churchlands Green subdivision" is unclear? If not, why not?"

A2. As advised previously, the City's direct consultation has primarily been with the affected residents of Churchlands Green. However, all consultation surveys have been advertised on the City's website and open for all members of the public to participate if they wish. This is evidenced by the fact that responses have been received from residents outside of the Churchlands Green subdivision.

Q3. "Why does the Community and Resources Committee and Council's Infrastructure department consider that the residents of Alumni Terrace and University Avenue, which have no driveways affected by traffic volumes, take precedence for Council works over Valencia Avenue which has 74 driveways, of which up to 20 can be blocked by queuing traffic during morning drop-off times?"

A3. It would be incorrect to assume that the issue of non-local traffic only affects the residents of Alumni Terrace and University Avenue. The concerns about rat-running traffic have been raised by residents from various roads over the years. This is supported by the fact that 73% of respondents now support some form of treatment to address rat-running traffic.

7.31 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - M PAVISICH

The following questions were submitted by M Pavisich, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "The City of Stirling staff have advised (as per the email from the Manager Engineering Services sent to me at 3.47pm on 1 December 2021) that the Traffic Management Warrant Policy (TMWP) had not been used due to reaching a low score for Churchlands Green. However it stated that there are scenarios that require officers to utilise professional experience and judgement to determine a suitable course of action. Can you please advise exactly what professional discernment led to this being a scenario in which you felt it pertinent to bypass the TMWP - in other words, please explain the professional rationale utilised in this case? Can you please advise what policies and/or procedures or processes are in place for staff to utilise professional experience and judgement over the TMWP to determine actions related to traffic issues? Can you please provide a list of all the locations that Council did not follow the TMWP and used professional experience and judgement within the Stirling Council in the last five years, and what outcomes resulted?"

A1. As has been mentioned in correspondence on numerous occasions, the Traffic Management Warrants Policy is largely utilised to assess speeding and crash issues at midblock locations, and to provide a method of comparing the priority for different roads across the network. For the roads in Churchlands Green, the travel speeds along the subject roads were never considered to be excessive as to warrant midblock treatments, and this is the reason for these roads not scoring highly under the Warrants Policy. However, the low score under the Policy does not preclude the City or Council from considering treatments to address the very high volume of non-local traffic through the subdivision. The Warrants Policy has therefore not been bypassed, but it was not considered the most appropriate method of considering whether changes are required to address the issues of concern.

Q2. "Austroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 8,sets what traffic management options are available with the LATM Device Toolkit that notes the options available ranked from most commonly used to least commonly used. It is noted that closures (like what has been proposed in ES1– blocking the right hand turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace) are the least commonly used. Part 8 notes the disadvantages of a full road closure may divert traffic to other local streets. This is shown in the data collected by Council with an increase traffic flow during this trial on Valencia Avenue, which now has a 20% increase over the maximum 3,000 VPD (In lieu of the 3% VPD allowance on University Avenue). Valencia Avenue traffic volume is constantly increasing after the road counters were removed. Can Council advise if this is best practice to approve a road closure (ES1) when they have now redirected the traffic issue to other local roads? Is Council able to look at more desirable LATM devices within Churchlands Green?"

A2. It is important to correct your statement that the treatment being proposed under Option 1 is a full road closure, as this is not the case. Option 1 involves the closure of only one turning movement at one intersection, that being the right turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Road. This is comparable to the treatment listed as a 'Prohibited Traffic Movement', which is more common. The City acknowledges that the restriction of turning movements to other roads that are not designed to accommodate additional traffic is an undesirable outcome. However, in this instance, the traffic volume affected by the right turn restriction proposed under Option 1 is being redistributed to a Local Distributor road that was designed and intended to accommodate additional traffic movements. For this reason, the City considers that this treatment provides the optimal solution to address the primary issue of concern, being rat-running by non-local traffic.

Q3. "With reference to the Stirling Council ordinary meeting dated 12 May 2020 (Item 13.3) the residents surveyed show that the majority of the vote was the "Do Nothing" option, as outlined in the Traffic Management Report itself. However Council continued the road trials without exploring their own Traffic Management Warrants Policy. Could Council consider LATM Devices such as reduced speed limits (30-40km), lane narrowing, road cushions, mid-block raised treatments, or possibly connecting the two parklands (Edith Cowan Reserve) and removing the section of University Avenue between the parks to avoid rat running and reduce traffic flow within the estate in lieu of (ES1 option) blocking the right hand turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace?"

A3. The consultation undertaken by the City in February/March 2020, which was reported to Council in May 2020, did not indicate that the majority of the vote was "Do Nothing". In fact, only 8% of responses to the consultation (or 21 out of 275 responses) indicated support to "Do Nothing", with the remaining 92% of responses supporting some form of treatment to address non-local traffic through the subdivision. The various LATM devices listed in the above question are largely designed to address speeding issues, and while they may discourage some non-local traffic, they would not provide an effective solution to address the issue as a whole. The right turn restriction proposed under Option 1 is considered to provide the optimal solution to address the issue of rat-running by non-local traffic.

7.32 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - M O'MARA

The following questions were submitted by M O'Mara, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "As a local resident, parent of young children and teacher at Churchlands Primary School, I am extremely concerned that the trial data indicates an extra 1,444 cars will travel past the entry gate to our school each day, with Cromarty often not having a traffic warden on duty. Is this decision, to address the complaints of 40 houses with no driveway access, worth the increased risk to the safety of our children, staff, and local families accessing the school?"

A1. It is firstly important to understand that the issue of non-local traffic through the Churchlands Green subdivision is not affecting 40 houses only, but is affecting property owners across the entire subdivision, as evidenced by the significant support for some form of treatment. It is also important to note that an increase in traffic travelling past a school does not necessarily correspond with a decrease in safety, as there are many schools that are located along significant arterial roads. The safety of children during pick up and drop off periods is addressed by the lowering of the speed limit, and all drivers and parents are still required to exercise care and caution during these times.

Q2. "During the most recent trial, with the right turn into Alumni Terrace closed, the intersection of Cromarty and Pearson has become extremely dangerous, with many cars backing up on Pearson while waiting to turn right onto Cromarty, and cars then backing up in front of the school as traffic cannot leave easily off Cromarty to turn right. Does the Council have a clear plan for addressing this increased risk to the safety of our local school children and families accessing the Primary School?"

A2. The City acknowledges that there is traffic and congestion experienced on roads surrounding the school during pick up and drop off times. The City has previously been requested to consider a roundabout at Pearson and Cromarty, but there is insufficient space available to accommodate a dual lane roundabout at this location. The City has also been requested to consider traffic signals at Pearson and Cromarty, but the crash history at this location is very low and is therefore unlikely to be approved by Main Roads WA. The City will, however, explore further options together with the Town of Cambridge.

Q3. "If you vote to pass this change today, having not consulted with Valencia Avenue residents, how can we be assured that you will properly consult with the community on decisions that directly impact our safety and quality of lives in future Council decision making?"

A3. It is unfortunately not practical to capture each and every resident and motorist that may be affected by a potential change, and the City's direct consultation has primarily been focussed on the residents of Churchlands Green. However, the City has released various news statements, social media posts and website updates during the trials, and articles have also been printed in local newspapers. All consultation surveys have been advertised on the City's website and open for all members of the community to participate if they wish. The City therefore considers that it has provided adequate opportunities for any interested parties to learn more about the project and provide feedback during the trials, which is evidenced by the fact that responses have been received from residents across the City and outside of the Churchlands Green subdivision.

7.33 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - R GANEPOLA

The following questions were submitted by R Ganepola, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions relate to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "Only very recently it came to my attention the local traffic through Valencia Avenue is increased by 100%, as a result of the Churchlands Green new traffic management plan. Have you notified or consulted any of the Valencia Avenue residents before making this decision final?"

A1. It is not correct to state that traffic volumes have increased by 100%. Between 2019 and 2021, the traffic volumes along Valencia Avenue have increased by around 5-10%, and this type of fluctuation is not uncommon across the network, even when there are no significant changes to turning movements at other locations. It is important to note that the traffic volumes along this road have been consistently around this range since the mid-1980s.

Q2. "In your opinion, do you think Valencia Avenue residents have a right to be involved in the final decision in this matter, as local traffic through Valencia Avenue has increased 100%?"

A2. The City considers that it has provided adequate opportunities for any interested parties to learn more about the project and provide feedback during the trials. The City has released various news statements, social media posts and website updates during the trials, and articles have also been printed in local newspapers. All consultation surveys have been advertised on the City's website and open for all members of the community to participate if they wish.

Q3. "Did the local Council follow proper steps before implementing the new traffic management plan and who is/are the responsible person/people for these decisions? In case we have to appeal to the ombudsman."

A3. The City has followed due process by undertaking several rounds of consultation with the community. All trials have been implemented following due consideration of the facts by Council.

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7.34 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - T HODDY

The following question was submitted by T Hoddy, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following question relates to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "When asked why the Estate was used as a parental pickup/dropoff suburb, the Director Infrastructure responded by saying 'they are public gazetted roads and are available for use by all members of the public'. The 2016 letters from the Director General Education, the Minister for Education and the Member for Churchlands all state 'parents and students will be continually discouraged from entering Churchlands Estate.' The Liveable Neighbourhoods guidelines state 'All streets bordering a school should be through streets. Cul-de-sacs (which the entire Churchlands Estate can be classified as since it has a single entry and exit point) creates congestion at set-down and pick-up times and should only be considered as an interim measure.' The school complies with the other guidelines of being surrounded by three streets so why does the City insist on ignoring the directives of the Education Department and the local representative of the State Government as well as WA Planning Department guidelines?"

A1. The Education Department is not a road agency and they do not issue directives to local governments on what vehicles can be accommodated on what roads. The City, as the responsible road agency, cannot legally prevent motorists from using a public gazetted road, and must therefore be able to accommodate vehicles on public roads regardless of whether they are through roads or cul-de-sac roads.

7.35 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - B EGAN

The following question was submitted by B Egan, Churchlands 6018, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following question relates to Item 12.1/ES1 of the agenda:-

Q1. "In response to no less that nine different questions submitted by Churchlands Estate residents on 16 November 2021, both the Mayor and the Director Infrastructure stated the 'the item was on the agenda for consideration by Council during the meeting'. We are given to understand that Councillors do not necessarily read or have access to the online questions or objections submitted before the meeting and we do not believe that any consideration at all was given to either our petition submitted earlier in the meeting, or our objections to the Council recommendation. This suggests that approving the Council's recommendation was predetermined. Can the Mayor please explain to the residents how fair consideration of all these objections could have been given prior to the vote?"

A1. The content of the petition was read out at the Council meeting prior to the consideration of the officers' report so that Councillors were aware of the actions that were being requested by the petitioners. This matter has also been considered on previous occasions by Council; Councillors are well aware of the issues relating to student parking on local roads adjacent to the school.

7.36 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - A CARBONE

The following questions were submitted by A Carbone, Dianella 6059, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

The following questions refer to peppermint tree removal at the Mount Lawley Golf Club:-

Q1. "Your response to my last question regarding removing the verge tree on my property was that it cannot be removed as you deem it 'in good condition and is not hazardous.' So I rephrase my question - how can the peppermint trees at Mount Lawley Golf Club be considered for removal if they too are in good condition and are not hazardous?"

A1. Trees are retained and protected when there are reasonable design options to do so with any development or public works. Should a tree be in conflict with approved works, then the tree would be removed and replaced in line with requirements of those works.

Q2. "You answered my question last week with the following: 'The Peppermint tree will continue to positively contribute to the amenity of the streetscape.' I ask you, how will it do this? The Water Corporation does not recommend Agonis Flexuosa for verges and urban gardens as it can grow 16m+ and has a moderate root invasiveness. (Moderate - the species may cause some damage to pipes. Tree species are more likely to originate in more temperate climates than the Perth region, and have a higher requirement for water). This tree is recommended for large properties and public open spaces. Yet, you are planting them on street verges where the roots are likely to affect properties and they need frequent watering in a time where water is precious. This is clearly not a suitable tree in our current climate and in restricted space. How do you justify planting these non-recommended trees on small urban street verges when the water corporation clearly advises against it?"

A2. The WA Weeping Peppermint tree (*Agonis flexuosa*) is an acceptable West Australian native species suitable to be used as a street tree. The species is used prolifically throughout the City of Stirling (and other Local Government jurisdictions throughout Western Australia), with the City of Stirling having over 9,500 planted as street trees.

Trees are planted to achieve canopy cover increases across the whole of the City, and individual trees contribute to the amenity of an area by providing benefits such as shade, which helps reduce the Urban Heat Island Effect. This tree species, after establishment, would not require applied weekly watering as outlined on the Water Corporation's website.

7.37 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - C WEBB

The following questions were submitted by C Webb, Dianella 6059, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "In regard to the Mount Lawley Golf Club leased land at 49 Homer Street, Inglewood, WA 6052, can the City of Stirling advise which species listed below are considered indigenous to the leased land?

- *Corymbia calophylla (Marri)*
- *Melaleuca preissiana (Stout paperbark)*
- *Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded gum)*
- *Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint)*
- *Eucalyptus todtiana (Coastal blackbutt)*
- *Banksia menziesii (Firewood banksia)*
- *Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)*
- *Allocasuarina fraseriana (Western sheoak, common sheoak)*
- *Eucalyptus marginata (Jarrah)"*

A1. All trees listed except for the Agonis flexuosa would be considered indigenous to the leased land or nearby surrounds. The Agonis flexuosa is predominantly native to regions south of Perth, however is utilised extensively as a very hardy street tree throughout the Perth region.

Q2. "In regard to the Mount Lawley Golf Club leased land at 49 Homer Street, Inglewood, WA 6052, is the City of Stirling or Mount Lawley Golf Club required to self-regulate any water usage or abstraction from the open water body (Lat 31.91306º S, Lon 115.87010º E) on the leased land?"

A2. The Mount Lawley Golf Course has its own ground water licence issued by the Department of Water. This licence is not managed by the City of Stirling. The Mount Lawley Golf Course would be required to report their annual water usage to the Department of Water.

7.38 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - S STEVENS

The following questions were submitted by S Stevens, Yokine 6060, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "I would like to thank the Council for providing the Tree ID numbers, of the 64 mentioned (63 were listed) that were removed from Mount Lawley Golf Club during 2020-2021. There is real cause for concern because the ArborCarbon Tree Survey Data sheet as presented to the Membership on 31 August 2021 has highlighted in yellow and green those trees that are, or will be, removed, yet only three trees removed (ID Numbers e.g. 725, 726, 727) match those given.

Why were these trees not highlighted in yellow on the Tree Survey Data destined for removal and once removed a strike-through shown on tree ID number indicating its removal? Three were dead (730, 894, 902); seven high priority for removal (1076, 1331,1375, 1381,1387, 1804, 1811); and 50 trees cut down (from 63 listed) were not highlighted as needing removal, some being in good condition."

A1. Trees that have been removed to date have been removed due to one of the following reasons:-

- High risk;
- Non-endemic to the Mount Lawley Golf Course site effecting endemic vegetation and/or impacting turf health or strategy of the golf course; and
- Some may have been removed as a matter of urgency prior to the tree management plan being fully developed.

Q2. "Where is the new Tree Register (2020-2021) with Tree ID numbers, co-ordinates, Hole and Area location for the newly planted trees?"

A2. The newly planted trees are not being numbered but rather located in zones on the course which refers to the 15-year Revegetation Plan. The Mount Lawley Golf Course is preparing a revegetation layer to be made available on their online mapping portal.

Q3. "Please advise of the 2,715 planted - specifically what type and size are the trees now at planting and in how many years will those trees be fully grown to provide benefits to the community and contribute to the Urban Forest Plan?"

A3. Trees planted include Banksia species - grandis, ilicifolia, menziesii, prionotes, attenuata, Eucalyptus species - marginata, todtiana, gomphocephala and Allocasuarina fraseriana. The trees are planted as tube stock size and will take several years - up to a number of decades - to reach full maturity depending on the species.

7.39 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME - A CASSIAN

The following questions were submitted by A Cassian, Mount Lawley 6050, prior to the Council Meeting held Tuesday 7 December 2021.

Q1. "Where did Council ascertain and obtain the information that 550 trees to be removed were (mainly exotic planted) as per the Minutes of the Planning and Development Committee Meeting 10 August 2021 – Item PRSE1? According to the ArborCarbon Tree Survey Data, there are a total of 2,057 trees, of which approximately 103 are listed as Exotic e.g. Pine, Jacaranda, Chilean pepper, NZ Christmas tree and Wild Plum (not all of these trees are scheduled for removal). There are approximately 554 trees highlighted for removal, less 103 exotic trees which leaves 451 trees as being either from Perth, WA or Australia."

A1. The 550 trees listed for removal relate to trees that are not endemic to the site and these have been phrased as exotic in the context of the minutes.

Q2. "How often does Council conduct on-course assessment and what are the current pruning standard requirements for trees on the Mount Lawley Golf Course and do they conform to AS 4373—2007 Pruning of amenity trees? Many trees on the golf course bear the scars of poor pruning practices caused by:-

- *Mower damage to upper surface of major structural roots.*
- *Poor pruning practice e.g. flush cutting, heading cuts, bark stripping and cracking.*
- *Lopping and topping which stresses trees and leads to decay."*

A2. The Mount Lawley Golf Course is responsible for the maintenance of the trees contained on the leased property. Tree maintenance is required to align to AS 4373 - 2007 Pruning of amenity trees. The City is not required to conduct scheduled inspections of the trees on the Mount Lawley Golf Course. Ongoing tree maintenance will form part of future tree management plans to ensure that trees are maintained to AS 4373 - 2007 Pruning of amenity trees in going forward.

Q3. "What vibrancy and diversity do these trees bring to the Mount Lawley Golf Course landscape and with naming significance for:-

- *Hole 4 - Paper bark takes its name from the Melaleuca trees that frames the green.*
- *Hole 14 - The Pines, from The Scaddan Pine Plantation that surrounded part of the course*
- *Hole 19 - Jacaranda an exotic tall tree with a broad canopy and a striking display of purple flowers during spring/summer."*

A3. The overall objective for the Mount Lawley Golf Course is to enhance the site with a focus on endemic flora and fauna. Any decision on other trees on the site are still to be presented and agreed upon by all parties.

8. APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Councillor Felicity Farrelly requested a leave of absence for the period 4 January 2022 to 15 January 2022.

Council Resolution

1221/004

Moved Councillor Re, seconded Councillor Sargent

That Council APPROVES Councillor Felicity Farrelly's request for a leave of absence for the period 4 January 2022 to 15 January 2022 inclusive.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

9. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Council Resolution

1221/005

Moved Councillor Re, seconded Councillor Perkov

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council of 16 November 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record of proceedings with the following amendment to Item 7.8 as follows:-

Following this Mr. Collins requested again "*I ask if you would please go back to the agenda item for petitions and receive this petition and then ask Council, like they did with the other two petitions, to have this petition received by formal motion tonight? Would you be prepared to do that given I have taken time out of my evening to present this petition?"*

The Mayor sought advice as to whether Mr Collins' request could be accommodated in accordance with the City's Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021. However, as Mr Collins continued speaking and interjecting, the Mayor advised that the meeting would be adjourned for five minutes.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Councillor Chris Hatton left the meeting at 6.47pm during Item 10.

10. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDING MEMBER

10.1 NAALA DJOOKAN HEALING CENTRE - INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AUSTRALIA - WA ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Councillor Andrea Creado made the following announcement:-

Naala Djookan Healing Centre was awarded Bronze in the category for Best Practice in Collaboration between Government and any other organisation recognising their work at this year's IPAA (Institute of Public Administration Australia) WA Achievement Awards Ceremony held on 3 December 2021.

Naala Djookan was recognised for the work involving the City of Stirling as the lead agency collaborating with ten specialist organisations to form a partnership responsible for the establishment and operation of Naala Djookan Healing Centre, WA's only Metropolitan 'One Stop Hub' providing support for women and children at risk of or experiencing Family and Domestic Violence.

At Naala Djookan Healing Centre, women and children can access multiple specialist support services, including counselling, and legal, financial, and housing assistance, as well as healing programs in one safe, welcoming and culturally responsive location. The hub design makes it easier for women to access the right assistance at the right time contributing to improved outcomes, as well as allowing women to tell their story only once, reducing the trauma associated with the re-telling of their experience.

Naala Djookan Healing Centre has been open for one year this month, and in this time has supported 477 women. On average at any one time 70 women are receiving individualised case management support through the Centre's Advocates. It was estimated that the Advocates would be working at capacity after a year of operation, but this target was reached after only five months. The early attainment of this goal is representative of the demand for the service, the commitment of the partners and that referral partners are confident in the quality-of-service provision.

Naala Djookan Healing Centre is a remarkable example of government and non-government organisations working together, whilst all contributing their individual expertise, to improve outcomes for women at risk of or experiencing family and domestic violence.

Naala Djookan Healing Centre is funded by the Department of Communities and its consortia partners are: The Australian Childhood Foundation, Ebenezer Aboriginal Corporation; Ishar Multicultural Women's Health Services; Karla Kuliny Aboriginal Corporation; Legal Aid Commission of WA; MercyCare; Metropolitan Migrant Resource Centre; Northern Suburbs Community Legal Centre; Sudbury Community House Association; Wadjak Northside Aboriginal Community Corporation.

10.2 FINAL COUNCIL MEETING 2021

Mayor Mark Irwin made the following announcement:-

This is the last meeting of the year. We have three new Councillors who have joined us who have fit in fantastically. It's great to have you on board. To those Councillors who were re-elected recently, it's been a whirlwind since then. After this meeting, there is a little bit of a break (hopefully) over Christmas time. I wish you and all of your families, and to the members of the gallery, and to those viewers at home, a very merry Christmas, and a safe and happy New Year.

11. UNRESOLVED BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Nil.

12. REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEES

12.1 COMMUNITY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE - 23 NOVEMBER 2021

Councillor Chris Hatton returned to the meeting at 6.50pm during consideration of Item 12.1/ES1.

12.1/ES1 CHURCHLANDS GREEN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT TRIAL

This item was REFERRED to the Community and Resources Committee meeting to be held 23 November 2021 at the Council meeting held 28 September 2021 to allow local residents to assess the information and a survey undertaken of all options.

Additional information has been included at the end of the report.

Report Information

Location:	Churchlands Green subdivision
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Engineering Services
Business Unit:	Engineering Services
Ward:	Doubleview
Suburb:	Churchlands

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

1. That Council APPROVES the implementation of the permanent closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace, Churchlands, as per Option 1.

2. That closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace be UNDERTAKEN during the current financial year with funds listed and approved in the 2021/2022 Annual Budget.

Procedural Motion

Moved Councillor Perkov, seconded Councillor Sargent

That in accordance with Clause 7.8 (1) and (2) of the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021, Councillor Stephanie Proud be GRANTED an additional five minutes to speak.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Procedural Motion

Moved Councillor Re, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That Item 12.1/ES1 – Churchlands Green Traffic Management Trial be REFERRED to a future Council meeting pending the findings and response from the Ombudsman.

The motion was put and declared LOST (6/7).

For: Councillors Farrelly, Lagan, Olow, Re, Sandri and Thornton.
Against: Councillors Creado, Hatton, Krsticevic, Perkov, Proud, Sargent and Mayor Irwin.

Council Resolution

1221/006

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

1. That Council APPROVES the implementation of the permanent closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace, Churchlands, as per Option 1.

2. That closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace be UNDERTAKEN during the current financial year with funds listed and approved in the 2021/2022 Annual Budget.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (9/4).

For: Councillors Creado, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Perkov, Proud, Sandri, Sargent and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Councillors Farrelly, Olow, Re and Thornton.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council APPROVES the implementation of the permanent closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace, Churchlands, as per Option 1.

2. That closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace be UNDERTAKEN during the current financial year with funds listed and approved in the 2021/2022 Annual Budget.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That Council APPROVES the implementation of the permanent closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace, Churchlands, as per Option 1.

2. That closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace be UNDERTAKEN during the current financial year with funds listed and approved in the 2021/2022 Annual Budget.

Report Purpose

To inform Council of the results and findings of the second traffic management trial within the Churchlands Green subdivision, and to provide recommendations for further actions.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Plan of Restricted Turning Movements During Each Trial ⇩

Attachment 2 - Table of Traffic Count Survey Results ⇩

Attachment 3 - Plan of Municipal Boundary between Stirling and Cambridge ⇩

Attachment 4 - Concept Plan of Right Turn Closure at Pearson Street and Alumni Terrace ⇩

Attachment 5 - Concept Plan of Right Turn Closure at Empire Avenue and University Avenue ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

A report was presented to Council in May 2020 to advise of concerns regarding the volume of non-local traffic through the Churchlands Green residential subdivision, particularly along University Avenue and Alumni Terrace. Traffic surveys showed that 71% of vehicles on these roads (or just over 2,100 vehicles per day) were non-local through traffic, and some form of treatment was therefore required to reduce this volume.

The City initially identified that Cromarty Road (on the boundary between the City of Stirling and Town of Cambridge) was operating well below its capacity as a Local Distributor road and could safely accommodate this traffic by re-opening the prohibited right turn from Empire Avenue into Cromarty Road. Consultation with residents of Churchlands (in the City of Stirling) and Floreat North (in the Town of Cambridge) indicated majority support to re-open this right turn, but this proposal was not supported by the Town of Cambridge Council. The Town of Cambridge advised the City that it should pursue solutions within the subdivision to address the issue of concern.

Trial One

The City subsequently developed two options for further consideration, as shown in Attachment 1 and described as follows:-

- Option 1 – Closure of the right turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace (this option was developed by officers).
- Option 2 – Closure of the left turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue, closure of the left turn from Alumni Terrace into Pearson Street, and closure of the right turn from University Avenue into Alumni Terrace (this option was developed by several members of the community).

Consultation with residents indicated majority support for Option 2, and at its meeting held 12 May 2020, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 0520/007) as follows:-

"1. That Council APPROVES the trial of restrictions for vehicle turning movements at three intersections in the Churchlands Green residential estate on a three-to-six-month trial basis, as shown in Option 2.

2. That the City PREPARES a report at the end of the trial period to advise Council of the resulting impacts of the trial and to provide recommendations for further actions, as required.

3. That the City COMMENCES the trial in the first quarter of the 2020/2021 Financial Year."

The trial for Option 2 was implemented from July 2020 to March 2021. While it was successful in reducing non-local traffic along University Avenue and Alumni Terrace, there were a number of secondary impacts that affected the perception of success for some residents. These included:-

- An increase in traffic on a number of other local roads within the subdivision, due to motorists trying to find an alternative route to bypass the temporary turning restrictions.
- A high percentage of vehicles making illegal left turn movements against the temporary turning restrictions, including 68% of vehicles turning left from Alumni Terrace onto Pearson Street, and 36% of vehicles turning left from University Avenue onto Empire Avenue.

Trial Two

Based on the benefits and impacts of Trial One, and the feedback provided by the community during the trial, Council was presented with the following options at the Council meeting held 30 March 2021, as shown in Attachment 1 and described as follows:-

- Option 1 – Closure of the right turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace.
- Option 2 – Closure of the left turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue, closure of the left turn from Alumni Terrace into Pearson Street, and closure of the right turn from University Avenue into Alumni Terrace (as implemented in Trial One).
- Option 3 – Closure of the right turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace (as per Option 1) with the addition of the closure of the right turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue.
- Option 4 - Retain Full Access at All Intersections (No Left or Right Turn Restrictions).

Council subsequently resolved (Council Resolution Number 0321/035) as follows:-

"1. That Council APPROVES the implementation of trial closures as follows: -

a. Closure of the right turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace, Churchlands as per Option 1, for a period of six weeks.

b. Closure of the right turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace, Churchlands and closure of the right turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue, Churchlands as per Option 3, for a period of six weeks.

2. That a report be PRESENTED to Council at the end of the trial period to advise of the resulting impacts and to provide recommendations for further actions, as required."

The following report has been prepared to advise of the resulting impacts of Trial Two and to provide recommendations for further actions.

Comment

Stage 1 of Trial Two was implemented on 26 May 2021. Stage 2 was implemented on 29 July 2021 and remains in place at the time of this report. Stage 1 extended beyond the prescribed period of six weeks due to a State Government lockdown (between 29 June 2021 to 2 July 2021), and difficulties experienced in closing the right turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue (discussed later in this report).

Impact of Closures on Traffic Volumes

The City has undertaken extensive monitoring of traffic conditions on various roads within and around the Churchlands Green subdivision during both stages of the trial. A full list of traffic survey results is provided in Attachment 2, with the average weekday traffic volumes listed in the table below.

Road	Location	Base [Option 4]	Trial One [Option 2] (Dec-2020)	Trial Two Stage 1 [Option 1] (Jul-2021)	Trial Two Stage 2 [Option 3] (Aug-2021)
Within Subdivision					
Alumni Terrace	N of University Ave	2,891	1,661	1,031	682

Road	Location	Base [Option 4]	Trial One [Option 2] (Dec-2020)	Trial Two Stage 1 [Option 1] (Jul-2021)	Trial Two Stage 2 [Option 3] (Aug-2021)
Appleberry Street	E of Parrotbush Rd	185	323	173	168
Campus Way	W of Pearson St	349	724	347	345
Coneflower Corner	S of Paperheath Pde	252	253	235	196
Honeypot Way	S of University Ave	-	329	179	149
Honeypot Way	S of Appleberry St	-	85	78	68
Lacebark Road	S of Alumni Tce	-	490	143	150
Mountainbell Road	N of Cromarty Rd	395	394	521	537
Nuytsia Lane	S of University Ave	-	55	25	43
Parrotbush Road	N of Cromarty Rd	737	971	919	959
University Avenue	N of Empire Ave	3,094	1,682	1,358	859
University Avenue	W of Honeypot Wy	2,382	1,505	1,174	712
Outside Subdivision					
Cromarty Road	E of Empire Ave	1,867	2,538	2,474	2,566
Cromarty Road	W of Parrotbush Rd	1,899	2,551	2,527	2,605
Cromarty Road	W of Pearson St	3,632	4,591	4,900	5,076
Dolomite Court	E of Silkwood Tn	917	926	1,039	1,009
Lucca Street	S of Otram Wy	4,417	4,718	5,376	5,484
Tuscany Way	N of Mantua Cres S	3,094	3,607	3,886	4,141
Valencia Avenue	S of Hale Rd	2,541	2,707	2,791	2,783
Valencia Avenue	N of Empire Ave	3,326	3,532	3,507	3,547

A comparison against the base scenario for the two main Local Access roads within the subdivision – Alumni Terrace and University Avenue – indicated the following differences:-

- Alumni Terrace – reduced by 64% in Stage 1 and by 76% in Stage 2.
- University Avenue – reduced by 51-56% in Stage 1 and by 70-72% in Stage 2.

These two roads are now operating well within the practical design capacity for a Local Access road, which is up to 3,000 vehicles per day. The spike in traffic volumes experienced on Campus Way and Lacebark Road during Trial One (Option 2) has returned to much lower levels. The traffic volume on Mountainbell Road increased during both stages of Trial Two but remains well within the practical design capacity for this road.

A comparison against the base scenario for the three Local Distributor roads outside of the subdivision indicated the following differences:-

- Cromarty Road – increased by 32-35% in Stage 1 and by 37-40% in Stage 2.

- Lucca Street – increased by 22% in Stage 1 and by 24% in Stage 2.
- Tuscany Way – increased by 26% in Stage 1 and by 34% in Stage 2.

The net traffic volumes for these three roads remain within the practical design capacity for a Local Distributor road (which is 3,000 - 7,000 vehicles per day).

Impact on Heavy Vehicle Traffic

One of the concerns raised by residents of Alumni Terrace and University Avenue prior to the commencement of the trial was the volume of heavy vehicles travelling through the subdivision, some of which had difficulty negotiating the intersections within the subdivision. A comparison against the base scenario for heavy vehicle traffic on these two roads indicated the following differences:-

- Alumni Terrace – reduced from 84 heavy vehicles to 48 heavy vehicles in Stage 1 (43% reduction) and to 30 heavy vehicles in Stage 2 (64% reduction).
- University Avenue – reduced from 136 heavy vehicles to 57 heavy vehicles in Stage 1 (58% reduction) and to 29 heavy vehicles in Stage 2 (79% reduction).

While this decrease in heavy traffic on local roads has been welcomed by the residents within the subdivision, there was a corresponding increase in heavy vehicle traffic on the three Local Distributor roads outside of the subdivision. However, it is important to note that these distributor roads are better designed to accommodate heavy vehicle movements.

It is also important to note that the heavy vehicles using the roads within the subdivision are classified as As-Of-Right (AOR) vehicles. These vehicles are permitted to use the roads within the subdivision as public gazetted roads without the need for a special permit.

Closure of Right Turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue

The closure of the right turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue was difficult to implement as the right turn pocket on Empire Avenue straddles the municipal boundary between the City of Stirling and the Town of Cambridge (as shown in Attachment 3). This is due to the historical alignment of Empire Avenue, which was modified in the late 1970s.

The City sought agreement from the Town of Cambridge to temporarily close the right turn pocket during the trial period. While this closure was acknowledged by Cambridge officers as the safest treatment to prevent right turns, the Town of Cambridge Council decided at their Council Meeting held 25 May 2021 to not approve the temporary six-week closure of the right turn pocket. The City was subsequently forced to consider alternative options to enforce the closure of the right turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue, which resulted in some additional adverse impacts (as discussed further in this report).

As an undesirable (but not unexpected) consequence, some drivers were observed entering the right turn pocket and then, after discovering that the access into the subdivision was not permitted, they continued to make an illegal right turn by utilising the exit lane. Surveys showed there were around 50 vehicles per day making this illegal right turn movement, including five vehicles in the peak hour. This movement is very dangerous, as it could lead to head-on collisions with vehicles in the opposing direction.

The City did make further modifications to the temporary traffic management, including increased signage and variable message boards, and while this reduced the number of illegal right turns, it remained an issue of concern. There are anecdotal reports of increased

traffic volumes on some local roads within the northern section of Floreat because of the trials, and the City would expect the Town of Cambridge to remain opposed to the permanent closure of the right turn pocket on Empire Avenue.

Preliminary discussions with Main Roads WA have indicated that they do not believe they have the jurisdiction to overrule the Town of Cambridge's rejection of the right turn pocket closure, and they would not be prepared to install regulatory signage to permanently prohibit right turns if the right turn pocket is not closed.

Summary of Community Consultation

Extensive consultation was undertaken with the community regarding Trial Two, with 143 responses received from residents both within and outside of the subdivision. The results of the consultation are provided in detail in the 'Consultation/Communication Implications' section of this report and are summarised as follows:-

- 56% of the 143 respondents considered that Stage 1 of the trial worked well.
- 48% of the 143 respondents considered that Stage 2 of the trial worked well. The majority therefore considered that Stage 2 did not work well.
- When asked to choose their preferred option, 51% of the 143 respondents considered that no treatments were required at either intersection. Most of these respondents were from outside of the subdivision.
- When considering the responses from those within the subdivision only, 59% of the 90 respondents indicated their preference for closure of both right turns, as per Option 3. However, 30% of respondents within the subdivision indicated a preference for no treatment at all.

Petition Presented to Council

In addition to the above consultation, a petition signed by 87 signatories from 63 properties was tabled at the Council meeting held 14 September 2021, which indicated as follows:-

"We, the undersigned, do respectfully request that the Council return the traffic management system to the original plan for the following reasons:-

- *The trials have been initiated by a small number of residents who do not represent the views of all.*
- *The trials have been expensive, gone on for several months post the agreed time frames, and have simply moved traffic from one area to another.*
- *Created safety issues especially around Churchlands Primary School (Corner of Pearson Street and Cromarty Road) which may make the City liable at this intersection should you choose to permanently divert traffic to this location.*
- *The closures impact emergency vehicle access.*
- *Many residents have not been consulted and would like to be prior to making any permanent changes."*

In response to the points raised in the petition, the following comments are made.

Concerns	Officer's Comments
"The trials have been initiated by a small number of residents who do not represent the views of all."	The City acknowledges that there will be varying degrees of support and opposition from residents, depending on how each trial will impact their property and amenity. While the concerns of rat-running issues through the subdivision were initiated by a number of residents, the trials have been the subject of extensive consultation with residents, and the decisions made by Council to proceed with these trials has been on the basis of the majority views and comments expressed by the community.
"The trials have been expensive, gone on for several months post the agreed time frames, and have simply moved traffic from one area to another."	The various trials have certainly incurred some expense during the times of operation, but it is far more efficient for the City to install low-cost temporary measures, than to install permanent measures and then find they are not working as intended, as was the case with the Trial One. In terms of traffic distribution, the City has always acknowledged that the aim of the project was to move non-local traffic away from Local Access roads (which were not designed to accommodate such flows) and move this traffic to the designated distributor roads.
"Created safety issues especially around Churchlands Primary School (Corner of Pearson Street and Cromarty Road) which may make the City liable at this intersection should you choose to permanently divert traffic to this location."	While increases in traffic volumes have been experienced on roads adjacent to the School, this does not suggest there has been a reduction in safety as a result. There are many schools in the City and wider metropolitan area that are abutting arterial roads with much higher traffic volumes, and this has not necessarily resulted in reduced safety. Motorists are still required to exercise care and caution when travelling through school zones, and the City cannot be held responsible for motorists that do not fulfill their legal and moral obligations by driving to the conditions of the road.
"The closures impact emergency vehicle access."	Despite the closures that have been implemented to date, there are still many access locations to ensure emergency vehicles are able to travel in and out of the subdivision. In the extreme scenario, emergency vehicles also have relevant powers to make traffic movements that are contrary to signs and line marking.
"Many residents have not been consulted and would like to be prior to making any permanent changes."	The City first undertook consultation with residents of both Churchlands and Floreat in June 2019 when changes were initially considered for the intersection of Empire Avenue and Cromarty Road. Subsequent consultations were undertaken with residents of Churchlands in February 2020, February 2021 and September 2021, and responses have been received from residents across all parts of the subdivision. During the various consultation processes, 60 of the 87 signatories to the petition submitted responses to one or more of the consultations undertaken by the City.

Concerns	Officer's Comments
	The City has also had a dedicated page on the City's website specifically for this project, so any interested parties could easily understand what progress has been made and how to stay involved.

Recommendation

The City recommends the implementation of Option 1, being the closure of the right turn pocket from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace, for the following reasons:-

- Option 1 addresses the residents' concerns of non-local traffic, with the traffic volumes on the two main Local Access roads reducing by around two-thirds of their pre-trial levels.
- Option 1 was considered to work well by the majority of respondents to the City's consultation.
- Option 3 also reduced traffic volumes, but this option was not considered to work well by the majority of respondents to the City's consultation.
- With the exception of University Avenue and Alumni Terrace, the traffic volumes on the remaining Local Access roads within the subdivision were relatively consistent for both Option 1 and 3.
- Option 3 requires negotiation with the Town of Cambridge for the closure of the right turn pocket on Empire Avenue, which may be difficult to achieve.
- Option 3 introduces risks associated with illegal right turn movements at the Empire Avenue intersection, particularly if the right turn pocket cannot be closed due to objections from the Town of Cambridge.
- Option 1 does not significantly impact on permeability into the subdivision, as there is a close and convenient alternative access via Cromarty Road. Option 3 does impact on permeability, as there is no convenient alternative access into the subdivision from the south.

Consultation/Communication Implications

To determine the views of the community in relation to Trial Two, the City requested feedback from residents and motorists via the 'Your Say' section of the City's website. A total of 143 valid survey responses were received, including 90 responses from residents within the subdivision and 53 responses from residents outside of the subdivision (or of unknown origin). A summary of responses is provided below.

Q1. "How well do you think Stage 1 of the Trial (prohibit the right turn from Pearson Street to Alumni Terrace, as per Option 1) worked to address traffic issues in Churchlands Green?"

Response	No	%	Location of Respondent			
			Within Subdivision	Adjacent Suburb	Other Suburb	Not Provided
Extremely well or Very Well	**50**	(35%)	42	4	1	3
Reasonably Well or Well	**30**	(21%)	24	6	-	-
Not well at all	**63**	(44%)	24	17	18	4
Total	**143**		**90**	**27**	**19**	**7**

Q2. "How well do you think Stage 2 of the Trial (prohibit the right turn from Pearson Street to Alumni Terrace AND prohibit the right turn from Empire Avenue to University Avenue, as per Option 3) worked to address traffic issues in Churchlands Green?"

Response	No	%	Location of Respondent			
			Within Subdivision	Adjacent Suburb	Other Suburb	Not Provided
Extremely well or Very Well	**60**	(42%)	53	3	2	2
Reasonably Well or Well	**9**	(6%)	8	-	-	1
Not well at all	**74**	(52%)	29	24	17	4
Total	**143**		**90**	**27**	**19**	**7**

Q3. "When Council considers permanent works to address traffic movements in Churchlands Green which option do you support?"

Response	No	%	Location of Respondent			
			Within Subdivision	Adjacent Suburb	Other Suburb	Not Provided
Option 1	**13**	(9%)	10	3	-	-
Option 3	**57**	(40%)	53	2	1	1
No Treatment	**73**	(51%)	27	22	18	6
Total	**143**		**90**	**27**	**19**	**7**

Q4. "What are the reasons to support your answer?"

(Note: Responses have been paraphrased and grouped by common themes)

Option 1

- No suitable alternative route for the Empire Avenue closure
- Reduces non-local traffic through the estate and maintains some permeability
- Impact on school
- Affects more residents than necessary

Option 3

- Reduces non-local traffic (and trucks) through the estate
- Improved safety and amenity for residents and children
- Happy to accept inconvenience due to reduced traffic
- Redistributes non-local traffic to more appropriate roads
- Does not transfer problem to other local roads
- Support, but some drivers were ignoring signs
- Support, but does not reduce noise

No Treatment

- Increased traffic and congestion on Cromarty Road and impact on the School
- Inconvenience to local residents
- Restriction of access to the estate
- Creates problems elsewhere in the network (Floreat roads, Valencia Avenue)
- Adverse impact on intersection of Pearson Street and Cromarty Road
- Increased traffic and congestion on Pearson Street and Empire Avenue
- Lack of suitable alternative routes
- Increased rat-running through suburbs
- Changes are not required
- Prefer construction of Stephenson Avenue link
- Prefer speed humps
- Prefer re-opening of right turn from Empire Avenue into Cromarty Road
- Prefer cul-de-sac of University Avenue at Empire Avenue

Policy and Legislative Implications

Section 3.50 of the *Local Government Act 1995* indicates that any whole or partial closure of a thoroughfare for a period exceeding four weeks requires the City to give local public notice of the closure.

Financial Implications

A provisional sum of $100,000 was listed on last financial year's Annual Budget (Cost Centre C3474) to fund the installation of temporary measures for Trial One. Approximately $33,000 of that amount was expended and the remaining amount was carried forward to the current financial year to assist in the implementation of further trials.

A provisional sum of $300,000 was listed and approved on the 2021/2022 Annual Budget (Cost Centre C3598) for the implementation of permanent measures at two intersections (estimated at $150,000 per intersection).

The funds available within these two cost centres are sufficient to accommodate all options currently being considered.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B3: Built infrastructure that meets community needs

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Greenhouse emissions	The restriction of movements in or out of the subdivision should have little to no impact on greenhouse emissions, as the works are not expected to generate additional vehicles that are not already travelling on the local road network.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	The restriction of movements in or out of the subdivision will improve the amenity for local residents by reducing the volume of non-local traffic travelling on lower order Local Access roads.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Transport and infrastructure	The restriction of movements in or out of the subdivision will ensure that non-local traffic is encouraged to use higher order Local and District Distributor roads, rather than narrow Local Access roads.

Conclusion

The aim of the two-stage trial process was to assess and compare the impacts on traffic volumes within and around the Churchlands Green subdivision when right turns are closed at one or both of the Pearson Street and Empire Avenue intersections.

When considering the information and issues resulting from the trial, Option 1 appears to provide the best balance in addressing the concerns of non-local traffic through the subdivision, whilst also taking into consideration the impacts of the additional traffic on roads outside of the subdivision. This option removes the risks associated with illegal movements at the Empire Avenue intersection and removes the need to negotiate with the Town of Cambridge for the closure of the right turn pocket on Empire Avenue.

The City therefore recommends the implementation of Option 1, being the closure of the right turn pocket on Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace.

Additional Information – 23 November 2021

At its meeting held 28 September 2021, Council deferred consideration of this matter to allow local residents to assess the information regarding the options available, and to allow a final survey to be undertaken.

The City sent direct mail-out letters to 380 owners and residents within the Churchlands Green subdivision on 8 October 2021 (comprising of 319 owners and 61 residents). The letter invited owners and residents to access an online survey hosted on the City's website and indicate their preferred option of the following:-

- **Option 1** – Closure of the right turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace.
- **Option 3** – Closure of the right turn from Pearson Street into Alumni Terrace AND the closure of the right turn from Empire Avenue into University Avenue.
- **Option 4** – Retain Full Access at All Intersections (No Left or Right Turn Restrictions).
- **Note:** Option 2, involving left turn closures at a number of intersections, is no longer being considered by Council, and was excluded from this survey.

The letter advised that feedback was limited to one response per household, and respondents were required to provide their name and address for their response to be considered valid. The survey period was open for three weeks and closed on Friday 29 October 2021.

A total of 297 responses were received during the survey period. However, 68 repeat responses (i.e. multiple responses received from the same household) and five invalid responses (i.e. no name or address provided) were excluded from consideration. For households that submitted multiple responses, the first response was considered to take precedence.

The remaining 224 valid responses included 203 responses from residents of the Churchlands Green subdivision (which represents a 64% response rate) and 21 responses from residents outside of the subdivision. A summary of the responses is provided in the table below.

Response			Location of Respondent	
	Total		Within Subdivision	Outside Subdivision
Option 1	**35**	**(16%)**	32 (16%)	3 (14%)
Option 3	**119**	**(53%)**	116 (57%)	3 (14%)
Option 4	**70**	**(31%)**	55 (27%)	15 (72%)
Total	**224**		**203**	**21**

The surveys showed that there is 53% support for Option 3 (right turn closures at the two key intersections), or 57% support if only those responses from Churchlands Green residents are considered. Whilst not shown in the table above, the percentages for each option were almost identical when the repeat and invalid submissions were also included.

While the number of responses from residents of the Churchlands Green subdivision increased from the previous survey, the percentage of responses for each option remained relatively consistent across both surveys.

Notwithstanding the results of the latest survey, the City maintains that Option 1 provides the best balance in reducing non-local traffic through the subdivision, whilst also taking into consideration the impacts of the additional traffic on roads outside of the subdivision. As advised previously, this option removes the risks associated with illegal movements at the Empire Avenue intersection and removes the need to negotiate with the Town of Cambridge for the closure of the right turn pocket on Empire Avenue.

Left Turn restricted under Option 2
Right Turn restricted under Option 1 & 3
Right Turn restricted under Option 2
Right Turn restricted under Option 3
Left Turn restricted under Option 2

Road Name	Location	Class	NB/EB	SB/WB	AWT	85% Speed	% HV	HV	Peak Hr %	Date	Scenario
Within Subdivision											
Alumni Terrace	N of University Avenue	LA	1459	1432	2891	45.9	2.9	84	15.4	Sep 19	Base
			794	867	1661	45.0	3.9	65	14.0	Dec 20	Trial One
			936	95	1031	44.5	4.7	48	16.4	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			592	90	682	45.0	4.4	30	20.7	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Appleberry Street	E of Parrotbush Road	LA	117	67	185	40.0	1.7	3	21.1	Mar 20	Base
			253	70	323	44.5	4.6	15	20.1	Dec 20	Trial One
			107	67	173	40.7	2.3	4	18.5	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			106	63	168	41.2	3.6	6	19.6	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Campus Way	W of Pearson Street	LA	246	103	349	44.8	3.0	10	19.8	Mar 20	Base
			621	103	724	44.5	3.7	27	19.5	Dec 20	Trial One
			252	95	347	43.9	2.6	9	15.9	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			235	110	345	42.7	2.7	9	15.9	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Coneflower Corner	S of Paperhealth Parade	LA	128	124	252	46.8	2.8	7	13.5	Aug 17	Base
			141	112	253	45.0	3.7	9	16.6	Dec 20	Trial One
			134	101	235	43.7	1.3	3	21.3	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			100	96	196	43.7	1.4	3	18.9	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Honeypot Way	S of University Avenue	LA	48	281	329	36.4	3.1	10	20.1	Dec 20	Trial One
			59	120	179	33.5	3.0	5	23.5	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			60	88	149	33.8	5.2	8	25.5	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
	S of Appleberry Street	LA	58	27	85	34.1	3.7	3	11.1	Dec 20	Trial One
			34	44	78	32.6	4.9	4	12.8	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			32	36	68	33.2	4.7	3	16.1	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Lacebark Road	S of Alumni Terrace	LA	60	430	490	36.9	2.8	14	18.2	Dec 20	Trial One
			84	59	143	33.7	3.5	5	14.7	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			90	61	150	33.1	3.9	6	13.3	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Mountainbell Road	N of Cromarty Road	LA	175	220	395	33.1	1.8	7	20.1	Dec 19	Base
			186	208	394	33.3	1.0	4	22.1	Dec 20	Trial One
			354	168	521	34.7	6.5	34	13.4	Jun 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			352	184	537	34.4	2.2	12	15.6	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Nuytsia Lane	S of University Avenue	LA	39	15	55	26.9	6.4	4	10.9	Dec 20	Trial One
			14	11	25	21.7	2.1	1	16.0	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			24	20	43	21.9	4.2	2	11.6	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Parrotbush Road	N of Cromarty Road	LA	332	405	737	36.6	2.5	18	12.8	Dec 19	Base
			336	635	971	42.7	2.6	26	17.1	Dec 20	Trial One
			514	405	919	42.7	1.9	18	16.4	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			577	382	959	43.4	2.7	26	15.7	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
University Avenue	N of Empire Avenue	LA	1650	1444	3094	46.6	4.4	136	14.2	Sep 19	Base
			1148	534	1682	45.7	3.4	57	12.9	Dec 20	Trial One
			1064	295	1358	45.9	4.2	57	16.4	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			573	286	859	45.7	3.3	29	19.8	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
	W of Honeypot Way	LA	1332	1049	2382	45.0	2.5	60	15.7	Nov 18	Base
			1028	477	1505	43.9	4.4	66	14.8	Dec 20	Trial One
			964	210	1174	43.9	3.6	42	17.5	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			511	201	712	43.7	3.8	27	23.3	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2

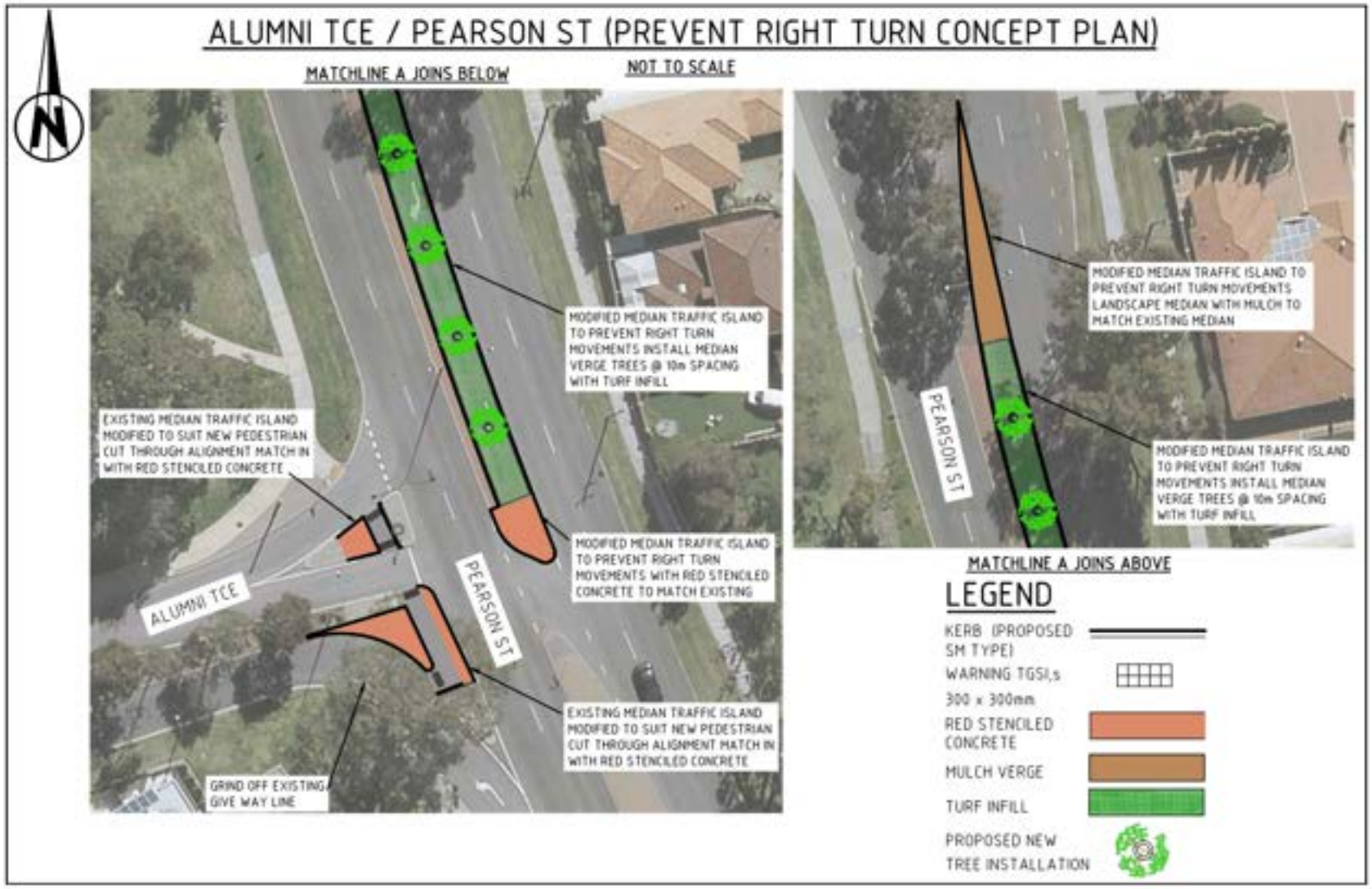
Notes:
Class = Road Classification (LA = Local Access road, LD = Local Distributor road)
NB/EB = Northbound or Eastbound Traffic Volume (in vehicles per day)
SB/WB = Southbound or Westbound Traffic Volume (in vehicles per day)
AWT = Average Weekday Traffic (in vehicles per day)
85% Speed = 85th Percentile Travel Speed (km/h)
%HV = Percentage of Heavy Vehicles
HV = Number of Heavy Vehicles (in vehicles per day)
Peak Hr% = Percentage of Vehicles in Peak Hour

Road Name	Location	Class	NB/EB	SB/WB	AWT	85% Speed	% HV	HV	Peak Hr %	Date	Scenario
Outside Subdivision											
Cromarty Road	E of Empire Avenue	LD	758	1109	1867	42.8	4.1	77	19.3	Sep 19	Base
			842	1696	2538	45.2	6.5	165	17.1	Dec 20	Trial One
			795	1679	2474	48.2	5.7	140	17.5	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			822	1744	2566	48.2	5.0	128	16.3	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
	W of Parrotbush Road	LD	772	1127	1899	50.9	5.2	99	19.0	Sep 19	Base
			847	1704	2551	53.5	5.2	132	16.9	Dec 20	Trial One
			817	1711	2527	53.6	5.3	134	17.8	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			865	1740	2605	53.5	4.5	118	17.2	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
	W of Pearson Street	LD	1415	2217	3632	46.3	3.6	131	14.0	Sep 19	Base
			2830	1761	4591	46.6	3.1	140	13.6	Dec 20	Trial One
			1688	3212	4900	45.0	3.3	160	15.3	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			1755	3321	5076	45.4	4.6	231	15.1	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Dolomite Court	E of Silkwood Turn	LA	574	343	917	51.8	5.0	46	25.2	Nov 18	Base
			570	356	926	52.9	5.3	49	25.6	Dec 20	Trial One
			653	386	1039	51.8	4.7	49	24.6	Jun 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			669	339	1009	51.7	4.1	42	23.9	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Lucca Street	S of Otram Way	LD	1953	2464	4417	55.3	3.1	137	18.2	Nov 18	Base
			2190	2528	4718	56.7	4.3	205	17.7	Dec 20	Trial One
			2588	2788	5376	54.9	3.8	204	17.1	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			2692	2792	5484	53.8	4.3	235	16.1	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Tuscany Way	N of Mantua Crescent S	LD	1404	1690	3094	58.8	3.3	102	14.6	Nov 18	Base
			1727	1881	3607	57.6	4.4	159	13.0	Dec 20	Trial One
			1978	1908	3886	56.9	4.7	181	11.8	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			2206	1935	4141	57.1	3.9	161	11.7	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
Valencia Avenue	S of Hale Road	LA	1329	1212	2541	54.7	2.2	56	13.7	Sep 19	Base
			1450	1258	2707	50.9	4.2	112	13.1	Dec 20	Trial One
			1492	1299	2791	49.5	3.5	98	13.8	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			1485	1298	2783	50.0	4.6	127	13.2	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2
	N of Empire Avenue	LA	1694	1633	3326	42.8	2.2	73	12.8	Sep 19	Base
			1829	1703	3532	46.6	2.5	88	12.3	Dec 20	Trial One
			1853	1654	3507	43.0	3.4	118	13.6	Jul 21	Trial Two - Stage 1
			1861	1685	3547	43.4	2.8	100	13.9	Sep 21	Trial Two - Stage 2

Notes:

Class = Road Classification (LA = Local Access road, LD = Local Distributor road)
NB/EB = Northbound or Eastbound Traffic Volume (in vehicles per day)
SB/WB = Southbound or Westbound Traffic Volume (in vehicles per day)
AWT = Average Weekday Traffic (in vehicles per day)
85% Speed = 85th Percentile Travel Speed (km/h)
%HV = Percentage of Heavy Vehicles
HV = Number of Heavy Vehicles (in vehicles per day)
Peak Hr% = Percentage of Vehicles in Peak Hour

Municipal Boundary between Stirling and Cambridge
Portion of Right Turn Pocket within the Town of Cambridge


ALUMNI TCE / PEARSON ST (PREVENT RIGHT TURN CONCEPT PLAN)
NOT TO SCALE
MATCHLINE A JOINS BELOW
MODIFIED MEDIAN TRAFFIC ISLAND TO PREVENT RIGHT TURN MOVEMENTS INSTALL MEDIAN VERGE TREES @ 10m SPACING WITH TURF INFILL
EXISTING MEDIAN TRAFFIC ISLAND MODIFIED TO SUIT NEW PEDESTRIAN CUT THROUGH ALIGNMENT MATCH IN WITH RED STENCILED CONCRETE
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PEARSON ST
EXISTING MEDIAN TRAFFIC ISLAND MODIFIED TO SUIT NEW PEDESTRIAN CUT THROUGH ALIGNMENT MATCH IN WITH RED STENCILED CONCRETE
GRIND OFF EXISTING GIVE WAY LINE
MODIFIED MEDIAN TRAFFIC ISLAND TO PREVENT RIGHT TURN MOVEMENTS LANDSCAPE MEDIAN WITH MULCH TO MATCH EXISTING MEDIAN
PEARSON ST
MODIFIED MEDIAN TRAFFIC ISLAND TO PREVENT RIGHT TURN MOVEMENTS INSTALL MEDIAN VERGE TREES @ 10m SPACING WITH TURF INFILL
MATCHLINE A JOINS ABOVE
LEGEND
KERB (PROPOSED SM TYPE)
WARNING TGSI,s 300 x 300mm
RED STENCILED CONCRETE
MULCH VERGE
TURF INFILL
PROPOSED NEW TREE INSTALLATION

UNIVERSITY AVE / EMPIRE AVE (PREVENT RIGHT TURN CONCEPT PLAN)
NOT TO SCALE
GRIND OFF EXISTING GIVE WAY LINE
MODIFIED MEDIAN TRAFFIC ISLAND TO PREVENT RIGHT TURN MOVEMENTS AND MODIFY PEDESTRIAN CUT THROUGH TO SUIT NEW ALIGNMENT
UNIVERSITY AVE
EMPIRE AVE
EXISTING MEDIAN TRAFFIC ISLAND MODIFIED TO SUIT NEW PEDESTRIAN CUT THROUGH ALIGNMENT
MODIFIED LANDSCAPED MEDIAN TO PREVENT RIGHT TURNING MOVEMENTS
PROPOSED INSTALL MEDIAN VERGE TREES 4 IN TOTAL AT 10m SPACINGS
N
LEGEND
KERB (PROPOSED SM TYPE)
WARNING TGSI,s 300 x 300mm
RED STENCILED CONCRETE
GRASSED VERGE
PROPOSED NEW TREE INSTALLATION

12.1/RL1 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE STRATEGY - APPROVAL TO ADVERTISE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Recreation and Leisure Services
Business Unit:	Recreation and Leisure Services
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/007

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Farrelly

1. **That Council ADOPTS the City's draft Public Open Space Strategy for the purposes of advertising for public comment, with a further report to be PRESENTED to Council detailing the outcomes of public consultation by April 2022.**

2. **That the City formally WRITES to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and the Western Australian Planning Commission to seek an urgent review of State Policy frameworks in relation to Public Open Space provision, along with investigation of options to provide additional Public Open Space through the Metropolitan Region Scheme.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council ADOPTS the City's draft Public Open Space Strategy for the purposes of advertising for public comment, with a further report to be PRESENTED to Council detailing the outcomes of public consultation by April 2022.

2. That the City formally WRITES to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and the Western Australian Planning Commission to seek an urgent review of State Policy frameworks in relation to Public Open Space provision, along with investigation of options to provide additional Public Open Space through the Metropolitan Region Scheme.

Officer's Recommendation

That Council ADOPTS the City's draft Public Open Space Strategy for the purposes of advertising for public comment, with a further report to be PRESENTED to Council detailing the outcomes of public consultation by April 2022.

Report Purpose

To consider the draft Public Open Space Strategy for the purposes of advertising for public comment.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Draft Public Open Space Strategy (November 2021) ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

In 2008, the City was one of the first Local Governments in Western Australia to formally adopt a strategy for Public Open Space. The City's Public Open Space Strategy ('the Strategy') formed part of its comprehensive strategic planning framework to ensure the management and provision of Public Open Space met current and future community needs.

With the growth of recreational and leisure activities, and an increased importance placed on providing quality Public Open Space for community health and wellbeing, this level of strategic planning is now common practice across levels of government. In 2012, the Department of Sport and Recreation developed a Classification Framework for Public Open Space to provide a consistency of terms for the community and local government.

With growth of the population, density change and the increasing demand on existing public open space to respond to changing community needs, it is critical that there is continued improvement and strategic planning to ensure the community has access to the health and well-being benefits that Public Open Space provides.

Comment

The City has completed a comprehensive review of its Public Open Space Strategy. This included extensive research, assessment of Public Open Space provision, review of associated strategies and policies, and consultation with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage to ensure alignment with the State planning framework.

The Strategy delivers the following:

- Identifies and responds to changing industry trends, challenges, population growth and associated impacts.
- Recognises and communicates the benefits of Public Open Space for community health outcomes.
- Establishes a Public Open Space framework to manage sustainable provision of amenity and facilities while providing equitable access to a range of functions.
- Identifies the current Public Open Space provision across the City.
- Provides guiding information for key State planning processes.
- Provides a clear decision-making process to assess the need for Public Open Space and to address gaps within the community.

The Strategy recognises that local communities have varying characteristics and needs which require holistic as well as localised consideration for Public Open Space outcomes. The Strategy provides the overarching strategic direction and will guide localised suburb based Public Open Space plans. The Strategy will also interrelate with future community infrastructure and facility planning to deliver an integrated approach.

While the Strategy provides this overarching strategic direction, several key challenges have emerged. Below are some of the City's intended responses to deliver improved Public Open Space planning and provision:-

- Develop localised suburb by suburb Public Open Space plans.
- Ensure Public Open Space assessments are undertaken in line with identified process.
- Improve existing Public Open Space provision and quality where there are prioritised gaps and needs.
- Ensure early consideration of Public Open Space in structure and land use planning and strategic investment and allocation of cash-in-lieu.
- Advocate to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage for review of current State standards and for provision of Public Open Space through the Metropolitan Region Scheme given impact of population targets and density.
- Investigate shared-use options and inter agency partnerships to compliment the Public Open Space network.
- Continue to engage with our community and monitor changes in use, trends and demands to deliver functional and needed Public Open Space and amenities.

It is evident that the development of localised suburb by suburb Public Open Space plans is of significant interest to both Council and community. These are well advanced and will be drafted by June 2022, although it should be noted that they will then require extensive review by Council and relevant Business Units as well as local community consultation.

Consultation/Communication Implications

The City initiated a series of discussions with Senior Officers at the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (the Department) to seek their feedback on the Strategy. Whilst there is no requirement for formal endorsement by the Department, it is important to ensure that the Strategy integrates and considers relevant State Planning Policy and Guidelines.

Overall, the Department has noted that the Strategy adopts the same assumptions and framework as the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries 'Classification framework for Public Open Space' document, which is supported. The Department also identified the need for localised Public Open Space plans to support the Strategy which will provide a clearer picture of current provision, future needs and strategies to address any deficiencies or required improvements.

Upon Council endorsement, the Strategy will be advertised for public comment over a four-week period in February 2022. This timing enables preparation of consultation materials and avoids consultation during the upcoming Christmas/New Year holiday period. The public comment process will include:-

- Shaping our City (Have Your Say) Website
- Animated video
- Social Media
- Stirling Scene
- Notices with key community buildings and leisure facilities
- Direct engagement with key stakeholders – including relevant State Departments and WALGA.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Public comment will be undertaken in accordance with the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Policy. The Strategy has been prepared in accordance with relevant State and Local Planning Policies.

Financial Implications

Preparation and adoption of the Strategy is in accordance with allocations in the City's 2021/2022 operating budget.

The Strategy outcomes, including the development of localised suburb by suburb Public Open Space plans, will have significant financial implications. Funding mechanisms to meet any identified Public Open Space needs will need to be considered by Council through future capital works budgets and the City's Long Term Financial Plan.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Thriving communities

Outcome S2: Active and healthy City

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Water consumption and quality	The increasing scarcity of water and management of water consumption across the City's Public Open Space network are key trends that will inform future decision making.
Vegetation impact	The value of community connectedness with the natural environment and provision of green corridors are key benefits associated with a well-planned Public Open Space network.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	The Strategy provides a Public Open Space framework which captures both classification of spaces as well as function within the community. This framework will help guide the amenity provided within Public Open Spaces in an equitable and sustainable way that optimises both the experiences and benefits of Public Open Space for the community.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The existing Strategy has been reviewed to ensure the City has a well-informed decision-making framework that guides the City's Public Open Space provision and aligns with key State and Local planning frameworks. This new Strategy aims to ensure that the community has equitable and accessible network of quality Public Open Space into the future.

It is recommended that the Strategy be endorsed for the purposes of undertaking public comment. Following analysis of consultation outcomes, the Strategy will then be submitted to Council for final adoption. This will then be followed by the preparation of suburb based local Public Open Space plans that will respond to community needs and directly inform Council's future budgeting.

City of Stirling
City of Choice
DRAFT Public Open Space Strategy
2021 - 2031

City of Stirling kaadatj Nyoongar moort Nyoongar boodja-k Wadjak boodja-k. Ngalak kaadatj Nyoongar nedingar wer birdiya koora wer yeyi. Baalabang koondarm, malayin wer nakolak baalap yang ngalany-al. Ngalak dandjoo barn wer kaaratj bandang boodja-k.

The City of Stirling acknowledges the traditional custodians of this land, the Wadjak people of the Nyoongar nation, and pays respect to the Elders past, present and future for they hold the memories, the traditions, the culture and hopes of Aboriginal Australia.

Executive summary

It has been well documented that public open space (POS) is a vital component to any community and provides a wide range of health, social, environmental and economic benefits. It contributes to a community's sense of place, identity and recreational opportunities. It acts as a green relief to the ever-expanding urban environment. These benefits form integral roles to the fabric of a community and in the quality of life of residents.

Globally, POS has come to the forefront of planning to enhance the wellbeing of communities. With unprecedented changes caused by the global pandemic, the importance of POS to provide these physical, social and mental health benefits has only grown more pronounced. Although it is difficult to make predictions, several trends have emerged:

- The increased value placed on green POS
- The importance of access to POS within local (often walkable) catchments
- The growth of free, informal recreation (walking, cycling etc)
- The return to basics with an emphasis on community and family-centred recreation (eg, bike riding, kick-to-kick, backyard cricket) which provides individuals with a nostalgic sense of social connection.

With the difficulty in predicting what will come next, POS (along with the sport and recreation industry) will most certainly need to be adaptable and flexible to continue to service the community needs.

The City's POS Strategy ('the Strategy') was first developed in 2008 to create a network of resource efficient quality public open space across the City that will satisfy current and future recreational needs in an equitable and sustainable manner.

The POS Strategy still looks to meet this aim; however, it was important to revise the Strategy to better align the City's POS hierarchy and classifications with updated industry standards and to provide a contemporary framework to guide future provision.

To meet these aims, the POS Strategy has further defined the meaning and scope of POS within the City and simplified the POS framework with emphasis on key principles and function. It has also identified the level of provision of POS across the City with consideration on how to move forward to meet growing community need.

The POS Strategy highlights the complexities of POS planning and highlights the importance of providing access to quality spaces which offer a range of functions and benefits for the community. The City's POS functions have been identified as sporting spaces, recreational spaces and nature spaces. These POS functions are captured within the POS hierarchy classifications as shown below.

Classification	Summary description
Local	Local spaces are typically small parklands that service the recreational needs of the local residential population, such as children's play, dog walking and relaxation. Function: Recreation and nature
Community	Community spaces serve as the recreational and social focus of a community. Residents of surrounding areas are attracted by the variety of features and facilities and opportunities to socialise. Function: Recreation and nature

District	District spaces are principally designed to provide for organised formal sport and can provide for local or community-level recreation. Function: Sport, recreation and nature
Regional	Regional spaces may accommodate important recreation and organised sport space as well as significant nature spaces for conservation. They may also include environmental features such as water bodies. Function: Sport, recreation and nature

In total, the City has 502 public open spaces which equal a total of 745 hectares of POS. Of these, there are currently 426 local open spaces, 31 community open spaces, 41 district open spaces and four regional open spaces. This does not include the extensive portions of bush forever areas, wetlands, conservations areas and coastal foreshore.

In Western Australia (WA), the amount of POS provided through the local planning scheme is set by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH). It requires the subdivider to provide 10 per cent of the gross subdivisible area of a residential subdivision to the Crown, free of cost, for POS purposes. This equates to 33.6 square metres per person and was based on a standard density of 30 persons per hectare when established in 1955.

In assessing the City's POS provision against DPLH criteria for the 10 per cent standard, it shows that 43 per cent of suburbs meet this minimum standard. However, when considered against the equivalent area of POS per person standard (33.6 square metres per person), 23 per cent of suburbs provide the minimum area of POS. This highlights inadequacies with a one-size fits all approach to POS provision.

It should be noted that POS can also be provided through the Metropolitan Region Scheme reservations and are typically spaces of regional significance. When POS from both schemes are considered, 37 per cent of suburbs have over 33.6 square metres per person of total POS available.

Contemporary views are that POS standards are best set locally (Veal, 2013) to cater for the varying characteristics of different places. Standards set at a broader level cannot cater for local circumstances such as differences in demographics and the extent of urban infill and development in an area.

The POS Strategy recommends a three-step assessment process when undertaking POS planning and provision. This is to balance the current state standard of 10 per cent POS provision with POS principles such as access, distribution and quality of functions.

The POS assessment process includes consideration of future POS provision. By 2031, it is predicted that only seven suburbs will have enough POS by area per person (based on total POS). The challenge facing the City and many other local governments is how to maintain POS and its associated benefits while meeting population targets.

The next step for POS in the City is to use the POS Strategy to guide community-level planning. This localised planning will allow more in-depth consideration of different approaches for the City to effectively respond to community need.

The key challenges identified by the POS Strategy and recommended responses by the City are shown below.

POS Strategy key challenges and responses

Key challenge 1: The current state measure of public open space is based on a single percentage approach applied uniformly to a whole suburb, which does not consider distribution, access or quality.		
#	**Response**	**Timeframe**
A	Develop localised suburb-by-suburb public open space plans	Short
B	Undertake public open spaces assessments in line with the identified process in this Strategy to ensure all aspects are taken into consideration	Ongoing
C	Advocate to the WAPC for review of current standards particularly for high-density areas and cash-in-lieu contributions	Medium/long

Key challenge 2: Several suburbs have been identified as having below the minimum standard of public open space by area.		
#	**Response**	**Timeframe**
A	Address individual suburb deficiencies thorough the development of localised suburb-by-suburb public open space plans	Short
B	Identify gaps in public open space and options for addressing POS deficiencies	As above
C	Undertake strategic planning into investment opportunities of cash-in-lieu contributions	Short/medium
D	Advocate to the Department of Education and the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries for a review and improvement of policies regarding shared-use outcomes between local schools and local government	Short
E	Prioritise the retention of existing public open space	Ongoing

Key challenge 3: Projected population increases, and associated impacts of increasing residential housing density and urban infill, are resulting in less public open space by area being available per person (if POS remains the same).		
#	**Response**	**Timeframe**
A	Advocate to the WAPC to investigate options to provide additional public open space through the Metropolitan Regional Scheme As the WAPC have set the population targets, it is important to reassess the public open space requirements within the regional planning framework	Medium/long
B	Advocate for public open space impacts to be considered when residential areas are being considered for rezoning to allow for early identification of impacts and possible solutions	Medium

Key challenge 4: Community demands and expectations are growing, with increasing value being placed on access to quality public open space and associated infrastructure.		
#	**Action**	**Timeframe**
A	Ongoing community engagement to understand the community's public open space needs and to educate how the City is providing quality public open space through localised planning	Short/medium
B	Monitor and review changes in the community and emerging industry trends	Ongoing

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Part 1

1. How to use this strategy

1.1 Guide

The POS Strategy is divided into parts. This is to assist the reader to find the relevant information for their needs (Table 1).

Table 1: POS strategy breakdown

Part	Main audience
Part 1 Part 2	This is general information for those wanting greater understanding of what POS is, context in the City and WA planning system and why POS is important.
Part 3	This is predominantly for the general community member who: - May be interested in their local park classification and what this means in terms of park amenity - Would like an understanding of how much POS the City has and where it is.
Part 4	Predominantly for developers and those involved in subdivision process. This part outlines: - What spaces are provided under the local planning scheme and the respective POS percentage to guide POS contribution requirements under DCP 2.3 - Outlines cash-in-lieu and expenditure in relation to DCP 2.3 and DCP 1.3.
Part 5	For community members and external stakeholders who are: - Interested in the City's process for assessing POS needs and gaps in the community.
Part 6	**Lists the key issues identified by the Strategy and City's responses.**

1.2 Purpose

The primary purpose of the Strategy is to provide strategic direction and decision making to guide the quality provision of POS for the community. The Strategy will establish a framework with clear hierarchy and functions of POS which maximise the benefits of POS for the community.

The Strategy provides clarity for the community on the City's POS provision standards and principles. It supports the continuation and implementation of robust, transparent and community-based needs to delivering POS outcomes now and into the future.

To achieve this purpose, the following goals have been established to guide the Strategy:

- Identify and respond to changing industry trends, challenges, population growth and associated impacts to the City's POS network
- Recognise and communicate the benefits of POS for community health outcomes
- Establish a POS framework to ensure sustainable provision of POS and associated facilities while providing equitable access to a range of POS functions
- Provide a clear decision-making framework to assess the need for POS and to address gaps within the community
- Identify the current POS provision within the City and responses to key issues enabling the City to continue providing access to quality public open space.

1.3 Strategy scope

Having an agreed understanding of what is included in the City's definition of POS is essential to reduce ambiguity in planning responsibilities and to develop functional, community-focussed open space networks.

The Strategy defines POS as per the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural (DLGSC) Industries Classification Framework for Public Open Space. POS is defined as "urban green spaces such as parklands, play areas, playing fields, bushland and other similar spaces people use for recreation, sport and social

interaction, in which community access is encouraged and explicitly managed".

It is typically land that has been set aside for recreation and sport purposes and has been reserved under either the Metropolitan Region Scheme (parks and recreation) or under the City's local planning schemes (public open space). The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) generally refers to public open space as land that is required (under legislation) to be given up free of cost by a landowner/applicant and vested in the Crown as a reserve for recreation and public purposes.

While it is understood that recreational activities may occur in other areas of publicly accessible space, the Strategy is not intended to apply to areas where the primary purpose or function is identified outside of the POS framework. Primary function or purposes outside the scope of this Strategy are listed below (DLGSC, 2012):

- Preservation and restoration of natural features or habitat such as 'bush forever', nature reserve, state forest, conservation reserve or similar (usually fenced off with restricted or no access)
- Residual land or land set aside as urban deferred or for road reserve, car parking or similar purposes
- River and coastal foreshore reserves and buffer zones (beach area, support amenities and fenced-off areas included)
- Where statutory responsibility lies with Western Australian Planning Commission, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Department of Education or other state government body
- Open space which is owned and managed by a private institution or third party, including private sporting clubs and not-for-profits
- Leased areas and facilities requiring paid entry and/or membership (eg, aquatic centres, indoor gyms and sports halls).

The Strategy is not a retrospective document and it is acknowledged that not all spaces will match the framework's classification perfectly. Instead, it looks to confirm and re-align the City's planning framework and principles for determining future investment in POS. This is important given the impacts of historical planning and provision. Any outliers will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, with consideration given to any provision gaps and future opportunities.

For example, a drainage sump's primary function is drainage. However, there may be opportunities to partner with the Water Corporation to redesign the space to improve its visual aesthetics and provide some recreational outcomes such as a bench seat or walking path.

As the City's population increases, suburban environments have begun to shift into urban living. Emerging in these high-density areas are mixed-use spaces such as civic plazas and squares that can act as an extension of the community.

They can provide a variety of functions such as transport linkages, meeting places, retail hubs or event space. Mixed-use spaces can also incorporate recreational functions of the local community and incorporate active elements such as a skate plaza or a play space. These spaces will be considered within the context of applicable structure plans on a case-by-case basis, in line with the intent and scope of the Strategy and the functions they provide for recreational and social benefit to the community. These urban spaces are not provided in lieu of green POS; they should instead complement and add value to the community.

Spaces that focus on attracting people to key centres and have recreational, social and place-activation value are distinct to private open space provided as part of shopping precincts or retail centres. Open space with the primary purpose to support retail outcomes or act as thoroughfares will not be included.

School ovals under the control of the Department of Education can provide value to the City's POS network and developing partnerships is encouraged where possible. However, access to

school ovals for the general community is not yet established in a holistic state policy approach and is determined on a case-by-case basis. These spaces sit outside the City's POS network at this time. As such, the City will investigate shared-use options when planning for POS to supplement access to open space and recreational areas as required as part of our suburb-by-suburb planning.

1.4 Alignment with key strategies and plans

The Strategy works with a range of key strategic and policy positions within the City as well as external industry organisations. It's important that information within the Strategy is read in the context of other guiding documents. These documents are listed below, with further information found in Appendix 7.1.

Table 2: City strategies and plans

Document	Explanation
Strategic Community Plan	The Strategy aligns with key results areas of • Social: Thriving local communities • Built environment • Natural environment.
Local Planning Strategy	The City's Local Planning Strategy 3 sets the long-term planning direction for the City and highlights how a rapidly growing population will place pressure on existing public open space.
Structure plans	The City currently has several structure plans and planning projects which generally include consideration of POS provision. Current projects include Stirling City Centre Structure Plan (2014), Better Suburbs (2020), Mirrabooka Town Centre Structure Plan (2015), Scarborough Beach Road Activity Corridor and Herdsman-Glendalough Precinct. These projects can be catalysts for significant change to population and density, which in turn impacts how POS is provided.
Access and Inclusion Plan	The access and inclusion plan looks to empower the community by being more inclusive and improving physical access. This includes providing access to not only the POS itself (eg, path networks and ramps) but also to the amenity and facilities found on POS such as toilets, playgrounds, drink fountains and seats.
Urban Forest Plan	POS performs an important role within the City's Urban Forest Plan as it contains the highest proportion of canopy cover (24%) than other land uses. Suburbs with higher rates of canopy cover often have more POS and/or lower density housing. As such, areas identified as having low POS with an increasing density are more at risk of low canopy cover and canopy cover loss.
Biodiversity Plan	POS can include important pockets of natural vegetation and habitat for fauna. The Biodiversity Plan identifies areas of regional and local significance for biodiversity conservation.
Community Infrastructure Plan and specific infrastructure documents	Community infrastructure is often located on POS and is guided by the City's POS model. As such, the Strategy needs to consider any community infrastructure plans as well as infrastructure-specific strategies such as the City's Skate and BMX Facility Strategy, Public Art Masterplan and Dog Exercise Park Strategy. The City's Water Smart Parks Strategy is also impacted by POS function, with application of water supplies influencing the quality of POS.
City policies	The Strategy interacts with key policies which guide infrastructure provision on POS. These include Playground Policy, Exercise Equipment Policy, Community Garden Policy, Barbeque Policy and Public Toilet Policy.

Table 3: External organisation strategies and plans

Document	Explanation
Classification Framework for Public Open Space (2012), Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries	The Classification Framework for Public Open Space was developed to address the lack of clear and consistent terminology and definition when planning for POS. The City has looked to align with these classifications and incorporated POS functions into the City's POS framework.
Development Control Policy 2.3 - Public Open Space in Residential Areas, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	The Policy looks to ensure that all residential development is complemented by adequate, well-located areas of POS which provide for the recreational needs of residents.
Position Statement: Expenditure of cash-in-lieu of public open space, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	A position statement for the expenditure of cash-in-lieu for POS was developed to provide additional guidance in conjunction with the Development Control Policy 2.3.
Development Control Policy 1.3 – Strata Titles, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	The policy deals with those classes of strata title proposals which require the approval of the WAPC and sets out the criteria to be used in the determination of applications for that approval. It includes provision for a contribution to public facilities such as POS.
Liveable Neighbourhoods 2009 & DRAFT Liveable Neighbourhoods 2015, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	This is the operational policy for the design and assessment of structure plans and subdivision for new urban (predominantly residential) areas in the metropolitan area and country centres, on greenfield and large urban infill sites. Sets out POS requirements of the WAPC.
Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS)	The MRS defines the future use of lands and provides the legal basis for planning in the Perth metropolitan region. It identifies areas which are reserved for parks and recreation under the MRS and are a mix of public open space, coastal foreshore, wetlands, bush forever and recreational facilities.
State Planning Policy (SPP) 7.2 Precinct Design, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	The Precinct Design SPP 7.2 was recently gazetted and guides the preparation of precinct structure plans, local development plans, subdivision and development in areas identified as precincts. Policy outcome 6 specifically relates to providing comfortable public spaces that encourage physical activity, enable a range of uses and are accessible to all.
Precinct Design Guidelines, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	SPP 7.2 Precinct Design is to be read in conjunction with the Precinct Design Guidelines which provide more detailed information. The relevant section for the Strategy is design element 3: public realm.

1.5 Definitions

Cash-in-lieu
Under the provisions of Section 153 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, payment can be made by a landowner to a local government in lieu of all or part of the POS contribution and is commonly referred to as cash-in-lieu.

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)
The WAPC operates with the support of the DPLH, which provides professional and technical expertise, administrative services and resources to advise the WAPC and implement its decisions.

Environmental Protection Policy (EPP)
A policy under the Western Australian State Government's Environmental Protection Authority.

Gross subdivisible area (GSA)
This is defined as per Liveable Neighbourhoods and is the total site area less deductions for non-residential.

Infrastructure
This refers to the basic physical systems required to facilitate the development of an area including roads, utilities, water, sewerage, community buildings and sport facilities.

Locality
An area or suburb.

Regional open space
As identified in a region planning scheme or similar, and which is acquired by the state and zoned in region/local schemes as 'regional open space'.

Regionally significant natural area
Regionally significant natural areas include bush forever sites as well as other sites that are large (greater than 20 hectares), viable and in a 'good' or better condition under the Keighery (1994) Vegetation Condition Scale. They must also be of an ecological community with over 10 per cent (essential criteria) or 30 per cent (desirable criteria) of its pre-European extent remaining in the interim biogeographical regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) sub-region.

Statistical area level 2 (SA2)
SA2's are functional areas that represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. They often align with suburb or locality boundaries and can reflect more than one related suburb.

Statutory planning
This is the legal approval process that ensures land use, land supply and urban development are effectively managed. The ability to influence outcomes is more limited than during the strategic planning process, as development is governed closely by a raft of legislation and regulations that would have evolved from the strategic planning process.

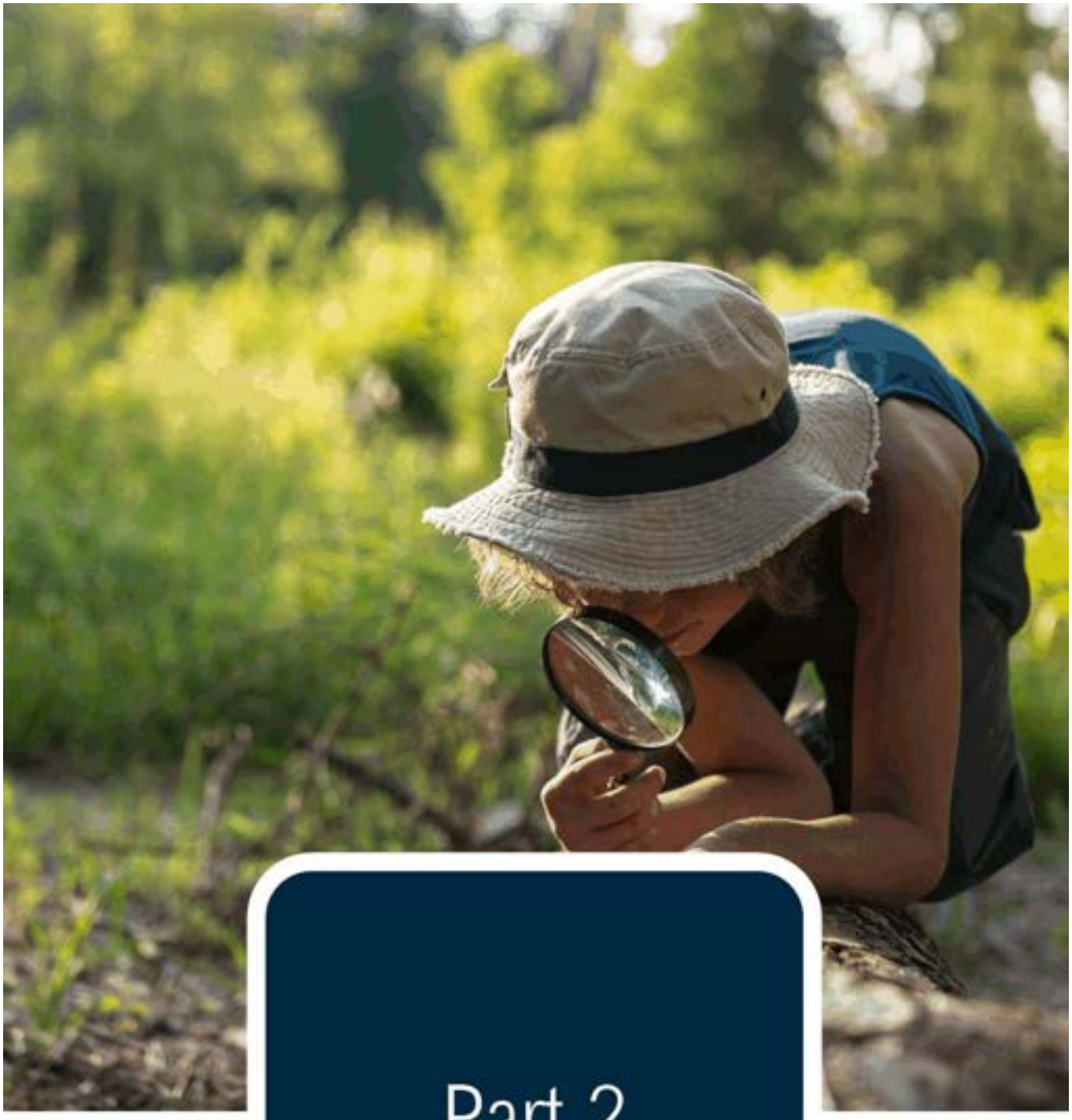
Strategic planning
Strategic planning is the long-term planning which integrates economic, social, environmental and infrastructure requirements.

Total public open space
The total amount of classified POS under the City's POS framework (either local, community, district or regional open space). If a bush forever area or wetland exists on the same POS as recreational and/or sport activity, this is deducted from the total amount.

Walkable catchment
The area within 400 metres or five to 10 minutes' walk from a centre point or location

Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC)
The statutory authority with state-wide responsibilities and responds to strategic direction of government on urban, rural and regional land use planning and land development matters.

Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC)
A Western Australian Government agency, which works collaboratively with government, community organisations, peak bodies and other stakeholders to achieve the vision of creating a vibrant, inclusive and connected WA community.



Part 2

2 Setting the scene

2.1 Strategy background

The City was one of the first local governments in WA to formally develop a strategy for POS in 2008. With the growth of the recreation and leisure industry and increased importance placed on providing quality POS, this level of strategic planning is now commonplace across both state and local government organisations. In 2012, DLGSC developed a Classification Framework for public open space to provide consistency in terms for the community.

The City's original strategy (2008) was developed as a framework to plan the provision and distribution of different types and functions of POS. It allowed for a greater holistic planning approach rather than ad hoc upgrades to facilities and open spaces. This enabled greater financial and sustainable management and delivery of POS functions while also providing more equal access for the City's diverse community.

The City has just over 500 POS, which are used for a range of sport, recreation and nature activities. There are a total of 745 hectares of POS in the City. There are 154 hectares of regional open spaces and 249 hectares of district open spaces. These contain the City's sporting spaces. Local open spaces provide for the local community generally within walking distance. Local open spaces make up the majority of POS, with 267 hectares spread throughout the City. Community open space equals a total of 75 hectares with a focus on recreational and informal social activities. Within these POS, there are numerous facilities and amenities such as playgrounds, barbecues, seating, clubrooms, sporting and community infrastructure, lighting and natural features (eg, lakes).

The community has a significant interest in how POS is provided, developed and used within their local area to meet their sport, recreation and nature needs. POS also provides important green breaks within the urban environment and contributes to the community's overall health and wellbeing. With the growth of the population and the increasing demand on existing POS, it is critical that adequate and proper planning occurs to ensure provision of facilities and amenities meet the growing need and demand from the community.

In 2021, there remains a need for the City to have a strategy to guide and inform future decision making. The 2008 strategy has been reviewed and updated to reflect industry best practice, trends, current challenges/issues, and future predicted changes to POS. The POS hierarchy and provision standards have been revised with the inclusion of a methodology to assess POS provision and assist with identifying future gaps and prioritisation. It is important that the City is consistent with best practice and can respond effectively to community needs as they change over time.

2.2 Why plan for public open space?

POS in the City is a finite resource that is being influenced by a range of pressures due to increasing demand, changing population and density targets. Urban infill targets of 47 per cent by 2031 set in Directions 2031 and Beyond (2010) and later reinforced in Perth & Peel @ 3.5 Million (2017) show a need to maintain and provide better functioning POS.

POS allocation has traditionally been made based on the 1955 Stephenson-Hepburn Plan and associated predicted densities at the time. However, housing densities are now greater than those present or predicted in 1955 (Grose, 2009). This is resulting in more people looking to public spaces not only to provide for their general recreational and sporting needs, but also as an escape from the urban environment. This pressure is compounded by the resulting falling lot sizes over time and the reduction in private open space, with more backyards also being subdivided, developed or hardscaped.

The increasing demand for the use of POS is coming from a larger and more diverse group of users. This can include established sporting clubs expanding memberships and extending seasonal use; emerging and new sporting trends; community groups (eg, community gardens, men's shed); everyday use by surrounding residents; fitness groups and recreational groups (eg, dog walkers). All these types of use require different space and amenity requirements and cannot always be accommodated at the same time. It is also important to not over-embellish POS to maintain the sense of space and connection to the natural environment.

The City is largely developed, with only limited opportunity for additional POS. As such, it is prudent to ensure decisions are made holistically when providing POS and associated community infrastructure. Conversely, it is also important to consider whether rezoning a residential area is appropriate if sufficient POS cannot be provided. The provision of POS and the determination of which types of functions and uses a POS will have are essential. This is to ensure an equitable level of recreation and sporting facilities are provided while also protecting the environmental benefit of the POS. Only through a holistic and balanced approach can the City adequately provide for individuals to benefit from POS in their communities.

2.3 Value and benefit of well-planned public open space

POS is a vital component to any community and provides a wide range of health, social, environmental and economic benefits. It contributes to a community's sense of place, identity and recreational opportunities. It acts as a green relief to the expanding urban environment. These benefits are integral to the fabric of a community and to the quality of life of residents.
The value POS provides to a community is not always easily measured. It is largely qualitative and intrinsic to the experience of the individual. Fundamentally, POS is provided to foster an active lifestyle and encourages positive health and wellbeing outcomes for the community. These include opportunities and settings for informal play and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction, and formal structured sporting activities. These fundamental elements have wide-reaching and long-term benefits that add value to a community. These can include:

- Promoting physical health benefits in reduced risk of chronic diseases like obesity and cardiovascular disease, which inadvertently reduces impact on health care systems
- Promoting mental health benefits through stress relief, social inclusion and social connectedness
- Encouraging social and cognitive development, particularly among children
- Improving community cohesion, sense of place and sense of pride
- Creating jobs and economic stimulus through construction, maintenance and ongoing operational processes
- Reducing anti-social behaviour and crime
- Acting as green corridors and maintains canopy cover to reduce heat island effect
- Providing free recreational and sporting outlets, especially for low socio-economic communities
- Supporting walking and bicycle transport networks and movement of people between places
- Providing places to celebrate culture, heritage and history.

The provision, development and management of POS can be costly and competes against other services in an ever-changing fiscal environment. To justify investment, there has been a growing amount of research to help quantify some of the benefits of POS and associated recreational infrastructure along with a robust strategic approach.

In 2018, KPMG undertook a study which valuated community sporting infrastructure and included

sporting ovals and reserves. Sporting ovals and reserves make up a large proportion of POS, which feeds into the social fabric of Australian sporting culture. The study also included hard courts, indoor sport and recreation facilities, aquatic centres and multi-use sporting hubs, which are generally found on POS. The study found that public open spaces and associated community facilities across Australia are estimated to generate an annual value of more than $16.2 billion (Figure 1). This includes:

- An economic benefit of $6.3 billion due to increased economic activity and increased productivity of community sport participants
- Personal health benefits of $4.9 billion due to reduced risk of developing chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes, reduced risk of falling or drowning, and improved mental health
- Greater quality of life and savings made in the health care system due to healthier individuals in the community
- Social benefit of $5.1 billion due to the increased human capital that results from the social interactions during participation in community sport.

The 2018 KPMG study suggests that this value is conservative and there are other benefits that can only be measured qualitatively, such as social inclusion and community pride.

It is noted that the study does not include the number of small, localised public open spaces spread throughout the community that do not have structured sporting ovals or facilities. These spaces also contribute to the above value, particularly the green space benefit, health benefits and social cohesion and connectedness (relaxation, nature play, picnic spaces etc).

An important element of POS in the community is its contribution to environmental benefits. POS form a network of green spaces which act as corridors between larger conservation areas, national parks and bush forever sites. They also contain many of the mature trees left in suburban areas due to residential development and act as

Figure 1: Value of community facilities

cool zones in often hot urban environments. The City's Urban Forest Plan (2019) states that two-thirds of the City's lost canopy cover has occurred on residential land amounting to 1.2 million square metres of canopy in six years. The City's POS currently has the highest number of trees (24 per cent) as opposed to other types of land.

It is clear both qualitatively and quantitatively that POS has enormous social, health, economic and environmental benefits to the community. Having access to parks, reserves and public spaces in which to recreate, relax and gather is inherently ingrained into the Australian psyche and culture. As such, the community places immense intrinsic value on having accessible POS. This value is also conferred on the ability of those entrusted to provide these spaces to meet the community's needs now and into the future.

2.4 Making great public open spaces

Project for Public Spaces (PPS) evaluated successful public spaces around the world, including parks and reserves, and has found four key qualities that are shared among them:

- They are accessible
- They engage users in activities
- They are comfortable and are aesthetically pleasing
- They offer a sociable space

PPS then linked these four key attributes to intangible elements, for example 'safe', 'clean' and 'attractive' under the 'comfort and image' attribute. These intangible measures can then be linked to tangible measurements such as satisfaction ratings and crime statistics to the quantify value and benefit of public spaces.

Figure 2 below shows the Place Diagram (PPS, 2016) which displays the four attributes and how they can link to intangible elements and be measured. These would apply in varying degrees according to the POS context.

Planning for different types of POS needs to consider a range of tangible and intangible attributes depending on the identified function and need of the community. It is important to be able to make these links to maximise the benefits of POS in the community and quantify the value of investing in great POS.

Figure 2: What makes a great place? (PPS, 2016)

2.5 Industry trends and considerations

2.5.1 Sport and physical activity in Australia

The Future of Australian Sport Report (CSIRO, 2013) prepared on behalf of the Australian Sports Commission identified six 'megatrends' which were likely to shape Australian sports over the next 30 years.

Figure 3 shows the six megatrends that impact on POS due to changes in how people approach sport and recreation in their lives. The report highlighted the increase in time-poor and fragmented lifestyles which resulted in people undertaking more individualised sport and recreational activities. Activities such as aerobics, running and walking have seen sharp increases in participation rates, with gym memberships also growing (CSIRO, 2013).

Lifestyle, adventure and alternative sports, particularly popular with young people, have also seen increases, as has the focus on more inclusive and intergenerational sports and activities. Demographic change influences the types of activities and hence the infrastructure provided within POS.

The subsequent impact of these trends is the pressure on POS to deliver wide-ranging, flexible and often simultaneous sport and physical activity outcomes.

Since the CSIRO report, Sports Australia (2018) has released its long-term vision, targets and outcomes to 2030 for sport across the country. Sports Australia has broadened its definition of sport to include unstructured physical activity such as walking, riding and swimming, along with new and evolving sports such as parkour. It has highlighted inactivity as the fourth largest chronic condition in Australia, with 56 per cent of Australian adults being sedentary or having low-activity lifestyles. Lifestyle factors such as aging and being

Figure 3: Sports megatrends, 2013 (CSRIO, 2013)

time poor, along with a rise in digital technology, have contributed to this lack of physical activity. Despite the benefits of physical activity, as a nation, Australians are moving less.

A key long-term target of Sports Australia is that *people of all ages should have the opportunity to be engaged in sport and physical activity throughout every stage of their life* (CSRIO, 2013).

It is important that communities can gain the benefits of an active lifestyle. One key element to supporting this target is having accessible and equitable distribution of POS and associated facilities. The City's POS network is the foundation needed to support the lifelong physical activity pursuits of its community, now and into the future.

2.5.2 Current public open space challenges and considerations

Local governments across the Perth metropolitan area are facing similar challenges concerning the provision of and planning for public open space. Many previously identified considerations remain relevant to today's POS planning. However, some are having greater impacts or have shifted how they apply to POS.

As the City's population grows, greater pressure is placed on land and water availability to meet a variety of needs across the community. Concepts such as multi-use and waterwise are underpinning many planning and design decisions. Adding to the pressure is the expanse of higher-density dwellings surrounding existing POS. This has created demand not for POS to accommodate not only a growing population and participation changes, but also recreation needs that were once met by private backyards. Figure 4 below highlights the current key challenges being faced by POS. Appendix 7.2 discusses them in greater detail.

A holistic and coordinated approach can contribute greatly to the flexible nature of POS. This is critical given that uses can change over time due to community needs, trends, challenges and demographics. Flexibility and adaptability are also important for POS to adapt in times of crisis or dramatic change.

Finite resources	Suburban to urban	Demand and capacity
Reduced water and land availability for POS requiring more innovation to meet community needs	Increasing density and urban infill in traditional suburban areas placing pressure on existing POS	Increasing demand for use of POS by a growing population for a broader range of activities to compensate for reduced private backyards
Participation shift	**Aging population**	**Risk perception**
Preference for more informal and flexible recreational options to fit into work-life changes. Growth of outdoor activities such as walking, hiking, running and cycling.	Encouraging life-long physical activity by responding to different life stages and adapting to recreational changes of the aging population	Demand for more adventurous and challenging recreational options (nature-based play, skate and BMX etc)

Figure 4: Current challenges and considerations

2.5.3 Future considerations for public open space

It is important that this strategic document recognises and considers the impact of the recent global pandemic and how this may impact future trends for POS. The global community is facing unprecedented change which is being reverberated throughout our local communities and at an individual level.

The traditional formats of participating in sport and recreation, whether through sporting clubs, group fitness or playgrounds, have shifted dramatically.

Figure 5 provides observations into future influences of planning and providing for POS. Appendix 7.3 discusses them in greater detail.

Increased value of POS	Emphasis on local access
Greater mainstream awareness and acknowledgement of the importance POS plays for the health and wellbeing of communities, socially, physically and mentally	Ability to access functions of POS within walking distance has been emphasised through lockdowns
Reclaiming streets – non-traditional POS formats	**Technology opportunities**
Non-traditional realms such as streets have become focal points as places for people to meet social and recreational needs	Maintain connection to the outdoors through greater mediums (eg, virtual reality) and expanded function of POS (eg, augmented reality)

Figure 5: Future challenges and considerations

2.6 City of Stirling community

The City's community has seen a considerable population growth over the last 10 years. The City's population is forecast to reach over 270,000 people by 2026 (City of Stirling Local Planning Strategy). As the population has grown, the demographic make-up has changed with increases in people aged over 65 years (+17.4 per cent); people aged 25-34 years (+31 per cent); people born overseas (+25 per cent) and family households (plus seven per cent). These changes come alongside an increase in the multi-cultural diversity across the City. Regardless of these changes, the fundamental value and importance placed on the City's POS by the community is steadfast. It is how people use and access POS in response to the changing community that the City needs to consider.

The City receives upwards of 150 requests from the community every year relating to POS provision and community infrastructure. This can range from a bench seat or drink fountain request to a park upgrade and major infrastructure such as a playground, basketball courts, a skate park or a mountain bike trail.

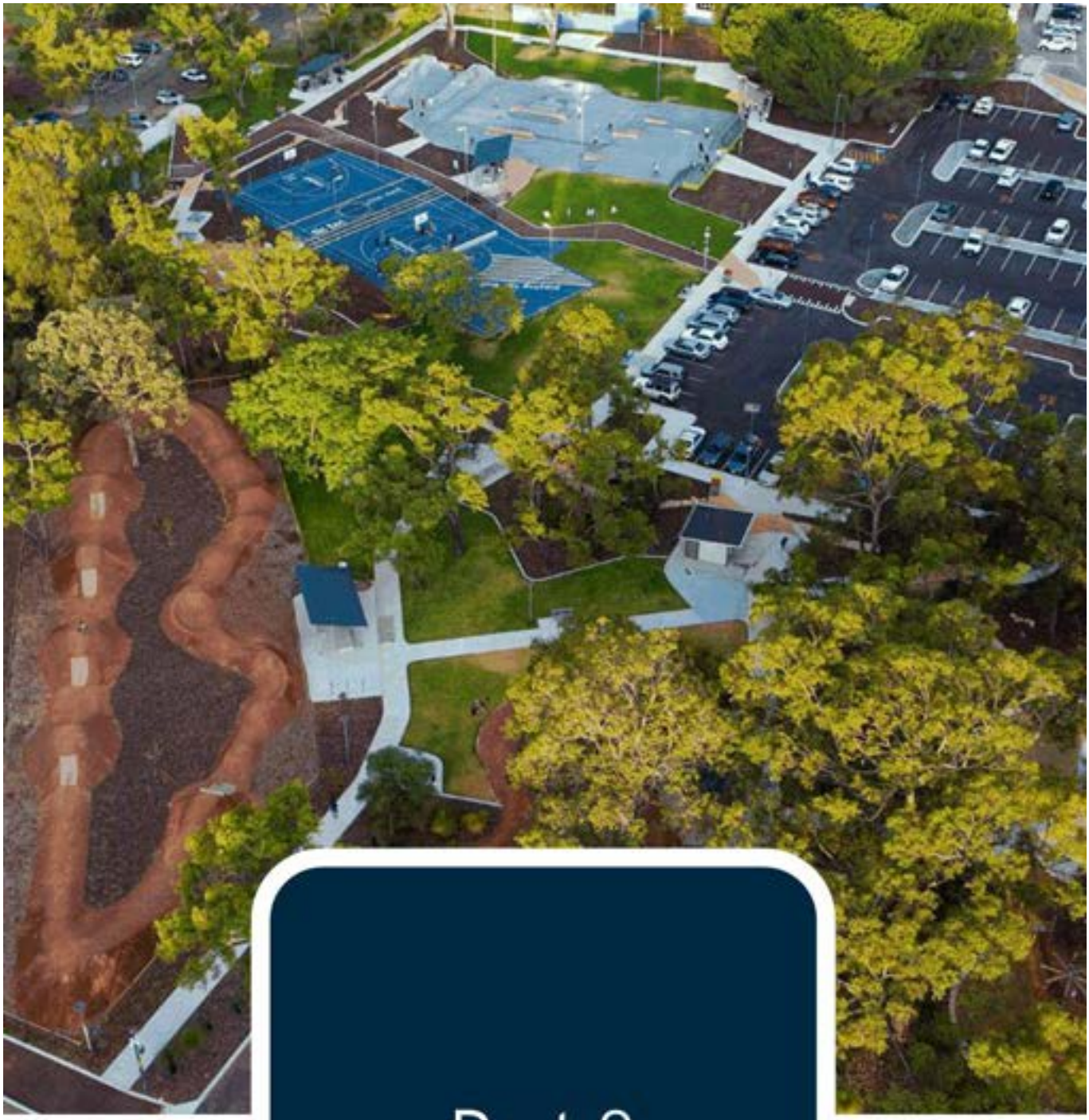
In receiving individual requests and during the process of planning for POS provision, the following trends have been observed within the City's community:

- Increased demand for specialised areas for dogs
- Greater variety for children's play including nature play and destination play spaces
- Continued importance placed on picnic areas for social interaction, and in particular large family gatherings
- Greater number of community requests for lighting to increase usage times
- Ongoing demand for hard courts for informal sport such as basketball
- Growth in non-traditional sports and adventure-type sports such as scooter, skateboarding and mountain biking.
- Greater expectations from the community to deliver quality community infrastructure.

While managing community requests and POS provision, broader planning considerations have emerged including:

- Focus on multi-use development of community infrastructure on POS to manage increasing demand
- Need for holistic and planned approach to mitigate over-developing POS
- Greater understanding of the mental health benefits of POS and how to plan space to support these benefits
- Increased demand for use across a larger cross-section of the community (eg, intergenerational spaces and lifelong activity)
- Greater concerns over noise impacts (eg, basketball courts and clubroom locations), particularly with increasing densities
- Ongoing importance of water-sensitive design
- Need to balance sport and recreational needs with preserving trees and native vegetation while considering the surrounding residents.

The City's POS provides important gathering places for people and are catalysts for community activity and social interaction. It embodies a sense of place and create a distinctive community identity by maximising the shared value of place. Holistic planning can ensure that there is a mix of uses that meet a variety of needs for a diverse range of people across the City. It also accounts for future considerations and challenges to ensure the City's POS continues to meet the community's needs moving forward.



Part 3

3.The City's public open spaces

3.1 Key planning principles

The following principles have been used to guide the Strategy and provide the fundamentals for POS provision and development. Inevitably, there will be spaces that do not fit perfectly with the POS hierarchy and function, but which have been recognised as a valuable piece of the POS network. This may be because of the lack of conventional POS in the catchment, historical provision, or conversion of space into POS to meet a function or need. The key principles should then be followed to determine a best-fit outcome for the benefit of the local community. This approach is particularly important in areas with poor distribution, access or amount of POS.

Table 4: Key planning principles

Access, availability and equity	The City's residents should have access to POS with different functions and be within a walkable catchment to a local POS that provides recreational and/or nature functions. Connections to the POS should be both visual and physical so that it is easy to find and, for larger POS, to get around. It is important that POS is universally accessible for all ages, abilities and cultures. Barriers to physical access and visual amenity should be reduced where possible to ensure access is not constrained while maintaining safe environments. Access barriers can include major roads, industrial areas, large developments (eg, golf courses, housing complexes, schools) or vegetation. Suburb boundaries and perception of unsafe path connections can also act as barriers.
Flexibility and diversity of functions and activities	Providing a diversity of functions and activities within the different spaces is what attracts the community to visit and provides the vibrancy and sense of place. Being responsive and flexible to changing trends and use helps POS continue to meet community needs over time and into the future. Being flexible and adapting to change is also important for residents where more people are using the same spaces. Multi-use principles have been largely adopted for many sporting facilities and playgrounds are evolving into intergenerational spaces with a variety of activity choices.
Health and wellbeing	Recognising and promoting the significant benefits that POS provides the community is becoming increasingly important. Positive health outcomes such as fostering social connectivity and building community capacity are key components of healthy communities. Without sufficient POS to conduct such activities, community health decreases along with the health of the individuals in that community
Sustainability	Sustainability requires balancing the current and future needs of the community, the environment and the economy in providing and maintaining POS. Sustainability in POS principally involves ensuring appropriate use and protection of resources, including the best use of parklands, the protection of habitats, sensitive water management, maintaining POS for future generations, and appropriate use of these assets.
Community need	POS needs to be responsive and reflective of the local community it is servicing. Consideration of community need is important when providing POS and establishing the types of functions, activities and user groups the POS will cater for. As such, community engagement forms part of ensuring the City's POS is a destination that fosters social connections and a sense of place.

3.2 The City's public open space framework

The POS framework was originally endorsed in 2008 and has been widely used in guiding POS development across the City. In reviewing the classification system, several key considerations were made:

- Changes in POS provision principles, trends and challenges over time
- The subsequent development of state government guiding documents
- A review to identify any gaps in the current POS provision classifications
- A review of where current POS classifications could improve in line with changing community needs.

It was found that the current POS framework only requires moderate adjustments to bring it in line with state guiding documents and current industry standards. Specifically, the City will align with the state government's classification framework for public open space, developed in 2012.

The state's classification framework document was developed as a peer-reviewed cross-industry classification framework. The City was included in the consultation process. This includes placing greater emphasis on the role or function of the open space and streamlining the POS classifications to the four main classifications. It was also important to provide greater clarification within the POS provision standards for facilities attached to each classification. A summary has been provided with greater detail in Appendix 7.4.

The City's revised framework utilities a two-tier approach which considers both the functions and the hierarchy classification as part of the POS network (Figure 6).

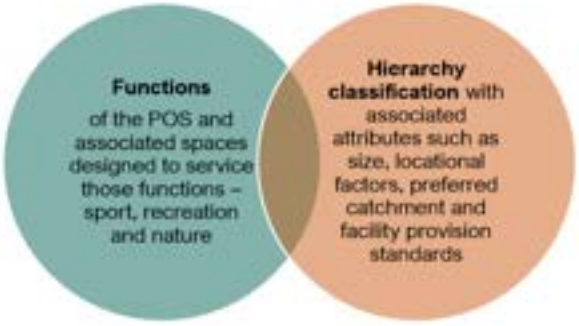


Figure 6: Public open space framework (DLGSC, 2012)

3.2.1 Public open space functions

The POS functions are the primary use and expected activities undertaken within POS. There are three primary function spaces, which are described in Table 5 below. A single POS may serve more than one function and is highly influenced by the classification attributes. For example, a POS which is large enough to accommodate a sporting oval and clubhouse is naturally larger, has a bigger catchment and serves a greater sporting function then a smaller POS.

Table 5: Public open space functions (DLGSC, 2012)

Recreation spaces	
Purpose	Recreation spaces provide a setting for informal play and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction.
Description	Recreation spaces enhance physical and mental health through activity that provides relaxation, amusement or stimulation. Recreation spaces can be accessed by all to play, socialise, exercise, celebrate or participate in other activities that provide personal satisfaction or intrinsic reward. Recreation space includes gardens and open parklands, community gardens, corridor links, amenity spaces (eg, picnic areas), community use facilities (eg, barbecues, skate plazas), civic commons or squares.
Sport spaces	
Purpose	Sport spaces provide a setting for formal structured sporting activities.
Description	Sport spaces provide a venue for formal structured sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. Sport spaces are designed to accommodate playing surfaces, buffer zones and infrastructure requirements of specific or general sporting activity. Players and spectators attend with the express purpose of engaging in organised sporting activity, training or competition; or watching the game. Most sport spaces can also be accessed by community members for informal sport and recreational purposes.
Nature spaces	
Purpose	Nature spaces provide a setting where people can enjoy nearby nature while protecting local biodiversity and natural area values.
Description	Nature spaces provide opportunity for low-impact recreational activities such as walking, cycling, picnicking, playing, watching or exploring natural features. They are commonly linked/integrated with recreational spaces. Nature spaces may include bushland, coastal areas, wetlands and riparian habitats, and geological and natural features. Sites are managed to enable recreation access while protecting local ecological and biodiversity values.

3.2.2 Public open space hierarchy classifications

The City's POS hierarchy has been revised in line with the intended scope of the Strategy and two-tier POS framework previously discussed. The City's POS hierarchy is represented by four classifications (Figure 7) which are:

Figure 7: Public open space hierarchy classifications

The hierarchy classifications are defined by their attributes, most notably primary purpose and associated function(s); catchment and access; size; locational factors and distribution; activity type and supporting facilities.

The most tangible difference between the four classifications is the size of the POS. Naturally, the larger POS can cater for larger catchments, simultaneous functions and larger user groups, and support more and bigger facilities. Smaller POS, however, tend to offer more localised recreational activities, intimate environments for socialisation and green relief in urban areas.

It is desirable to have a range of both highly active spaces as well as quieter, more calm spaces to offer the community.

It is noted that the four classifications remain consistent with the City's previous version of the Strategy. Three classifications have been removed: 'natural conservation areas', 'special purpose open space' and 'residual land'.

Natural conservation area classification was intended to capture areas of natural habitat such as bush forever and wetlands. The Strategy still recognises these spaces within the community, but they sit outside the scope of the POS. These spaces are managed separately through specific WA State Planning Policy and the City's Biodiversity Plan (2010). They have different provision standards given their primary purpose for environmental conservation and have limited public access. Recreational access to these areas needs to be carefully managed through environmental principles and may vary over time.

With a clearly defined scope and a two-tiered framework, special purpose or residual land classifications are no longer relevant. Any spaces identified as POS will be assessed against these parameters and classified per the hierarchy. As previously mentioned, it is not assumed that the hierarchy will identically match every parcel of POS within the City. Any outliers are more than likely to be found in the local open spaces classification and will be assessed accordingly.

A summary of the hierarchy classifications is provided below, with more information found in Appendix 7.4.

A list of the City's regional, district and community open spaces are provided in Appendix 7.5. Local open spaces make-up the remaining open spaces and are the most numerous.

Local open space

Purpose and function: Local spaces are typically small parklands that service the recreational needs of the local residential population, such as children's play, dog walking and relaxation.
The primary function is recreation and may include small areas of nature space.

The locations are generally in intimate settings with naturally shaded space and open grassed areas and may include local-level infrastructure like bench seating, local level playground, bins and path access.

The main form of access is via walking and serves a 300-400 metre catchment (approximately five to 10 minutes' walking).

Local spaces are primarily for daytime use (ie, up until sunset).

Local spaces are important pockets of green relief, particularly in areas of higher density with limited private open space and/or concentrated populations. These spaces break up the urban landscape, contributing to local identity and providing a venue for social interaction at a personal level.

Community open space

Purpose and function: Community spaces serve as the recreational and social focus of a community. Residents of surrounding areas are attracted by the variety of features, facilities and opportunities to socialise.

Community spaces can assist to engender a sense of place and protect specific natural values through accommodating small nature spaces or lakes and rivers.

They are generally large enough to provide for a variety of informal recreational uses such as playgrounds, dog walking, bike riding, skating/scootering, picnics and informal ball activities. As such, community spaces may have more noticeable infrastructure.

Community spaces cater for approximately 800 metre walkable catchment and act as a destination for family groups by supporting longer-stay activities. They are generally located near food and beverage outlets and accessible by either walking, public transport or limited carparking.

Note: The state's Classification Framework of Public Open Space uses the term 'neighbourhood' as opposed to 'community' open space. However, the intent behind the terms is the same and so the City will retain 'community' to maintain consistency in terminology for the City's community and reduce confusion.

District open space

Purpose and function: District spaces are principally designed to provide for organised formal sport.

District spaces can also provide recreation space on the areas surrounding the main sporting spaces. In most cases there is limited nature space, with the main nature attributes being large mature trees.

District spaces serve large catchments, with many people travelling to participate or spectate sporting events. These spaces are also utilised by nearby schools, with some having the ability to host events.

To accommodate a large variety of simultaneous uses, district spaces require significant infrastructure investment and maintenance regimes to meet the required sporting standards.

District spaces provide a significant visual break in the urban environment, particularly along major thoroughfares, and are serviced by public transport, walking paths and carparks.

Regional open space

Purpose and function: Regional spaces may accommodate important recreation and organised sport space as well as significant nature spaces for conservation. These may include environmental features such as water bodies.

Regional spaces in the City have been vested by the Crown as 'Regional Reserves'.

Regional spaces serve one or more geographical or social regions and are likely to attract visitors from outside City boundaries. They also serve local residents' needs. As such, parking facilities and transport network connections are important.

Regional spaces provide for the highest level of simultaneous use due to their very large size. As such, they can accommodate substantial facilities for organised sport, social interaction, relaxation and enjoyment of nature.

Usage is spread throughout the daytime into the late evening to accommodate sporting groups, evening community use and events.

3.3 Specific considerations

Each hierarchy classification includes certain core and discretionary provision standards which align with the primary purpose and function of the POS. Key factors such as demonstrated need, available space, existing like facilities and impact to residents are also considered when improving infrastructure in the City's POS.

Irrigating non-sporting spaces

It is important to protect the water supply in WA. The City needs to implement plans and programs to maintain its commitment as a gold-level waterwise local government, while also providing quality services for the community. The volume of groundwater that the City is permitted to use is determined by the Department of Water. As such, the City manages and maintains a range of both irrigated and unirrigated parks.

Given the increasing demand for access to POS, the City must ensure there is an appropriate distribution of irrigated and unirrigated reserves throughout the community. This is to balance demand and water restrictions as well as utilising water-sensitive design approaches to make unirrigated reserves functional and usable by the community. Further reductions on groundwater extraction licences are expected and the City will need to ensure future communities have diverse choice and equitable access to irrigated reserves.

Playgrounds

The community places a high value on play opportunities for children. The provision of playgrounds is guided by both the Strategy and the City's Playground Policy. There is a hierarchy of playground levels (local, major and regional) which are provided on certain categories of POS. Not all public open spaces will have a playground as provision is governed by a walkable catchment of 400 metres (five to 10 minutes' walk). The City looks to provide for the community's playground needs in an equitable and sustainable manner while providing high-quality, well-maintained equipment that complies with the relevant Australian standards.

Higher-level playgrounds (eg, major and regional) are provided on the higher-level POS as they can support larger numbers of visitors and associated infrastructure such as barbeques, picnic areas, public toilets and parking. Noise and impact on surrounding residents are also key considerations.

Playground provision has also been evolving with greater emphasis on a diversity of play opportunities between play spaces. These include destination-style play spaces, nature play elements, improved inclusivity, more challenging play equipment and combination with elements for older children, such as scooter, skate and BMX.

Community gardens

The City has a Community Garden Policy which guides where and how community gardens are provided within the City. There is a large range of community gardens in terms of size, type and style, and so any new location needs to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Community gardens are not easily defined into a single category and may not always necessarily be on areas designated as POS, especially as the City grows.

Public art

Public art can be provided in a range of public places and is often found within POS. Public art provision is responsive to the surrounding community and guided by the City's Public Art Policy. As such, any placement of public art within POS should consider maintenance requirements, appropriateness of scale, and appropriate placement to not impact functionality and use. These considerations enable public art to enhance the POS and provide meaning for the community.

3.4 Public open space in the City

The City has a large network of POS which varies from small local parks offering a green leafy escape to large spaces with organised sporting activities and large facilities. There are a total of 745 hectares of POS within the City spread over 500 parks and reserves. It is important to consider the amount of POS by both area and the number of spaces. These measures can inform the distribution of POS, the accessibility to different types of POS and the diversity of functions and amenities available to residents.

A map of the City's POS is shown in Figure 8. It displays how POS is distributed across the City.

A suburb of high POS area may still have gaps in provision due to uneven distribution of POS or concentration of POS in regional or district open spaces.

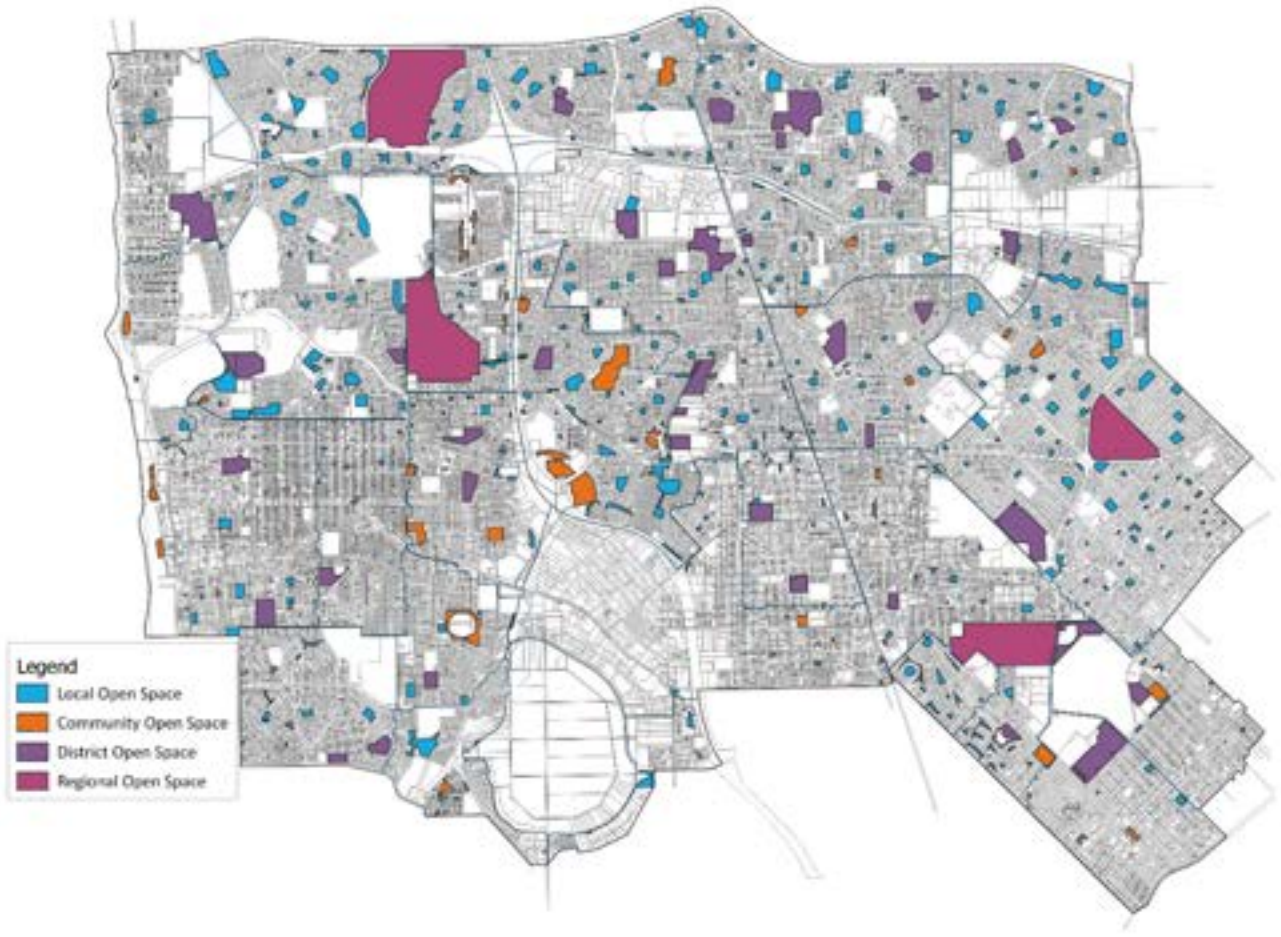


Figure 8: Public open space classifications map

The largest amount of POS by area and number is captured within local open spaces (267 hectares across 427 parks and reserves). Hamersley Ward has the highest area (71 hectares) and number (89) of local open spaces, whereas Doubleview Ward has the lowest area (21 hectares) and Coastal Ward the lowest number (32).

Community open space amounts to 75 hectares and primarily meets the growing demand for informal recreation and social activities. It is acknowledged that both district and regional open spaces can perform local and community functions. As such, POS provision needs to be considered holistically across the classifications to ensure a diversity of function, access and opportunity.

There are 41 district open spaces, which make up 249 hectares. Balga Ward has the highest area (63 hectares) and number (12) of district open spaces. The Doubleview Ward has the lowest area (22 hectares) while both the Coastal and Inglewood Wards have the lowest number (three) of district open spaces.

Regional open spaces (ROS) provide 154 hectares of POS across the City. Two of the regional open spaces are in the Hamersley Ward while the others are within the Lawley and Inglewood Wards. It is noted that three of the four regional open spaces are also classified as Bush Forever areas (Carine ROS, Lake Gwelup ROS and Dianella ROS). Lake Gwelup ROS and Carine ROS also contain large wetland and lake systems which are classified as Environmental Protection Policy wetlands and serve primary conservation purposes.

As such, restricted portions of the reserves have been subtracted from the totals in line with the scope of POS. Part 3.6 provides further information on the City's natural areas.

Figures 9 and 10 show the makeup of each ward by POS classification by both the area of POS (hectares) and number of POS.

The corresponding table with data totals is found in Appendix 7.6 by ward and suburb with maps shown in Appendix 7.7.

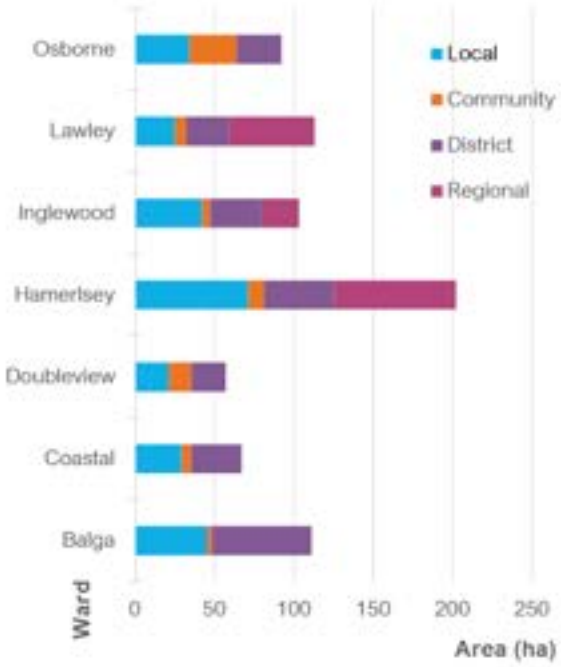


Figure 9: Public open space area by ward

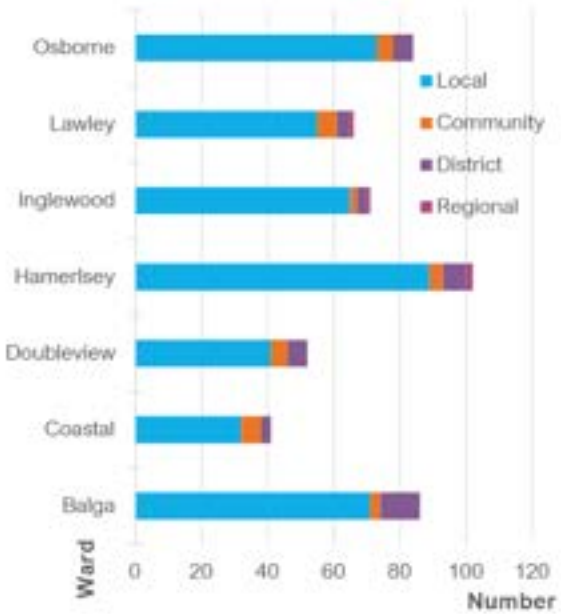


Figure 10: Public open space number by ward

POS provision has also been calculated at a suburb level for both area (hectares) and numbers (Figure 11 and 12 respectively). Appendix 7.6 provides the corresponding data tables.

Figure 11: Public open space area by suburb

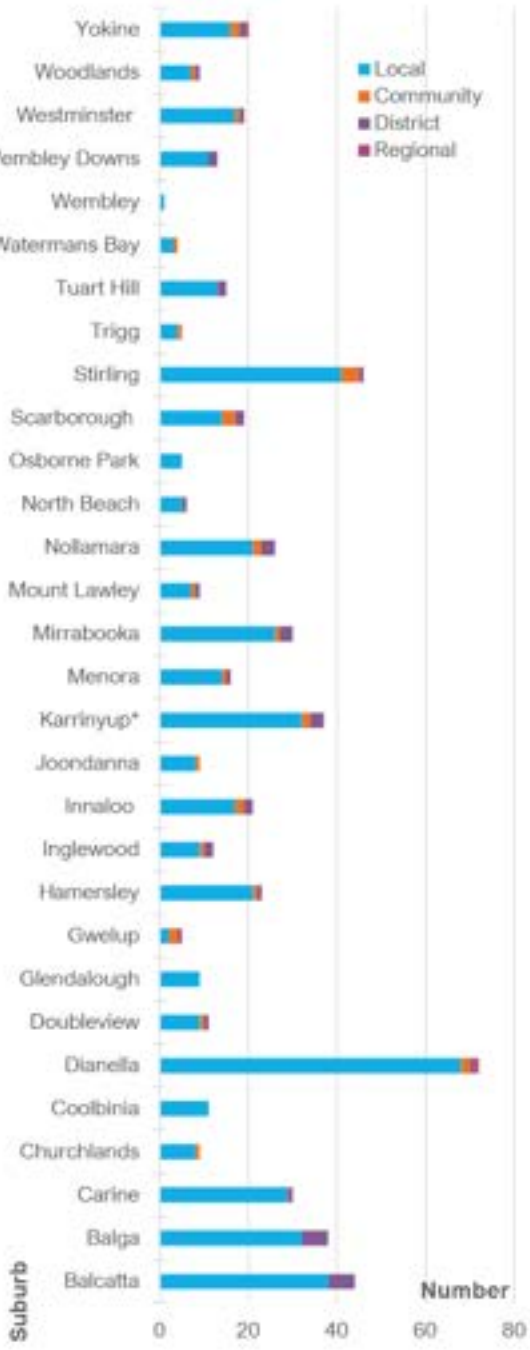


Figure 12: Public open space number by suburb

3.5 Public open space review

There is significant variation in the characteristics of different suburbs such as size, density, land use and demographics. To simplify comparisons across the suburbs, the total POS area has been calculated using the current population data of each suburb (ABS Census 2016).

Figure 13 shows the POS available per person in square metres by suburb and as a heat map in Appendix 7.8.

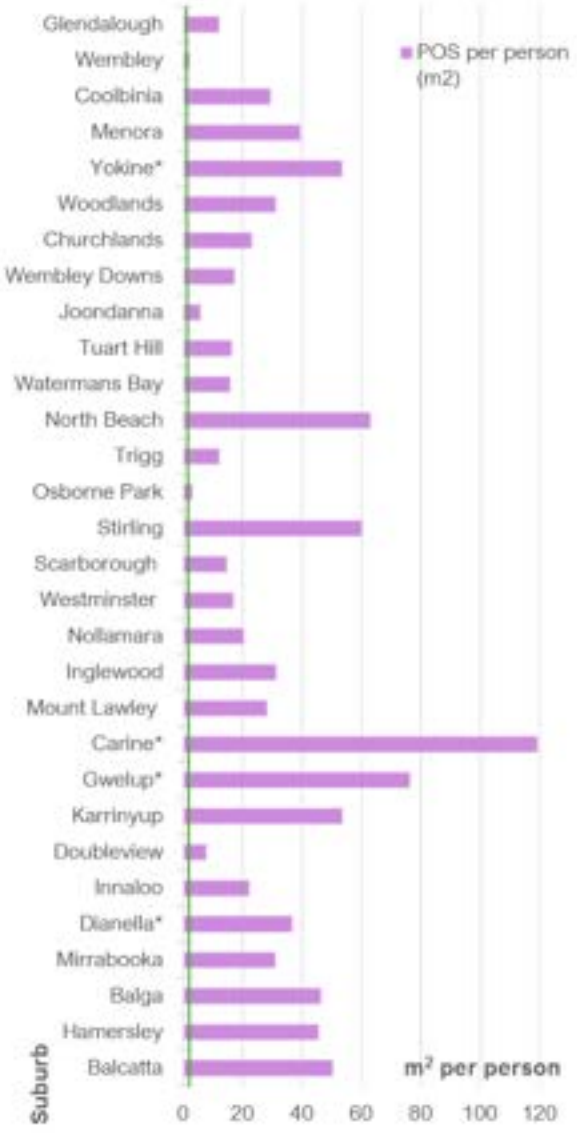


Figure 13: Total POS area per person by suburb

When considering POS provision, it is important to clearly represent how the POS is distributed across the City. A suburb of high POS area may still have gaps in POS due to uneven distribution of POS or concentration of POS in regional or district open spaces.

There is no updated standardised measure across local governments to quantify how much POS per person is required. As a baseline, the POS for the City has been reviewed against the standard of 33.6 square metres per person. This measure is referenced in the Stephenson-Hepburn Report (1955) and generally refers to POS provided through the local planning scheme and not the metropolitan region scheme. This is discussed further in Part 4.

Although the City's total POS includes both local planning and Metropolitan Region Scheme POS, 33.6 square metres can be used as a baseline of which further analysis is required to also consider both access and quality of POS. See Part 5 for further discussion of the City's method of assessing POS.

Overall, 19 suburbs have under 33.6 square metres of POS per person. Of these, the suburbs with the lowest amount of POS by area per person are :

- Wembley: 2.0 square metres
- Osborne Park: 3.0 square metres
- Joondanna: 5.7 square metres
- Doubleview: 7.6 square metres.

It should be noted only a small portion of the Wembley suburb falls within the City of Stirling boundary, the rest of the suburb falls in the Town of Cambridge. Other than Wembley (which is adjacent to Herdsman Lake), Osborne Park, Joondanna and Doubleview are not within proximity to any Bush Forever areas or coastal foreshore reserves to help break up the urban form.

The suburbs of Carine, Balcatta, Gwelup, Karrinyup, North Beach, Stirling and Yokine have the most POS with a minimum of 50 square metres of POS per person. Unsurprisingly, three of these suburbs contain regional open spaces, with North Beach containing Charles Riley Reserve. Stirling suburb is likely to be impacted regarding population change due to development of the Stirling City Centre.

3.5.1 Population projections

Table 6 shows the change over time in access to POS. As the population increases, the amount of POS per person naturally will decrease. The suburbs that will lose the most POS area per person due to population increases are Wembley and Glendalough (-36 per cent) and coastal suburbs of Scarborough (-24 per cent), Trigg, North Beach and Watermans Bay (-23 per cent).

Overall, the City is projected to reduce the POS area available per person by five square metres on average due to population change. Appendix 7.9 shows the change over time by five-yearly increments until 2031.

These population projections are derived from the ABS Quick Stats 2016 Census Data and Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report Number 10 and 11, B and C.

The total POS for Mount Lawley and Wembley suburbs have been adjusted to only reflect population and POS area inside the City's boundaries. Forecasts will be monitored and adjusted if required, in line with local POS plans and when new data is released.

Table 6: Current and projected total POS per person 2016 – 2031

SA2 level	Total POS* area (ha)	Current provision (ABS 2016 Census)		Future provision (2031 projections)		Reduction in POS per person 2016 – 2031	
		Population	m²/person	Population	m²/person	m²/person	%
Balcatta	52	10,382	50.3	10,802	48.3	-2	-4%
Hamersley	23	4,982	45.5	5,183	43.8	-2	-4%
Balga	59	12,685	46.3	13,637	43.0	-3	-7%
Mirrabooka	25	8,110	30.9	8,719	28.8	-2	-7%
Dianella*	92	23,486	39.3	25,249	36.6	-3	-7%
Innaloo	18	8,251	22.2	9,644	19.0	-3	-14%
Doubleview	6	8,404	7.6	9,823	6.5	-1	-14%
Karrinyup	50	9,283	53.5	11,551	43.0	-10	-20%
Gwelup*	35	4,539	76.2	5,648	61.3	-15	-20%
Carine*	77	6,479	119.3	8,062	95.9	-23	-20%
Mount Lawley	22	7,565	29.6	8,140	27.5	-2	-7%
Inglewood	18	5,674	31.2	6,105	29.0	-2	-7%
Nollamara	23	11,570	20.3	14,557	16.1	-4	-21%
Westminster	10	6,203	16.8	7,838	13.3	-4	-21%
Scarborough	22	15,421	14.6	20,200	11.1	-3	-24%
Stirling	58	9,676	60.0	11,310	51.3	-9	-14%
Osborne Park	1	4,120	3.0	4,816	2.6	-0.4	-14%
Trigg	3	2,794	12.0	3,649	9.2	-3	-23%
North Beach	21	3,410	62.8	4,453	48.1	-15	-23%
Watermans Bay	2	1,281	15.7	1,673	12.0	-4	-23%
Tuart Hill	11	7,012	16.1	8,196	13.8	-2	-14%
Joondanna	3	4,836	5.7	5,653	4.9	-1	-14%
Wembley Downs	11	6,321	17.2	7,388	14.7	-2	-14%
Churchlands	8	3,387	22.9	3,959	19.6	-3	-14%
Woodlands	13	4,145	31.1	4,845	26.6	-4	-14%
Yokine*	62	11,542	53.5	12,420	49.7	-4	-7%
Menora	10	2,592	39.3	2,789	36.5	-3	-7%
Coolbinia	5	1,660	29.2	1,786	27.1	-2	-7%
Wembley	0.1	791	1.3	1,233	0.8	-0.5	-36%
Glendalough	3	2,483	11.9	3,870	7.7	-4	-36%
SA2 total/average	**745.1**	**209,084**	**35.6**	**243,200**	**30.6**	**-5**	**-14%**

**All accessible public open space in the City, inclusive of both POS provided under the Local Planning Scheme and Metropolitan Regional Scheme.*

3.6 Bush forever, coastal foreshores, natural areas and wetlands

It is important to clarify how natural areas are measured as part of POS area totals and what components of natural areas are not included within the POS calculations. The exclusions are in line with the DLGSC Classification Framework (2012), which specifies that although recreational activities can occur on other publicly accessible spaces, the framework is not intended to apply to areas where the primary purpose or function is identified as preservation or restoration of natural features and values. These areas include bush forever estates, conservation reserves, nature reserves, state forest or similar. POS is also not intended to include river and coastal foreshore reserves and buffer zones.

In addition, it is noted that Liveable Neighbourhoods (2009) specifies conservation areas with restricted access, foreshore reserves and wetlands identified under the Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) or similar environmental value do not form part of POS contributions.

The Strategy is guided by the City's Biodiversity Strategy (2010) which identifies three types of natural areas. These are Regionally Significant Natural Areas (RSNAs), Locally Significant Natural Areas (LSNA) and Local Natural Areas (LNAs).

There are nine RSNAs that are not included within the POS calculations, as their primary purpose is identified for preservation and conservation of natural features. These nine RSNAs are also identified as bush forever sites with two containing EPP wetlands. Where an RSNA is also classified as a regional open space due to recreational and sporting use, only the wetland and/or bushland component has been excluded to maintain consistency in how spaces are measured.

There are three sites that the City's Biodiversity Strategy identifies as EPP wetlands. In these instances, the wetland component has been excluded while the recreational component has been included. These sites are Jackadder Lake, Native Dog Swamp and Careniup Wetland.

Where an LSNA or LNA forms a whole reserve and has limited or no access or is not intended for recreational use, it has also been excluded as it does not align with the scope.

The natural areas which have been determined as outside of the POS classification scope are listed in Table 7 and shown in the corresponding map (Figure 15). They include areas nominated as regionally significant natural areas (RSNAs), Environmental Protection Policy (EPP) identified wetlands and natural areas that serve a solely nature function, are fenced or have restricted access and use.

The Strategy recognises the importance of the City's natural areas and how they contribute to the liveability of the community. Figure 14 shows the total POS by ward in conjunction with the natural areas listed in Table 7 and Table 8. The natural areas in Figure 14 have been separated to show either Bush forever or EPP wetland portions on the respective regional open spaces, whole reserves (eg, Star Swamp) or coastal foreshore.

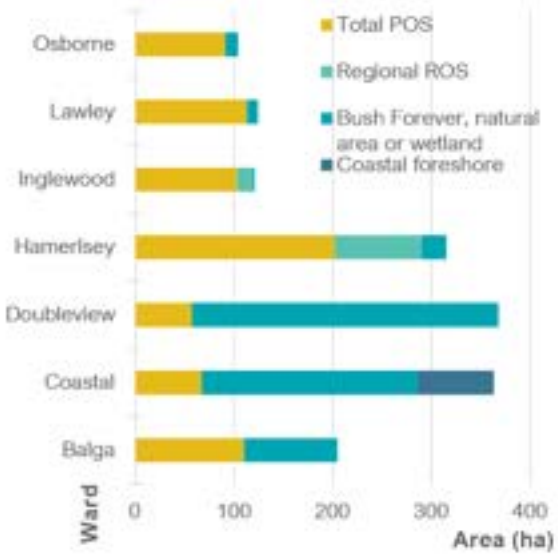


Figure 14: Total POS area compared to natural areas

Table 7: Natural areas – City-managed

	Name	Significance	Suburb
1	Arkana Walderton Reserve	LNA	Westminster
2	Beach Alexander Bushland	LNA	Mirrabooka
3	Beachton Hamersley Kitchener Bushland and North Beach Beachton Kitchener Bushland	LSNA	North Beach
4	Bradford Glick Bushland Reserve	LNA	Coolbinia
5	Careniup Reserve	EPP wetland	Gwelup
6	Carine Regional Open Space – section	RSNA, EPP wetland, bush forever	Carine
7	Coastal Reserve	Coastal, RSNA and bush forever	Watermans Bay, North Beach, Trigg, Scarborough
8	Cottonwood Crescent Nature Reserve	RSNA, bush forever	Dianella
9	Dianella Regional Open Space	RSNA, bush forever	Dianella
10	Esperanto Martin Reserve	LSNA	Westminster
11	Fletching Climping Reserve	LNA	Balga
12	Lake Gwelup Regional Open Space	RSNA, EPP wetland, bush forever	Gwelup
13	Native Dog Swamp	EPP wetland	Yokine
14	Jackadder Lake	EPP wetland	Woodlands
15	Jackson Duke Wheeler Reserve	LSNA	Karrinyup
16	Star Swamp	RSNA, EPP wetland, bush forever	Watermans Bay
17	Trigg Bushland	RSNA, bush forever	Trigg
18	Walter Hamer Eighth Reserve	LSNA	Inglewood

RSNA – regionally significance natural area; LSNA – locally significant natural area, LNA – local natural area.
EPP wetland – Environmental Protection Policy wetland

Table 8: Natural areas - not City-managed

	Name	Significance	Suburb
A	Herdsman Lake (includes Maurie Hamer Park)	RSNA, EPP wetland, bush forever	Herdsman and Glendalough
B	Mirrabooka Bushland	RSNA, bush forever	Mirrabooka
C	Channel 9 Bushland	LSNA	Dianella

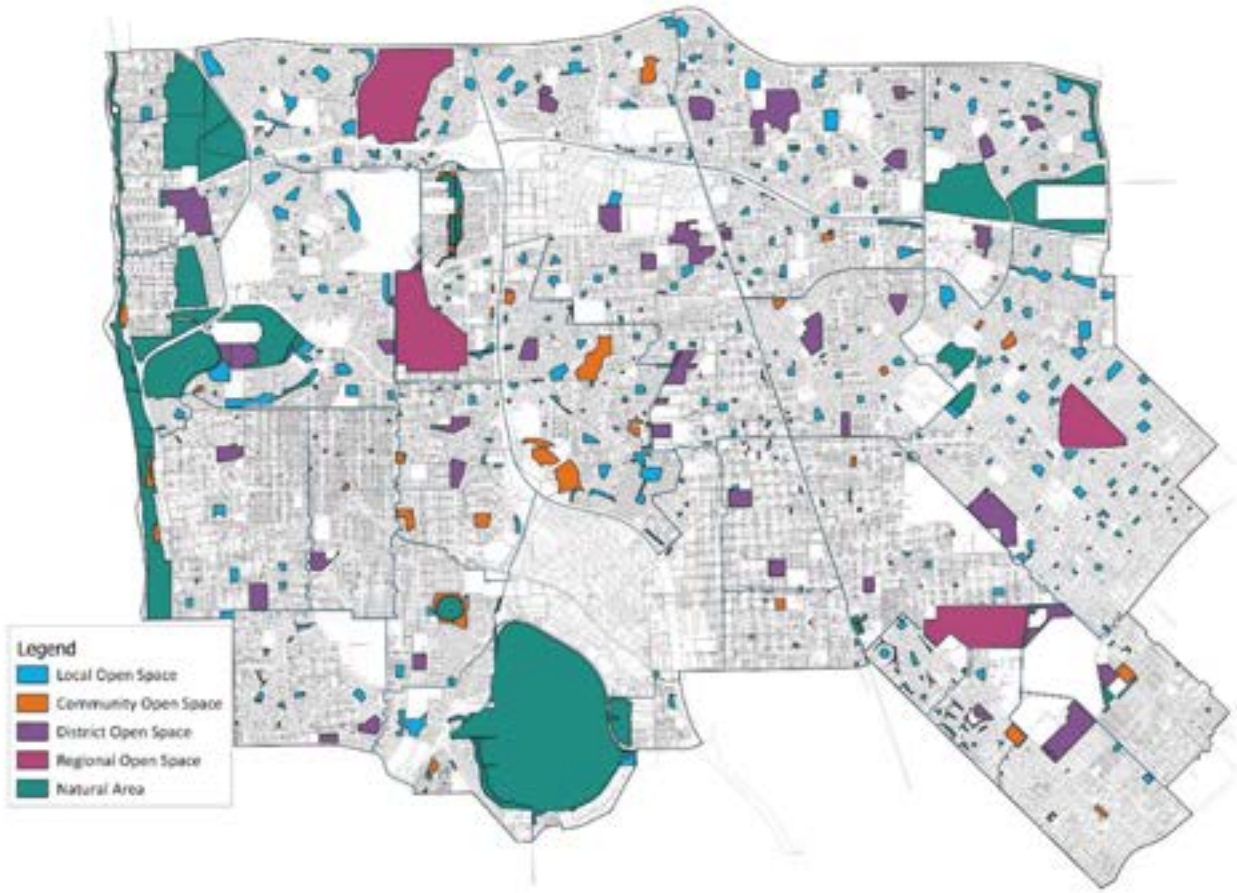


Figure 15: City's natural areas outside of public open space

As noted previously, the POS hierarchy is not retrospective and not all parcels of POS will fit perfectly within these classifications, including nature spaces. However, it is important to provide a clear position regarding POS to ensure the POS statistics are not misleading or influenced by large areas of conservation or restricted sites. This is to enable informed decision making for future communities and consistency with industry standards.

The City's Biodiversity Strategy (2010) should be referred to for other identified locally significant natural areas (LSNA) and local natural areas (LNA) that sit within POS. POS which provides for nature function in conjunction with recreation and/or sporting function has been included within the POS classifications and percentage calculations.

3.7 Community facilities

The Strategy's focus is on POS across the City and achieving the associated benefits for the community. In conjunction with POS, the City also provides a range of community infrastructure which complements outdoor recreational and sporting activities and provides choice for residents.

It is recognised that planning for POS also considers the holistic opportunities across the City and as such is referenced here. These can range from recreation centres, leisure centres, bowling, golf clubs, tennis clubs and changerooms. Figure 16 below shows a quick snapshot of community facilities in relation to the POS locations.

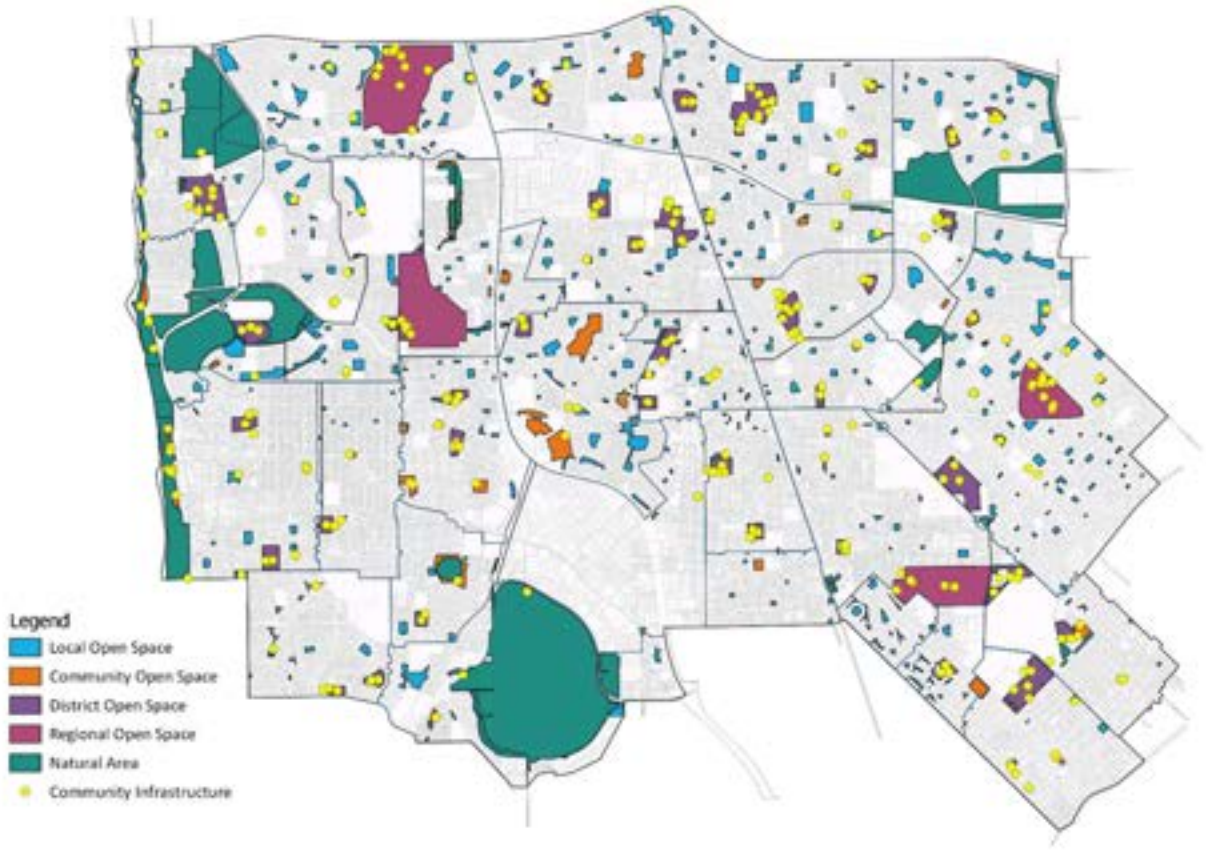


Figure 16: City's public open space, natural areas and community facilities

Part 4

4. State planning alignment

4.1 Setting aside public open space

The WA planning system coordinates land use and development by balancing several potentially competing issues relating to economic, social and environmental matters. This process is guided by a series of planning policies, schemes and other statutory processes. The fundamental aim is to develop and sustain a high quality of life for people living within our communities (DSR, 2010).

Two key elements to the planning system are strategic planning (long-term planning) and statutory planning (the legal approval process which regulates land use). The most critical stage to inform public open space needs is during the strategic planning process, as the ability to influence outcomes is more restricted during the statutory planning stage.

There are a variety of principal planning documents that impact the provision of POS throughout varying stages of the planning process. A selection of documents that impact the City's Strategy is included in Part 1.4. They include regional schemes, local planning schemes, state planning policies, development control policies, and operational policies such as Liveable Neighbourhoods. The relationship between some of these principal planning documents is shown below in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Relationship of principal planning documents (DLGSC, 2010)

The City's POS can be divided into spaces that have been provided through the Metropolitan Regional Scheme (MRS) and spaces that have been provided through the local planning scheme (LPS). The LPS must be consistent with the MRS and hence, in the case of conflict between the schemes, the MRS will override the LPS. POS provided through both the MRS and LPS form an integrated POS network for the City's community.

4.2 Metropolitan Region Scheme

The MRS defines the future use of land and provides the legal basis for planning in the Perth metropolitan region. It divides land in the region into broad zones and reservations. When referring to 'reservations', the MRS is referring to land reserved for community purposes. These community purposes can include parks and recreation; railways; ports; state forests; water catchments; civic and cultural uses; waterways; public purposes (eg, hospitals and schools); regional roads and bush forever areas.

Of interest to the Strategy are the areas reserved for parks and recreation under the MRS. These spaces are defined by the MRS as land of regional significance for ecological, recreation or landscape purposes. The parks and recreation reservations are a mix of public open space, coastal foreshore, wetlands, bush forever and recreational facilities. The City's Bush Forever areas have been highlighted in Part 3.6. 'Bush Forever' areas are subject to planning requirements of State Planning Policy 2.8 – Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region.

4.2.1 POS Provision under Metropolitan Regional Scheme

Figure 18 shows the areas reserved for parks and recreation under the MRS. It also shows the POS network provided under the LPS for comparison. It is emphasised that only a portion of MRS parks and recreation reservations are included as POS within the City's POS framework. The areas included as POS have been assessed to align with the definition, scope and key principles of POS.

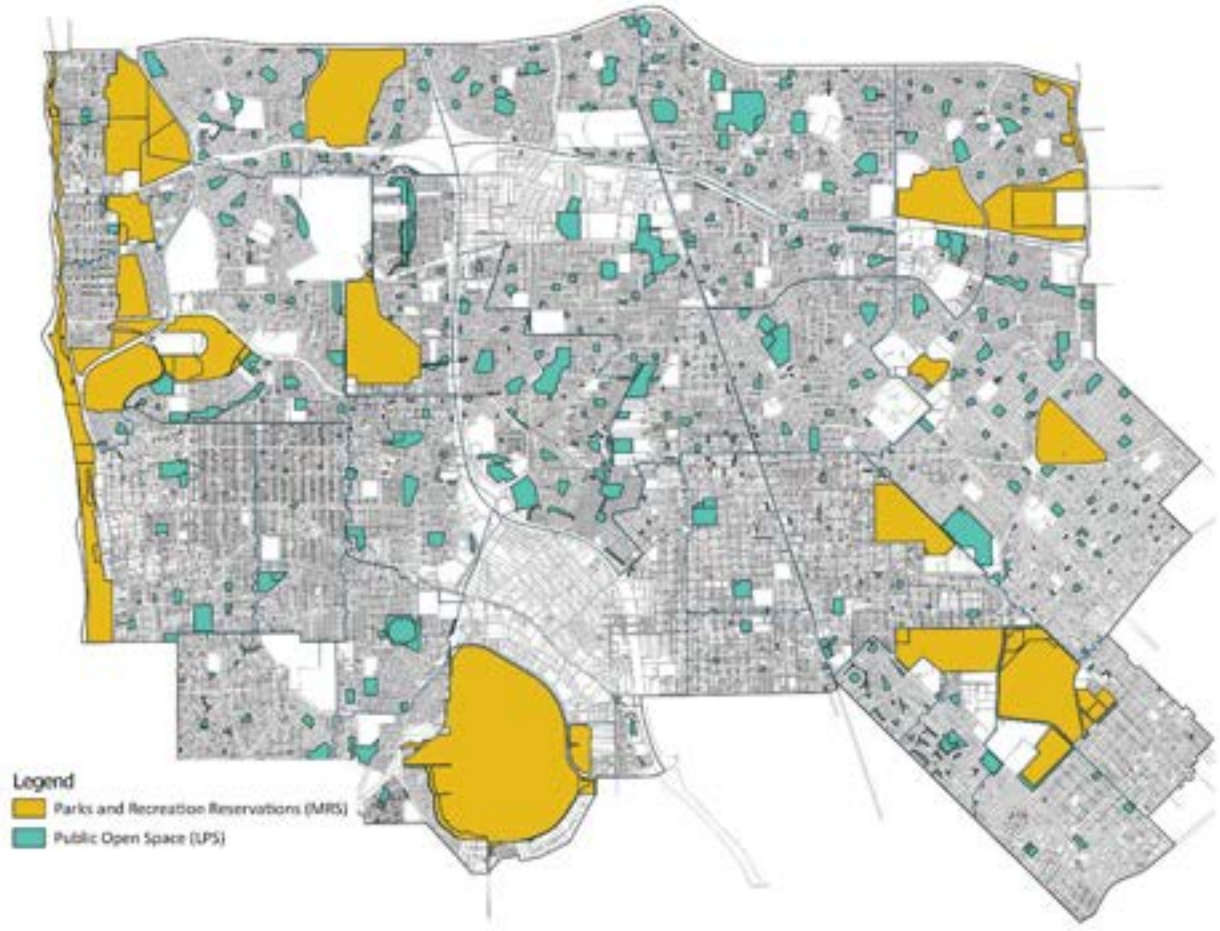


Figure 18: Map of MRS parks and recreation reservations

Distinction has been provided in Tables 9, 10 and 11 of the MRS areas which are POS compared to other land uses. There are three instances in which the land provides POS purposes while also identified as 'Bush Forever'. These are Carine Regional Open Space, Dianella Regional Open Space and Lake Gwelup Regional Open Space.

Table 11 shows the lands reserved under the MRS as parks and recreation which serve a separate function such as 'Bush Forever', coastal foreshore and recreational facility. It should be noted that not all MRS reservations listed are managed or owned by the City.

Table 9: MRS parks and recreation reservations – also serve as public open space

	Name	City POS classification	Suburb	Ward
1	Allamanda Gardens Reserve	Local open space	Mirrabooka	Balga
2	Apple Blossom Polyantha Reserve	Local open space	Mirrabooka	Balga
3	Charles Riley Reserve	District open space	North Beach	Coastal
4	Coastal Foreshore Reserve, Brighton Beach Reserve, Scarborough Beach Reserve, Clarko Reserve and Watermans Bay Reserve	Community open spaces	Watermans Bay, North Beach, Trigg and Scarborough	Coastal
5	Hamer Park and Inglewood Oval	District open space	Mount Lawley	Lawley
6	Macaulay Park	Community open space	Inglewood	Inglewood
7	Millington Reserve/Kevin Langdon Reserve	District open space	Karrinyup	Coastal
8	Walter Road East Reserve	District open space	Inglewood	Inglewood
9	Wordsworth Reserve	District open space	Inglewood	Inglewood
10	Yokine Regional Open Space	Regional open space	Yokine	Lawley

Table 10: MRS parks and recreation reservations – provide both public open space and bush forever area

	Name	City POS Classification	Suburb	Ward
1	Carine Regional Open Space	Regional open space	Carine	Hamersley
2	Dianella Regional Open Space	Regional open space	Dianella	Inglewood
3	Lake Gwelup Regional Open Space	Regional open space	Gwelup	Hamersley

Table 11: MRS parks and recreation reservations - serve other eses

	Name	Use and/or function	Suburb	Ward
1	Coastal foreshore	Coastal foreshore/Bush Forever	Various	Coastal
2	Cottonwood Crescent Nature Reserve	Bush Forever	Dianella	Lawley
3	Star Swamp	Bush Forever	Watermans Bay	Coastal
4	Trigg Bushland	Bush Forever	Trigg	Coastal
5	Walter Hamer Eighth Reserve	Locally significant natural area	Inglewood	Inglewood
6	Inglewood Bowling and Sports Club	Recreational facility (located on Hamer Park/Inglewood Oval)	Mount Lawley	Lawley
7	Inglewood United (leased facility)	Recreational facility	Inglewood	Inglewood
8	Mount Lawley Golf Course (includes tennis club)	Recreational facility	Inglewood	Inglewood
9	North Beach Tennis Club	Recreational facility (located on Charles Riley Reserve)	North Beach	Coastal
10	Stirling Leisure Centres - Terry Tyzack Aquatic Centre - Inglewood	Recreational facility (located on Wordsworth Reserve)	Inglewood	Inglewood
11	WA Golf Course	Recreational facility		
12	Yokine Bowling Club	Recreational facility (located on Yokine Reserve)	Yokine	Lawley
13	Herdsman Lake (includes Maurie Hamer Park and Glendalough Reserve)	Bush Forever and EPP wetland (not City-managed)	Herdsman and Glendalough	Doubleview
14	Mirrabooka Bushland	Bush Forever (not City-managed)	Mirrabooka	Balga

4.3 Local planning scheme

Local Planning Schemes (LPS) set out the way land is to be used and developed. LPSs classify areas for land use and include provisions to coordinate infrastructure and development within the local government area. An LPS consists of scheme maps and is supported by a local planning strategy. It is developed in line with the other principal planning documents and reserves land for POS purposes.

4.3.1 Current LPS standards for POS

It was in the early twentieth century that park activists sought to establish minimum requirements for the provision of public open space (Byrne & Sipe, 2010; Veal, 2013). These standards, first established in the US and UK, have now been emulated in Australian POS planning and development policies and strategies.

In WA, the standard of 3.36 hectares of POS per 1,000 people was established in the Stephenson-Hepburn Report of 1955 for POS provided through local planning. This standard was converted to 33.6 square metres per person, based on a density of 30 persons per hectare. This resulted in 1,008 square metres of POS provision for every hectare (10,000 square metres) of land and thus the standard established was that 10 per cent of a residential area was to be set aside for POS.

This 10 per cent standard has been applied in WA since this time, and a subdivider is required to provide 10 per cent of the gross subdivisible area of a residential subdivision to the Crown, free of cost, for POS purposes.

This 10 per cent standard only applies to POS determined through LPS via subdivision and relates to the Development Control Policy (DCP) 2.3 for Public Open Space in Residential Areas. POS set aside through the MRS is required in addition to the LPS and is excluded from the 10 per cent contribution for an area.

A report undertaken in 1972 into the corridor plan for Perth found increasing density to be a concern and that "if basic standards for the provision of POS are not reaffirmed then desired concepts may be lost forever". It stated that the adopted policy was 10 per cent of the subdivisible area while the Stephenson Plan of 1955 recommended that the provision be based upon population. It concluded that the provision of POS based on population density was more desirable than existing requirements based upon area (Honorary Royal Commission, 1972, p. 74).

The 10 per cent standard was reviewed and retained in 1980 and the 10 per cent provision has subsequently been supported through DCP 2.3. The DCP 2.3 states that the 10 per cent requirement remains valid due to smaller lot sizes being offset by declining household occupancies. This standard is also iterated in the draft Liveable Neighbourhoods (2015). More recently it has been acknowledged that the DCP 2.3 and Liveable Neighbourhoods require a review, which is scheduled for 2022.

It is noted that this 10 per cent contribution applies only to land that generates a need for POS, primarily residential land use. As such, only POS provided under the LPS is included in the calculation when assessing developer POS contributions.

As advised by DPLH, the land listed below is excluded from the City's POS calculations and does not form part of the gross subdivisible area.

- Foreshore reserves, bush forever areas, natural water bodies and EPP wetlands
- Local bushland with restricted public access, unless it forms part of the two per cent of 'restricted use' local POS (refer to: LN 2009, Element 4 R5 and R33)
- All land reserved as parks and recreation under the MRS regardless of function
- Land zoned as industrial, rural or private recreation under the MRS
- Business, civic, development, district centre, hotel, industry, local centre, mixed business, private institution, regional centre, service station and special use zones/reserves under LPS 3, including leased and private sporting clubs (eg, bowls, tennis, golf, soccer)

- All public purpose or utility reserves under the MRS and LPS, such as fenced drainage sumps
- Recreation facilities, leisure facilities or other community facilities.

It is noted that artificial water bodies are considered 'restricted use' local POS for up to 2 per cent of the 10 per cent calculation, with the surplus being excluded. If deemed 'restricted use' then the surface area of the water body is included in the gross subdivisible area and POS calculation.

Previously mixed-use zoned land was excluded from the GSA and hence POS calculation. With changes in built form, the residential and non-residential components of a mixed-use development can only be known at development stage. As such, it is difficult to accurately quantify the residential component of future development for POS purposes. It is preferred that these future developments, such as activity centres and corridors, include mixed-use zoned land within the GSA to ensure the amount of POS land required is not underestimated.

4.3.2 Shortcomings of percentage standards for POS

There are several concerns in applying a broad-based percentage standard adopted over 60 years ago. This is predominantly due to the changes in density and suburb characteristics, changes to how people access and use both private and public open space, and the impact of changes to planning policy.

The standard of 10 per cent for local residential areas was set prior to subsequent increases in densities and residential infill. High-growth suburbs originally planned around this standard, such as Westminster and Nollamara, have since had density increase threefold. This has resulted in the average property being able to accommodate three dwellings instead of the original one dwelling, without increasing the total residential area.

This change over time is cumulative and is having a significant impact on the adequate provision of POS (Local Planning Strategy, 2019). In particular, areas with uneven distribution of POS are more at risk of not having walkable access to POS.

Assumptions made in 1955 have significantly changed, specifically the availability of private open space as the main source of outdoor recreation (Grose, 2009). As housing densities increase, the amount of private open spaces diminishes. This change results in more people looking to public spaces to fill gaps in recreational activities once predominantly catered for in backyards.

An overall significant shortage of POS available to accommodate organised sport has been an unintended consequence of applying the 10 per cent standard (Middle, 2013). This is due to added requirements to also provide water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) and bush forever (Middle et al., 2013). The shortage of organised sporting spaces is concentrated in new-growth suburbs but impacts inner-city areas such as the City of Stirling, given people need to travel to access sporting space. This volume of visitors to the City's district and regional POS coupled with high infill will only increase pressure. It also inadvertently impacts the condition of the sporting spaces, which need appropriate recovery time from the high impact and high volume of use.

Minimum requirements are needed to establish a baseline standard to consistently measure POS provision across local government areas. It is also acknowledged that conservation and water management principles are important for long term sustainability. However, measuring the adequacy of POS provision through an arbitrary percentage based on a static area value will not suffice moving forward. POS provision is complex and multi-faceted, with consideration needed at both a broad and local level.

As such, the application of the 10 per cent standard for POS is discussed within the confines and scope to which it applies as per DCP 2.3. However, when planning for broader POS needs, the standard forms part of the City's assessment methodology of POS as outlined in section 5.1, in conjunction with other key measures including accessibility and quality.

4.4 Application of the percentage standard for POS

The 10 per cent POS requirement comes from the Stephenson-Hepburn Report, which is implemented through DCP 2.3. DCP 2.3 only relates to subdivision, and as such, the 10 per cent standard is applicable to subdivision under the LPS.

Suburbs vary greatly in size and Table 12 shows the areas of POS against the gross subdivisible area (GSA). This provides a percentage of POS within each suburb, which is in line with WAPC's method of determining adequate POS provision. The POS area has also been assessed against the equivalent 33.6 square metres per person measure in line with the latest population census statistics (ABS, 2016).

Table 12 shows that 13 of the City's suburbs (43 per cent) have more than 10 per cent of POS when compared against GSA within their respective suburb boundaries. However, when considering the area per person standard (33.6 square metres), only seven suburbs (23 per cent) provide above the required amount. Herdsman is excluded given the suburb has no GSA. The suburbs are broken down as follows:

Standard	Suburbs
✓ Percentage ✓ Area per person	7 Suburbs Balcatta, Balga, Carine, Hamersley, Karrinyup, Menora, Stirling
✓ Percentage × Area per person	6 Suburbs Churchlands, Dianella, Innaloo, Mirrabooka, Nollamara, Woodlands
× Percentage × Area per person	17 Suburbs Coolbinia, Doubleview, Glendalough, Gwelup, Inglewood, Joondanna, Mount Lawley, North Beach, Osborne Park, Scarborough, Trigg, Tuart Hill, Watermans Bay, Wembley, Wembley Downs, Westminster, Yokine

Table 12 shows that suburbs which meet the 33.6 square metres of POS per person generally have a minimum of 15 per cent POS. This variance shows the inadequacies of arbitrarily applying the 10 per cent standard without considering the suburb characteristics, and particularly the impact of density and urban infill.

This is demonstrated in suburbs such as Hamersley and Mirrabooka which both have 15 per cent POS but a significant difference in POS provision when measured by area per person. Hamersley has 45.5 square metres of POS per person and Mirrabooka has 30.9 square metres of POS per person.

The suburb of Stirling has the highest supply of POS by percentage and area per person. Stirling has only one small district open space with majority of POS area being captured in community and local open spaces (Appendix 7.7). Stirling is however not located in the wards with the highest amount of POS, highlighting an uneven distribution of POS for adjacent suburbs in the same ward. It is noted that the Stirling City Centre Structure Plan (2014) may impact on the amount of POS per person for Stirling.

The suburbs of Yokine (three per cent, 6.3 square metres), Joondanna (three per cent, 5.7 square metres), Osborne Park (1.6 per cent, three square metres), North Beach (1.4 per cent, 3.5 square metres) and Wembley (0.2 per cent, two square metres) have the lowest provision of POS by percentage and by area per person.

It is noted that Yokine contains a regional open space (ROS) which provides supplementary access to POS for residents in the south of the suburb. North Beach contains Charles Riley Reserve, an MRS-provided reserve, which also supplements LPS POS.

As such, priority for addressing POS gaps should consider the broader provision of POS across both MRS and LPS areas.

Overall, the City averages 11 per cent of POS with 24.6 square metres of POS per person.

Table 12: Assessment of POS area by percentage and population

Suburbs that have 10% or more POS and over 33.6 m² of POS per person are highlighted in green

Suburb	LPS POS* area (ha)	Gross subdivisible area (GSA)	POS % of GSA	Latest census population (2016)	POS by m²/ person
Balcatta	52	252	21%	10,382	50.3
Balga	59	268	22%	12,685	46.3
Carine	28	175	16%	6,479	42.7
Churchlands	8	67	11%	3,387	22.9
Coolbinia	5	49	9.9%*	1,660	29.2
Dianella	70	598	12%	23,486	29.7
Doubleview	6	181	4%	8,404	7.6
Glendalough	1	29	3%	2,483	3.5
Gwelup	7	104	7%	4,539	16.2
Hamersley	23	152	15%	4,982	45.5
Herdsman	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Inglewood	2	111	2%	5,674	4.1
Innaloo	18	151	12%	8,251	22.2
Joondanna	3	102	3%	4,836	5.7
Karrinyup	38	234	16%	9,283	41.1
Menora	10	52	20%	2,592	39.3
Mirrabooka	25	170	15%	8,110	30.9
Mount Lawley	3	159	2%	7,565	4.2
Nollamara	23	216	11%	11,570	20.3
North Beach	1	84	1.4%	3,410	3.5
Osborne Park	1	78	1.6%	4,120	3
Scarborough	19	284	7%	15,467	12.3
Stirling	58	177	33%	9,676	60.0
Trigg	2	69	2%	2,794	5.6
Tuart Hill	11	135	8%	7,012	16.1
Watermans Bay	2	38	5%	1,281	14.4
Wembley	0.1	24	0.2%	791	0.7
Wembley Downs	11	159	7%	6,321	17.2
Westminster	10	130	8%	6,203	16.8
Woodlands	13	107	12%	4,145	31.1
Yokine	7	248	3%	11,542	6.3
City total	**517**	**4,605**	**11%**	**209,084**	**24.7**

*Public open space provided under the local planning scheme only.
Figures for Mount Lawley and Wembley include population within the City's boundary only
Total POS and percentage figures are shown rounded to the whole number were applicable. Coolbinia suburb's percentage is 9.9% when rounded to one decimal place and hence counted as under the 10% provision. Gwelup is 10.2% and counted as over 10%.
GSA is consistent with LPS3 and will be reviewed in line with LPS4 and DPLH methodology.

Table 13 shows the change over time in access to POS provided through the Local planning scheme. The percentage of decrease is similar to the impact to the total POS per person (Table 6), with the biggest decline by percentage being Wembley and Glendalough (-35 per cent) followed by Scarborough (-27 per cent). Overall, the City is projected to experience a decline of available POS by an average of three square metres per person Citywide.

Table 13: Reduction of local planning scheme (LPS) POS per person (2016 – 2031)

Suburbs with over 33.6 m² of POS per person are highlighted in green.

SA2 level	LPS POS area	2016 Census data		2031 projections		Reduction in LPS POS per person 2016 – 2031	
	ha	Population	m²/person	Population	m²/person	m²/person	%
Balcatta	52	10,382	50.3	10,802	48.3	-2	-4%
Hamersley	23	4,982	45.5	5,183	43.8	-2	-4%
Balga	59	12,685	46.3	13,637	43.0	-3	-7%
Mirrabooka	25	8,110	30.9	8,719	28.8	-2	-7%
Dianella	70	23,486	29.7	25,249	27.6	-2	-7%
Innaloo	18	8,251	22.2	9,644	19.0	-3	-14%
Doubleview	6	8,404	7.6	9,823	6.5	-1	-14%
Karrinyup	38	9,283	41.1	11,551	33.1	-8	-20%
Gwelup	7	4,539	16.2	5,648	13.0	-3	-20%
Carine	28	6,479	42.7	8,062	34.3	-8	-20%
Mount Lawley	3	7,565	4.2	8,140	3.9	-0.3	-7%
Inglewood	2	5,674	4.1	6,105	3.8	-0.3	-7%
Nollamara	23	11,570	20.3	14,557	16.1	-4	-21%
Westminster	10	6,203	16.8	7,838	13.3	-4	-21%
Scarborough	19	15,421	12.8	20,200	9.4	-3	-24%
Stirling	58	9,676	60.0	11,310	51.3	-9	-14%
Osborne Park	1	4,120	3.0	4,816	2.6	-0.4	-14%
Trigg	2	2,794	5.6	3,649	4.2	-1	-23%
North Beach	1	3,410	3.5	4,453	2.7	-1	-23%
Watermans Bay	2	1,281	14.4	1,673	11.0	-3	-23%
Tuart Hill	11	7,012	16.1	8,196	13.8	-2	-14%
Joondanna	3	4,836	5.7	5,653	4.9	-1	-14%
Wembley Downs	11	6,321	17.2	7,388	14.7	-2	-14%
Churchlands	8	3,387	22.9	3,959	19.6	-3	-14%
Woodlands	13	4,145	31.1	4,845	26.6	-4	-14%
Yokine	7	11,542	6.3	12,420	5.8	-0	-7%
Menora	10	2,592	39.3	2,789	36.5	-3	-7%
Coolbinia	5	1,660	29.2	1,786	27.1	-2	-7%
Wembley	0.1	791	0.7	1,233	0.5	-0.3	-36%
Glendalough	1	2483	3.5	3870	2.2	-1	-36%
All LPS POS	**517**	**209,084**	**24.7**	**243,200**	**21.3**	**-3**	**-14%**

4.5 Public open space contribution and cash-in-lieu

The provision of POS or cash-in-lieu (CIL) for residential areas is governed by the DPLH's Development Control Policy 2.3 Public Open Space in Residential Areas (DCP 2.3). It is noted that the DCP 2.3 is subject to a comprehensive review. However, the City must still align CIL contribution requirements with this policy until such time that it is updated or advised otherwise.

In conjunction with the requirements set in DCP 2.3, the City will continue to undertake a holistic assessment of subdivision and CIL submissions in line with the previously identified POS provision assessment process.

4.5.1 Subdivision of five lots or less

A subdivision of five lots or less doesn't necessarily require a cash-in-lieu contribution. However, DCP 2.3 specifies that cash-in-lieu can be requested under certain conditions. Along with other conditions within the DCP 2.3, the DPLH have confirmed that cash-in-lieu should be requested in localities where a deficiency or potential deficiency of public open space has been identified. The primary way of determining this deficiency, in line with DPLH requirements at this current time, is the 10 per cent standard for the suburb.

In the event of managing disputes to a POS CIL contribution, the City will utilise information on the 400metre walkable catchment provision and future projected provision in line with relevant impacts such as high-growth areas, activity centres and evidence of ongoing urban infill.

4.5.2 Strata titles

Development Control Policy 1.3 -Strata Titles (DCP1.3) provides general requirements where land for public purposes such as POS can be ceded to the Crown free of cost. This is due to the increased scope for use of strata schemes resulting in land being divided in a manner similar to a conventional subdivision.

Section 3.3 of DCP 1.3 states that for proposals involving more than a small number of lots, a contribution may be required from the WAPC towards the provision of public facilities such as POS. A maximum allowance of up to 50 per cent of the total 10 per cent may be permitted as communal open space if it provides a usable function for general recreation. The remainder may be provided outside of the subdivision or by way of CIL.

A strata title development of five lots or less doesn't necessarily require cash in lieu contribution. However, like a subdivision of five lots or less cash in lieu can be requested under certain conditions.

Consideration should be given to DCP 1.3, particularly in suburbs of poor access or low amount of POS, where appropriate for POS contribution.

4.5.3 Expenditure of cash-in-lieu

The expenditure of cash-in-lieu is subject to the conditions set within the DCP 2.3. Generally, any expenditure is required to be on land vested with the local government for management, be freely available for public use, have no entry or membership requirement, and have no other access or use restrictions. It also needs to be consistent with the Position Statement: Expenditure cash-in-lieu of public open space (2020).

The position statement states that cash-in-lieu funds may be used in the following manner:

- For the purchase of land for parks, recreation grounds or open spaces generally, in the locality in which the subdivision is situated
- In repaying loans raised by the local government for the purchase of such land
- With the approval of the minister for planning, for the improvement or development as parks, recreation grounds or open spaces generally of any land in the said locality

vested in or administered by the local government for any of those purposes.

In addition, the land must be managed for recreation purposes and be for uses to which the public has unrestricted access. Land held in fee simple by local governments should be reserved for public recreation or civic and community purposes within local planning schemes.

Acceptable expenditure of cash-in-lieu funds may be for basic items such as seating, spectator cover, toilets, landscaping and earthworks, changerooms, lighting, play equipment, pathways, car parking or signs relating to recreational pursuits. Other examples may include proposed development which:

- Provides for a range of functions
- Aligns with adopted strategic planning documents such as Public Open Space Strategy
- Improves access to and functionality of open spaces within the reserve
- Promotes the safe use and enjoyment of open spaces
- Preserves and enhances ecological systems and biodiversity
- Establishes or enhances a community's sense of place.

The use of cash-in-lieu is not typically accepted for facilities where access by the public is restricted or associated with a fee. Examples of these are community halls, recreation centres, enclosed tennis courts, bowling clubs and private club facilities.

It is noted that cash-in-lieu expenditure can only occur within the locality (suburb) of the subdivided lots from which the cash-in-lieu contribution came and where the subdivided lots are seen to benefit from the expenditure.

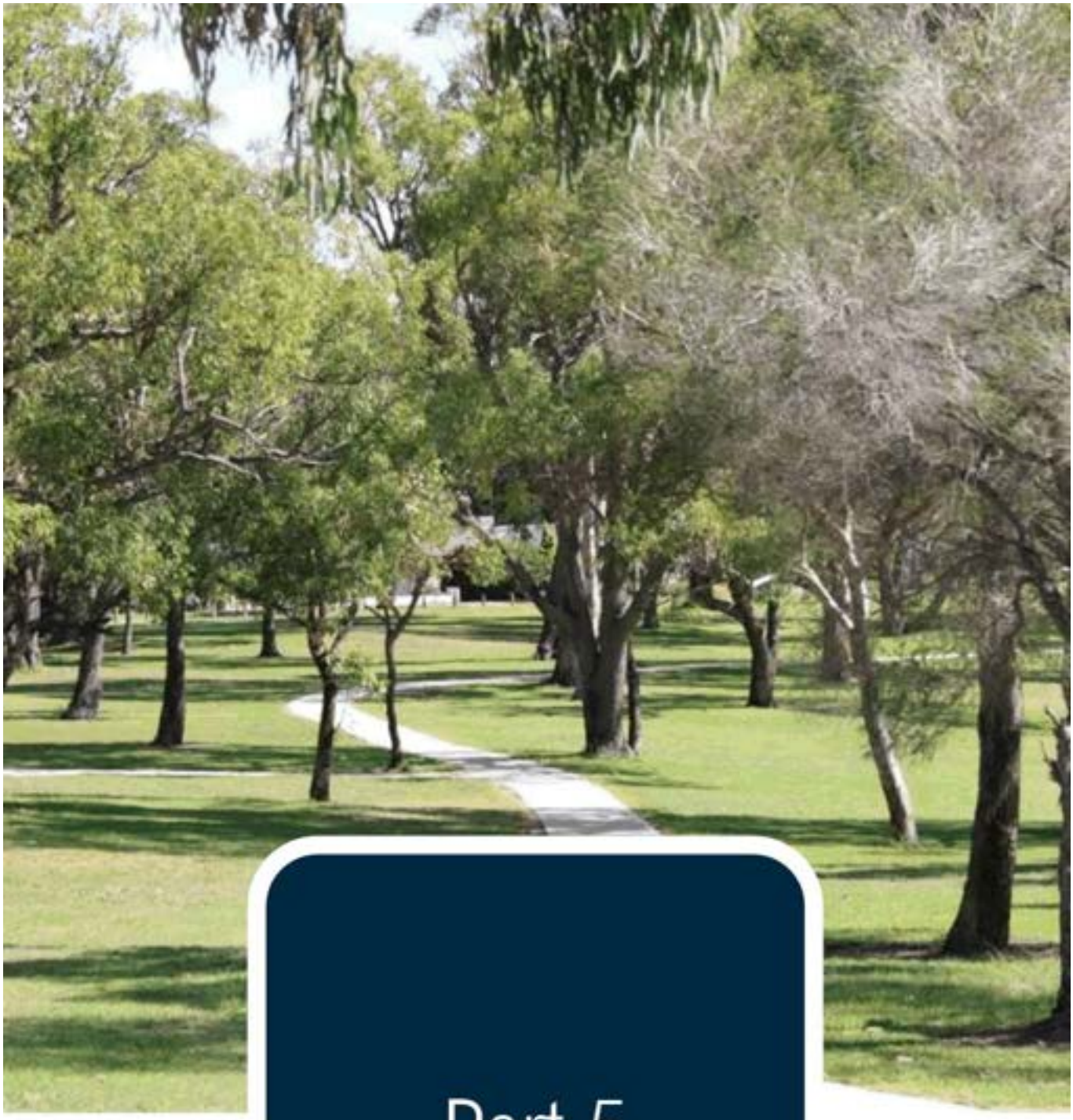
The distance and location of the cash-in-lieu expenditure to the subdivided lots may depend on the type of POS and expenditure. For example, low-cost local POS expenditure should be within a walkable catchment as per the local classification. Alternatively, the expenditure may occur on purchasing or improving a large POS within the relevant catchment to the subdivided lots, such as a community or district open space.

Access is an important consideration in determining a POS contribution as the subdivision needs to be reasonably located with reasonable access to surrounding POS. As such, major barriers need to be considered such as significant roads, commercial areas, public transport options and large bushland areas.

In some instances, cash-in-lieu may be considered for expenditure on POS reserved for parks and recreation under the MRS. This may be in instances where there is not suitable local POS within the subdivision catchment or the MRS reserve will provide for the best use of cash-in-lieu to meet local recreational needs.

Any use of cash-in-lieu on MRS reserves will require consideration based on circumstances and merit, with the minister for planning making the final determination.

The Strategy will guide expenditure through strategic investment of cash in-lieu in line with local POS planning and community infrastructure planning.



Part 5

5. Assessing public open space

5.1 Public open space methodology

As infill developments and urban renewal projects occur across the City, many of the areas traditionally made up of large blocks and single houses are gradually replaced by higher-density areas. This shift in dwelling type increases the housing density while subsequently decreasing the amount of POS available and accessible to each person. In some areas, this is already occurring.

Historically, new subdivisions used the POS standard developed by Stephenson-Hepburn Report (1955) which revolves around a 10 per cent provision of the gross subdivisible area. This percentage provision is often measured at a suburb level for ease and consistency of application. However, suburbs are made up of residential areas and localities often delineated by road barriers, commercial precincts, schools, landmarks and sometimes socioeconomic and cultural variances.

Suburbs are also not uniformly developed, with higher densities often concentrated around activity centres and corridors. See Part 4 for further discussion on the application of the Stephenson-Hepburn POS standard.

Contemporary views are that POS standards are best set locally (Veal, 2013) to cater for the varying characteristics of different places. Standards set at a broader level cannot cater for local circumstances such as differences in demographics, walkability of neighbourhoods and the extent of urban infill and development in an area.

The City follows a three-step POS assessment process which is guided by three key measures of adequate POS. These three key measures with an example of key questions are shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Key measures of adequate POS

Key measures	Example questions
Quantity	• How much POS is in my local area? • How much POS will there be in the future?
Access	• Can I walk to a POS? • What other POS can I reasonably access? • Are there any barriers I face trying to access POS?
Quality	• What classifications of POS are near me? • What functions do the POSs perform? • Is the infrastructure in the POS able to meet that function?

The POS assessment process (Figure 19) still recognises the current application of the Stephenson-Hepburn 10 per cent POS standard while balancing other key considerations to meet the needs of local communities.

Figure 19: POS assessment process

Within step one, the City will consider the current POS provision at a suburb level (percentage and area per person) and what is available within the 400 metre walkable catchment. It will also identify access to different classifications of POS within the relevant catchment areas (eg, 800 metres for a community open space). It is important to consider both percentage, area per person and walkability as not all suburbs or local areas will develop and grow at equal rates. For example, a suburb with density growth may have a high percentage of POS but a low amount of POS per person.

The second step is essential and overlays the local area's characteristics. It is vital to consider how POS has been distributed across the suburb, whether there is access to different POS functions and recreational amenity, how the local demographics may influence POS needs and if there are any barriers to accessing POS. For example, a suburb may have larger portions of POS located to the north, creating an imbalance of access to POS in the south.

The final step considers the future projected POS provision and possible impacts. This includes determining POS provision per person based on population projections, future structure planning or development areas, and consideration of any future community needs and industry trends. It is realistic to assume that most suburbs will see a decrease in POS per person as population increases within the same land area if the area of POS remains the same. However, some areas may have faster rates of growth or be further impacted by key activity corridors and precincts.

The process mapped in Figure 19 will assist with any assessments relating to POS as applicable. These may include but are not limited to:

- New POS provision (eg, structure plans and community infrastructure plans)
- Applications requiring consideration of POS such as green title, survey strata, strata plan, subdivision and community title plans
- Cash-in-lieu assessments
- Change of use requests (ie, leased space to public space)
- Upgrading POS classifications
- Development of existing POS
- Acquisition and disposal of POS.

It is recognised that in many built-up areas, new POS may be difficult to acquire and traditional POS form, particularly in the short-term, may not be achievable.

This Strategy's approach, however, will consider how the City can sustainably meet the community's needs by identifying gaps in provision, justifying POS recommendations, guiding future planning and being a catalyst to rethink how the community uses POS.

5.2 Addressing public open space gaps

The City is in a challenging position to balance growth with maintaining access to quality POS, in order to achieve healthy and liveable communities. Currently, the only official standard for POS is the WAPC's recommended 10 per cent of the gross subdivisible area. However, it is apparent that this standard is not an adequate method on its own to assess the future needs of the City's community.

As such, the City includes this measure within the three-step assessment process previously discussed.

Once gaps in POS provision have been identified, the City can look at opportunities to improve POS provision. This may be through addressing distribution, equity of activities or infrastructure, availability of space, considering shared use partnerships or by diversifying functional needs (Table 15).

Given the City is largely developed, relying solely on new subdivisions to increase POS is not realistic. Likewise, the ongoing acquisition of sufficient land to address any gaps in POS, especially with a growing population, will be difficult. The City must consider a range of strategies and work with the local communities to maintain and improve access to quality POS.

Table 15: Addressing gaps in public open space

Opportunity	Discussion
New POS	This is new POS as part of a subdivision in line with the DCP 2.3 and the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. The Strategy advocates for POS to be considered early in the subdivision process to ensure quality POS is provided and that the functional needs of the community are considered.
Cash-in-lieu	In certain circumstances, the Planning and Development Act 2005, DCP 2.3 allows for POS to be provided as cash-in-lieu as opposed to setting aside a portion of land. Funds gathered through cash-in-lieu can be used to improve the provision or quality of POS in the said locality. Cash-in-lieu is generally consented to by the WAPC via the subdivision process. DCP 1.3 also provides position on POS provision requirements.
Acquiring POS	The acquisition of POS can be an extensive and costly process and is considered on a case-by-case basis. It may be considered in circumstances where land becomes available and there is a strong and clear demonstrated need for POS. It is important to identify possible acquisition opportunities early in the process to prevent loss of suitable land to fill POS gaps.
Upgrading POS classification	Upgrading a POS from local to a community classification can be considered. This upgrade is to meet a gap in POS provision, activities or function by increasing the catchment and capacity of an existing POS. Any identified upgrade would require community engagement and integrate with the City's capital works program.
Shared use	Consideration may be given to supplementing gaps in POS through shared use of like facilities such as school ovals.
Multi-purpose sites	Recreational functions and activities can be incorporated into civic spaces such as plazas or squares, particularly in high-density areas or where there is a mix of commercial and residential land uses in the one development. Along with adding recreational value, these spaces should provide for place activation and social interaction. They may be repurposed from other land uses such as road reserves and carparks and can be negotiated through planning schemes, structure plans and development applications

Development of existing POS	It is important that existing POS is at a quality standard to accommodate the needs of the community. This is regardless of how much POS is available. The Strategy acknowledges the City's park renewal and asset replacement programs, which can accommodate POS improvements.
Transforming spaces	The shortfall of traditional POS is a realistic prospect for many areas across the City as population increases over time. The City will need to expand the ideas of how to continue providing the benefits of POS for the City's communities. Embracing innovations and non-traditional spaces will need to be considered while ensuring the integrity of the POS network is not compromised. For example, this may require a change in how streetscapes are viewed, drainage sump conversions where practical, better use of shared spaces in apartment and strata living and even vertical or rooftop green spaces.

The Strategy establishes the overarching framework to guide future planning and provision of POS. Given the expansiveness and variety of POS across the City, detailed recommendations on individual areas or POS have not been provided within the Strategy.

As recognised by the Strategy, the City's local communities have varying characteristics and needs which require more consideration than a blanket application across all areas. Addressing gaps in POS provision also requires long-term consideration depending on the most suitable approach. For example, acquiring POS can be a lengthy and indeterminate process particularly in a high-density residential area compared to improving existing POS or transforming spaces.

As such, the Strategy provides the POS framework and methodology which will be applied at a localised level to develop suburb-based POS plans.

The localised POS plans will include:

- Review of current POS provision from a percentage and square metres approach as per the Strategy
- Community demographic analysis
- Review of current and projected population and density
- Assessment against the key principles including quality, diversity and accessibility in line with POS catchments
- Detailed mapping which will identify each classification of POS along with the type of functions available to the community to assess the variety of POS available
- Consideration of the quality of POS and how this relates to the performance of the POS in meeting its core role and function
- Identification of any influencing factors within the suburb that may impact POS provision.

This information will enable the City to identify current and future gaps in provision. Localised public open space improvement plans are being progressed and will include a range of strategies to address any identified gaps as per table 15 above. These plans will include engagement with Council and the broader community.

5.3 Community engagement

To achieve positive results in planning for and providing POS, it is important to embrace multi-disciplinary planning, cross-sectional collaboration and community engagement.

The World Health Organisation (2017) suggests embedding these elements in the planning process is essential in delivering a variety of functional opportunities. Specifically, "...when a physical improvement to the green space is coupled with a social engagement/participation element to promote the green space and reach out to new target groups" (WHO, 2017).

Engaging with the community is an essential part of POS provision and upheld in the Strategy. The City is committed to communicating and engaging with our diverse community openly and inclusively to make sure they can participate in decision making that impacts them. Any community engagement relating to POS will be guided by the City's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Policy and guidelines.

Part 6

6. Outcomes

The Strategy has been reviewed to align with key industry documents while also recognising the need for flexibility and local consideration when planning for future POS provision.

The Strategy will guide ongoing decision making within the City to provide an equitable and accessible network of quality POS for the Stirling community. As a result of analysing the City's current POS provision, it was noted that 43 per cent of suburbs meet the minimum requirement set by the WAPC of 10 per cent POS of the gross subdivisible area. When converting this to a representative area per person, just 27 per cent of suburbs meet the minimum 33.6 square metres of POS per person.

The next step for the Strategy is to guide local POS planning so that the community's needs can be considered at a local level and be reflective of the community's characteristics.

Several key challenges have emerged from the Strategy which will drive the future outcomes and recommendations for addressing public open space in the City. These key issues are listed below along with key responses recommended (Table 16).

Table 16: Key challenges and responses

Key challenges: The current measure of public open space is based on a single percentage approach applied uniformly to a whole suburb, which does not consider distribution, access or quality.		
#	**Response**	**Timeframe**
A	Develop localised suburb-by-suburb public open space plans	Short
B	Undertake public open spaces assessments in line with the identified process in this Strategy to ensure all aspects are taken into consideration	Ongoing
C	Advocate to the WAPC for review of current standards, particularly for high-density areas and cash-in-lieu contributions	Medium/long
Key Challenges: Several suburbs have been identified as having under the recommended amount of public open space.		
#	**Response**	**Timeframe**
A	Address individual suburb deficiencies thorough the development of localised suburb-by-suburb public open space plans	Short
B	Identify gaps in POS and options for addressing POS deficiencies	As above
C	Undertake strategic planning into investment opportunities of cash-in-lieu	Short/medium
D	Advocate to the Department of Education and the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries for a review and improvement of policies regarding shared-use outcomes between local schools and local government	Short
E	Prioritise the retention of existing public open space	Ongoing

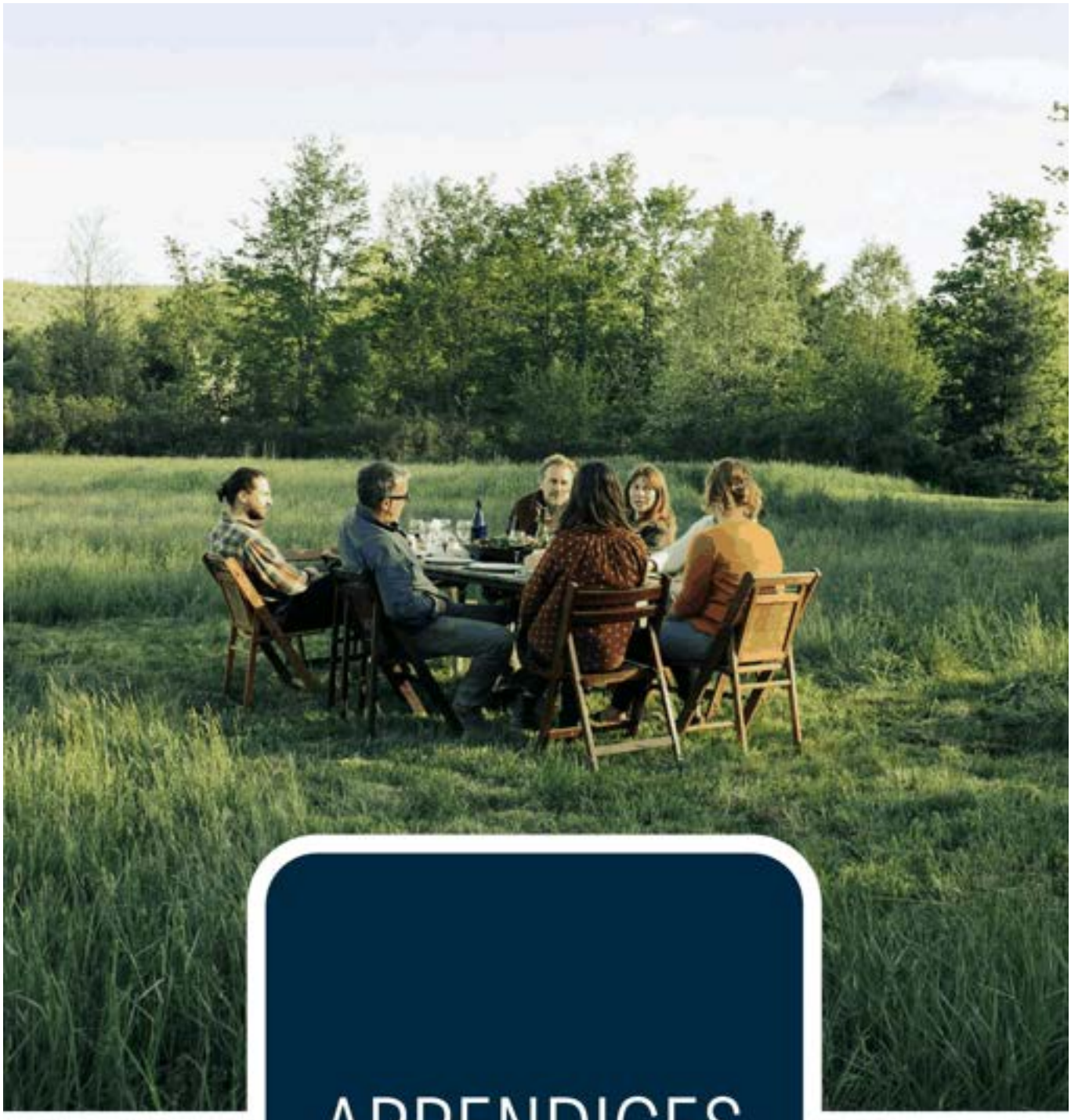
Key Challenge: Projected population increases and associated impacts of increasing density and urban infill are resulting in less public open space by area being available per person (if POS remains the same).		
#	**Response**	**Timeframe**
A	Advocate to the WAPC to investigate options to provide additional public open space through the Metropolitan Regional Scheme As the WAPC have set the population targets, it is important to reassess the public open space requirements within the regional planning framework	Medium/long
B	Advocate for public open space impacts to be considered when residential areas are being considered for rezoning to allow for early identification of impacts and possible solutions	Medium

Key Challenge: Community demands and expectations are growing, with increasing value being placed on access to quality public open space and associated infrastructure.		
#	**Response**	**Timeframe**
A	Ongoing community engagement to understand the community's public open space needs and to educate how the City is providing quality public open space through localised planning	Short/medium
B	Monitor and review changes in the community and emerging industry trends	Ongoing

Progress of the Strategy will be continually monitored and will aligned with the City's reporting requirements. The Strategy will also be reviewed in line with changes in community profile data or updated statistics when available, such as the 2021 Census and state population and density forecasting.

Localised suburb-by-suburb POS plans, identifying amenity improvements and addressing provision deficiencies are being progressed as a matter of priority for Council consideration and adoption.

The Strategy will be reviewed at five years for any minor amendments and formally revised at 10 years. This is to ensure the strategic intent and principles of the Strategy are still relevant to the City's community. Minor amendments may also be made at the time updated statistics are available, such as population, changes in POS or policy framework.



APPENDICES

7. Appendices

7.1 Alignment with key strategies and plans

City of Stirling Local Planning Strategy

The City of Stirling Local Planning Strategy sets the long-term planning direction for the City. In relation to POS, the LPS highlights how a rapidly growing population will result in the reduction of POS per person while the area by suburb remains the same. This will present the City with challenges on providing sufficient POS.

Traditionally POS is determined as a percentage of the total residential area. The benchmark was established under the Plan for the Metropolitan Region Perth and Fremantle (1955) and based off the Stephenson-Hepburn ratio of 3.36 hectares of POS per 1,000 population. This benchmark does not account for increases in residential housing density over time, however. The Local Planning Strategy notes that from 2004 – 2014, the City's population increased by approximately 50,000 people with minimal increase in land area.

The Local Planning Strategy provides the POS percentage and area within the City's suburbs. These figures differ from the POS area and percentages provided by the Strategy. This is because the Strategy excludes spaces required to be deducted to ensure accurate determination of the 10 per cent calculation and POS area per person calculation. These include deductions such as natural conservation areas, coastal foreshore, regional open spaces and recreational facilities. Future iterations of the Local Planning Strategy will look to align with the Strategy regarding the percentage of POS. The localised suburb public open space plans will also further address the POS figures.

Structure plans

The City currently has several structure plans and planning projects which generally include consideration of POS provision. Current projects include Stirling City Centre Structure Plan (2014), Better Suburbs (2020), Mirrabooka Town Centre Structure Plan (2015), Scarborough Beach Road Activity Corridor and Herdsman-Glendalough Structure Plan. These projects can be catalysts for significant changes to population and density which in turn will impact on how POS is provided, and hence an integrated approach is required.

The Stirling City Centre Structure Plan (adopted in 2014) for example, along with the Herdsman Glendalough Structure Plan area, will form Perth's largest activity centre outside of the Perth central business district (CBD). Specifically, the Stirling City Centre will become intensely developed with the intent to transform the area into a 'city for people'. This includes the transformation of the transport system from a vehicle-dominated experience to one that is focussed on pedestrians, cyclists and public transport.

Included within these structure plans is the proposed configuration and distribution of public open space across the structure plan area. It centres around a linear green corridor which will also accommodate drainage (beautified to improve aesthetics), cycling and pedestrian linkages, the retention of some existing public open spaces, and new public open spaces. New civic squares are also proposed.

These structure plan areas will be increasing the local area population dramatically through multi-storey development and higher density without an equal rate of increase in land availability. This in turn will increase pressure on existing POS in these structure plan areas and surrounding POS and will require new POS to accommodate this growth.

Providing enough POS for such intensive growth is difficult. For example, in the Stirling City Centre, the biggest increase in population is projected to be in the station precinct of the structure plan with a minimum of 5,245 people. Depending on what measure of POS is used (percentage of gross subdivisible area or area per person) this will give a different outcome. Currently, the structure plan allows for a minimum of 10 per cent POS (current WAPC standard) at approximately 12 hectares. If area per person is used (at 33.6 square metres per person), the minimum POS requirement for this area based on the minimum population projection would be 17.6 hectares. As such, it will be important to ensure there is a reasonable provision of POS that considers future community needs and delivers functional POS for the community.

As the structure plan is focussing on pedestrian movements and public transport, the POS within the structure plan should be well connected to allow walkable access to a diverse range of activities and functions. This includes access to POS which provides for recreation space (eg, barbecues, picnic areas, open grassed areas), nature space (eg, trees, nature play) as well as sporting space (eg, senior sporting ovals). With a lack of backyards, increased importance will be placed on areas for social interaction, large gatherings, children's play, dog walking, and green relief to escape the urban form. The structure plan currently proposes a mix of local-level open spaces, community-level spaces and one district-level open space.

City of Stirling Urban Forest Plan

The Urban Forest Plan (2019) states that the City is currently losing four times more canopy than it is growing each year. If this loss continues at its current rate, the City will not be able to recover back to present levels until 2030. This is because trees take time to grow and it may be 30 years until a new tree can replace a removed mature tree. It is predicted that in 10 years' time, suburbs with high rates of development are predicted to lose up to 85 per cent of the residential canopy that existed in 2012. This is due to many residential developments utilising the whole site and using hardscaping for outdoor space, with limited ability to plant trees.

POS performs an important role within the City's Urban Forest Plan as it contains the highest proportion of canopy cover (24 per cent) compared to other land uses. Suburbs with higher rates of canopy cover often have more POS and/or lower-density housing. As such, areas identified as having low POS with an increasing density are more at risk of low canopy cover and canopy cover loss.

The City has set an 18 per cent canopy cover target by 2040. This includes actions such as retention of existing trees and planting more trees. The Strategy works in collaboration with the Urban Forest Plan through the retention of existing POS and supporting the provision of new POS where needed. The Strategy also looks to support a balanced approach to providing POSs which serve recreation, sport and nature space functions. Trees within POS are a vital component and provide a range of tangible and intangible benefits such as shade, nature play and education, green relief, visual amenity, food and homes for wildlife and mental health benefits.

Classification Framework of Public Open Space, Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries

The Classification Framework for Public Open Space (Framework) was developed to address the lack of clear and consistent terminology and definition when planning for POS. The Framework is intended as a peer-reviewed cross-industry document which also looks to inform high-level policy, urban planning practice and open space elements in Liveable Neighbourhoods.

The Framework highlights the gap in the Liveable Neighbourhoods regarding the diversity of open space function within neighbourhood planning. As such, the application of Liveable Neighbourhoods has resulted in an imbalance in some areas, with

smaller open spaces being favoured as opposed to POS that can accommodate organised sport. To address this, the Framework identifies three main functions of POS. These are sporting space, recreation space and nature space. These functions are found within the four main classifications of POS, being local, neighbourhood, district and regional open spaces.

The City has looked to align with these classifications but has retained the classification 'community' instead of 'neighbourhood'. The descriptions and purpose of a community open space and neighbourhood open space are the same. However, a name change would cause confusion among residents given the length of time that 'community' as a classification of POS has been used.

New to the Strategy is the inclusion of different POS functions. These had been previously referred to but have now been included into the POS framework and strengthened in line with the Framework. These elements have previously been discussed in Part 4.

Development Control Policy 2.3 Public Open Space in Residential Areas, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

The basic component of this policy is the requirement of 10 per cent of the gross subdivisible area of a conditional subdivision will be given up free of cost by the subdivider for POS. As mentioned previously, this 10 per cent requirement is derived from the Stephenson-Hepburn Plan of 3.36 hectares per 1,000 population. This standard in turn was made based on a uniform density of 30 persons per hectare. It is noted that the policy is subject to a comprehensive review however at this time, the 10 per cent requirement is the primary method of determining sufficient POS in a locality.

The policy looks to ensure that all residential development is complemented by adequate, well-located areas of POS which provide for the recreational needs of residents. It sets general requirements for what is included within the gross subdivisible area on which the POS requirement is assessed. It also sets provisions for cash payment in lieu of providing land for open space, known as cash-in-lieu. It also sets out the conditions for how the cash-in-lieu is to be expended.

Position Statement: Expenditure of cash-in-lieu of public open space, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

A position statement for the expenditure of cash in lieu for POS was developed to provide additional guidance in conjunction with the Development Control Policy 2.3. This includes more information on where cash-in-lieu funds can be spent and what they can be spent on.

Use of cash-in-lieu to improve POS provision for the community will be guided by the Strategy and future POS planning. The position statement states that cash-in-lieu funds can only be expended within the locality of the newly subdivided lots and where these local areas are seen to benefit from this expenditure. Determining the location and distance of POS to achieve that benefit for the subdivision will be considered based on the POS framework and assessment process outlined in the Strategy. This includes consideration of size, scale, form and function of new POS or POS improvements.

7.2 POS challenges and considerations

Challenge	Explanation
Finite resources	The impact of forecast climate change in rainfall, temperature and hydrological cycle as well as reduction in groundwater availability will impact the quality of POS and hence how the City meets recreational outcomes. Not all POS can be irrigated, with the City maintaining a range of both irrigated and unirrigated spaces. As such, water-sensitive design is used to balance demand and water conservation while ensuring public open spaces are functional and usable by the community. Groundwater allocations to City groundwater licences are expected to reduce by 10-15 per cent. The City's Watersmart Parks Strategy and Waterwise Council Action Plan 2021 – 2026 seek to address securing water supplies for POS by amalgamating groundwater licences to ensure more equitable allocation of water. They also set specific water goals, vision and consumption targets. The City of Stirling, along with other inner-city councils, is largely developed and has reduced capacity for additional land for POS. New opportunities come in the form of small structure plans and POS needs to contend with other land uses. It's important that any new POS options are identified early in planning processes and existing POSs are retained and managed appropriately.
Suburban to urban: Density and infill	Current housing types across the City are dominated by single detached dwellings in residential R20', R30 and R40 zoned areas. Many homeowners are subdividing or building grouped dwellings. Although this has enabled housing supply to keep pace with demand, most growth is occurring within backyards or through the redevelopment of larger lots into small strata complexes. Unintended consequences have been experienced as houses remain large and lot sizes shrink, in effect, reducing the amount of private open space and particularly green space. It is noted that currently there is no levy for a POS requirement for built strata subdivisions or group dwellings. It is noted that the City has seven of the 10 densest suburbs in Perth, being Tuart Hill, Joondanna, Scarborough, Innaloo, Doubleview, Nollamara and Westminster. This type of residential development coupled with 47 per cent infill targets (Perth and Peel @3.5million) for the Perth Metropolitan area has placed and will continue to place increasing pressures on existing POS to serve greater recreational functions.
Demand and capacity	With increasing population, higher densities and smaller backyards comes increasing demand for use of POS by a variety of users for a broader range of activities. Backyard-dominant activities such kick-to-kick, backyard cricket, children's play, family barbeques and large gatherings are shifting to public open spaces. In conjunction, the City has limited sporting spaces, which are under increasing pressure from sporting clubs due to the number of players as well as expanding times of use. This includes both extended hours (eg, opening evenings for match play) and expanded out-of-season and off-season activities. This has flow-on impacts which require management, such as light and noise spillage for residents, traffic implications and increased turf maintenance. As usage increases, so does the expectation that the POS can be maintained to a community standard and that adequate facilities are provided to support these uses. Demand has been increasing for infrastructure such as picnic tables, diverse play space, scooter trails, barbeques, public toilets, mountain bike trails, dog facilities, lighting and parking. Sporting clubs are also requesting improved floodlighting and clubrooms facilities.

	The challenge is in balancing the diverse needs of the community to ensure flexibility is built into the form and spaces are not overdeveloped to ensure retention of the green space benefit.
Participation shift	It has been identified that people are undertaking more informal recreational activities such as such as cycling, walking and running, whilst organised and team sports have held constant or declined (CSIRO, 2013) Coupled with smaller backyards, this change in participation is placing pressure on POS and associated infrastructure to support more informal and ad hoc activities. This can be seen in the growth of walking path connections, bike paths, lighting, dedicated dog facilities and space for personal trainers. Destination play spaces and intergenerational spaces for families have grown more popular as people continue to look for outdoor experiences. Greater emphasis has also been placed on the importance of outdoor play and nature play for young children and the mental health benefits of nature for adults. There has been growing interest and demand for nature-play-style opportunities and balancing accessible nature spaces with developed areas as well as restricted conservation areas. In the context of the global pandemic, staying active during lockdown was highly encouraged by multiple agencies, including the state and federal governments, given the flow-on negative health impacts of remaining sedentary. Outdoor activities that permitted social distancing and prevented lengthy stays in one location were favoured. Activities permitted for outdoor recreation (as opposed to at home) included walking, jogging, riding a bike or scooter and kicking a ball at an oval.
Aging population and lifelong activity	The City has a high percentage of people aged over 65 years compared to the broader Perth metropolitan area. As the population continues to age, this percentage is forecasted to increase to 26 per cent by 2031. Providing opportunities for the City's aging population to participate in lifelong physical activity and recreational pursuits is important for both the physical and mental health of the community. How our aging population recreates is also changing. More older people are providing childcare for grandchildren and are less inclined to spend entire days within bowling or sporting clubs. Many are also more active outdoors, with cycling and walking popular. As such, POS needs to be able to respond to how people want to use spaces through different life stages and to reduce barriers to participation. Barriers could include accessibility, education and proximity to inclusive facilities
Risk Perception	Previously, the provision of community infrastructure (such as playgrounds) has looked to design out risk to reduce the chance of injury. However, this perception has changed with demand growing for more adventurous and challenging play designs and features of POS. Having a level of inherent risk should not, however, be confused with something being unsafe. There remains a need to balance risk as part of decision-making processes

7.3 POS Future considerations

Observation	Comment
Increased value of POS	There appears to be a greater mainstream awareness and acknowledgement of the importance POS plays in the health and well-being of communities, both socially, physically and mentally. This was further highlighted as POSs became focus points for essential exercise and activities with the closure of indoor leisure facilities, gyms and national parks (Barker & Smith, 2020). The ability to disconnect, slow down and give time for self-care is important. POS intrinsically provides spaces where people can have an emotional and mental break from the day-to-day, connect with nature and find renewed sense of purpose.
Importance of local access	Contributing to the increased value of POS has been the requirement to stay local during lockdown stages. This has accentuated any unequal distribution of POS, function or service within the local area. Individuals who travel further than their immediate catchment to access functions or activities in other POS would no longer have this option (Barker & Smith, 2020). The variations in availability and quality of POS would disadvantage certain neighbourhoods. Of particular concern would be households which do not live within the walkable catchment (400 metres) to any type of POS or vulnerable individuals who need special facilities (eg, adult change facilities). Creative and localised consideration is important in these scenarios to maintain equity of access to the benefits that POS can provide.
Technology opportunities	In line with the growth of cycling and walking, technology expanded quickly to keep people connected as well as active during the global pandemic. POS along with other public spaces such as national parks, coral reefs and museums became more accessible through virtual tours. Not only did it keep lockdown communities in touch with places, it opened a new outdoor world for people with disabilities and accessibility difficulties. Although virtual tours are not new, the number of locations expanded rapidly. Along with virtual tour opportunities to share the visual and mental experience of POS, augmented reality also presents an opportunity. As outdoor spaces, POS inevitably provide less risk and more space to accommodate social distancing requirements. POS can shift into art exhibits, children's activities, educational programs and fitness classes using augmented reality. Technology is rapidly changing, and this is a space to watch for future POS experiences.
Reclaiming streets as public spaces	With a reduction in cars on the road, varying levels of POS and greater emphasis on local recreation, the streets have become focal points as places rather than just transit routes. Streets have provided important access to essential services as well as places for healthy activities in a climate where space is a commodity. Government agencies are responding with bold and creative ways to rapidly reshape streets to meet immediate health, social and financial needs of communities (National Association of City Transportation Officials, 2020). Many local governments are looking at programs to activate streets and verges with temporary closures for children to ride bikes and play. Further afield, places like Boston, Minneapolis and Oakland have banned through-traffic and opened streets for pedestrians and cyclists. This repurposing is to provide for greater use while maintaining social distancing for recreation and transit (Diaz, 2020). This shift shows not just a change in the needs of the community but also changing values and perspectives. As reliance on cars decreases, streets have evolved into important public realms that provide cycling and walking linkages between POS.

7.4 POS Framework provision standards

Explanation

The tables below show the core and discretionary facilities that can be considered for each hierarchy classification of POS. If an item is not listed, then it is not generally provided. However, as trends shift the City will consider other needs on a case-by-case basis.

A discretionary facility requires an assessment to determine if it will be provided on a particular POS. This assessment is completed with consideration to:

- Relevant policy requirements (eg, Playground Policy, Public Toilet Policy, Barbeque Policy)
- Proximity of infrastructure on surrounding POS to minimise over-provision
- Suitability of infrastructure for the POS site characteristics
- Any operational, environmental and financial impacts.

Irrigation cannot be provided at all POS due to the volume of open spaces in comparison to water availability and water conversation efforts.

Outliers

The POS framework is not retrospective and not all parcels of POS will fit perfectly within these classifications. It is important to provide a clear distinction between inclusions and exclusions for different classifications of POS to guide informed decision making for current and future communities. This is to ensure consistency and equity of service across the City.

Any provision outside of hierarchy classification standards as outlined below needs to be adequately justified and approved. Consideration is also given to other influencing strategies and/or policies such as the Playground Policy or Skate and BMX Facility Strategy. There are a small number of circumstances in which infrastructure has been provided historically outside of the key provision standards (for example, a basketball hoop on a local park). These elements will be considered on a case-by-case basis and in consultation with the local community.

It is important not to undermine the role of the Strategy in providing fair and equitable provision for the City's community, but to recognise the need to be flexible and adaptable in managing change in community needs.

Table 8: Public open space classification provision standards

Local open space	Key facilities	Discretionary facilities
Purpose: Local spaces are typically small parklands that service the recreational needs of the local residential population, such as children's play, dog walking and relaxation. The locations are generally in intimate settings with naturally shaded space and open grassed areas and may include local-level infrastructure such as bench seating, local-level playgrounds*, bins and path access. Local spaces are important pockets of green relief particularly in areas of higher density with limited private open space and/or concentrated populations. These spaces break up the urban form, contributing to local identity and providing a venue for social interaction at a personal level.	• Natural shade • Informal play area • Relaxation area • Bench seat • Path access (external/street) • Signage • On-street parking.	• Local level playground • Nature play area • Internal path • Rubbish bins • Dog poo bags • Irrigation • Drinking Fountains • Turf/grassed areas • Additional seating area(s).
Function: Recreation and nature spaces		
Size: 0.4 – 2.0 hectares		
Catchment: 300 – 400 metre walkable catchment (five to 10 minutes)		
Location: • Easily accessed by foot via safe pedestrian and cycle connections • Consideration given to physical barriers to accessing the POS (eg, cul-de-sacs, long street blocks, distributor roads and highways, natural barriers including steep topography, wetlands and bushland, undeveloped land and large private lots) • Frontage to one or two streets and it is preferable that adjacent residences face or side onto the park, providing opportunities for passive surveillance.		
Timing of use: Local spaces are primarily for daytime use up until sunset.		

Local open spaces contain the widest range of POS with many not matching the classification completely due to historic provision. Some local open spaces may be oddly shaped, too small or poorly located to reasonably accommodate all the core facilities. These spaces will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine the best use and function (ie, green relief, pocket park) depending on form and surrounding provision.

Community open space	Key facilities	Discretionary facilities
Purpose: Community spaces serve as the recreational and social hub of a community. Residents of surrounding areas are attracted by the variety of features and facilities and opportunities to socialise. Community spaces can assist to engender sense of place and protect specific natural values by accommodating small nature spaces or lakes and rivers. They are generally large enough to provide for a variety of informal recreational uses such as playgrounds, dog walking, bike riding, skating/scootering, picnics and informal ball activities. As such, community spaces may have more noticeable infrastructure. Community spaces cater for approximately 800 metre walkable catchment and act as a destination for family groups by supporting longer-stay activities. They are generally located near food and beverage outlets and accessible by either walking, public transport or limited carparking.	• Natural shade • Turf/grassed area • Informal play area • Relaxation area • Bench seat • Path access (external/street) • Signage • On-street parking. Plus • Major level playground • Informal recreational facilities (dependent on needs) • Internal path • Rubbish bin • Dog poo bags • Drinking fountain • Picnic table • Barbeque • Shelter structure • Bicycle rack • Power/water supply • Limited parking • Irrigation.	• Nature play area • Lighting • Public toilet • Informal recreational facilities such as multi-use hard courts (basketball, netball), tennis hit-up wall, scooter/skate path • Bicycle paths • Small-scale community event areas • Outdoor exercise equipment • CCTV • Power/water supply.
Function: Recreation and nature spaces		
Size: Two to five hectares		
Catchment: 800 metre walkable catchment		
Location: • Easily accessible to residents by safe pedestrian, cycle and public transport connections • Consideration given to physical barriers to accessing the POS • Central to surrounding neighbourhoods as a key part of identity in the area • Street frontage preferred on at least one local distributor or on or near intersections • Residential lots oriented towards community open spaces encouraging passive surveillance.		
Timing of use: Community open spaces are primarily for use during the daytime and early evening through to sunset. They are predominantly utilised during daylight hours.		

District open space	Key facilities	Discretionary facilities
Purpose: District spaces are principally designed to provide for organised formal sport. District spaces are significant open spaces that provide recreation space on the fringes of the sport spaces or when not in use for organised sport. In most cases, there is limited nature space, with the main nature attributes being large mature trees. District spaces serve large catchments with many people travelling to participate or spectate sporting events. These spaces are also utilised by nearby schools with some having the ability to host events. To accommodate a large variety of simultaneous use, district spaces require a significant infrastructure investment and maintenance regime to meet the required sporting standards. District spaces provide a significant visual break in the urban environment, particularly along major thoroughfares. They are serviced by public transport, walking paths and carparks.	• Natural shade • Turf/grassed area • Informal play area • Informal recreational facilities (dependent on needs) • Relaxation area • Bench seats • Path access (external/street) • Signage • On-street parking • Local-level playground • Internal path • Rubbish bin • Dog waste bags • Drinking fountain • Shelter structure • Bicycle rack • Power/water supply. Plus • Designated sporting field • Clubroom facility and associated infrastructure • Floodlighting • Irrigation (sporting space) • Carparking.	• Major or regional-level playground • Nature play area • Picnic area • Barbeque • Public toilet • Informal recreational facilities such as multi-use hard courts (basketball, netball), tennis hit-up wall, scooter/skate path • Other informal sporting facilities • Bicycle path • Event space • Outdoor exercise equipment • CCTV • Lighting (community use and footpath) • Dog exercise park • Community facilities and associated infrastructure.
Function: Sporting, nature and recreation spaces		
Size: Five to 30 hectares		
Catchment: 1.5 – 2.5 kilometre catchment (Can also serve the catchment of local and community POS if providing the same purpose).		
Location: • Location determined by resource availability and opportunities to utilise and/or protect public open space • Street frontage required for most of the perimeter • Well-connected to major roads and public transport network • High-use areas taken into consideration in relation to noise pollution and traffic flow for neighbouring residential areas • Can be co-located with schools or other community facilities to create a community hub.		
Timing of use: District open space is used throughout to day into the late evening. They experience high use on weekends and community events are common.		

Regional open space	Key facilities	Discretionary facilities
Purpose: Regional spaces may accommodate important recreation and organised sport spaces as well as significant nature spaces for conservation. These may include environmental features such as water bodies. Regional spaces in the City have been vested by the Crown as regional reserves. Regional spaces serve one or more geographical or social regions and are likely to attract visitors from outside City boundaries. They also serve local residents' needs. As such, parking facilities and transport network connections are important. Regional spaces provide for the highest level of simultaneous use due to the nature of their very large size. As such, they can accommodate substantial facilities for organised sport, social interaction, relaxation and enjoyment of nature.	• All key facilities within local, community and district open spaces. Plus • Public toilet (one minimum) • Major-level playground (one minimum) • Bicycle paths.	• Regional-level playground • Nature play area or additional local-level playground • Public toilet (additional) • Informal recreational facilities such as multi-use hard courts (basketball, netball), tennis hit-up wall, scooter/skate path • Other informal sporting facilities • Event space • CCTV • Lighting (community use and footpath) • Dog exercise park • Community facilities and associated infrastructure.
Function: Recreation, sporting and nature spaces		
Size: 30 – 80+ hectares (size is variable and dependent on function)		
Catchment: 2.5 kilometre catchment (can also serve catchment of local, community and district if providing same purpose)		
Location: • Already determined within the City with current regional reserves • Allocated outside of structure planning process by the WA Planning Commission • Determined by resource availability and opportunities to utilise and/or protect the public open space • Street frontage required for most of the perimeter • Well-connected to major roads and public transport network • High-use areas taken into consideration in relation to noise pollution and traffic flow for neighbouring residential areas.		
Timing of use: Regional open spaces are used throughout the daytime into late evening. Activities possible in buildings extend late into the night.		

7.5 City's regional, district and community POS

	Regional open spaces	Suburb	District open spaces	Suburb	Community open spaces	Suburb
1	Carine Regional Open Space	Carine	Grindleford Reserve	Balcatta	Edith Cowan Reserve	Churchlands
2	Dianella Regional Open Space	Dianella	Jones Paskin Reserve	Balcatta	Majestic Noble Reserve	Dianella
3	Lake Gwelup Regional Open Space	Gwelup	Macedonia Park	Balcatta	Montclair Rise Estate	Dianella
4	Yokine Regional Open Space	Yokine	Rickman Delawney Reserve	Balcatta	Munro Reserve	Doubleview
5			Richard Guelfi Reserve	Balcatta	Careniup Reserve	Gwelup
6			Roselea Estate District Reserve	Balcatta (future)	Pomarine Cinnamon Reserve	Gwelup
7			Barry Britton Reserve	Balga	Rannoch Reserve	Hamersley
8			Camberwell Park	Balga	Macaulay Park	Inglewood
9			Celebration Park	Balga	Millet Park	Innaloo
10			Fernhurst Reserve	Balga	La Grange Dongara Reserve	Innaloo
11			Linthorne Park	Balga	Joondanna Reserve	Joondanna
12			Princess Wallington Reserve	Balga	Newborough Tamblyn Reserve	Karrinyup
13			Breckler Park	Dianella	Tamblyn Cousins Reserve	Karrinyup
14			Bennett Park	Doubleview	Copley Park	Mount Lawley
15			Aintree Eglington Reserve	Hamersley	Ron Stone Park	Menora
16			Walter Road Reserve	Inglewood	Floribunda Reserve	Mirrabooka
17			Wordsworth Reserve	Inglewood	Hancock Karabil Reserve	Nollamara
18			Birralee Reserve	Innaloo	Tony Marcon Reserve	Nollamara
19			Yuluma Park	Innaloo	Brighton Beach Reserve	Scarborough
20			Karrinyup Reserve	Karrinyup	Scarborough Beach Reserve	Scarborough
21			Kevin Langdon Reserve	Karrinyup	Antonio Scarfo Reserve	Stirling
22			Millington Reserve	Karrinyup	Hertha North Reserve	Stirling
23			Alexander Park	Menora	Roselea Reserve	Stirling
24			Dryandra Pendula Reserve	Mirrabooka	Shearwater Spoonbill Kingfisher Reserve	Stirling

25	Fragrant Gardens Reserve	Mirrabooka	Stirling Civic Gardens	Stirling
26	Mirrabooka Reserve	Mirrabooka	Clarko Reserve	Trigg
27	Hamer Park and Inglewood Oval	Mount Lawley	Watermans Bay Reserve	Watermans Bay
28	Des Penman Reserve	Nollamara	Pycombe Worthing Reserve	Westminster
29	Robertsbridge Reserve	Nollamara	Jackadder Lake Reserve	Woodlands
30	Woodchester Reserve	Nollamara	Native Dog Swamp	Yokine
31	Charles Riley Reserve	North Beach	Knight Reserve	Yokine
32	Abbett Park	Scarborough		
33	Butlers Reserve	Scarborough		
34	Sheldrake Jardine Reserve	Stirling		
35	Grenville Reserve	Tuart Hill		
36	Robinson Reserve	Tuart Hill		
37	AS Luketina Reserve	Wembley Downs		
38	Empire Avenue Reserve	Wembley Downs		
39	Ted Cross Reserve	Westminster		
40	Woodlands Reserve	Woodlands		
41	Reader Reserve	Yokine		

7.6 Total public open space by ward and suburb

Total public open space (area and number) by ward

Ward	Total POS*		Local open space		Community open space		District open space		Regional open space	
	Area (ha)	#	Area (ha)	#	Area (ha)	#	Area (ha)	#	Area (ha)	#
Balga	110	86	45	71	3	3	63	12	0	0
Coastal	67	41	29	32	6	6	32	3	0	0
Doubleview	57	52	21	41	14	5	22	6	0	0
Hamersley	202	102	71	89	10	4	44	7	77**	2
Inglewood	103	71	42	65	5	2	33	3	23**	1
Lawley	113	66	25	55	7	6	27	4	54	1
Osborne	91	84	34	73	30	5	28	6	0	0
City total	745	502	267	426	75	31	249	41	154	4

**Includes both MRS and LPS-provided public open spaces.*

***Relevant portions of regional open spaces which have EPP wetlands and bush forever areas have been subtracted from total in line with scope.*

Total public open space (area and number) by suburb

Figures rounded to whole number unless the figure is below 1

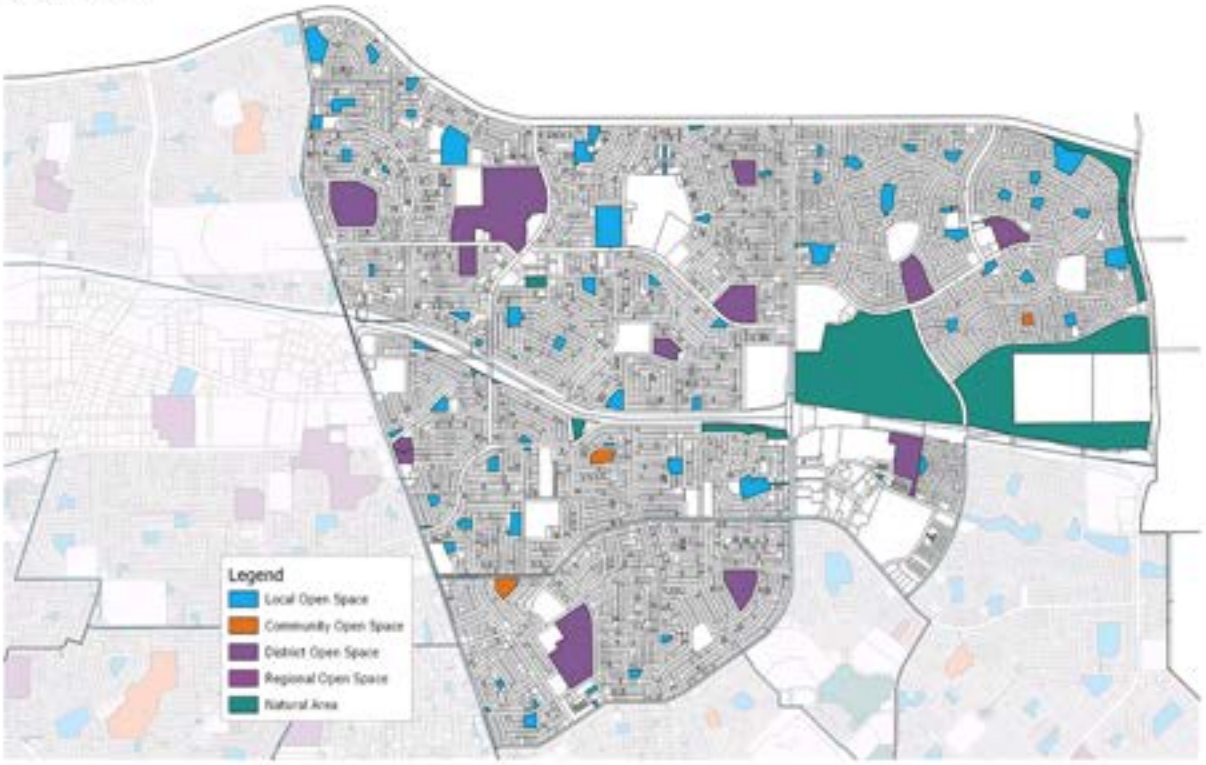
Suburb	Total POS*		Local open space		Community open space		District open space		Regional open space	
	Area (ha)	#	Area (ha)	#	Area (ha)	#	Area (ha)	#	Area (ha)	#
Balcatta	52	38	13	32	-	0	39	6	-	0
Balga	59	32	21	26	-	0	37	6	-	0
Carine	77	30	28	29	-	0	-	0	50	1
Churchlands	8	8	7	7	1	1	-	0	-	0
Coolbinia	5	11	5	11	-	0	-	0	-	0
Dianella*	92	69	46	65	3	2	21	1	23	1
Doubleview*	6	9	1	7	1	1	4	1	-	0
Glendalough	3	2	3	2	-	0	-	0	-	0
Gwelup	35	10	4	7	4	2	-	0	27	1
Hamersley	23	21	13	19	5	1	4	1	-	0
Herdsman	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
Inglewood	18	9	2	6	3	1	12	2	-	0
Innaloo	18	17	4	13	6	2	9	2	-	0
Joondanna	3	8	1	7	1	1	-	0	-	0
Karrinyup*	50	32	35	27	0.6	2	14	3	-	0
Menora	10	14	4	12	4	1	3	1	-	0
Mirrabooka	25	26	14	22	0.4	1	11	3	-	0
Mount Lawley	22	7	2	5	1	1	19	1	-	0
Nollamara	23	21	6	16	2	2	16	3	-	0
North Beach	21	5	1	4	-	0	20	1	-	0
Osborne Park	1	5	1	5	-	0	-	0	-	0
Scarborough	22	14	7	9	3	3	12	2	-	0
Stirling	58	41	23	36	30	4	5	1	-	0
Trigg	3	4	2	3	2	1	-	0	-	0
Tuart Hill	11	13	2	11	-	0	9	2	-	0
Watermans Bay	2	3	2	2	0.2	1	-	0	-	0
Wembley	0.1	1	0.1	1	-	0	-	0	-	0
Wembley Downs	11	11	5	9	-	0	6	2	-	0
Westminster	10	17	7	15	1	1	2	1	-	0
Woodlands	13	7	4	5	6	1	3	1	-	0
Yokine	62	17	4	13	0.9	2	2	1	54	1
City total	745	502	267	426	75	31	249	41	258	4

*Includes both MRS and LPS No 3 public open spaces.

7.7 Public open space maps

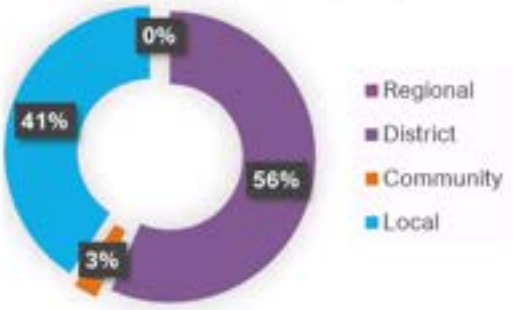
Total POS provision by Ward, inclusive of LPS No 3 and MRS reservations.

Balga Ward

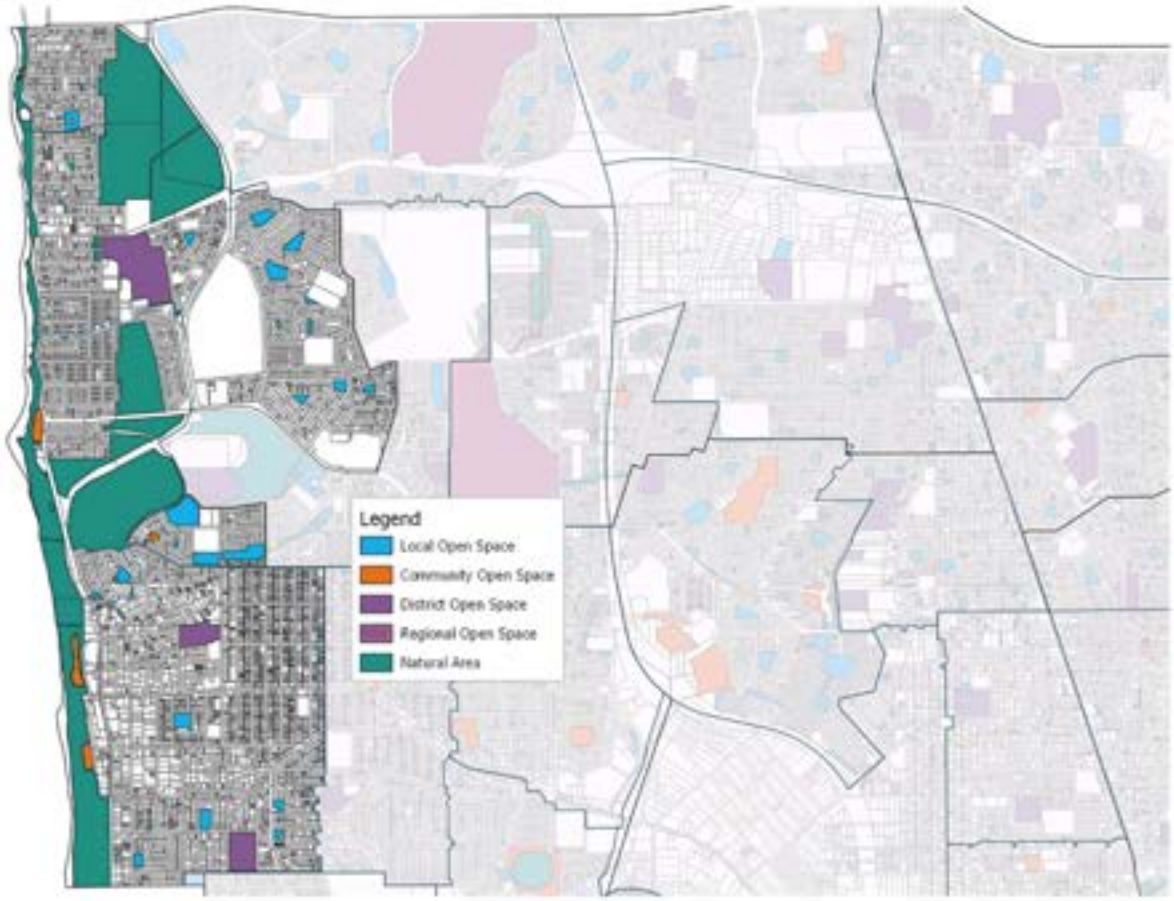


- The Balga Ward has the second-highest POS in area and number.
- The ward is dominated by district open spaces which make up for the lack of a regional open space and can also provide for local and community functions.
- There is a good distribution of POS with minimal gaps in walkable catchment.
- Princess Wallington Reserve and Des Penman Memorial Reserve are significant district open spaces that also provide for community-level infrastructure and hence a higher level of recreation function.
- There is the opportunity to improve the quality of POS and the equality of function and activities.

POS composition (area)

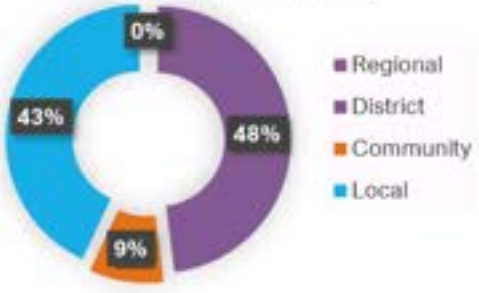


Coastal Ward

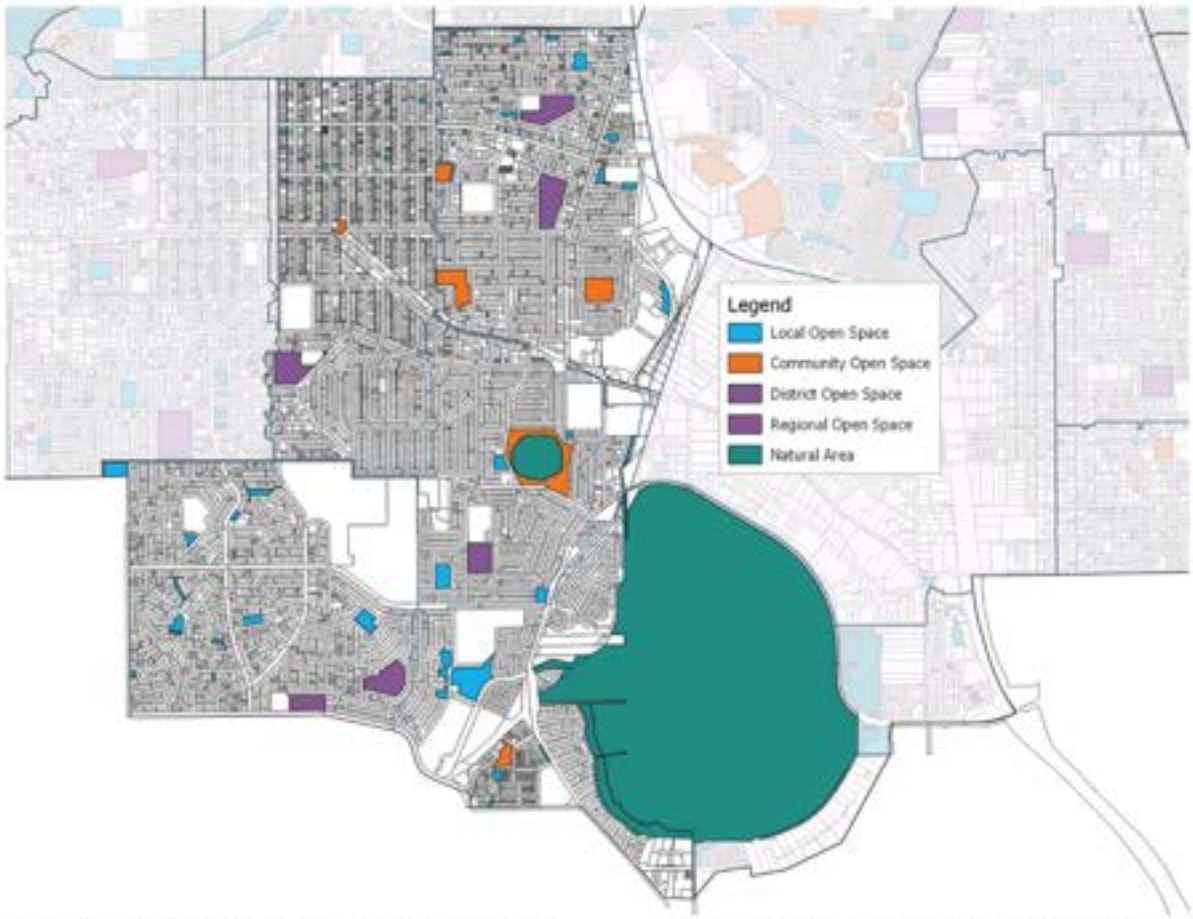


- The Coastal Ward has the lowest number of overall POS (41) with the lowest number of local open spaces (32) and equal lowest number of district open spaces (three). It has the third lowest POS by area.
- Given POS is concentrated in a lower number of spaces, there are gaps in which residential areas do not have access to POS within 400 metres. These areas are mostly in Scarborough and Trigg.
- Trigg, Watermans Bay and Scarborough all have low POS by area/person and under 10 per cent provision under the LPS, with two per cent, five per cent and seven per cent respectively.
- North Beach has the highest amount of POS with 62.8 square metres per person. This contrasts with the percentage of POS by LPS at just 1.4 per cent, given Charles Riley Reserve is an MRS reservation.
- The Coastal Ward is unique due to a high level of natural area spread throughout the ward. This natural area can provide functions such as green relief and low-key recreation (walking) to supplement the lack of POS

POS composition (area)

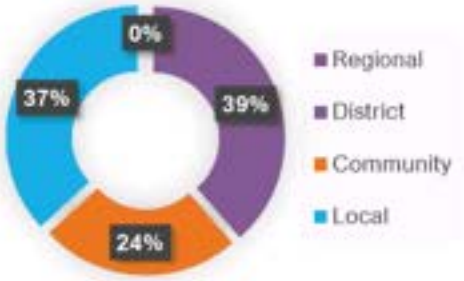


Doubleview Ward

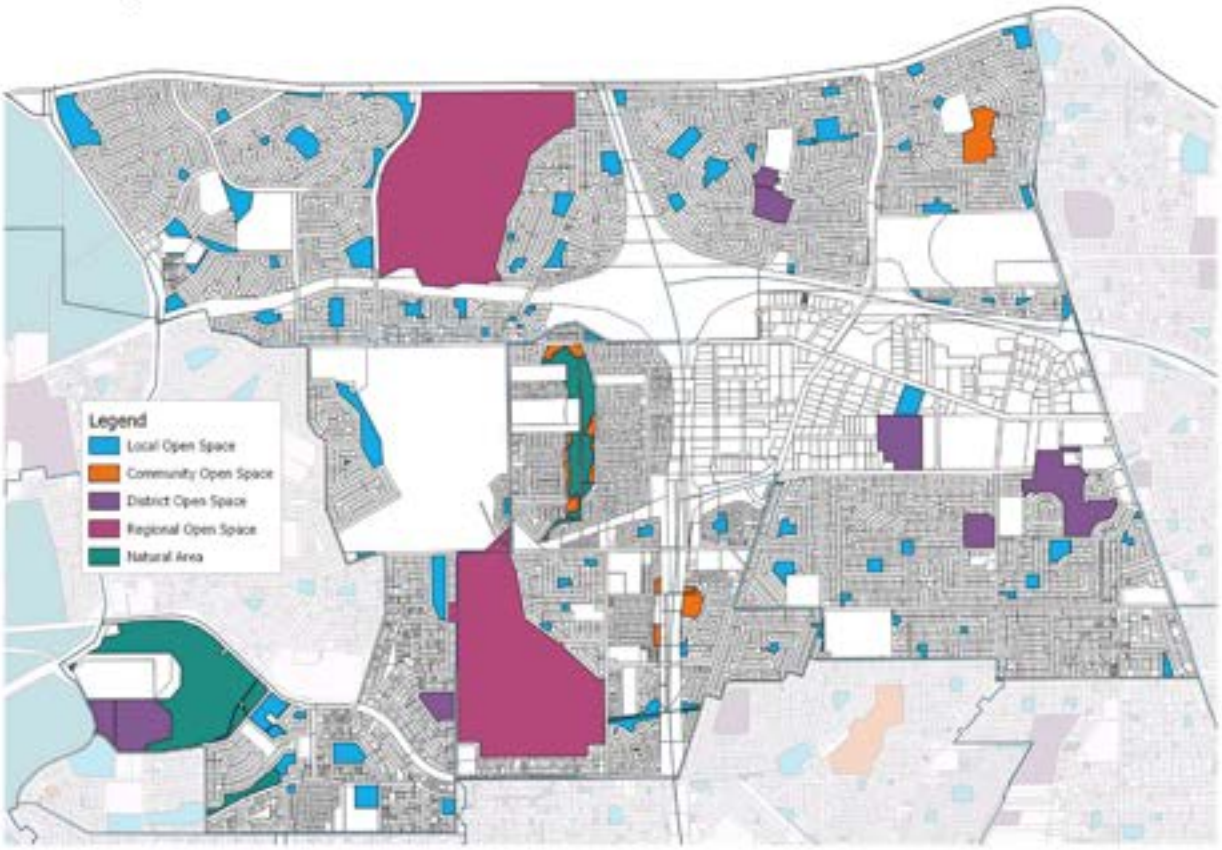


- Doubleview Ward has the lowest amount of POS by area (57 hectares) including the lowest amount of local open space (21 hectares). As a result, much of the ward's POS functions are focussed in district and community open spaces.
- Given the concentration of POS in larger spaces, there are gaps in walkable access to POS. This is particularly true in parts of Doubleview, Woodlands and Innaloo.
- Having safe access, path connections and transport links is important between open spaces. It may also mean more people accessing open spaces in this Ward by car.
- All the suburbs sit below 33.6 square metres per person of total POS and under the percentage of POS for LPS-provided reserves. Doubleview suburb has the lowest with 7.6 square metres per person of POS and 3.5 per cent of POS.
- Doubleview Ward has the highest level of natural conservation area due to Herdsman Lake and Jackadder Lake.

POS composition (area)

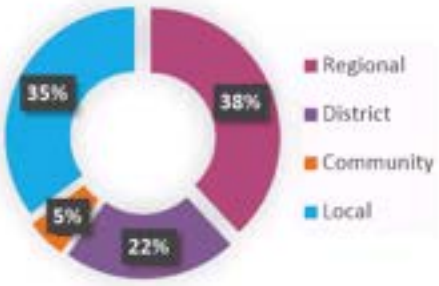


Hamersley Ward

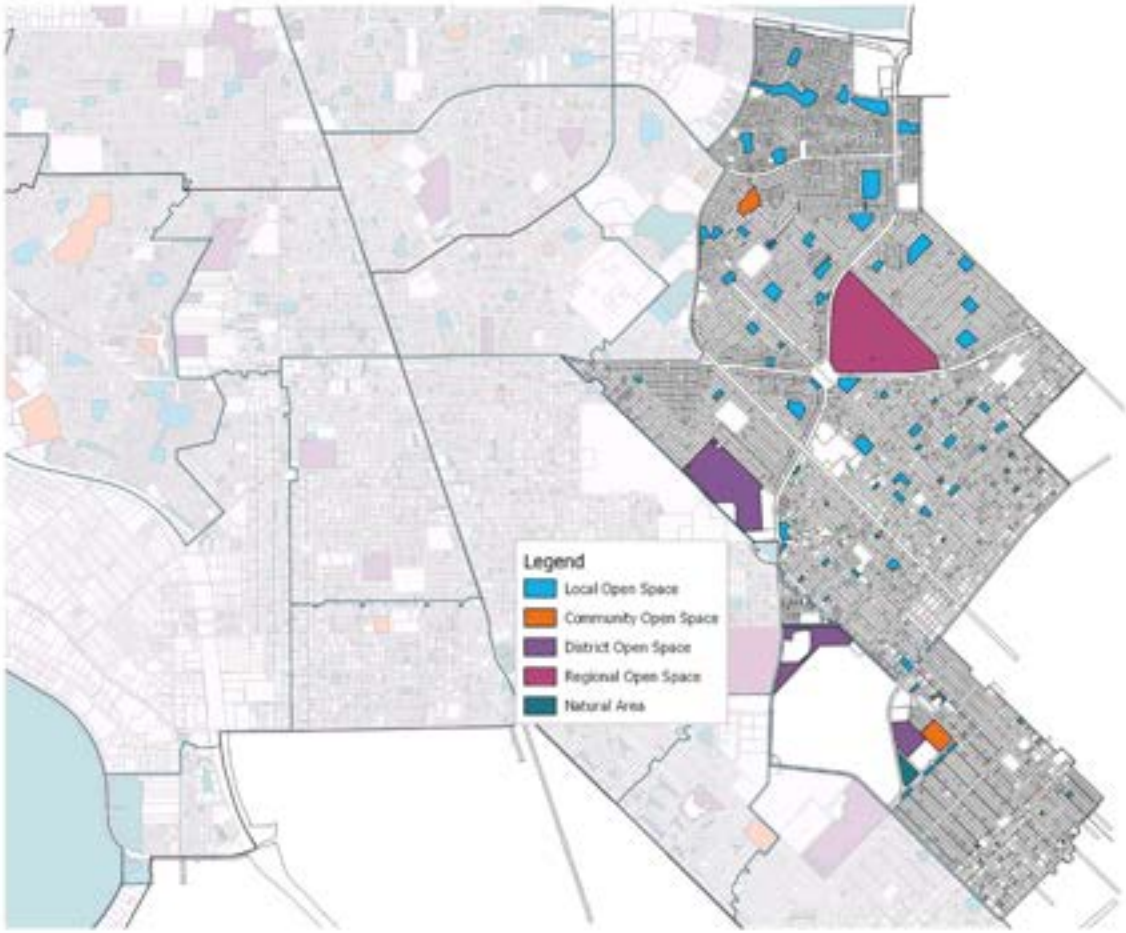


- Overall, Hamersley Ward has the highest amount of POS (202 hectares) due to two regional open spaces, the most area of local open spaces and second-highest area of district open space.
- The high amount of POS is reasonably spread across the ward giving a good distribution and walkable network with minimal gaps.
- Significant road barriers divide Hamersley Ward, including the Mitchell Freeway and Reid Highway which should be considered with determining access.
- All the suburbs within the ward have over 33.6 square metres of total POS per person. When considering the percentage of POS for LPS No 3 provision, Gwelup is the only suburb that sits below the 10 per cent provision, with seven per cent POS.
- The focus for these suburbs is on ensuring a diversity of functions and access to quality POS.

POS composition (area)

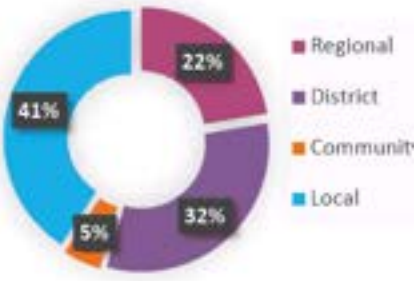


Inglewood Ward

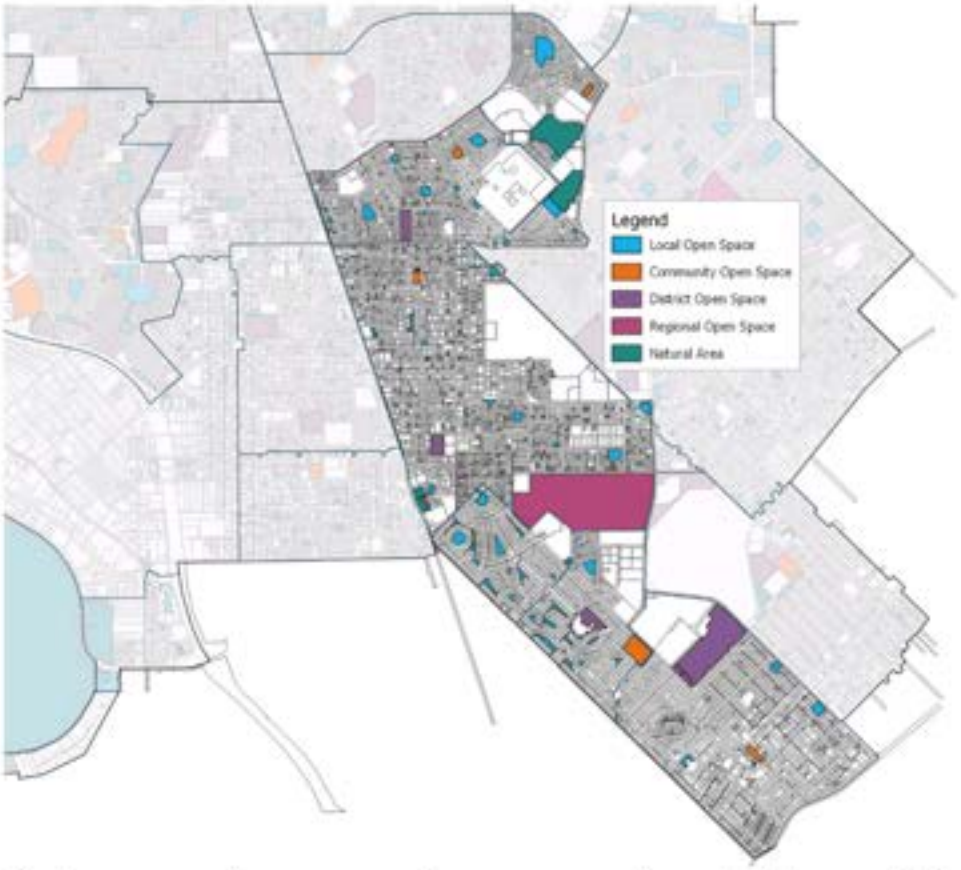


- Dianella has the highest total amount of POS (92 hectares) but also the highest population, resulting in 39.3 square metres per person of POS. Its predominantly made up of Dianella ROS and local open spaces. This high number of local open spaces results in good walkable access. The focus for Dianella is on ensuring a diversity of functions and quality of spaces to meet need.
- The suburb of Inglewood has POS unevenly distributed with a concentration of district, community and local open spaces in the north adjacent to the golf course.
- The distribution of POS creates significant gaps in walkable access for southern areas.
- The majority of POS in Inglewood are also MRS reserves and so it has just two per cent POS when measuring the LPS reserves.

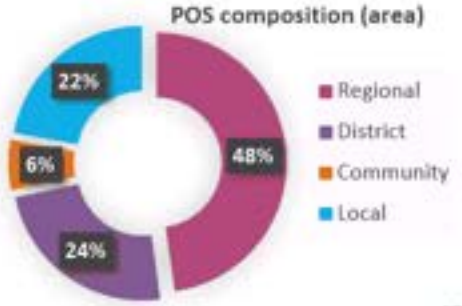
POS composition (area)



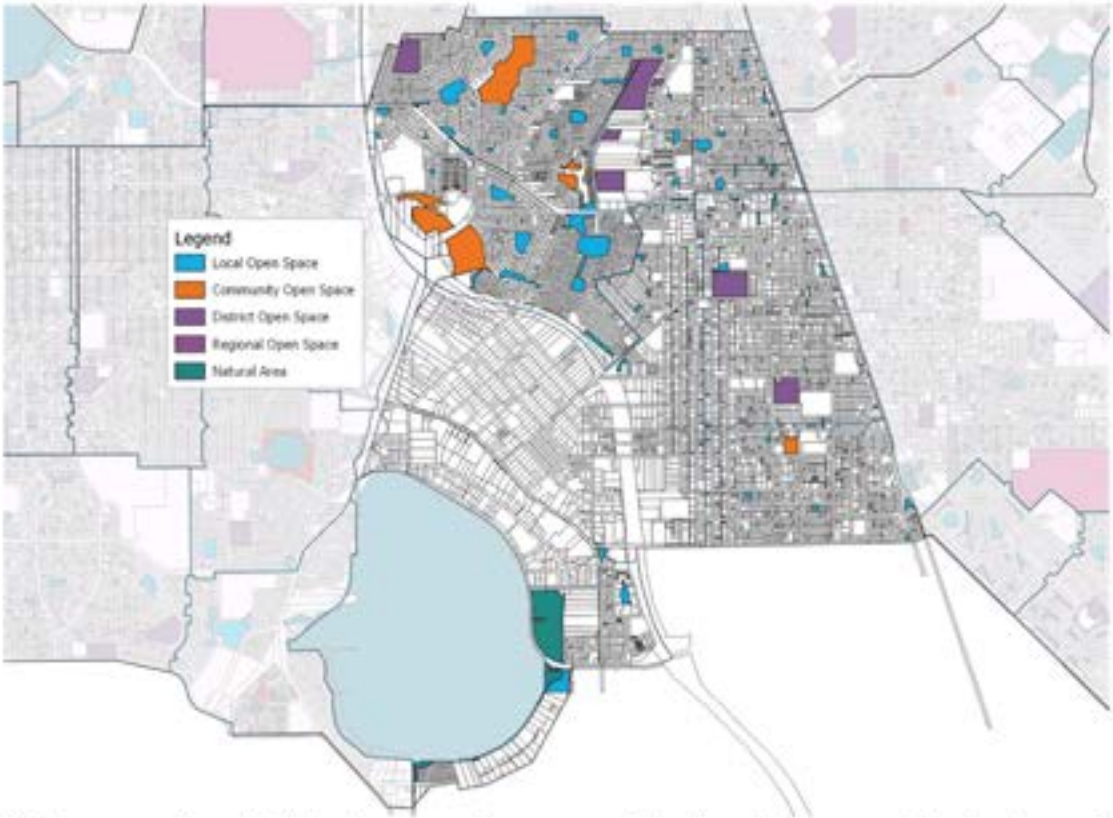
Lawley Ward



- Lawley Ward covers a diverse range of suburbs with varying types, distribution and amount of POS.
- Menora and Coolbinia have a reasonable distribution of POS. They include several POSs positioned behind housing. This gives a more personal appeal to POS but can mean poor external visibility and access.
- Nollamara also has a reasonable distribution of POS but also relatively high development and ongoing infill. It currently has 20.3 square metres per person of POS, which is projected to decline by 21 per cent with additional population growth.
- Due to Yokine ROS, Yokine has 53.5 square metres per person of POS. However, this is concentrated in the south of the suburb with potential gaps in access and function to the north. Yokine ROS is excluded from the percentage calculation as an MRS reserve, so Yokine is low in this regard with just three per cent POS. The remainder of Yokine's POSs are local reserves, relatively small district reserves and a small community reserve.
- Mount Lawley's POS is also unevenly distributed, with the majority concentrated in Hamer Park/Inglewood oval to the north. This creates gaps in access in the southern areas. The suburb sits at 29.6 square metres per person, but with MRS reserves excluded, it has just two per cent POS provided through the LPS.



Osborne Ward

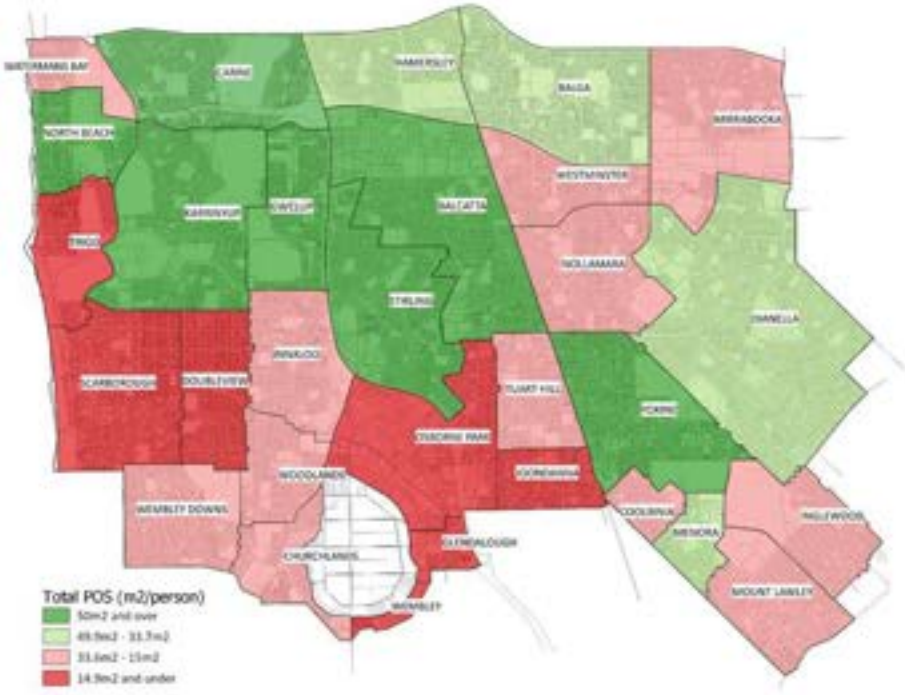


- POS is unevenly distributed across the Osborne Ward, with significant variation from north of the ward to the south.
- There is high provision of POS in suburbs of Stirling (60 square metres per person) and Balcatta (50.3 square metres per person).
- Stirling's POS is largely made up of four community open spaces and contains man-made lakes that contribute to the POS amount.
- Stirling's POS provision may be impacted by the future Stirling City Centre Structure Plan and population growth, particularly for Hertha North Reserve and Stirling Civic Gardens.
- The suburbs of Joondanna (5.7 square metres per person) and Osborne Park (three square metres per person) have some of the lowest provision of POS in the City.
- There is only one community open space in Joondanna, with the remaining spaces being local across both suburbs. This creates gaps in both walkable access, levels of recreational outcomes and function diversity. These suburbs are also not in reasonable proximity to a natural area to supplement the POS functions or provide a green break in the urban environment.
- Tuart Hill's provision is still low at 16.1 square metres per person and is mainly concentrated in two district open spaces. This adds pressure to these spaces to serve local uses as well as district sporting needs and creates potential gaps in walkable access to local reserves.

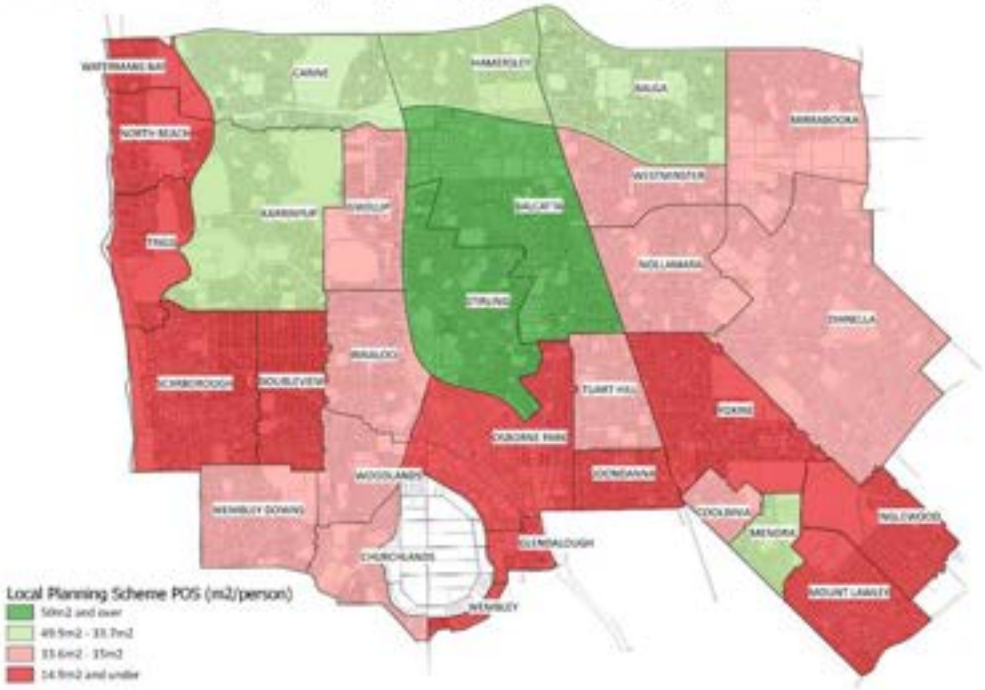
POS composition (area)

7.8 Public open space heat maps

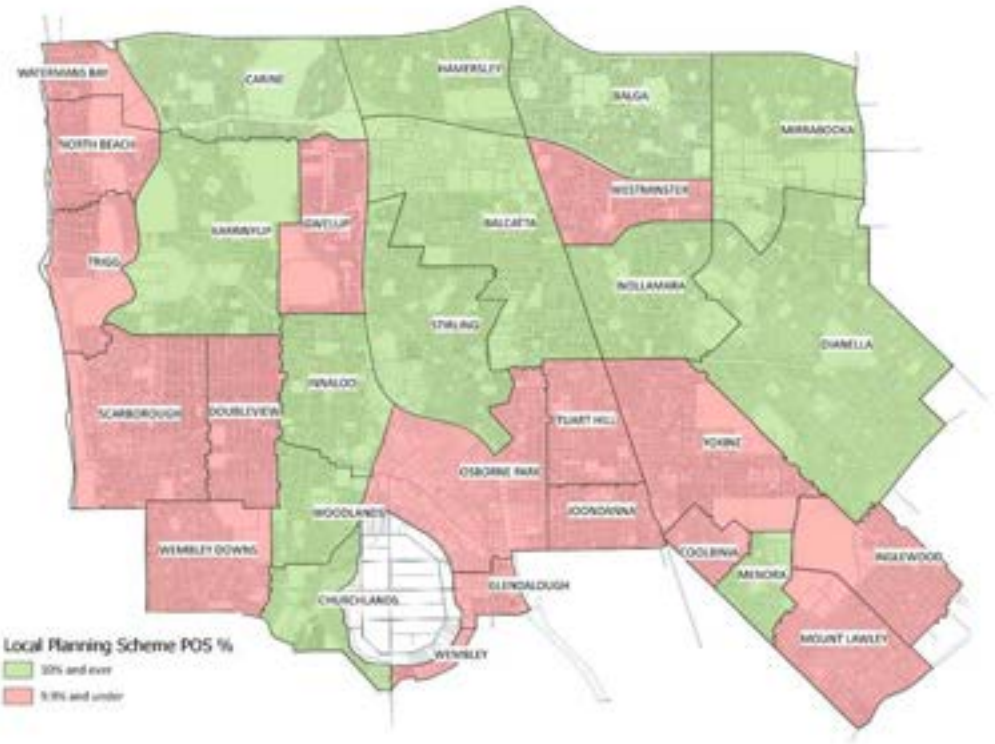
Total public open space (square metres per person)
Local planning scheme No 3 and metropolitan regional scheme



Local planning scheme public open space (square metres per person)



Local planning scheme public open space percentage



7.9 Total public open space: Future projections

This table shows POS by square metres per person for five-year intervals from 2016 to 2031. It also shows the rate of reduction of POS per person as population increases. This is based on the current amount of public open space remaining the same.

Suburbs that remain above 33.6 square metres of POS per person are highlighted in green. Suburbs between 33.6 square metres and 20 square metres per person are in yellow, and those under 20 square metres per person are in red.

SA2 level	Total POS area*	2016 Census data		2021 projections		2026 projections		2031 projections		Reduction in POS per person 2016 – 2036	
	ha	Population	m²/person	Population	m²/person	Population	m²/person	Population	m²/person	m²/person	%
Balcatta	52	10,382	50.3	10,669	48.9	10,775	48.4	10,802	48.3	-2	-4%
Hamersley	23	4,982	45.5	5,120	44.3	5,170	43.9	5,183	43.8	-2	-4%
Balga	59	12,685	46.3	13,127	44.7	13,371	43.9	13,637	43.0	-3	-7%
Mirrabooka	25	8,110	30.9	8,393	29.9	8,548	29.4	8,719	28.8	-2	-7%
Dianella	70	23,486	39.3	24,305	38.0	24,756	37.3	25,249	36.6	-3	-7%
Innaloo	18	8,251	22.2	8,800	20.8	9,239	19.8	9,644	19.0	-3	-14%
Doubleview	6	8,404	7.6	8,963	7.2	9,410	6.8	9,823	6.5	-1	-14%
Karrinyup	50	9,283	53.5	10,084	49.2	10,737	46.2	11,551	43.0	-10	-20%
Gwelup	7	4,539	76.2	4,930	70.2	5,250	65.9	5,648	61.3	-15	-20%
Carine	28	6,479	119.3	7,038	109.8	7,494	103.1	8,062	95.9	-23	-20%
Mount Lawley**	22	7,565	29.6	7,742	28.9	7,968	28.1	8,140	27.5	-2	-7%
Inglewood	18	5,674	31.2	5,807	30.5	5,976	29.6	6,105	29.0	-2	-7%
Nollamara	23	11,570	20.3	12,688	18.5	13,712	17.1	14,557	16.1	-4	-21%
Westminster	10	6,203	16.8	6,832	15.3	7,383	14.1	7,838	13.3	-4	-21%
Scarborough	22	15,421	14.6	17,258	13.0	18,781	12.0	20,200	11.1	-3	-24%
Stirling	58	9,676	60.0	10,320	56.2	10,834	53.6	11,310	51.3	-9	-14%
Osborne Park	1	4,120	3.0	4,394	2.8	4,613	2.7	4,816	2.6	-0.4	-14%
Trigg	3	2,794	12.0	3,118	10.7	3,393	9.8	3,649	9.2	-3	-23%
North Beach	21	3,410	62.8	3,805	56.3	4,141	51.8	4,453	48.1	-15	-23%

Watermans Bay	2	1,281	15.7	1,429	14.1	1,555	12.9	1,673	12.0	-4	-23%
Tuart Hill	11	7,012	16.1	7,479	15.1	7,852	14.4	8,196	13.8	-2	-14%
Joondanna	3	4,836	5.7	5,158	5.4	5,415	5.1	5,653	4.9	-1	-14%
Wembley Downs	11	6,321	17.2	6,742	16.1	7,078	15.4	7,388	14.7	-2	-14%
Churchlands	8	3,387	22.9	3,612	21.5	3,793	20.4	3,959	19.6	-3	-14%
Woodlands	13	4,145	31.1	4,421	29.2	4,641	27.8	4,845	26.6	-4	-14%
Yokine	7	11,542	53.5	11,812	52.2	12,157	50.8	12,420	49.7	-4	-7%
Menora	10	2,592	39.3	2,653	38.4	2,730	37.3	2,789	36.5	-3	-7%
Coolbinia	5	1,660	29.2	1,699	28.5	1,748	27.7	1,786	27.1	-2	-7%
Wembley**	0.1	791	1.3	922	1.1	1,071	0.9	1,233	0.8	-0.5	-36%
Glendalough	3	2,483	11.9	2,893	10.2	3,363	8.8	3,870	7.7	-4	-36%
Total all SA2	**745.1**	**209,084**	**35.6**	**222,214**	**33.5**	**232,957**	**32**	**243,200**	**30.6**	**-5**	**-14%**

**Total POS includes all identified in Part 3 (both LPS No 3 and MRS reserved POS)*

***Mount Lawley and Wembley - only includes POS and population which falls within City boundaries.*

2021 to 2026 uses WA Tomorrow Report 10, 2031 uses WA Tomorrow Report 11. No data available for 2036 – 2051. Workings - ABS Quick Stats 2016 Census Data and Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 B and C

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/citystirlingwa

12.1/GOV1 2021 POLICY MANUAL REVIEW

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Governance
Business Unit:	Governance
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☒	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Lagan

1. That Council RETAINS the existing Election Signage Policy.
2. That Council ADOPTS the following policies with amendments:-
    a. Visual Art Collection Policy;
    b. Public Art Policy; and
    c. Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy.

At the request of Council, the Presiding Member put the recommendations separately.

Council Resolution

1221/008

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Lagan

1. That Council RETAINS the existing Election Signage Policy.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (11/2).

For: Councillors Creado, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Councillors Farrelly and Re.

2. That Council ADOPTS the following policies with amendments:-

a. Visual Art Collection Policy;

b. Public Art Policy; and

c. Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS TO COUNCIL

1. That Council RETAINS the existing Election Signage Policy.
2. That Council ADOPTS the following policies with amendments:-
    a. Visual Art Collection Policy;
    b. Public Art Policy; and
    c. Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (6/2).

For: Councillors Ferrante, Hatton, Lagan, Olow, Sargent and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Councillors Farrelly and Re.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That Council RETAINS the existing Election Signage Policy.
2. That Council ADOPTS the following policies with amendments:-
    a. Art Collection Policy;
    b. Public Art Policy; and
    c. Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy.

Report Purpose

To seek Council's adoption of the proposed amendments to the policies contained in this report.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Election Signs Policy ⇩

Attachment 2 - Election Signs Policy - with tracked changes ⇩

Attachment 3 - Public Art Policy ⇩

Attachment 4 - Public Art Policy - with tracked changes ⇩

Attachment 5 - Visual Art Collection Policy ⇩

Attachment 6 - Visual Art Collection Policy - with tracked changes ⇩

Attachment 7 - Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy ⇩

Attachment 8 - Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy - with tracked changes ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

Section 2.7(2)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1995* enables the role of Council to determine policies.

The review covers the following order:-

1. Review of the following policies as resolved by Council at its meetings held 11 May 2021 and 31 August 2021:-

    a. Election Signs Policy (Council Resolution Number 0521/030).
    b. Public Art Policy (Council Resolution Number 0821/065).
    c. Art Collection Policy (Council Resolution Number 0821/065).

2. Review of the Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy.

Comment

Election Signs Policy

At its meeting held 11 May 2021, Council resolved that the Election Signs Policy be amended to prevent electoral advertising material being placed on any infrastructure or vegetation 24 hours prior to Election Day (Council Resolution Number 0521/030).

Section 4 of the Policy has been amended to include the following:-

- Election Signs must not be placed on any infrastructure or vegetation on the day before and the day of an election.
- Advertising billboards, posters and all promotional materials must not be placed within 200m of any polling location on the day before and the day of an election with the exception of 'How to Vote' cards and one poster of each candidate.

Under the constitutional right to freedom of political communication, members of the public, candidates and their campaign workers are able to erect signs and posters near polling places. Council is advised that it will not be practicable for the City to enforce these proposed Policy provisions if members of the public, candidates and campaign workers insist on the free exercise of their political rights in a manner that contravenes the policy provisions. The reputational and political impacts of affecting the political freedoms of various candidates and parties during Federal and State Government elections needs to be carefully considered.

It is also not practicable from a resourcing perspective for City Officers to remove (or request the removal) of Election Signs the day before and the day of an election, and remove advertising materials from within 200m of all polling places on the day of an election. While these requested Policy provisions have been included within Attachment 2, it is recommended that Council consider enforceability as part of their decision making process.

For this reason, it is recommended that Council not adopt the policy changes.

Public Art Policy

At its meeting held 31 August 2021, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 0821/065) as follows:-

> "*That Council NOTES that a review of the City's Public Art Policy and Art Collection Policy has been initiated, to be presented to Council for consideration by November 2021."*

The Public Art Policy has been reviewed and amended to:-

- Align and reference the City's Public Art Masterplan.
- Remove the $150,000 cap for Public Art Projects as part of City Capital Works projects and provide flexibility for project allocations.
- Include reference to Planning Policy 6.12 Public Art on Private Land for developer led projects.
- Specify an annual budget allocation for the maintenance of Public Art works by way of a % of total collection value.
- Include the City's Copyright and Moral Rights obligations in relation to Public Art and artists.
- Reflect contemporary definitions.

Visual Art Collection Policy

The Art Collection Policy has been renamed the Visual Art Collection Policy to distinguish it from other City art policies.

This policy has been amended to ensure alignment to terminology with City publications and the Public Art Policy. The proposed amendments do not change the objective of the policy.

Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy

The proposed amendments better reflect current work practices and do not change the objective of the policy.

Consultation/Communication Implications

Consultation was conducted with Elected Members and the Leadership Team on 1 November 2021. Comments received were considered and incorporated where relevant.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Section 2.7 (2)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1995* provides Council with the power to determine policies.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Governance and leadership

Outcome G1: Good governance

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

Policies provide Council and the administration with the ability and direction to make decisions that are considered to be accurate and unbiased. They provide direction on a matter in which the City undertakes or requires a matter to be undertaken.

It is important that policies meet strategic and operational needs and comply with statutory and legislative requirements.

Election Signs Policy

Responsible Directorate	**Office of the Chief Executive Officer**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Governance**
Responsible Officer	**Manager Governance**
Affected Business Unit/s	**Community Safety** **Development Services**

Objective

This policy supports the implied freedom of political communication whilst establishing the City of Stirling's (the City) position in relation to the placement of Election Signs for Federal, State and local government elections.

Scope

The policy is based on the principle that guidelines for election signs are to be applied consistently and equitably to all political parties and candidates while ensuring public safety and the visual amenity of the City is maintained during Election Periods.

This policy applies to all Election Signs on private property, on property under the care control and management or held in fee simple by the City, including all roads, except the Mitchell Freeway and Reid Highway. The enforcement of Election Signs on these roads is the responsibility of Main Roads WA.

Note: Queries in relation to a Federal election should be directed to Australian Electoral Commission 13 23 36 and State and local government elections should be directed to Western Australian Electoral Commission 13 63 06.

Policy

1. Election Signs on Private Property

Election Signs placed on private property must:

- Have the consent of the owner;
- Be temporary in nature and displayed only during the Election Period between two months prior to the election day and two days after election day;
- Not be illuminated (either internally or directly), move, flash, rotate or cause a reflection or otherwise to cause a distraction to road users, within 50 metres of a signalised intersection; and
- Not pose a health or safety risk.

2. Election Signs on Public Property

Election Signs posted, affixed or erected on property under the care, control or management or held in fee simple by the City, for the purposes of candidate promotion during an election, must comply with the following conditions:

- Election Signs must be temporary in nature and displayed only during the Election Period between two months prior to election day and two days after election day.
- Contain clear and legible writing or symbols.
- A candidate, or the candidate's Authorised Person, may place an individual sign or in pairs to a minimum distance of 500 metres between each sign or pair of signs.
- Election Signs must be robustly made and securely placed.
- Elections Signs must be placed so that they do not become fragile or have the potential to become detached and pose a health or safety risk to people, vehicles, animals or property.
- Election Signs must be regularly maintained during the Election Period.

Election Signs must not be placed or affixed:

- On any park or reserve.
- On a carriageway, dividing strip, traffic island or roundabout within 50 metres of a signalised intersection or pedestrian activated crossing.
- On or adjacent to any municipal building.
- Within 10 metres of an intersection or junction, or any other location that may pose a health or safety risk or obstruction to motorists or pedestrians.
- On a verge adjacent to a property without the consent of the owner/occupier.
- In a location on a pole or fence so as to aid the climbing of the pole or fence.
- To restrict the line of sight distance of other traffic signs and traffic devices.
- To any building, tree, pole or infrastructure including any street sign, traffic direction sign or parking sign or any other signs.
- So as to cause any damage to a fence, wall, tree or shrub.

Election Signs must not:

- Be more than 1.5 square metres in area and no higher than 1.2 metres above the natural ground level or have a maximum vertical or horizontal dimension greater than 1.2 metres. *Note: a "back to back" sign facing in two directions may have the dimensions on both sides.*
- Be illuminated (either internally or directly), move, flash, rotate or cause a reflection or otherwise to cause a distraction to road users.
- Be constructed of materials or installed in a manner that may have an adverse effect on the health, safety or convenience of a person, traffic, or land.
- Be self-adhesive.
- Advertise any organisation or person other than a registered candidate or political party.

3. Election Signs on Vehicles

Vehicles exhibiting Election Signs must comply with the *Road Traffic Code 2000* and the *City of Stirling Parking Local Law 2014*.

4. Election Signs at and around Polling Places

The placement of Election Signs at Polling Places by a candidate, or the candidate's Authorised Person, must be in accordance with the relevant electoral legislation, any instructions of the Returning Officer or other person in charge of the polling place and in accordance with this policy.

Election Signs must not be placed on any infrastructure or vegetation on the day before and the day of an election.

Advertising billboards, posters and all promotional materials must not be placed within 200 metres of any polling location on the day before and the day of an election with the exception of How to Vote Cards and one poster of each candidate.

Enforcement

The City will take appropriate action where an Election Sign located on land under the care, control and management of the City is non-compliant with this policy or the *City of Stirling Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law 2009*. Enforcement action may include issuing a caution with a request that the sign be moved or altered, impounding or confiscating the sign, issuing an infringement or prosecution.

Note: The City will take appropriate enforcement action (including removal) if an Election Sign located on private property poses a health or safety risk to any person.

5. Election Promotion

The Australian Electoral Commission and Western Australian Electoral Commission may promote an election by the placement of a sign on land under the care, control, management or held in fee simple by the City or relevant Federal or State agency with its consent.

Definitions

Authorised Person means a person authorised by a candidate for the purposes of assisting the candidate's electoral campaign

Election Period means the period between two months prior to election day and two days after election day.

Election Sign means any advertisement for the purpose of promoting a registered candidate or political party or relating to an election which is displayed during the Election Period.

Polling Place means any building or structure in which the polling at Federal, State or local government elections is appointed to take place, and includes a pre-polling location available for electors to cast their vote prior to election day.

Relevant management practices/documents

Nil

Legislation/local law requirements

Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia
Western Australian Constitution
Local Government Act 1995
City of Stirling Parking Local Law 2014
City of Stirling Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law 2009
City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme 3
Electoral Act 1907
Electoral Act 1918 (Commonwealth)
Main Roads Act 1930
Main Roads (Control of Advertising) Regulations 1996
Road Traffic Code 2000

Office use only				
Relevant delegations	Not applicable			
Initial Council adoption	Date	6 August 2013	Resolution #	0813/018
Last reviewed	Date	17 November 2020	Resolution #	1120/015
Next review due	Date	2022		

Election Signs Policy

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Responsible Business Unit/s	**Governance**
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- Not pose a health or safety risk.

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- On a verge adjacent to a property without the consent of the owner/occupier.
- In a location on a pole or fence so as to aid the climbing of the pole or fence.
- To restrict the line of sight distance of other traffic signs and traffic devices.
- To any building, tree, pole or infrastructure including any street sign, traffic direction sign or parking sign or any other signs.
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- Be constructed of materials or installed in a manner that may have an adverse effect on the health, safety or convenience of a person, traffic, or land.
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Advertising billboards, posters and all promotional materials must not be placed within 200 metres of any polling location on the day before and the day of an election with the exception of How to Vote Cards and one poster of each candidate.

Enforcement

The City will take appropriate action where an Election Sign located on land under the care, control and management of the City is non-compliant with this policy or the *City of Stirling Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law 2009*. Enforcement action may include issuing a caution with a request that the sign be moved or altered, impounding or confiscating the sign, issuing an infringement or prosecution.

Note: The City will take appropriate enforcement action (including removal) if an Election Sign located on private property poses a health or safety risk to any person.

5. Election Promotion

The Australian Electoral Commission and Western Australian Electoral Commission may promote an election by the placement of a sign on land under the care, control, management or held in fee simple by the City or relevant Federal or State agency with its consent.

Definitions

Authorised Person means a person authorised by a candidate for the purposes of assisting the candidate's electoral campaign

Election Period means the period between two months prior to election day and two days after election day.

Election Sign means any advertisement for the purpose of promoting a registered candidate or political party or relating to an election which is displayed during the Election Period.

Polling Place means any building or structure in which the polling at Federal, State or local government elections is appointed to take place, and includes a pre-polling location available for electors to cast their vote prior to election day.

Relevant management practices/documents

Nil

Legislation/local law requirements

Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia
Western Australian Constitution
Local Government Act 1995
City of Stirling Parking Local Law 2014
City of Stirling Thoroughfares and Public Places Local Law 2009
City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme 3
Electoral Act 1907
Electoral Act 1918 (Commonwealth)
Main Roads Act 1930
Main Roads (Control of Advertising) Regulations 1996
Road Traffic Code 2000

Office use only				
Relevant delegations	Not applicable			
Initial Council adoption	Date	6 August 2013	Resolution #	0813/018
Last reviewed	Date	17 November 2020	Resolution #	1120/015
Next review due	Date	2022		

Public Art Policy

Responsible Directorate	**Community Development**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Customer and Communications**
Responsible Officer	**Manager Customer and Communications**
Affected Business Unit/s	**Customer and Communication** **Facilities, Projects and Assets** **City Future** **Development Services** **Community Services** **Engineering Services** **Finance Services** **Parks and Sustainability** **Recreation and Leisure Services**

Objective

The City recognises the potential for public artworks within the City to represent the City's heritage and cultural identity, beautify and enhance streetscapes, activate public spaces, increase amenity, and draw visitors to the City.

The objective of this policy is to provide a framework for management of Public Art.

Scope

This policy refers to public artworks managed by the City.

Artwork commissioned by the private sector (i.e. residents, business owners etc) in publicly visible locations is not covered in this policy. Developers should refer to policy 6.12 Public Art on Private Land.

Policy

1. Public Art Masterplan

The City's Public Art Masterplan provides the strategic direction for public art projects within the City. The Masterplan sets out the City's vision, guiding principles and objectives for public art in the City of Stirling. The Masterplan also identifies artwork opportunities and appropriate curatorial themes to guide future projects.

2. Procurement

The processes for managing the City's public art projects are detailed in the City's Public Art Management Practice. The commissioning of new artworks will be undertaken in line with the City's Procurement Policy. Elected Members relevant to the project location will be involved in the selection of artists for major public art projects.

3. Funding Public Art

The City will fund Public Art projects through a number of avenues, including a 'percent for art' allocation for eligible capital works projects and projects identified within the Public Art masterplan. These funds may be supplemented by private developer cash-in-lieu contributions; donations and gifts.

3.1 Percent for Art

Through the annual capital works program, significant publicly visible projects will allocate funds towards the development of Public Art as part of the total project cost.

- For projects over $2 million: 2% of the total project cost will be allocated to public art. For projects exceeding $25 million the public art contribution will be $500,000 plus 1% of every construction dollar over $25 million.
- For projects under $2 million: a budget allocation is discretionary and may be considered where the project site has particular significance or is identified as a location in the Public Art Masterplan. As a guide, an allocation of 2% is recommended.

In exceptional circumstances, the Executive Management Team may elect to re-direct funds allocated to public art from a capital works project to achieve the aims of the Public Art Masterplan.

3.2 Private Developer Contributions

Private developers are encouraged to contribute to public art in major developments. Policy 6.12 Public Art on Private Land requires developers to provide public art as part of their development or to provide equivalent cash-in-lieu funds to the City's Public Art Fund.

3.3 Donations and Gifts

The City will consider artwork donations and philanthropic monetary donations. The process for doing so is detailed in the City's Public Art Management Practice.

3.4 Special Projects

Special projects may be allocated funds through the City's annual budgeting process.

4. Maintenance

An annual budget allocation will be set aside for the ongoing maintenance of public art. This budget is to be not less than 2% of the Public Art Collection's total value. A long-term maintenance plan will identify regular and significant planned maintenance for the lifetime of each artwork.

5. Deaccessioning

Public artworks will have an expected lifespan according to the materials used to create it, interaction with the public and exposure to the elements. When a work has reached the end of its expected lifespan, or it has deteriorated to a state which is unable to be restored or has become irrevocably damaged; it will be considered for deaccessioning and removed from the City's Public Art Collection.

6. Copyright and Moral Rights

The City will adhere to the legislative requirements of the Copyright Act 1968 and will not knowingly infringe or allow others to infringe on Copyright held by Artists in their work.

The City will abide by the legislative Moral Rights of Artists, that is to ensure the right of attribution; right against false attribution and the right of integrity in their work is upheld.

Definitions

Percent for Art is a percentage of the total project cost – for any above ground urban design, public open space and building development and redevelopment project coordinated by the City – allocated to the development of public artworks.

Professional Artist means a person who meets at least two of the following criteria:

- University or minimum 3 year full time tertiary qualification in visual arts, or (depending on the Artists Brief), other art forms such as multi media or design related disciplines;
- Has had artwork purchased for major public collections, such as the Art Gallery of Western Australia, or any other significant collections;
- Earns more than 50% of income from arts related activities, such as teaching, selling artwork or undertaking public art commissions; or
- Young, emerging, Indigenous or Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) artists or students (for Public Art commissions where specified as essential criteria).

Private Developer Contributions refers to cash-in-lieu funds received by the City from a private developer in lieu of providing public art as part of the development. These funds can be accumulated and then used to deliver projects identified in the Public Art Masterplan.

Public Art The term public art refers to the integration of an artistic concept into the public realm. Public art can take many forms, incorporate many different materials and be produced in many ways. It can be stand-alone, applied to surfaces, or integrated into the fabric of buildings, or outdoor spaces. Public art can be permanent, temporary or ephemeral. The distinguishing feature of these works is that an artist or artist team is wholly, or partly, responsible for the creation, design and/or fabrication.

Public Art Collection refers to all artworks belonging to and managed by the City of Stirling excluding objects listed in the City's Local History Collection.

Relevant management practices/documents

Visual Art Collection Policy
Public Art Masterplan
6.12 Public Art on Private Land
Asset Management Plan
Reconciliation Action Plan
Public Art Management Practice
Mural Guide

Legislation/local law requirements

City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme, s5.5.3

Office use only				
Relevant delegations	Purchase orders			
Initial Council adoption	Date	1 August 2006	Resolution #	Item 11.1/RC2
Last reviewed	Date	26 May 2020	Resolution #	0520/027
Next review due	Date	2021		

Public Art Policy

Responsible Directorate	Community Development
Responsible Business Unit/s	Customer and Communications
Responsible Officer	Manager Customer and Communications
Affected Business Unit/s	Customer and Communication Facilities, Projects and Assets City PlanningFuture Development Services Community Safety Community Services Engineering DesignServices Finance Services Parks and Sustainability Recreation and Leisure Services

Objective

~~The City supports Public Art that contributes towards creating a strong sense of place, promotes the expression of local identity, responds to the culture and character of the community and enhances the urban environment.~~The City recognises the potential for public artworks within the City to represent the City's heritage and cultural identity, beautify and enhance streetscapes, activate public spaces, increase amenity, and draw visitors to the City.

The objective of this policy is to provide a framework for management of Public Art ~~applying these principles~~.

Scope

This policy refers to ~~Public Art projects approved and~~public artworks managed by the City.

Artwork ~~approved~~ commissioned by the private sector (i.e. residents, business owners etc) ~~on public facing structures and Graffiti does not come within the City definition of Public Art and~~ in publicly visible locations is not covered in this policy. Developers should refer to policy 6.12 Public Art on Private Land.

Policy

1. Public Art ~~Strategic Direction~~Masterplan

The City's Public Art ~~Strategic Plan~~Masterplan provides the strategic direction for Ppublic Aart Pprojects within the City. The Masterplan sets out the City's vision, guiding principles and objectives for public art in the City of Stirling. The Masterplan also identifies artwork opportunities and appropriate curatorial themes to guide future projects.

2. Management of Public Art ProjectsProcurement

The processes for managing the City's Ppublic Aart projects are detailed in the City's Public Art Management Practice. The commissioning of new artworks will be undertaken in line with the City's Procurement Policy. Elected Members relevant to the project location will be involved in the selection of artists for major public art projects. , specifically:

Establish a Public Art Working Party (PAWP) to manage Public Art projects.

Ward Councillors will join the PAWP for Public Art projects in their Ward and be involved in:

Initial consultation on individual projects and proposed sites within their Ward; and

Final Artist selection

Develop Artist brief to contract an Artist. Artists may work individually or in consultation with the community to create various art forms such as murals, Aerosol/urban art, mosaic, stained glass, sculptures and multimedia installations. If the process involves the community, it is known as a Community Arts project.

Acquisition of the artwork. The final artwork can be temporary (lasting a few days or weeks) or permanent. Permanent artworks are to become part of the City's Art Collection.

3. Funding Public Art

The City will fund Public Art projects through a number of avenues, including a 'percent for art' schemeallocation for eligible capital works projects and projects identified within the Public Art masterplan. These funds may be supplemented by , Pprivate Ddeveloper cash-in-lieu Ccontributions; and Ddonations and Ggifts.

3.1 Percent for Art

The City will contribute tThrough itsthe annual capital works worksprogram, significant publicly visible projects will allocate funds budget a percentage towards the development of Public Art as part of the total project cost. in above ground urban design, public open space and building development and redevelopment projects:

- For projects Oover $2 million: 2% of the total project cost will be allocated to public art. For projects exceeding $25 million the public art contribution will be $500,000 plus 1% of every construction dollar over $25 million.(up to a maximum $150,000 contribution); and
- For projects Uunder $2 million: a budget allocation is discretionary and may be considered1.5% of the total project cost where the project site has particular significance or if the development will benefit from including Public Art or is identified as a location in the Public Art Masterplan. As a guide, an allocation of 2% is recommended. (as determined by the internal Public Art Working Group).

The City will also source external funding opportunities to contribute towards the costs of percent for art Public Art projects.

In exceptional circumstances, the Executive Management Team may elect to re-direct funds allocated to public art from a capital works project to achieve the aims of the Public Art Masterplan.

3.2 Private Developer Contributions

Private developers will beare encouraged to contribute to public art in major developments. Policy 6.12 Public Art on Private Land requires developers to provide public art as part of their development or to provide equivalent cash-in-lieu funds to the City's Public Art Fund.

3.3 Donations and Gifts

The City will consider ~~incorporating donations and gifts o Artwork into Public Spaces~~artwork donations and philanthropic monetary donations. The process for doing so is detailed in the City's Public Art Management Practice.

3.4 Special Projects

Special projects may be allocated funds through the City's annual budgeting process.

4. Maintenance

An annual budget allocation will be set aside for the ongoing maintenance of public art. ~~This budget allocation will be based on the outcomes from the Asset Managements 'Star Rating' process. The process for doing so is detailed in the City's Public Art Management Practice.~~This budget is to be not less than 2% of the Public Art Collection's total value. A long-term maintenance plan will identify regular and significant planned maintenance for the lifetime of each artwork.

5. Deaccessioning

Public artworks will have an expected lifespan according to the materials used to create it, interaction with the public and exposure to the elements. When a work has reached the end of its expected lifespan, or it has deteriorated to a state which is unable to be restored or has become irrevocably damaged; it will be considered for deaccessioning and removed from the City's Public Art Collection.

6. Copyright and Moral Rights

The City will adhere to the legislative requirements of the Copyright Act 1968 and will not knowingly infringe or allow others to infringe on Copyright held by Artists in their work.

The City will abide by the legislative Moral Rights of Artists, that is to ensure the right of attribution; right against false attribution and the right of integrity in their work is upheld.

Definitions

~~**Aerosol/Urban Art** refers to legal work, where the owner of the property has granted permission to undertake artwork using Graffiti implements or styles.~~

Percent for Art is a percentage of the total project cost – for any above ground urban design, public open space and building development and redevelopment project coordinated by the City – allocated to the development of public artworks.

Professional Artist ~~refer to~~means a person who meets at least two of the following criteria:

- University or minimum 3 year full time ~~TAFE~~tertiary qualification in visual arts, or (depending on the Artists Brief), other art forms such as multi media or design related disciplines;
- Has had artwork purchased for major public collections, ~~including (but not limited to)~~such as the Art Gallery of Western Australia, or any ~~university~~ other significant collections ~~or Artbank~~;
- Earns more than 50% of income from arts related activities, such as teaching, selling artwork or undertaking public art commissions; or
- Young, emerging, Indigenous or Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) artists or students (for Public Art commissions where specified as essential criteria).

~~**City's Art Collection** refers to all artworks belonging to and managed by the City of Stirling excluding objects listed in the City's History Collection or Gift Register.~~

~~**Community Arts** refers to a process of involving the community, facilitated by an artist where the aim of the projects in primarily community development.~~

~~**Graffiti** refers to illegal property damage caused by the application of substances to the surface of the property.~~

Private Developer Contributions refers to a party/ies who undertake development (as defined in the Planning and Development Act 2005) on their land or on behalf of the landowner/s cash-in-lieu funds received by the City from a private developer in lieu of providing public art as part of the development. These funds can be accumulated and then used to deliver projects identified in the Public Art Masterplan.

Public Art The term public art refers to the integration of an artistic concept into the public realm. Public art can take many forms, incorporate many different materials and be produced in many ways. It can be stand-alone, applied to surfaces, or integrated into the fabric of buildings, or outdoor spaces. Public art can be permanent, temporary or ephemeral. The distinguishing feature of these works is that an artist or artist team is wholly, or partly, responsible for the creation, design and/or fabrication. is defined by the City as approved art (works and activities) located in Public Spaces and facilities other than galleries and museums. It is created by professional artists for public open spaces and public indoor spaces.

City'sPublic Art Collection refers to all artworks belonging to and managed by the City of Stirling excluding objects listed in the City's Local History Collection.

Public Space includes:

- Parks, foreshores, city square, streets;
- Indoor spaces of public buildings such as entry foyers; and
- Outdoor spaces of public buildings such as courtyards and forecourts.

Relevant management practices/documents

Visual Art Collection Policy
City of Stirling Public Art Strategic PlanPublic Art Masterplan
6.12 Public Art on Private Land
Asset Management Plan
Reconciliation Action Plan
Public Art Management Practice
Mural Guide

Legislation/local law requirements

City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme, s5.5.3

Office use only				
Relevant delegations	Purchase orders			
Initial Council adoption	Date	1 August 2006	Resolution #	Item 11.1/RC2
Last reviewed	Date	26 May 2020	Resolution #	0520/027
Next review due	Date	2021		

Visual Art Collection Policy

Responsible Directorate	**Community Development**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Customer and Communications**
Responsible Officer	**Manager Customer and Communications**
Affected Business Unit/s	**All**

Objective

The City's Visual Art Collection represents a cultural and financial investment for the City. It provides opportunities for our community to engage with the arts whilst also supporting Western Australian and Australian artists. The objective of this policy is to provide a framework for the maintenance, development and management of this significant and quality collection.

Scope

This policy applies to all artworks accessioned in to the City's Visual Art Collection (excepting public art). It is relevant to the City's Elected Members, Chief Executive Officer, Executive Team and Officers as well as Artists and Arts industry professionals.

Policy

The City will ensure its Visual Art Collection is:

- Maintained;
- Developed; and
- Made accessible to the community.

1. Maintaining the Visual Art Collection

The City will maintain its Visual Art Collection by:

- Allocating funds annually for maintenance and archiving;
- Keeping and regularly updating a Visual Art Collection Register; and
- Regularly performing valuation and condition assessments.

2. Developing the Visual Art Collection

The City acquires new artworks from funds allocated annually, the biennial Art Awards and Exhibition and the Honorary Freemans of the City portraits.

To ensure that the Visual Art Collection remains culturally significant the City will allocate a annual budget for Visual Art Collection acquisitions. Furthermore, to ensure that the City develops a significant collection of artworks by Australian Aboriginal Artists, a minimum of 25% of the allocated budget is to be spent on Australian Aboriginal Art.

The City's Arts Officer or nominated Art Curator recommends Artworks for acquisition based on the following Visual Art Collection criteria and priorities:

2.1 Visual Art Collection Acquisition Criteria

- Capacity to build on existing Art Collection strengths or fill prominent gaps;
- Minimal duplication of existing artworks or Artists already represented;
- High artistic value, technical standards and quality; and
- Diverse in art forms and approach.

2.2 Acquisition Priorities

Priority 1 – Local Identity

The City strives to acquire artwork that is:

- Responsive to the cultural identity, character and aspirations of the City (which includes artwork by artists residing within the City of Stirling);
- Inspired by and/or reflecting places, people, activities, communities or events relevant to the City; and
- By contemporary Western Australian artists.

Priority 2 – Australian or International

On occasion acquisitions of artworks by Australian artists not living within Western Australia and International artworks will be considered.

The City will consider visual artwork donations and gifts based on the above criteria, priorities and adherence to this policy, as well as philanthropic monetary donations.

3. Accessing the Visual Art Collection

In accordance with the objective to increase knowledge, engagement and participation in the Arts, the City will ensure that the community has access to the Art Collection and will enable this by:

- Displaying artworks in City buildings accessed by the public, such as the Civic and Administration Centre, libraries, recreation centres and other community facilities;
- Regular promotion of artworks within the Visual Art Collection through marketing and communications, publications and special exhibitions; and
- Maintaining an online public database and gallery of the City's Visual Art Collection.

4. Copyright and Moral Rights

The City will adhere to the legislative requirements of the Copyright Act 1968 and will not knowingly infringe or allow others to infringe on Copyright held by Artists in their work.

The City will abide by the legislative Moral Rights of Artists, that is to ensure the right of attribution; right against false attribution and the right of integrity in their work is upheld.

Definitions

Artist refers to a person who meets at least two of the following criteria:

- Has a University or other qualification in visual or fine arts, or other art forms where relevant;
- Has had work purchased for major public collections, including (but not limited to) the Art Gallery of Western Australia, any university collections orother significant collections;
- Has a track record of exhibiting their own original artworks at reputable art galleries;
- Earns more than 50% of their income from arts related activities, such as teaching, selling artwork or undertaking art commissions;
- Is a practicing artist residing within the City of Stirling; and/or

- Is ayoung, emerging, Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) and/or Aboriginal Artist studying or practicing contemporary art.

Visual Artwork may include painting, prints, drawings, Artist's books and archival material, photography, sculpture, multimedia and works across other art mediums.

Visual Art Collection refers to all artworks belonging to and managed by the City, as listed on the Art Collection register, excluding objects listed in the City's History Collection.

Relevant management practices/documents

- Art Collection Register
- Reconciliation Action Plan 2021 - 2023
- Honorary Freeman of the City of Stirling Policy
- Asset Management Plan

Legislation/local law requirements

Insert any legislation or local law that is relevant to the policy.

Office use only				
Relevant delegations	Purchase Orders			
Initial Council adoption	**Date**	31 October 2000	**Resolution #**	Item 11.2/LAC1
Last reviewed	**Date**	26 May 2020	**Resolution #**	0520/027
Next review due	**Date**	2021		

Visual Art Collection Policy

Responsible Directorate	**Community Development**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Customer and Communications**
Responsible Officer	**Manager Customer and Communications**
Affected Business Unit/s	**All**

Objective

The City's Visual Art Collection represents a cultural and financial investment for the City. It provides opportunities for our community to engage with the arts whilst also supporting Western Australian and Australian artists. The objective of this policy is to provide a framework for the maintenance, development and management of this significant and quality collection.

Scope

This policy applies to all artworks accessioned in to the City's Visual Art Collection (excepting the public artworks). It is relevant to the City's Elected Members, Chief Executive Officer, Executive Team and Officers as well as Artists and Arts industry professionals.

Policy

The City will ensure its Visual Art Collection is:

- Maintained;
- Developed; and
- Made accessible to the community.

1. Maintaining the Visual Art Collection

The City will maintain its Visual Art Collection by:

- Allocating funds annually for maintenance and archiving;
- Keeping and regularly updating an Visual Art Collection Register; and
- Regularly performing valuation and condition assessments.

2. Developing the Visual Art Collection

The City acquires new artworks from funds allocated annuallyin the annual budget, the biennial acquisitive Art Awards and Exhibition and the Honorary Freemans of the City portraits.

To ensure that the Visual Art Collection remains culturally significant the City will allocate a reasonable annual budget for the Visual Art Collection acquisitions. Furthermore, to ensure that the City develops a significant collection of artworks by Australian Aboriginal Artists, a minimum of 25% of the allocated budget is to be spent on Australian Aboriginal Art.

~~All artworks must be acquired within the budget funds available.~~ The City's Arts Officer or nominated Art Curator recommends Artworks for acquisition based on the following Visual Art Collection criteria and priorities:

2.1 Visual Art Collection Acquisition Criteria

- Capacity to build on existing Art Collection strengths or fill prominent gaps;
- Minimal duplication of existing artworks or Artists already represented;
- High artistic value, technical standards and quality; and
- Diverse in art forms and approach.

2.2 Acquisitions ~~are prioritised as follows:~~Priorities

Priority 1 – Local Identity

The City strives to acquire artwork that is:

- Responsive to the cultural identity, character and aspirations of the City (which includes artwork by artists residing within the City of Stirling);
- Inspired by and/or reflecting places, people, activities, communities or events relevant to the City; and
- By contemporary Western Australian artists.

Priority 2 – Australian or International

On occasion acquisitions of artworks by Australian artists not living within Western Australia and International artworks will be considered~~highly selective and sourced from significant and influential Artists~~.

The City will consider visual artwork donations and gifts ~~of artwork for the Art collection~~ based on the above criteria, priorities and adherence to this policy., as well as philanthropic monetary donations.

3. Accessing the Visual Art Collection

In accordance with the objective to increase knowledge, engagement and participation in the Arts, the City will ensure that the ~~encourages the~~ community ~~to~~ has access to the Art Collection and will enable this by:

- Displaying artworks in City buildings accessed by the public, such as the Civic and Administration Centre, libraries, recreation centres and other community facilities;
- Regular promotion of artworks within the Visual Art Collection through ~~social media~~marketing and communications, publications and special exhibitions; and
- Maintaining an online public database and gallery of the City's Visual Art Collection.

4. Copyright and Moral Rights

The City will adhere to the legislative requirements of the Copyright Act 1968 and will not knowingly infringe or allow others to infringe on Copyright held by Artists in their work.

The City will abide by the legislative Moral Rights of Artists, that is to ensure the right of attribution; right against false attribution and the right of integrity in their work is upheld.

Definitions

Artist refers to a person who meets at least two of the following criteria:

- Has a University or other qualification in visual or fine arts, or other art forms where relevant;
- Has had work purchased for major public collections, including (but not limited to) the Art Gallery of Western Australia, any university collections or ~~other significant collections~~Artbank;
- Has a track record of exhibiting their own original artworks at reputable art galleries;
- Earns more than 50% of their income from arts related activities, such as teaching, selling artwork or undertaking art commissions;
- Is a practicing artist residing within the City of Stirling; and/or

- Is a young, emerging, Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) and/or Aboriginal Artists or student studying or practicing contemporary art.

Visual **Artwork** may include painting, prints, drawings, Artist's books and archival material, photography, sculpture, multimedia and works acrossin other art mediums.

Visual **Art Collection** refers to all artworks belonging to and managed by the City, as listed on the Art Ccollection register, excluding objects listed in the City's History Collection.

Relevant management practices/documents

- Art Collection Register
- Reconciliation Action Plan 2021 - 2023
- Honorary Freeman of the City of Stirling Policy
- Asset Management Planolicy

Legislation/local law requirements

Insert any legislation or local law that is relevant to the policy.

Office use only				
Relevant delegations	Purchase Orders			
Initial Council adoption	Date	31 October 2000	Resolution #	Item 11.2/LAC1
Last reviewed	Date	26 May 2020	Resolution #	0520/027
Next review due	Date	2021		

Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy

Responsible Directorate	**Infrastructure**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Engineering Services - Design**
Responsible Officer	**Design Engineer – Engineering Services**
Affected Business Unit/s	**Engineering Services - Operations** **Development Services**

Objective

This policy is to explain the exceptional circumstances under which the City would allow private connections to its drainage system.

Scope

This policy applies to private connections to the City's drainage system.

Private properties are generally required to contain and dispose of storm water runoff on site in accordance with the City of Stirling On Site Drainage Criteria document and in line with current Water Sensitive Urban Design principles, using soak wells or a similar storage method to store and infiltrate runoff into the ground and ultimately recharge the ground water table.

Only in exceptional circumstances, where the existence of a high ground water table precludes the effective use of soak wells or other alternative approved infiltration measures, the City will consider the approval of a piped connection to its drainage system should such a system exist at the required location with sufficient surplus capacity to accommodate additional flows. This piped connection will be in addition to an approved internal stormwater collection system (ie it will provide an additional level of support but will not be the primary method for treatment of private stormwater) as outlined in the City of Stirling On-Site Drainage Criteria document.

It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to carry out and submit a suitable report to the City detailing the geotechnical site investigations necessary to determine existing ground water table and site infiltration conditions. The piped connection if subsequently approved by the City, shall be in addition to the normal on site drainage requirements, whereby the internal drainage shall be interconnected using a high level small diameter trafficable pipe drain with a maximum allowable outflow as advised by the City.

In earlier times certain industrial lots within areas of Osborne Park, Balcatta, Mirrabooka and Herdsman Industrial areas may have been provided with connections to the City's piped drainage system. This practice does not comply with current Water Sensitive Urban Design principles and consequently is no longer supported. Where such a site having a previous connection is redeveloped, a piped connection will no longer be approved if on site infiltration is effective and runoff shall be required to be retained on site and disposed of using soak wells in accordance with the City's current requirements.

Policy

Note

All enquiries and requests relating to private connections to the City's street drainage system shall in the first instance be referred to the City's Development Services Business Unit as part of the development approvals process. The advice of the City's Engineering Services Business Unit shall be sought prior to any

approvals being given. The City of Stirling retains the right to refuse a private connection into its stormwater drainage system as it deems necessary.

1. A drainage management plan (DMP) shall be submitted and must include but not be limited to the following information:
   - 1.1. Construction plans showing proposed connection with pipe sizes, lengths, type, class, grades and calculated or controlled out flow rate.
   - 1.2. Existing ground levels or contours to Australian Height Datum (AHD).
   - 1.3. Proposed levels on paved or concreted areas to Australian Height Datum (AHD).
   - 1.4. Details of roof drainage disposal.
   - 1.5. Locations of all internal manholes, soak wells and silt pits and external affected drainage assets.
   - 1.6. Stormwater storage volume calculations with justification, sized to contain the correct design storm (refer to the City of Stirling On Site Drainage Criteria document).
   - 1.7. Affected utility providers' assets locations, levels, material and size.
   - 1.8. Geotechnical report, including but not limited to soil type description, site measured and estimated infiltration rate, measured distance to groundwater and predicted distance to maximum groundwater levels, potential contaminants and/or acid sulfate soils)

2. Other conditions which apply are:
   - 2.1 The last manhole or silt pit prior to entry to the City's drainage system shall be trapped in accordance with the City's requirements.
   - 2.2 A verge bond and inspection fee shall apply where the proposed trench does not cross the road carriageway. (Imposed and determined in accordance with sections 6.16 - 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*). Where the proposed pipeline within the road reserve is of considerable length or will cross a footpath and/or road carriageway, one of the following inspection fees and deposits will apply:
     a) 1.5% of construction costs if the applicant/developer provides their own consulting engineer and design.
     b) 3% of construction costs if the applicant/developer requires consultation from the City. *The City shall only act in an advisory role and will not provide design services for this purpose.*
     For more information on inspection fees contact the City's Subdivision and Development Works Engineer

     Additionally, a minimum performance bond of 5% of construction costs or for larger works an amount as specified by the City, shall also be applicable and paid to the City in full prior to commencement of works. Additionally, proof of contract and invoiced construction costs shall be provided to the City. A defect liability period of 12 months will apply after which the bond shall be returned to the developer/applicant should no issues arise.
   - 2.3 The outflow from the section of pipe between the trapped manhole or silt trap and the City's drainage system shall be controlled by either restricting the outlet pipe diameter or by using a fixed rate pump outflow, to a flow rate specified by the City.
   - 2.4 The section of pipe between the trapped manhole or silt pit and the City's drainage system shall be of maximum size 150mm diameter, be fully trafficable and installed according to the manufacturer's specifications.
   - 2.5 The connecting pipe shall preferably match the City's pipe obvert to obvert but under no circumstances shall the proposed connection invert level be lower than 50mm beyond the invert level of the City's pipe drain.
   - 2.6 It is the drainage contractor's responsibility to ensure that all affected public utilities providers' services within the road reserve and elsewhere are located and adequately protected for the duration of the works in accordance with the requirements of the relevant public utilities services providers. Any damage caused to any public utilities' services shall be immediately reported to the relevant authorities. The City shall not bear any liability for damage caused.
   - 2.7 The City's Engineering Services Business Unit shall be contacted at least 48 hours prior to storm water drainage construction works commencing.

Definitions

Australian Height Datum (AHD) means a geodetic datum for altitude measurement in Australia.

Relevant management practices/documents

Crossover Policy
Verge Treatment Policy

Legislation/local law requirements

Local Government Act 1995

Office use only				
Relevant delegations	Not applicable			
Initial Council adoption	Date	10 December 2013	Resolution #	1213/007
Last reviewed	Date	26 May 2020	Resolution #	0520/027
Next review due	Date	2022		

DRAFT

Requirements for Private Connections to the City's Drainage System Policy

Responsible Directorate	**Infrastructure**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Engineering Services - Design**
Responsible Officer	**Design Engineer – Engineering Services**
Affected Business Unit/s	**Engineering Services - Operations** **Development Services**

Objective

This policy is to explain the exceptional circumstances under which the City would allow private connections to its drainage system.

Scope

This policy applies to private connections to the City's drainage system.

Private properties are generally required to contain and dispose of storm water runoff on site in accordance with the City of Stirling On Site Drainage Criteria document and in line with current Water Sensitive Urban Design principles, using soak wells or a similar storage method to store and infiltrate runoff into the ground and ultimately recharge the ground water table.

Only in exceptional circumstances, where the existence of a high ground water table precludes the effective use of soak wells or other alternative approved infiltration measures, the City will consider the approval of a piped connection to its drainage system should such a system exist at the required location with sufficient surplus capacity to accommodate additional flows. This piped connection will be in addition to an approved internal stormwater collection system (ie it will provide an additional level of support but will not be the primary method for treatment of private stormwater) as outlined in the City of Stirling On-Site Drainage Criteria document.

It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to carry out and submit a suitable report to the City detailing the geotechnical site investigations necessary to determine existing ground water table and site infiltration conditions. The piped connection if subsequently approved by the City, shall be in addition to the normal on site drainage requirements, whereby the internal drainage shall be interconnected using a high level small diameter trafficable pipe drain with a maximum allowable outflow as advised by the City.

In earlier times certain industrial lots within areas of Osborne Park, Balcatta, Mirrabooka and Herdsman Industrial areas may have been provided with connections to the City's piped drainage system. This practice does not comply with current Water Sensitive Urban Design principles and consequently is no longer supported. Where such a site having a previous connection is redeveloped, a piped connection will no longer be approved if on site infiltration is effective and runoff shall be required to be retained on site and disposed of using soak wells in accordance with the City's current requirements.

Policy

Note

All enquiries and requests relating to private connections to the City's street drainage system shall in the first instance be referred to the City's Development Services Business Unit as part of the development approvals process. The advice of the City's Engineering Services Business Unit shall be sought prior to any

approvals being given. The City of Stirling retains the right to refuse a private connection into its stormwater drainage system as it deems necessary.

1. A drainage management plan (DMP) shall be submitted and must include but not be limited to the following information:

   1.1. Construction plans showing proposed connection with pipe sizes, lengths, type, class, grades and calculated or controlled out flow rate.
   1.2. Existing ground levels or contours to Australian Height Datum (AHD).
   1.3. Proposed levels on paved or concreted areas to Australian Height Datum (AHD).
   1.4. Details of roof drainage disposal.
   1.5. Locations of all internal manholes, soak wells and silt pits and external affected drainage assets.
   1.6. Stormwater storage volume calculations with justification, sized to contain the correct design storm (refer to the City of Stirling On Site Drainage Criteria document).
   1.7. Affected utility providers' assets locations, levels, material and size.
   1.8. Geotechnical report, including but not limited to soil type description, site measured and estimated infiltration rate, measured distance to groundwater and predicted distance to maximum groundwater levels, potential contaminants and/or acid sulfate soils)

2. Other conditions which apply are:

   2.1 The last manhole or silt pit prior to entry to the City's drainage system shall be trapped in accordance with the City's requirements.
   2.2 A verge bond and inspection fee shall apply where the proposed trench does not cross the road carriageway. (Imposed and determined in accordance with sections 6.16 - 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*). Where the proposed pipeline within the road reserve is of considerable length or will cross a footpath and/or road carriageway, one of the following inspection fees and deposits will apply:

      a) 1.5% of construction costs if the applicant/developer provides their own consulting engineer and design.
      b) 3% of construction costs if the applicant/developer requires consultation from the City. *The City shall only act in an advisory role and will not provide design services for this purpose.*
      For more information on inspection fees contact the City's Subdivision and Development Works Engineer

   Additionally, a minimum performance bond of 5% of construction costs or for larger works an amount as specified by the City, shall also be applicable and paid to the City in full prior to commencement of works. Additionally, proof of contract and invoiced construction costs shall be provided to the City. A defect liability period of 12 months will apply after which the bond shall be returned to the developer/applicant should no issues arise.

   2.3 The outflow from the section of pipe between the trapped manhole or silt trap and the City's drainage system shall be controlled by either restricting the outlet pipe diameter or by using a fixed rate pump outflow, to a flow rate specified by the City.
   2.4 The section of pipe between the trapped manhole or silt pit and the City's drainage system shall be of maximum size 150mm diameter, be fully trafficable and installed according to the manufacturer's specifications.
   2.5 The connecting pipe shall preferably match the City's pipe obvert to obvert but under no circumstances shall the proposed connection invert level be lower than 50mm beyond the invert level of the City's pipe drain.
   2.6 It is the drainage contractor's responsibility to ensure that all affected public utilities providers' services within the road reserve and elsewhere are located and adequately protected for the duration of the works in accordance with the requirements of the relevant public utilities services providers. Any damage caused to any public utilities' services shall be immediately reported to the relevant authorities. The City shall not bear any liability for damage caused.
   2.7 The City's Engineering Services Business Unit shall be contacted at least 48 hours prior to storm water drainage construction works commencing.

Definitions

Australian Height Datum (AHD) means a geodetic datum for altitude measurement in Australia.

Relevant management practices/documents

Crossover Policy
Verge Treatment Policy

Legislation/local law requirements

Local Government Act 1995

Office use only				
Relevant delegations	Not applicable			
Initial Council adoption	**Date**	10 December 2013	**Resolution #**	1213/007
Last reviewed	**Date**	26 May 2020	**Resolution #**	0520/027
Next review due	**Date**	2022		

DRAFT

Council Resolution

1221/009

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

That the balance of the Community and Resources Committee recommendations be ADOPTED by exception resolution in accordance with Clause 4.7 of the City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

12.1/A1 OUTCOMES OF IMPROVEMENT TO COMMITTEES TRIAL PERIOD AND AMENDMENTS TO THE COMMUNITY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Governance
Business Unit:	Governance
Ward:	Not Applicable
Suburb:	Not Applicable

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/010

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

1. **That Council NOTES the trial period of improvements to the Committee process was successful.**

2. **That Council ADOPTS the Community and Resources Committee Terms of Reference as shown in Attachment 1.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council NOTES the trial period of improvements to the Committee process was successful.

2. That Council ADOPTS the Community and Resources Committee Terms of Reference as shown in Attachment 1.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That Council NOTES the trial period of improvements to the Committee process was successful.

2. That Council ADOPTS the Community and Resources Committee Terms of Reference as shown in Attachment 1

Report Purpose

To provide a review of the outcomes from the trial improvement to Council Committees and to adopt the amended Terms of Reference for the Community and Resources Committee.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Community and Resources Committee - Terms of Reference ⇩

Attachment 2 - Community and Resources Committee - Terms of Reference (with Track Changes) ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

At its meeting held 25 August 2020, Council expressed concerns about the distribution of the workload between the Community and Resources Committee and the Planning and Development Committee, and resolved as follows:-

> *"3. That the City REVIEWS the objectives and areas of responsibility within the Terms of Reference for the Community and Resources Committee and the Planning and Development Committee and that a report be PRESENTED to a future Council meeting."*

As part of this review, the City proposed changes to the Terms of Reference of the two committees as a means to balance the workload and improve efficiency of the City's decision making process.

Subsequently, at its meeting held 16 March 2021, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 0321/020) as follows:-

> *"1. That Council ENDORSES the trial, from April 2021, of the change to the Committees by adding 'Property Services' to the Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference.*
>
> *2. That Council APPROVES the amended Terms of Reference for the Community and Resources Committee and Planning and Development Committee for the trial period.*
>
> *3. That a review of the outcomes of the trial period be PRESENTED to Council at the same time as Council considers Terms of Reference for Committees following the October 2021 Council elections."*

Comment

Following the endorsement of the trial, statistics were retained about the meeting length of each committee, and the number or reports presented to each.

	Average Length of Meeting 2020 (minutes)	Average Number of Reports 2020	Average Length of Meeting 2021 (minutes)	Average Number of Reports 2021
Planning and Development Committee	**73**	**4**	**68**	**8**
Community and Resources Committee	**156**	**13**	**99**	**12**

The above figures evidence that the average length of Community and Resources Committee meetings in 2021 has reduced by approximately one hour since the trial commenced (approximately one-third). This is a significant reduction in meeting length.

The average Planning and Development Committee length has also reduced by five minutes.

The average number of reports presented to the Planning and Development Committee has increased by four, whilst the average number of reports presented to the Community and Resources Committee has reduced by one.

Across both Committees, the statistics suggest that a greater number of reports (combined average of 20 in 2021; 17 in 2020) have been considered in a shorter average amount of time (combined average of 167 minutes in 2021; 229 minutes in 2020).

These results support the success of the trial in achieving a greater balance of workload between Committees and improved efficiency of the City's decision making process.

Consultation/Communication Implications

Nil.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Under the *Local Government Act 1995*, Council determines the scope of work for each Committee.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Governance and leadership

Outcome G1: Good governance

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Health, wellbeing and safety	To ensure that Committee meetings are efficient and effective, and are not excessively long so as to impact on the wellbeing of meeting participants.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The trial is considered to have achieved its purpose of rebalancing the workload between Committees, and improving the overall efficiency of decision making processes.

It is recommended that the amended Terms of Reference for the Community and Resources Committee be adopted.

Community and Resources Committee Terms of Reference

Responsible Director/s	**Chief Executive Officer, Director Community Development, Director Corporate Services and Director Infrastructure**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Community Safety, Community Services, Corporate Information Services, Engineering Services, Facilities, Projects and Assets, Finance Services, Governance, Human Resources, Customer and Communications, Parks and Sustainability, Recreation and Leisure Services and Waste and Fleet**
Quorum	**4**

1. Establishment

The Community and Resources Committee is established by the City of Stirling under Section 5.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

2. Objectives

The objective of the Committee is to advise Council on matters that pertain to waste management, engineering services, recreation and leisure, parks and sustainability, leisure and community facilities, arts and culture, community services, community safety, transport, facility management, project management, asset management, human resources, governance, finance and corporate projects. The Committee then makes appropriate recommendations to Council.

3. Areas of Responsibility

- Footpaths, drainage and stormwater management, roads, verges, traffic management and lighting
- Irrigation management, natural areas conservation, parks design and construction, parks operations and sustainability matters
- Sport and recreation, libraries, leisure and community facilities management, community services and local history Marketing, communications and customer service
- Rangers, parking management, animal/pet management, emergency management and crime prevention
- Arts, events, cultural development and place activation
- Construction, renewal and maintenance of the City's infrastructure
- Waste and recycling, and plant and vehicles
- Community and Sporting Leases
- Budgets, financial reporting, general contract services, request for funds, reserve funds, tenders, transferring of money between accounts, write off accounts
- Industrial relations, senior designated employee recruitment
- Corporate Governance Framework, certain conferences and training for the Mayor and Elected Members, Local Law development and review, Policies.

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Community and Resources Committee Terms of Reference

4. Membership

The Committee shall consist of the following unless otherwise determined by Council:-

- One Elected Member from each Ward – as appointed by Council
- Deputy members as determined by Council
- The Mayor, if desired
- Presiding Member (to be elected from ordinary Committee members)

All appointments to the Committee shall be by nomination and appointed by Council.

5. Committee Operations

- The general affairs of the Committee shall be administered in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- The Committee may institute and manage any rules considered necessary for the day-to-day operations of the Committee.
- The Committee's recommendations must be considered by the Council before implementation.
- The Terms of Reference are to be reviewed in line with the election of new members and any amendment is to be submitted for Council approval prior to Committee adoption.

6. Meetings

The Committee shall meet at 6.00pm on Tuesdays once a month prior to the full Council meeting, or as required.

7. Minutes

- Recommendations from the Committee will be presented to the next available Council meeting for consideration.
- The Governance Officers will be responsible for keeping minutes of all business transacted at each meeting and will present the minutes to the next meeting of the Committee for confirmation.
- The minutes shall be made available on the City's website to all Elected Members and the public.

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Community and Resources Committee Terms of Reference

Office Use Only	
Reviewed/Modified	
19 November 2013	Council Resolution Number 1113/017
17 November 2015	Council Resolution Number 1115/002
5 December 2017	Council Resolution Number 1217/018
19 November 2019	Council Resolution Number 1119/014
16 March 2021	Council Resolution Number 0321/020

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Community and Resources Committee Terms of Reference

Responsible Director/s	**Chief Executive Officer, Director Community Development, Director Corporate Services and Director Infrastructure**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Community Safety, Community Services, Corporate Information Services, Engineering Services, Facilities, Projects and Assets, Finance Services, Governance, Human Resources, Customer and Communications, Parks and Sustainability, ~~Property Services,~~ Recreation and Leisure Services and Waste and Fleet**
Quorum	**4**

1. Establishment

The Community and Resources Committee is established by the City of Stirling under Section 5.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

2. Objectives

The objective of the Committee is to advise Council on matters that pertain to waste management, engineering services, recreation and leisure, parks and sustainability, leisure and community facilities, arts and culture, community services, community safety, transport, facility management, project management, asset management, human resources, governance, finance and corporate projects. The Committee then makes appropriate recommendations to Council.

3. Areas of Responsibility

- Footpaths, drainage and stormwater management, roads, verges, traffic management and lighting
- Irrigation management, natural areas conservation, parks design and construction, parks operations and sustainability matters
- Sport and recreation, libraries, leisure and community facilities management, community services and local history Marketing, communications and customer service
- Rangers, parking management, animal/pet management, emergency management and crime prevention
- Arts, events, cultural development and place activation
- Construction, renewal and maintenance of the City's infrastructure
- Waste and recycling, and plant and vehicles
- ~~Strategic property and investment, property management, tenancy agreements, sales and acquisitions~~
- ~~Closure, dedication and acquisition of public access ways, rights of ways and roads~~
- ~~Private Property Land matters~~
- Community and Sporting Leases

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Community and Resources Committee Terms of Reference

- Budgets, financial reporting, general contract services, request for funds, reserve funds, tenders, transferring of money between accounts, write off accounts
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- Corporate Governance Framework, certain conferences and training for the Mayor and Elected Members, Local Law development and review, Policies

4. Membership

The Committee shall consist of the following unless otherwise determined by Council:-

- One Elected Member from each Ward – as appointed by Council
- Deputy members as determined by Council
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- Presiding Member (to be elected from ordinary Committee members)

All appointments to the Committee shall be by nomination and appointed by Council.

5. Committee Operations

- The general affairs of the Committee shall be administered in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- The Committee may institute and manage any rules considered necessary for the day-to-day operations of the Committee.
- The Committee's recommendations must be considered by the Council before implementation.
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7. Minutes

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12.1/ES2 INGLEWOOD TRAFFIC AND PARKING REVIEW

This item was REFERRED to the Community and Resources Committee meeting to be held 23 November 2021 at the Council meeting held 16 November 2021 to allow further consideration by Elected Members.

Additional Information has been included at the end of the report.

Report Information

Location:	Beaufort Street and Adjacent Side Roads
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Engineering Services
Business Unit:	Engineering Services
Ward:	Inglewood
Suburb:	Inglewood

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☒	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/011

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

1. **That Council NOTES the report detailing the assessment of traffic impacts on local roads in Inglewood resulting from the introduction of the Aldi and Woolworths Supermarkets.**

2. **That Council MONITORS parking and speed on Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Avenues (between Beaufort Street and Clifton Street) at six monthly intervals over the next 12 months.**

3. **That Council REQUESTS Main Roads WA to amend the timing of speed restrictions of the 40km/hr speed trial along Beaufort Street to 7.30am to 10.00pm, Monday to Sunday.**

4. **That Council CONDUCTS a road safety audit of the intersection of Hamer Parade and Eighth Avenue.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council NOTES the report detailing the assessment of traffic impacts on local roads in Inglewood resulting from the introduction of the Aldi and Woolworths Supermarkets.

2. That Council MONITORS parking and speed on Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Avenues (between Beaufort Street and Clifton Street) at six monthly intervals over the next 12 months.

3. That Council REQUESTS Main Roads WA to amend the timing of speed restrictions of the 40km/hr speed trial along Beaufort Street to 7.30am to 10.00pm, Monday to Sunday.

4. That Council CONDUCTS a road safety audit of the intersection of Hamer Parade and Eighth Avenue.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That Council NOTES the report detailing the assessment of traffic impacts on local roads in Inglewood resulting from the introduction of the Aldi and Woolworths Supermarkets.

2. That the implementation of traffic management treatments or parking controls on local roads are NOT REQUIRED at this stage.

Report Purpose

To provide an update to Council on traffic and parking issues along Beaufort Street and adjacent side roads resulting from the implementation of the 40km/h Variable Speed Zone along Beaufort Street in Inglewood.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Detailed Results of Traffic Count Surveys ⇩

Attachment 2 - Detailed Results of Parking Utilisation Surveys ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

At its meeting held 22 September 2020, Council considered a Notice of Motion submitted by Councillor David Lagan regarding the intersection of Beaufort Street and Tenth Avenue, and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0920/029) as follows:-

> *"1. That a traffic impact assessment be PREPARED for the area incorporating the intersections of Beaufort Street and Tenth Avenue, Inglewood and Beaufort Street and Eighth Avenue, Inglewood, which includes traffic data both pre and post the operation of both the Aldi and Woolworths supermarkets.*
>
> *2. That a report be PRESENTED to Council no more than six months after both supermarkets have commenced operation detailing the outcomes of the traffic impact assessment and making recommendations on appropriate intersection improvements."*

The Aldi supermarket commenced operation in February 2021, and the Woolworths supermarket commenced shortly after in March 2021. However, it was considered beneficial to defer any assessment of traffic impacts on local roads until the 40km/h speed zone trial along Beaufort Street had also commenced. The electronic speed zone signs for the trial were installed and became operational from 5 July 2021, and the follow up traffic surveys were undertaken in September 2021. The requested report was therefore deferred until November 2021.

In addition to the above, at its meeting held 17 August 2021, Council considered a Notice of Motion submitted by Councillor Bianca Sandri regarding on-street parking issues on side roads off Beaufort Street in Inglewood, and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0821/051) as follows:-

> *"That a report be PRESENTED to the Council meeting in November 2021 to review on-street parking in Inglewood on the west side of Beaufort Street, up to Clifton Crescent."*

This report has therefore been prepared to advise Council of the subsequent impacts on both traffic and parking along Beaufort Street and the adjoining side roads since the opening of the major supermarkets and new 40km/h variable speed zone.

Comment

Impact on Local Roads

Traffic count surveys were undertaken at 35 locations within the suburb of Inglewood in late 2019 (before the opening of the two new supermarkets) and in September 2021 (after the opening of the two new supermarkets and the implementation of the 40km/h speed zone on Beaufort Street). The detailed results of the traffic count surveys are provided in Attachment 1 and are summarised in the table below.

Road Name	Road Section	Average Weekday Traffic Volumes [vpd]			85th Percentile Travel Speed [km/h]		
		Before (2019)	After (2021)	Diff	Before (2019)	After (2021)	Diff
Local Roads	**(West of Beaufort)**						
Arthur St	S of Crawford St	702	642	-60	45.5	46.6	+1.1
Clifton Cres	S of Dundas Rd	3,240	3,435	+195	50.0	53.6	+3.6
Clifton Cres	N of Central Ave	3,170	3,439	+269	50.0	48.6	-1.4
Crawford Rd	W of Beaufort St	863	888	+25	47.9	45.9	-2.0
Dundas Rd	E of Arthur St	1,278	1,482	+204	52.8	51.1	-1.7
Eighth Ave	E of Clifton Cres	594	1,307	+713	51.8	47.2	-4.6
Hamer Pde	S of Dundas Rd	2,210	2,257	+47	51.6	52.2	+0.6
Ninth Ave	E of Clifton Cres	989	1,011	+22	50.9	50.4	-0.5
Normanby Rd	W of Beaufort St	275	257	-18	45.8	44.3	-1.5
Seventh Ave	E of Clifton Cres	721	731	+10	52.9	51.3	-1.6
Sixth Ave	E of Clifton Cres	585	616	+31	51.8	43.7	-8.1
Tenth Ave	E of Clifton Cres	1,014	1,018	+4	54.2	51.7	-2.5
Wood St	W of Beaufort St	2,305	2,194	-111	48.4	50.9	+2.5
Local Roads	**(East of Beaufort)**						
Carrington St	N of Ninth Ave	818	933	+115	51.1	52.2	+1.1
Carrington St	N of Central Ave	571	627	+56	46.3	47.9	+1.6
Crawford Rd	E of Beaufort St	893	840	-53	35.7	36.5	+0.8
Eighth Ave	W of John St	831	988	+157	47.7	45.4	-2.3
Eleventh Ave	W of John St	219	337	+118	38.4	36.2	-2.2
Harcourt St	E of Beaufort St	176	153	-23	47.2	45.9	-1.3
John St	N of Eighth Ave	1,064	1,397	+333	53.5	53.5	-
John St	N of Central Ave	1,390	1,563	+173	49.9	50.6	+0.7
Nelson St	N of York St	994	924	-70	53.6	52.7	-0.9
Ninth Ave	W of John St	777	1,022	+245	41.4	46.6	+5.2
Robinson St	S of Crawford St	2,653	2,657	+4	52.7	53.1	+0.4

Road Name	Road Section	Average Weekday Traffic Volumes [vpd]			85th Percentile Travel Speed [km/h]		
		Before (2019)	After (2021)	Diff	Before (2019)	After (2021)	Diff
Seventh Ave	W of John St	1,130	1,105	-25	39.8	40.5	+0.7
Sixth Ave	W of John St	622	545	-77	44.6	45.2	+0.6
Stuart St	N of York St	364	363	-1	49.1	49.9	+0.8
Tenth Ave	W of John St	1,525	1,818	+293	44.3	42.3	-2.0
Waterford St	E of Beaufort St	594	616	+22	51.5	49.5	-2.0
York St	S of Crawford St	1,113	1,133	+20	52.0	50.0	-2.0
Distributor Roads							
Beaufort St	S of Normanby Rd	22,650	22,584	-66	57.8	52.2	-5.6
Beaufort St	S of Eighth Ave	22,188	21,524	-664	51.9	47.0	-4.9
Central Ave	W of Beaufort St	12,321	13,879	+1,558	55.5	59.9	+4.4
Central Ave	E of Beaufort St	10,436	11,583	+1,147	55.6	62.8	+7.2
Hamer Pde	N of Central Ave	15,624	16,573	+949	53.2	53.8	+0.6

The traffic survey data shows that 11 of the 35 locations experienced reductions in traffic volumes between 2019 and 2021, with a further eight locations showing increases of less than 5%. These changes are within acceptable limits, as changes of this magnitude can be experienced even when there aren't any significant developments or changes to the road network. The traffic volumes along Beaufort Street have remained relatively consistent.

The most significant increases in traffic volumes on local roads occurred at the following locations:-

- Eighth Avenue, east of Clifton Crescent – increased by 713 vehicles per day
- John Street, north of Eighth Avenue – increased by 333 vehicles per day
- Tenth Avenue, west of John Street – increased by 293 vehicles per day
- Clifton Crescent, north of Central Avenue – increased by 269 vehicles per day
- Ninth Avenue, west of John Street – increased by 245 vehicles per day

The increases in traffic on Eighth Avenue and Tenth Avenue were not unexpected given that they provide direct frontage to the new supermarkets. The resulting volumes are still operating within the practical design capacity for these roads.

The increase in traffic volume on Clifton Crescent, which was already operating marginally above its practical design capacity, was also expected, and was indicated as a predicted outcome in the traffic impact assessment for the Woolworths supermarket. However, this has not translated into a high number of midblock crashes along this road, with only one midblock crash over the last five-year period. The City will continue to monitor this road to determine if treatments are required in the future.

The City has previously considered the restriction of turning movements at the intersection of Clifton Crescent and Central Avenue as a means of reducing traffic volumes on Clifton Crescent, as well as reducing the frequency of crashes at that intersection. That treatment was not supported by Council at that time due to the potential redistribution of traffic, however turning restrictions may require re-consideration if the traffic volumes continue to increase on this road.

The traffic survey data also shows that 18 of the 35 locations recorded reductions in travel speeds between 2019 and 2021, with a further 12 locations showing increases of less than 5%. Eighth Avenue and Sixth Avenue recorded the greatest reductions in travel speeds. The only notable increases in speeds occurred on Ninth Avenue (west of John Street) and Clifton Crescent (south of Dundas Road).

The increase in travel speeds on Ninth Avenue was related to the recent introduction of parking restrictions along this road, which were implemented at the request of residents. This resulted in less vehicles being parked along this road, which is known to have the effect of increasing travel speeds. The reason for the increase in travel speeds at the northern end of Clifton Crescent is unclear, however the resulting travel speeds are not considered to be excessive.

Of most importance to the 40km/h speed zone trial on Beaufort Street is the significant reduction in travel speeds along this road. The travel speeds have reduced by 5-6km/h, and while these speeds are still above the new limit, they represent a significant increase in safety along this road.

No traffic management treatments are considered necessary at this stage, however ongoing monitoring of traffic (and crash) data for these roads will occur as part of the City's ongoing traffic count program.

Impact on Key Intersections

Crash data for the Beaufort Street intersections with Eighth Avenue and Tenth Avenue over the last five year period on record (2016 to 2020) is provided in the table below.

Year	Beaufort & Tenth			Beaufort & Eighth		
	Property Damage Crashes	Serious Injury Crashes	Total Annual Crashes	Property Damage Crashes	Serious Injury Crashes	Total Annual Crashes
2016	5	1	6	0	0	0
2017	3	1	4	2	2	4
2018	1	2	3	2	1	3
2019	1	0	1	1	0	1
2020	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**10**	**4**	**14**	**5**	**4**	**9**

The crash data indicates that there has been a general downward trend in the frequency of crashes at both intersections, with current five-year crash totals of 14 crashes at Tenth Avenue, and nine crashes at Eighth Avenue. These values are 60-70% lower than the five-year crash totals from the early 2000s, which further supports a trend of lower crashes.

Updated crash data is provided to the City on an annual basis only, and the impact of the recent opening of the supermarkets and the new 40km/h speed zone on the road safety performance at these two intersections cannot be determined at this stage. Given that less than a full year worth of 'post-opening' crash data will available when the next update is provided (in March/April 2022), it may be necessary to defer any reasonable assessment of road safety at these two intersections until the following year.

On-Street Parking on Local Roads

In response to Council's resolution related to on-street parking, the City undertook parking utilisation surveys along the local roads between Sixth Avenue and Tenth Avenue on both sides off Beaufort Street. The surveys separately monitored the number of parked vehicles adjacent to the commercial properties (between Beaufort Street and the adjacent laneway of Inglewood Lane or Lawry Lane) and the number of parked vehicles adjacent to residential properties (between Clifton Crescent and Inglewood Lane on the western side, and between Lawry Lane and John Street on the eastern side).

The parking bays abutting commercial properties were mostly governed by existing parking restrictions, including a mixture of one hour and two-hour restrictions. The parking areas abutting residential properties are all unrestricted on the western side of Beaufort Street, and mostly unrestricted on the eastern side of Beaufort Street, with the exception of Eighth Avenue and Ninth Avenue which have restrictions along one side of the road.

The surveys were undertaken on 14 occasions between August and October, and on different days of the week and times of the day. The detailed results of the parking utilisation surveys are provided in Attachment 2 and are summarised as follows:-

- The parking embayments abutting commercial properties were:-
    - 59% utilised on the western side of Beaufort Street (54 bays);
    - 72% utilised on the eastern side of Beaufort Street (58 bays); and
    - 66% utilised in total (112 bays).

- The unmarked on-street parking spaces abutting residential properties were:-
    - 29% utilised on the western side of Beaufort Street (100 spaces);
    - 38% utilised on the eastern side of Beaufort Street (32 spaces); and
    - 31% utilised in total (132 spaces).

The data shows that the parking bays abutting the commercial properties are reasonably well utilised, and the timed restrictions within these bays provide reasonable turnover for the abutting businesses. There was an average of 38 bays available during the survey period, which indicates that the current provision is adequate. While not included in the survey, there are also approximately 95 on-street parking bays within the kerbside lanes of Beaufort Street that also support local businesses.

The utilisation of on-street parking abutting the residential properties was not significant, and implementation of parking restrictions along the side roads is not considered necessary at this stage. Anecdotally, the vehicles parked along these locations did not appear to be commuters but were mostly residents or visitors (including tradesmen).

Future Report to Council

At its meeting held 11 February 2020, Council considered a report on the proposal for a 40km/h Variable Speed Zone on Beaufort Street and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0220/010) as follows:-

> *"1. That Council ENDORSES the implementation of a 40km/h variable speed zone on Beaufort Street, Inglewood, between Central Avenue and Crawford Road, on a trial basis for a period of two years.*
>
> *2. That a report be PREPARED at the completion of the trial period to inform Council of the impacts on traffic volumes, travel speeds, crash statistics and pedestrian behaviour along Beaufort Street and adjacent side roads."*

The implementation of the 40km/h speed zone became operational from 5 July 2021 and the completion of the trial period will occur in July 2023, with a further report to be presented to Council in late 2023. That report will provide the opportunity for a further assessment of traffic volumes, travel speeds and crash statistics along Beaufort Street and the adjacent local roads in Inglewood.

Consultation/Communication Implications

No direct consultation has been undertaken as part of this review of traffic and parking on local roads in Inglewood. However, consultation and feedback with motorists and residents will be undertaken for the 40km/h speed zone trial along Beaufort Street. Feedback provided during that consultation will be included in the future report to Council at the end of the two year trial period.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications to the City at this stage, as ongoing monitoring of traffic volumes, travel speeds and crash statistics is undertaken by officers within normal operational budgets and activities.

Any future changes to the road network would be presented to Council giving consideration to budget implications at that time. These changes would be subject to the same budgeting and approval process as all other capital works projects.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B3: Built infrastructure that meets community needs

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Health, wellbeing and safety	The impact of the recent developments on the safety performance at key intersections will continue to be monitored as and when revised crash data becomes available.
Amenity	Concerns were raised that increases in traffic due to the new supermarkets would adversely impact on the amenity of adjacent local roads, but this does not appear to have occurred at this stage.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Dvlpmt of key business sectors	The parking embayments abutting commercial properties are reasonably well utilised with sufficient spare capacity to cater for demand for local businesses.

Conclusion

Council requested a review of traffic and parking issues along local roads in Inglewood following the recent introduction of two major supermarkets on Eighth and Tenth Avenues. The City's review identified the following key findings:-

- The majority of local roads in Inglewood have not experienced any significant increases in traffic volumes and/or travel speeds since the opening of the two new supermarkets.
- Increases in traffic volumes on Eighth Avenue and Tenth Avenue were expected due to their proximity to the new supermarkets, but the resulting traffic volumes remain within the acceptable range for a Local Access road. The travel speeds on these roads have also reduced.
- The increase in traffic volume on Clifton Crescent means that this road continues to exceed the practical design capacity for a Local Access road, however the travel speeds remain within acceptable ranges.
- There has been a general downward trend in crash frequency at the Beaufort Street intersections with Eighth Avenue and Tenth Avenue.
- The travel speed of vehicles along Beaufort Street has reduced by 5-6km/h since the introduction of the 40km/h speed zone trial, and further monitoring of this road will occur as part of a future report to Council.

- The parking embayments abutting commercial properties were reasonably well utilised with sufficient spare capacity to cater for demand. The frequency of parking in areas abutting residential properties did not suggest that parking controls were necessary at this stage.

The City is not recommending any new traffic management treatments or parking controls at this stage. However, further monitoring of traffic volumes, travel speeds and crash statistics will occur as part of a future report to Council and may lead to recommendations for changes at that stage.

Additional Information – 23 November 2021

At its meeting held 16 November 2021, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 1121/012) as follows:-

> *"That Item 12.2/ES2 – Inglewood Traffic and Parking Review be REFERRED to the Community and Resources Committee meeting to be held 23 November 2021 to allow further consideration by Elected Members."*

The Officer's recommendation remains unchanged.

Road Name	Road No	Location	Class	NB/EB	SB/WB	Total AWT	85% Speed	% HV	Peak Hr %	Date	Speed Limit
Arthur Street	0290	S of Crawford Street	LA	221	481	702	45.5	2.3	12.0	Oct 19	50
				239	402	642	46.6	2.7	11.4	Sep 21	50
Beaufort Street	0050	S of Normanby Road	DDA	11286	11364	22650	57.8	5.6	7.7	Dec 19	60
				11162	11422	22584	52.2	5.3	8.0	Sep 21	40
Beaufort Street	0050	S of Eighth Avenue	DDA	11176	11012	22188	51.9	4.3	7.5	Dec 19	60
				10982	10543	21524	47.0	6.4	7.9	Sep 21	40
Carrington Street	0051	N of Ninth Avenue	LA	333	485	818	51.1	1.9	11.1	Oct 19	50
				376	557	933	52.2	3.2	11.9	Sep 21	50
Carrington Street	0051	N of Central Avenue	LA	401	170	571	46.3	1.6	11.6	Oct 19	50
				484	143	627	47.9	3.3	13.9	Sep 21	50
Central Avenue	0052	W of Beaufort Street	DDB	5915	6406	12321	55.5	4.0	8.1	Dec 19	60
				7082	6797	13879	59.9	3.9	9.1	Sep 21	60
Central Avenue	0052	E of Beaufort Street	DDB	4536	5900	10436	55.6	4.1	8.5	Dec 19	60
				5025	6558	11583	62.8	5.2	9.1	Sep 21	60
Clifton Crescent	0262	S of Dundas Road	LA	1542	1698	3240	50.0	3.1	11.6	Oct 19	50
				1767	1668	3435	53.6	3.6	11.5	Sep 21	50
Clifton Crescent	0262	N of Central Avenue	LA	1403	1767	3170	50.0	2.1	10.4	Nov 19	50
				1623	1817	3439	48.6	3.1	10.8	Sep 21	50
Crawford Road	0868	W of Beaufort Street	LA	342	521	863	47.9	2.7	12.7	Oct 19	50
				513	375	888	45.9	2.9	14.0	Sep 21	50
Crawford Road	0868	E of Beaufort Street	LA	445	448	893	35.7	3.6	8.3	Dec 19	50
				430	410	840	36.5	5.6	8.9	Sep 21	50
Dundas Road	0057	E of Arthur Street	LA	938	340	1278	52.8	2.1	9.1	Dec 19	50
				445	1037	1482	51.1	2.0	10.1	Sep 21	50
Eighth Avenue	0228	E of Clifton Crescent	LA	287	307	594	51.8	3.7	9.8	Nov 19	50
				766	542	1307	47.2	2.3	11.1	Sep 21	50
Eighth Avenue	0228	W of John Street	LA	422	410	831	47.7	2.7	9.0	Oct 19	50
				519	469	988	45.4	3.0	8.4	Sep 21	50
Eleventh Avenue	0279	W of John Street	LA	108	112	219	38.4	3.4	11.9	Oct 19	50
				156	181	337	36.2	5.6	13.9	Sep 21	50
Hamer Parade	0058	S of Dundas Road	LA	1031	1179	2210	51.6	7.5	11.3	Dec 19	50
				1199	1057	2257	52.2	8.5	10.7	Sep 21	50
Hamer Parade	0058	N of Central Avenue	DDA	7588	8036	15624	53.2	3.6	8.7	Dec 19	50
				7972	8601	16573	53.8	3.8	8.9	Sep 21	50
Harcourt Street	0280	E of Beaufort Street	LA	70	106	176	47.2	7.2	8.2	Dec 19	50
				92	61	153	45.9	6.0	10.5	Sep 21	50
John Street	3029	N of Eighth Avenue	LA	607	457	1064	53.5	2.0	11.0	Oct 19	50
				761	636	1397	53.5	3.4	10.2	Sep 21	50
John Street	3029	N of Central Avenue	LA	690	700	1390	49.9	2.0	10.1	Oct 19	50
				811	752	1563	50.6	3.9	9.7	Sep 21	50
Nelson Street	0011	N of York Street	LA	437	557	994	53.6	2.9	9.9	Dec 19	50
				403	521	924	52.7	4.0	10.0	Sep 21	50
Ninth Avenue	0231	E of Clifton Crescent	LA	464	525	989	50.9	3.4	9.3	Nov 19	50
				539	472	1011	50.4	2.1	9.8	Sep 21	50
Ninth Avenue	0231	W of John Street	LA	390	387	777	41.4	3.3	8.6	Oct 19	50
				534	488	1022	46.6	6.5	9.8	Sep 21	50
Normanby Road	0293	W of Beaufort Street	LA	188	87	275	45.8	4.4	14.3	Dec 19	50
				88	168	257	44.3	4.7	15.2	Sep 21	50
Robinson Street	0283	S of Crawford Street	LA	1196	1458	2653	52.7	2.0	12.5	Oct 19	50
				1253	1404	2657	53.1	3.0	13.7	Sep 21	50
Seventh Avenue	0048	E of Clifton Crescent	LA	324	396	721	52.9	3.3	10.0	Nov 19	50
				351	381	731	51.3	3.8	10.7	Sep 21	50
Seventh Avenue	0048	W of John Street	LA	509	622	1130	39.8	1.6	9.0	Oct 19	50
				513	592	1105	40.5	3.4	8.8	Sep 21	50
Sixth Avenue	0224	E of Clifton Crescent	LA	267	319	585	51.8	1.8	8.9	Nov 19	50
				336	281	616	43.7	3.0	10.4	Sep 21	50
Sixth Avenue	0224	W of John Street	LA	314	308	622	44.6	3.1	8.2	Oct 19	50
				269	276	545	45.2	3.4	9.4	Sep 21	50
Stuart Street	0284	N of York Street	LA	305	59	364	49.1	1.7	12.4	Oct 19	50
				308	55	363	49.9	4.1	11.3	Sep 21	50
Tenth Avenue	0256	E of Clifton Crescent	LA	266	747	1014	54.2	2.3	11.6	Nov 19	50
				756	262	1018	51.7	4.5	10.5	Sep 21	50

Road Name	Road No	Location	Class	NB/EB	SB/WB	Total AWT	85% Speed	% HV	Peak Hr %	Date	Speed Limit
Tenth Avenue	0256	W of John Street	LA	794	731	1525	44.3	2.1	8.7	Oct 19	50
				861	957	1818	42.3	2.8	9.0	Sep 21	50
Waterford Street	0278	E of Beaufort Street	LA	428	166	594	51.5	1.5	9.6	Oct 19	50
				159	457	616	49.5	2.0	10.1	Sep 21	50
Wood Street	0292	W of Beaufort Street	LA	1066	1239	2305	48.4	3.1	10.8	Oct 19	50
				1206	988	2194	50.9	3.8	12.4	Sep 21	50
York Street	0056	S of Crawford Street	LA	587	526	1113	52.0	2.4	10.7	Oct 19	50
				625	509	1133	50.0	3.9	11.4	Sep 21	50

Notes:

Class = Road Classification (LA = Local Access road, DDA= District Distributor A road, DDB = District Distributor B road)
NB/EB = Northbound or Eastbound Traffic Volume (in vehicles per day)
SB/WB = Southbound or Westbound Traffic Volume (in vehicles per day)
Total AWT = Average Weekday Traffic (in vehicles per day)
85% Speed = 85th Percentile Travel Speed (km/h)
%HV = Percentage of Heavy Vehicles
Peak Hr% = Percentage of Vehicles in Peak Hour

		West of Beaufort Street (Clifton Crescent to Beaufort Street)											East of Beaufort Street (Beaufort Street to John Street)										
		6th Avenue		7th Avenue		8th Avenue		9th Avenue		10th Avenue			10th Avenue		9th Avenue		8th Avenue		7th Avenue		6th Avenue		
Date	Time	Clifton Cr - Inglewood Ln (Residential)	Inglewood Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	Clifton Cr - Inglewood Ln (Residential)	Inglewood Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	Clifton Cr - Inglewood Ln (Residential)	Inglewood Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	Clifton Cr - Inglewood Ln (Residential)	Inglewood Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	Clifton Cr - Inglewood Ln (Residential)	Inglewood Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	Total	John St - Lawry Ln (Residential)	Lawry Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	John St - Lawry Ln (Residential)	Lawry Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	John St - Lawry Ln (Residential)	Lawry Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	John St - Lawry Ln (Residential)	Lawry Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	John St - Lawry Ln (Residential)	Lawry Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	Total
Mon 30/08/2021	14:45	9	5	7	5	5	12	7	3	4	2	59	2	8	1	11	2	10	-	5	2	1	42
Fri 03/09/2021	12:15	9	5	13	6	6	13	3	5	1	3	64	-	7	2	9	4	10	1	6	5	5	49
Wed 22/09/2021	12:35	10	2	10	9	4	9	4	6	1	3	58	2	12	4	8	2	10	1	7	6	2	54
Fri 24/09/2021	10:05	10	3	6	10	11	14	4	7	3	3	71	-	8	2	10	5	10	1	11	4	6	57
Tue 28/09/2021	12:10	9	2	9	10	9	12	4	8	1	2	66	1	9	2	11	2	11	-	7	5	2	50
Tue 05/10/2021	10:05	9	5	5	4	4	10	3	9	3	3	55	1	12	5	10	4	10	-	9	7	6	64
Wed 06/10/2021	13:05	16	2	7	4	2	12	2	8	4	3	60	2	9	6	11	6	10	1	9	9	7	70
Thu 07/10/2021	10:10	12	1	4	7	3	15	1	8	3	2	56	-	12	-	10	2	12	-	7	4	7	54
Mon 11/10/2021	10:05	15	3	4	6	9	8	2	10	1	1	59	-	7	-	9	-	8	2	4	3	4	37
Thu 14/10/2021	12:05	11	3	8	7	10	14	3	8	3	2	69	1	5	3	10	1	11	2	10	1	5	49
Wed 20/10/2021	12:05	9	4	8	6	3	8	5	9	2	3	57	1	10	4	6	4	12	1	9	4	7	61
Fri 22/10/2021	10:10	11	5	12	10	6	10	5	7	3	2	71	1	11	-	10	6	12	3	6	6	6	63
Mon 25/10/2021	10:15	14	-	7	6	5	14	2	10	1	2	61	-	5	1	9	3	9	1	9	1	2	40
Tue 26/10/2021	12:05	11	1	8	11	7	15	3	8	1	3	68	-	6	-	11	6	12	2	8	2	5	52
Average Utilisation		11	3	7	7	6	12	3	8	2	2	61	1	9	2	10	3	11	1	7	5	5	54
Maximum Available		20*	10	20*	11	20*	18	20*	10	20*	5	154	4*	14	6*	14	6*	12	6*	11	10*	7	90
% Utilisation		55%	30%	35%	64%	30%	67%	15%	80%	10%	40%	40%	25%	64%	33%	71%	50%	92%	17%	64%	50%	71%	60%

Note: (*) Parking areas along residential sections are unmarked, and the maximum number of bays available are estimates only.

West of Beaufort Street	Ave	Max	%
Clifton Cr to Inglewood Ln (Residential)	29	100*	29%
Inglewood Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	32	54	59%
Total	**61**	**154**	**40%**

East of Beaufort Street	Ave	Max	%
John St - Lawry Ln (Residential)	12	32*	38%
Lawry Ln - Beaufort St (Commercial)	42	58	72%
Total	**54**	**90**	**60%**

12.1/CC1 PUBLIC ART MASTERPLAN

Report Information

Location:	City of Stirling
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Customer and Communications
Business Unit:	Customer and Communications
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/012

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

That Council ADOPTS the City of Stirling Public Art Masterplan 2021-2025.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

That Council ADOPTS the City of Stirling Public Art Masterplan 2021-2025.

Officer's Recommendation

That Council ADOPTS the City of Stirling Public Art Masterplan 2021-2025.

Report Purpose

To consider adoption of the City of Stirling's inaugural Public Art Masterplan 2021-2025.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - City of Stirling Public Art Masterplan 2021-2025 ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

Public art is work that is designed or created by an artist and is sited in a visually accessible public location. It can include a broad range of visual art forms including sculpture, painting, multimedia or installation works. The artwork can be permanent, temporary or ephemeral.

The City of Stirling has more than 50 permanent public artworks in its collection ranging from small to large scale in a variety of mediums. It is expected that the City will continue to add to this collection and to ensure that a strategic approach is taken for new commissions, a Public Art Masterplan was initiated. The Masterplan will also assist in the application of Local Planning Policy 6.12 Public Art on Private Land once it comes into effect.

The City engaged consultant *element WA* to develop the Public Art Masterplan. Given the diverse nature of the City's geography and demographics, it was important that such a document weaves together the many stories and characteristics of each precinct. Comprehensive research was undertaken, and a community consultation strategy implemented to gather data to form the basis of the Masterplan. Through the community consultation there was overwhelmingly positive support for public art and a desire for new artworks to have a strong connection to place.

The draft Public Art Masterplan was presented to Council at its meeting held 31 August 2021. Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 0821/065) as follows:-

1. *"That Council APPROVES the draft Public Art Masterplan for the purposes of advertising for public comment, with a further report to be PRESENTED to Council detailing the outcomes of public consultation by November 2021.*

2. *That Council NOTES the preparation of Local Planning Policy 6.12 Public Art on Private Land, to support the Public Art Masterplan, to be PRESENTED to Council for consideration by March 2022.*

3. *That Council NOTES that a review of the City's Public Art Policy and Art Collection Policy has been initiated, to be PRESENTED to Council for consideration by November 2021."*

Following completion of the public consultation process, this report now seeks adoption of the Masterplan while the related Policies are being presented to Council for consideration as separate items.

Comment

The Public Art Masterplan 2021-2025 has been developed through extensive community engagement and sets out the strategic foundation, guiding principles and assessment criteria for future projects. It also lays out three curatorial themes, along with a map and details of artwork opportunities.

With most of the public art in the City of Stirling currently commissioned through the capital works program, some areas are lacking in the provision of public art. The artwork opportunities map explores several locations where new artwork could be commissioned and recommendation of the specific theme to be explored. The Masterplan aims to improve equity across the City of Stirling.

Locations

Twenty-two locations for new public art have been identified in the Masterplan, including five that will be delivered in the short term, through the capital works program. It is not anticipated that artwork will be delivered in all locations in the short to medium term, but the Masterplan provides a basis to address equity across the City. The opportunities range from small scale value adding projects in local parks to major iconic sculptural works.

Curatorial Themes

From the community engagement, three curatorial themes were identified. These are not intended to be restrictive, but act as a starting point for all future artworks.

Ngalang Bardip (Our Stories)

Over 52% of consultation respondents want to see more public art that celebrates Nyoongar culture and heritage. This curatorial theme ensures appropriate space and investment is given to Mooro Karni (truth telling), allowing residents and visitors to learn about the Indigenous history of the City of Stirling, both past and present. It also recognises that some of these stories will be difficult to tell.

Our Environment

The natural environment was the most popular curatorial theme, resonating with 66% of consultation respondents. While the City of Stirling is a primarily an urban area, the importance of, and connection to, the natural environment remains a significant factor to support quality of life and physical/mental wellbeing. The City enjoys a wide range of environments including coastal beaches and dunes, wetlands, green spaces and nature reserves.

Our Identity

As one of the most culturally diverse local government areas in Western Australia, there are many stories that can be told through public art. This theme asks what it means to be in the City of Stirling at this moment in time and can include local histories, contemporary issues and events. Artworks created with this theme have the potential to support community connection and place activation as well as telling stories and considering different points of view.

Consultation/Communication Implications

The City has conducted an extensive community engagement process, over two phases, to assist with informing and developing the Public Art Masterplan.

Phase one gained an in-depth understanding of the community's values and aspirations for public art in the future. It was important to include a wide range of engagement methods to allow all members of the community to be involved. This was done via the following:-

- An online survey on the City's Your Say page which was open for six weeks, tailored to suit different target audiences, including residents, visitors, business owners and creatives.
- The survey utilised the Social Pinpoint mapping tool which allowed respondents to suggest locations for future artworks and highlight their favourite existing artworks.
- A social and digital media campaign was conducted to encourage people to complete the survey.
- Interactive displays at several City of Stirling venues.
- Displays at community markets to provide the opportunity for the community to talk directly to staff about public art and provide their ideas.
- A series of key stakeholder workshops held with Aboriginal community members, art practitioners and community organisations, Elected Members and other internal stakeholders.

More than 400 people were engaged through phase one of the campaign including 335 completed surveys. From this initial engagement phase, several key themes and priorities emerged which formed the basis of the Draft Public Art Masterplan. It is through this phase of the engagement process that the key curatorial themes and artwork locations were identified.

Phase two aimed to ensure the draft document was reflective of the community's aspirations. The draft Public Art Masterplan was presented back to all key stakeholder groups for their comments and ensure that the initial data gathered had been interpreted correctly. The feedback received from stakeholder groups was positive and incorporated into a revised draft document which was advertised publicly for comment via the City's Your Say page. All responses received via Your Say regarding the Draft Public Art Masterplan were positive and no content changes were required.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Public Art Masterplan both supports and is supported by the City's Public Art Policy which relates specifically to public artworks delivered and managed by the City. The Public Art Policy has been reviewed and recommended changes are being presented to Council for consideration in November 2021. This policy sets out the high-level objectives of the City's approach to public art.

The Development Services Business Unit is currently reviewing Local Planning Policy *6.12 Public Art on Private Land* that applies to major, privately managed developments in the City of Stirling. The completion of the Public Art Masterplan is one of the guiding documents that is required to be completed before this planning policy comes into effect. Developers will be able to utilise the Public Art Masterplan to determine suitable artwork types and themes for their location and community. The Public Art Masterplan will also provide opportunities for artworks that could be commissioned using any cash-in-lieu funding that may be collected through the development process, noting that most proposals will incorporate public art into individual developments.

Financial Implications

The Public Art Masterplan identifies several opportunities for future public art commissions.

Where future capital works are planned, their suitability for public art has been assessed and included in the Masterplan, where possible. Currently, in accordance with the Public Art Policy, public art projects are funded through the City's capital works program, with projects valued at over $2 million dollars attracting a 2% allocation for public artwork, up to the value of $150,000. Upon review of this policy, it is proposed that the cap be removed, allowing for public art projects to be commensurate with the scale of the project. For projects over $25 million, the 2% contribution will apply up to $500,000 and for every construction dollar exceeding this, the contribution will reduce to 1%.

Any additional public art projects outside of the capital works program will need to be considered by Council as part of its annual budget process.

Local Planning Policy *6.12 Public Art on Private Land* may include a provision for developers to provide cash-in-lieu instead of providing public art on their development site. These cash-in-lieu funds would be directed to providing public art in other nearby locations, as identified in the Public Art Masterplan (where possible). Anecdotally, in other Local Governments this option is not regularly taken up and as such, accumulation of funds takes many years and should not be relied upon to deliver the projects identified in the Public Art Masterplan.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B3: Built infrastructure that meets community needs

Public art that is well situated and designed specifically for its location adds to the amenity of an area and supports the culture of a local community.

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Vegetation impact	One of the curatorial themes identified in the Masterplan is *Our Environment* which was identified as a key theme that the community wanted to see reflected in future public art projects. This could include artworks that celebrate our natural flora and fauna.
Greenhouse emissions	The Public Art Masterplan will be available via the City's website and other digital formats.
Energy consumption	Consideration will be given to ensuring public artworks are created in a way that considers the environmental impact of material usage.

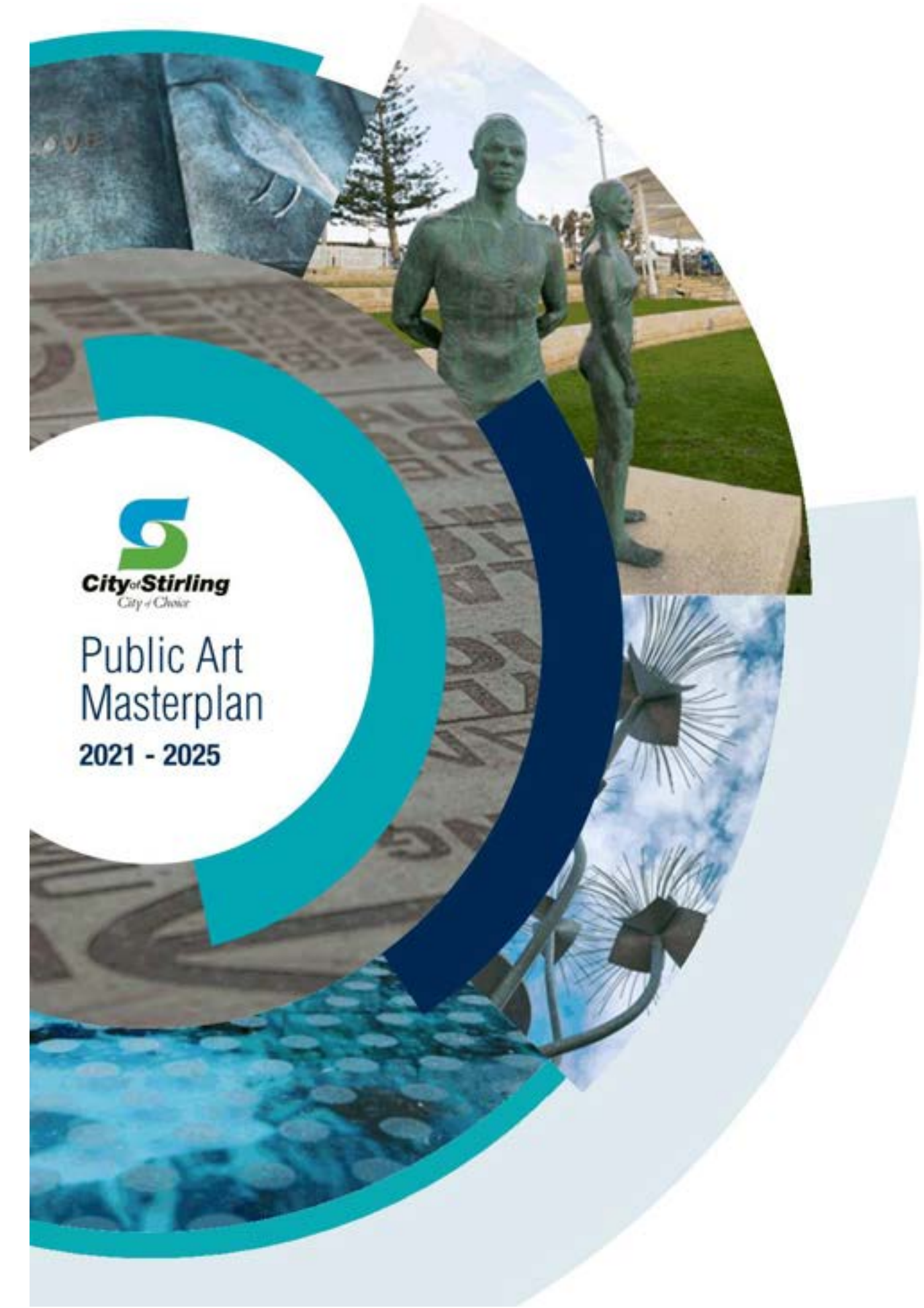
SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	Public art, chosen well for a given location, adds to the amenity and desirability of an area.
Community engagement	The development of the Public Art Masterplan has engaged many people in innovative and interactive ways.
Cultural and heritage value	Public art has the potential to record, acknowledge and celebrate the cultural and historical values of a place.
Equity	Public art provides the opportunity for the general public to engage with artwork in their everyday environment. The curatorial themes *Our Identity* and *Nglanag Bardip (Our Stories)* specifically acknowledge the many and varied stories of the City of Stirling community and identifies locations suitable for these stories.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Dvlpmt of key business sectors	Public art engages several industries in the fabrication and maintenance of the artwork as well as supporting individual artists.
Job creation	Public Art commissions generate numerous paid work opportunities for artists and creatives. The Masterplan also highlights the need to provide opportunities for professional development to support and encourage emerging talent.

Conclusion

The City of Stirling's inaugural Public Art Masterplan has been developed with comprehensive community engagement. The final document is representative of the community's aspirations and sets out the strategic foundation, guiding principles and assessment criteria for projects. It also details three curatorial themes, along with a map and details of artwork opportunities to guide future development.

The Public Art Masterplan sets the direction for public art in the City of Stirling for the next four years and will assist in delivering equity across the City.


City of Stirling
City of Choice
Public Art
Masterplan
2021 - 2025

Bina, Arterial Design (Jan Howell, Mia Apsland and Nick Howell) 2020. Bina Parkland

Acknowledgement of Country

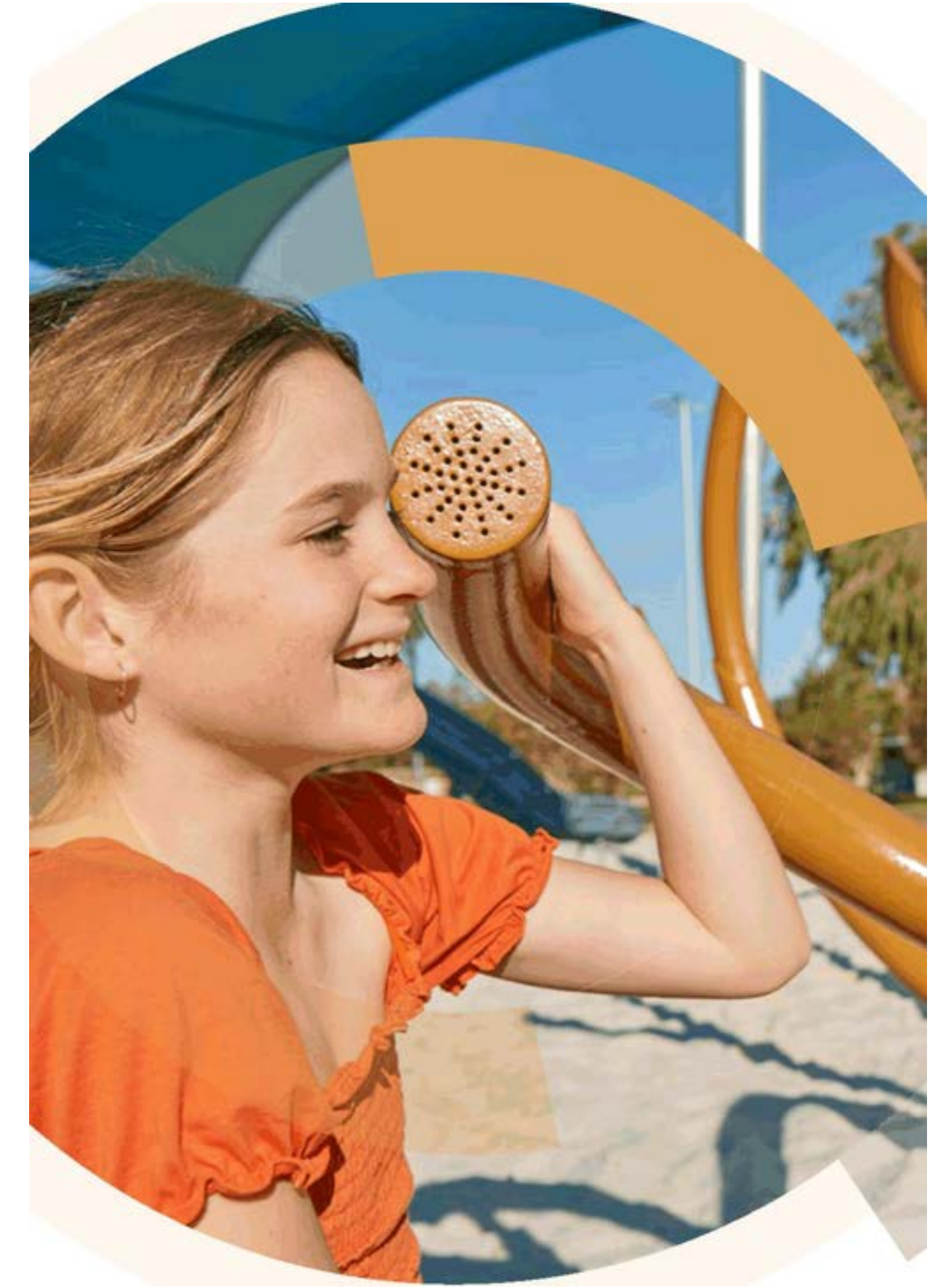
Ngalak kaadatj Nyoongar nedingar wer birdiya, baalap barn boodja-k wer kaaratj boodja-k koora koora wer yeyi.

Ngalak kaadatj baalabang malayin wer nakolak baalap yang ngalany-al City of Stirling dandjoo Nyoongar moort-al kolbang koorliny.

City of Stirling kaadatj Nyoongar moort Nyoongar boodja-k Wadjak boodja-k, Mooro boodja-k.

The City of Stirling acknowledges the Wadjak People of the Nyoongar Nation as the traditional custodians of Mooro Country. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders past and present for they hold the memories, the traditions, the culture and hopes of Aboriginal Australia.

The City is committed to forging stronger relationships and a deeper respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. By acknowledging and respecting the diversity and history of our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, we will continue to realise our vision for reconciliation.



Windswept, Britt Mikkleson 2014.
Charles Riley Reserve

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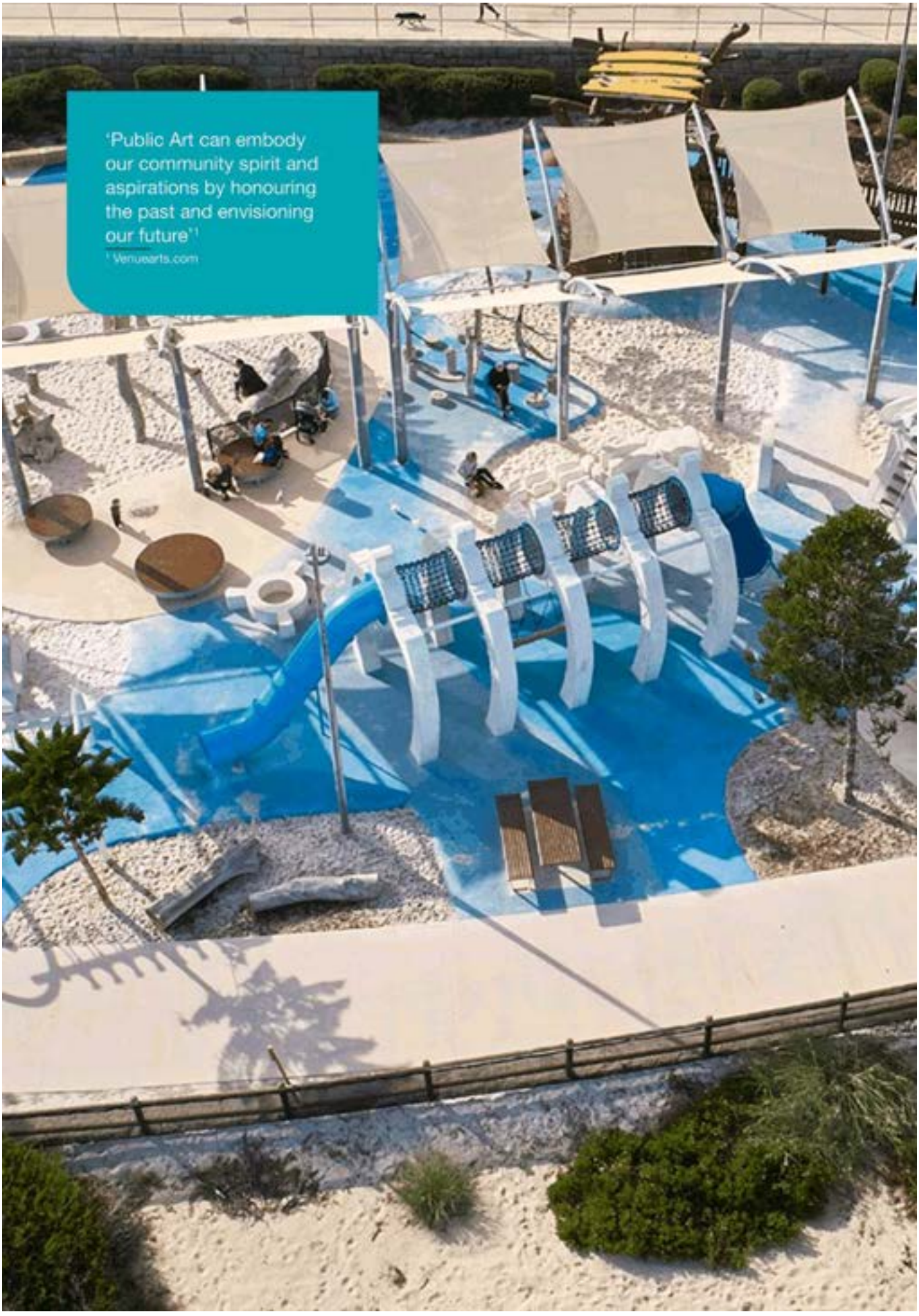

'Public Art can embody our community spirit and aspirations by honouring the past and envisioning our future'[1]
[1] Venuearts.com

Section 1: Introduction

Executive summary

The City of Stirling is Western Australia's largest local government area, spanning 30 suburbs and a range of natural landscapes. The diversity of cultures and landscapes within the City, its large population and its popularity as a tourism and workplace destination mean the City is well placed to host a rich and lively arts sector, with the City of Stirling Public Art Collection as a key feature.

The development of a Public Art Masterplan recognises the City of Stirling's desire to provide the community with maximum benefit from future public artworks, and to ensure new commissions align with the City's wider goals and priorities.

This document guides the commissioning of new public artworks by the City. It also acts as a framework for the continued development of a public art collection that is place-based and driven by the unique character of the communities within the City of Stirling.

The City currently has a Public Art Policy that requires City-led capital works projects costing $2 million or more to allocate two per cent of the project budget to public artwork. Public artworks commissioned by the City under the Public Art Policy sit within the context of a larger City of Stirling Art Collection, which includes over 180 painting, small sculptural and textile artworks, as well as a public art collection of over 50 pieces.

The vision, guiding and supporting principles, and curatorial themes included in this Masterplan were developed to align with the overarching vision of the City's Strategic Community Plan 2018 - 2028.

The City of Stirling will be a place where people choose to live, work, visit and invest. We will have safe and thriving neighbourhoods with a range of housing, employment and recreational opportunities. We will engage with our diverse community to help shape our future into the City of Stirling – City of Choice.

Of the five key result areas outlined in the City's Strategic Community Plan, the Public Art Masterplan aligns with four.

Thriving communities

The Public Art Masterplan provides a framework for public artworks that are relevant to their community context, provide a vehicle for the expression of local stories and identities, and build community connection.

Vibrant economy

A healthy creative sector in the City of Stirling has economic benefits and requires investment and strategic intent as outlined in the Public Art Masterplan.

Liveable neighbourhoods

Public artworks that are well-suited to place and reflect the local community greatly contribute to the overall amenity of neighbourhoods.

Sustainability

One of the three overarching curatorial themes included in the Public Art Masterplan encourages the promotion and valuing of the City's natural environment, and consideration of the community's ongoing interactions with their natural surroundings. As part of the public artwork assessment process, consideration will be given to sustainability in regard to public artwork fabrication, materials and maintenance.

The development of the Public Art Masterplan began with a baseline community needs analysis regarding art in public spaces. This was used as the starting point for developing a strategic approach to future commissions. The principles, curatorial themes and identified artwork opportunities provide an informed framework for the next four years of public art investment that will ensure that all new commissions:

- Reflect the interests of the community
- Are unique and place-appropriate
- Provide opportunities for local artists and/or creatives
- Maximise the potential benefits of public art, including enhancing sense of place and public amenity and contributing to economic development.

The Public Art Masterplan has been developed with consideration given to the following City of Stirling policies and plans:

- Corporate Business Plan 2020 - 2024
- Strategic Community Plan 2018 - 2028 (revised 2020)
- Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2021 - 2023
- Public Open Space Strategy
- Public Art Policy
- Art Collection Policy
- Community Arts and Events Fund Policy
- Mural Guide
- Memorials and Plaques Policy.

Left: Whale Playground, Jahne Rees 2018.
The Esplanade, Scarborough Beach

The Story of Stirling, Penny Bovell and Margaret Dillon 2005. Stirling Administration Centre

How to use this document

The City of Stirling Public Art Masterplan will guide the expending of the City's public art budget, including public art funds allocated through the City's Public Art Policy, and City public art procurements related to precinct place plans, economic development initiatives and arts events led by the City. This document will also be utilised by private developers who are required by Planning Policy 6.12 Public Art on Private Land to either provide public art as part of their development or contribute equivalent funds to the City's Public Art Fund. Developers can utilise the key themes, guiding principles and artwork opportunities contained with this Masterplan to inform their own public art projects.

The document is laid out as detailed below.

Section 1: Introduction

Section 1 provides general public art benefits and a summary of the extensive consultation and engagement completed in the development of the Masterplan, including key themes and findings.

Section 2: Context

Section 2 provides the contextual information needed to consider future commissions of public artwork in the City of Stirling, including a summary of the existing public artwork collection and their locations, the cultural and historical context of the City's Indigenous population including sites of significance, and key points from the City's local history and demographics.

Section 3: The Masterplan

Section 3 provides a strategic framework for future public artworks in the City of Stirling. This includes guiding and supporting principles reflecting the values and strategic aims of public artwork within the City, leading into three curatorial themes. These principles and curatorial themes provide a strong foundation to be applied to the specific public artwork opportunities detailed in this Masterplan. The 'public artwork opportunities' section identifies strategic locations, curatorial themes and public art typologies for specific locations within the City of Stirling and is intended to guide the City's investment in public artworks over the next four years.

The value of public art

The City of Stirling's Public Art Policy recognises the potential for public art to:

Create a strong sense of place

Maman – Louise Bourgeois

Promote the expression of local identity

1xRun Residency – Saner

Respond to the culture and character of a community

Beyond Reflection – Lawrence Argent

Enhance the urban environment

Madrid 1.78 – Janet Echelman

Public art in local government

Local government is uniquely positioned to drive and support public art in communities. The recognition of public art as one of the necessary amenities that local government authorities provide to their communities has increased over the past 20 years. Nationally and internationally, locally driven public art has been harnessed to significantly contribute to key local government aims such as place, economic and community development; streetscape improvement and tourism. Public art is now recognised by local governments as an engaging, connecting and dynamic element of communities and public realms. Public artworks are increasingly commissioned not only in permanent sculptural form, but as murals, projections, performances and art events, allowing the creativity and character of communities to be expressed.

Domestic arts tourism is growing, with domestic tourists more likely to attend the arts than sports events, amusement parks or wineries.

(The Australia Council Domestic Arts Tourism Report 2020)

Public art brings unique value and character to our neighbourhoods. The most successful public art is the result of community desires and goals.

(Strong Towns)

Arts and culture can be intrinsically linked to a community's identity, enhancing the environment while expressing a community's culture and heritage... local councils feel committed to making art an everyday experience for residents and visitors.

(National Association for the Visual Arts)

Local artists are uniquely positioned to create art that reflects and speaks to their city because they present to the people, the stories, and the longing that exist all around them. In this sense, the artist shapes - and is shaped by - the city they inhabit.

(Strong Towns)

Public art typologies

Iconic sculptural

Cloud Gate – Anish Kapoor

These are large-scale sculptures which are distinctive and placed with prominent positioning, allowing them to become synonymous with a particular place or community.

Ephemeral

Berlin - Photowerk

Ephemeral artworks can range from one-off arts events to semi-permanent or frequently changing public artworks. This can include pop-up art exhibitions, projections, light-based artworks and lightboxes.

Functional

I Can't Give you Anything But Love - Shigeru Uchida

These artworks serve a functional purpose as well as being a work of art. This can include public seating, shade structures, fences, balustrades, bike racks, screens and water fountains.

Play-friendly

Futuroscope Poitiers - Monstrum

These are public artworks that are designed to have a high level of interaction with children. This can include artworks with slides or swings, climbable artworks, sensory-based artworks and water playgrounds.

Integrated

Van Gogh Path - Daan Roosegaarde

These artworks are integrated with the built form or landscape through techniques such as inlays, etchings and painted finishes. Integrated artworks may be installed as part of public footpaths, ground planes, walls, pillars, ceilings, balustrading, soffits and fencing.

Mural

Lift You Higher - Lakwena Maciver

Murals are 2D painted artworks usually of a large scale. Murals can be installed on walls, building facades, roads, footpaths and public infrastructure such as traffic control boxes.

Kids at the Park and Birdlife on Branches. Daniel Mark Iley 2011. Yokine Playground

Developing the Public Art Masterplan

The development of the Masterplan utilised a best-practice approach founded in community consultation and engagement and a deep understanding of place and context. The key findings from the consultation and engagement phases are detailed on the following pages.

Literature review and desktop research →

Online survey →
Open for four weeks
- Public
- Artists and creatives
- Business owners
- Elected Members

Library displays →
Interactive display with information and voting activity
- Hammersley Leisure Centre
- Mirrabooka Library
- Osborne Library
- Scarborough Library
- Karrinyup Library
- Dianella Library

Pop-up booth
Interactive booth with 'share your ideas' board and sense of place activity
- Stirling Farmer's Market
- Inglewood Night Markets
- Mirrabooka Community Markets

Consultation workshops →
- Elected Members
- Arts community
- Aboriginal community
- City of Stirling employees

Engagement summary report →
- Key findings from all engagement activities
- Precinct-specific data
- Emerging themes and public art preferences

Draft Public Art Masterplan →

Review period
- Internal review
- Public comment period
- Public Art Masterplan revisions

Final Public Art Masterplan

Consultation and engagement findings

400 people engaged with during the engaged process

335 online survey respondents

50+ stakeholders attended stakeholder workshops

"Public art should be: Thought-provoking, inclusive and site specific"

Types of artwork people would like to see

Interactive public works

Resonance by Samsung, Milan

Large scale Iconic

First Contact, Laurel Nannup 2015. Perth

Trail artworks

Shinji-ko Rabbits, Yabuuchi Satoshi. Matsue, Japan

The below diagram displays what words residents use to describe their suburbs within the City.

Weaving of Stories, Sharyn Egan 2018. Scarborough Square

Key findings

Public art is a tool to create great places

Respondents were enthusiastic about the potential of public art to enhance public spaces and communities.

The best public art is specific to place and memorable

Favourite public artworks mentioned from around the world tended to be distinctive artworks which were particular to a place and enhanced the respondent's experience of that place.

Public art should be appropriate to local context and accessible

Respondents did not like public artworks they thought to be unsuited to place by typology or subject, and/or artworks they didn't know the meaning of.

Local cultures should be represented in our public art

Many respondents expressed the desire for public artworks in their communities to reflect and promote the diverse culture of our community.

The community are enthusiastic about engaging with art and artists

There is a strong appetite amongst City of Stirling residents for associated public art engagement opportunities, including workshops, interpretative and artist information, online access and community participation in public artwork creation.

Section 2: Context

Art in Stirling

The City of Stirling recognises the immense community value of the arts and cultural sector and supports arts and cultural activity through ongoing programs and initiatives. Arts and events grants are offered throughout the year, supporting community-led arts projects and events, which support and celebrate the City's creative and diverse community. The City of Stirling also coordinates a number of art-related programs, including the acquisitive Biennial Art Awards and Exhibition, the Blink Photography Award and professional development programs.

Ephemeral and temporary public artwork projects have been delivered by the City of Stirling, but these artworks are not captured as part of the permanent Public Art Collection.

Above: ECU Commemorative Art Project, Arif Satar and Audrey Fernandes-Satar 2010, Edith Cowan Reserve

Left: From Little Things, Big Things Grow, Bridget Norton and N2 Art + Design 2013, Grenville Reserve

Existing public art

The City of Stirling manages a current Public Art Collection of over 50 pieces, including sculptures, integrated artworks, murals, play-friendly artworks and functional artworks. The collection has a strong focus on works from local Western Australian artists and a mix of established and emerging creatives. The current collection features exceptional artworks that form an integral part of each place and community, enhancing the City's thriving neighbourhoods and places.

The existing Public Art Collection has primarily been acquired through the City of Stirling's capital works projects. Acquisitions and management processes are guided by the City's Public Art Policy. The policy includes the following aims for City of Stirling public art:

- Contributes towards creating a strong sense of place
- Promotes of the expression of local identity
- Responds to the culture and character of the community
- Enhances the urban environment.

It is important that this existing collection of works is considered in the development and commissioning of new works. Creating a cohesive collection across the City with a high standard for quality and connection to site will result in a highly valued public collection.

There is opportunity to grow this collection and add further works by local, national and international artists. These works have the potential to range from temporary ongoing public artwork series to high impact works acting as iconic markers for the City.

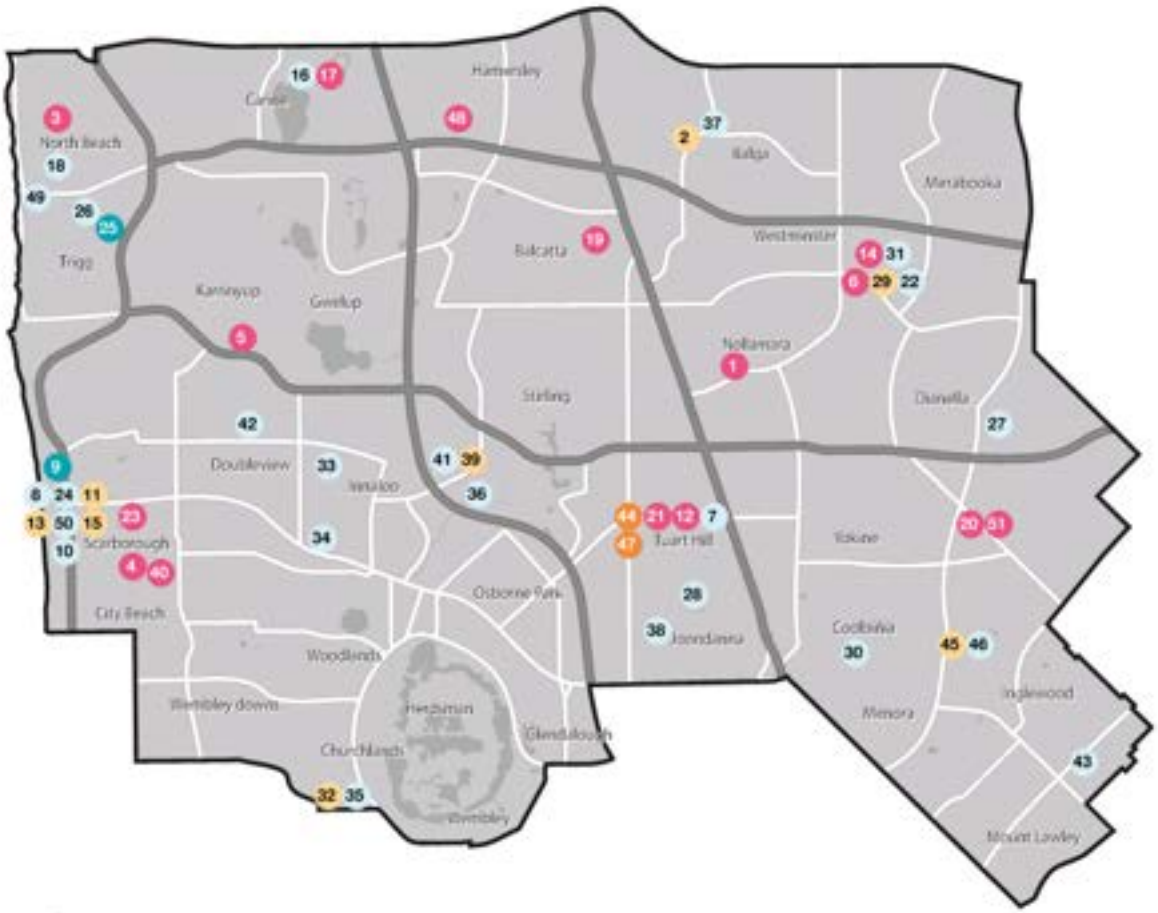
Despite its variety, the current collection reflects a historic focus on permanent sculptural works of a medium scale and, more recently, large-scale mural works. The current collection provides an opportunity to further diversify to include more collaborative artworks:

Integration of new technologies such as projections

- Ephemeral and temporary art
- Integrated artworks
- Functional artworks
- Representation of the City's diverse community.

Map of existing City of Stirling-owned public art

Integrated Mural Sculpture Play friendly Functional Trail-based Ephemeral



1	Kwop Wirin, Seantelle Walsh and Sioux Tempestt (2020) Des Penman Reserve
2	Bina, Jan Howell, Mia Apsland and Nick Howell [Arterial Design] (2020) Bina Parkland Waugyl artwork, Rhys Paddick (2020) Bina Parkland
3	From Swamp to Sea, Brenton See (2020) Mount Flora Regional Museum
4	Forever Young, Jerome Davenport (2020) Scarborough Community Hub
5	Fishing For Dreams, Peter Ryan (2020) Stirling Libraries - Karrinyup
6	You're Welcome, Sioux Tempestt (2020) Mirrabooka Community Hub
7	Olive and Daisy, Mehdi Rasulle (2019) Robinson Reserve
8	Scarborough GT, Bevan Honey (2018) Scarborough Square
9	Whale Playground, Jahne Rees (2018) The Esplanade, Scarborough Beach
10	Ethereal Welcome Hand, Kylie Graham (2018) Scarborough Beach
11	Mystic Edge, Neville Collard in association with Material Thinking (2018) Scarborough Square
12	Untitled, Mel McVee (2018) Stirling Community Centres - Osborne
13	Tjunta Trail, Neville Collard in association with Richard Walley (2018) Scarborough Square
14	A Meeting Place, Peta Roebuck (2018) Mirrabooka Community Hub
15	Weaving of Stories, Sharyn Egan (2018) Scarborough Square
16	Surface Tension, Jahne Rees (2017) Carine Regional Open Space
17	Rainbow Bee Eater, Kerise Delcoure (2017) Carine Regional Open Space
18	portalsXthree, Tony Pankiw (2017) Apex Park
19	BMX Bandits, Yok and Sheryo (2017) Westside BMX Facility
20	Ibis, Paul Deej (2016) Stirling Libraries - Dianella
21	The Market Gardeners, Rebecca Cool (2016) Stirling Community Centres - Osborne
22	Story, Bridget Norton (2015) Mirrabooka Community Hub
23	Scarborough Mural, George Domahidy [Graphite Crew] (2015) Scarborough Beach Road
24	Watch Over You, Ben Jones and Tony Jones (2014) The Esplanade, Scarborough Beach
25	Windswept, Britt Mikkelson (2014) Charles Riley Memorial Reserve
26	Earth, Vegetation and Ocean, Jason Hirst (2014) Charles Riley Memorial Reserve
27	Splendid Wren, Brad Jackson (2013) Dianella Regional Playground
28	From Little Things, Big Things Grow, Bridget Norton and N2 Art + Design (2013) Grenville Reserve
29	Journeys, Arif Satar and Audrey Fernandes-Satar (2011) Mirrabooka Amphitheatre
30	Kids at the Park and Birdlife on Branches, Daniel Mark Iley (2011) Yokine Playground
31	Harmony Under the Stars, Jason Hirst (2011) Mirrabooka Amphitheatre
32	ECU Churchlands Commemorative Art Project, Arif Satar and Audrey Fernandes-Satar (2010) Edith Cowan Reserve
33	Stirling Spirit, Britt Mikkelson with Mothers Art and Plumb (2010) Morris Place Shopping Centre
34	Seed Pod Wind Chimes, Bruce Reid (2007) Millet Park Innaloo
35	Nesting Fields, Lorenna Grant (2007) Edith Cowan Reserve
36	Poppies, Bruce Reid (2006) Stirling Civic Gardens
37	Flow, Dawn and Phil Gamblen (2005) Stirling Leisure Centres - Balga
38	Untitled (Tree Man), Edward Pyrchla (2005) Joondanna Community Food Garden
39	The Story of Stirling, Penny Bovell and Margaret Dillon [Concreto] (2005) City of Stirling Administration Centre
40	Joy of Life, Rebecca Cool (2005) Scarborough Community Hub - Scarborough Child Health
41	Lina, Tony Jones (2005) City of Stirling Administration Centre
42	Group Sports, Anne Neil and Steve Tepper (2004) Stirling Leisure Centres - Karrinyup
43	Here Birdy Birdy, Claire Bailey (2004) Stirling Community Centres - Inglewood
44	Peace Seats, Anne Neil and Steve Tepper (2002) Stirling Community Centres - Osborne
45	Water as Habitat, Jo Darbyshire (2001) Stirling Leisure Centres - Terry Tyzack Aquatic Centre - Inglewood
46	Waterlines, Tony Jones (2001) Stirling Leisure Centres - Terry Tyzack Aquatic Centre - Inglewood
47	Watch Stirling Grow, Anne Neil, Steve Tepper and Concreto (2000) Main Street, Osborne Park
48	Basketballer, Hockey Player and Netballer, Stormie Mills (1998) Stirling Leisure Centres - Hamersley
49	Centaur, Kevin Hayes (1979) West Coast Highway, North Beach
50	Rotary Clock Tower, Peter O'Toole (1979) The Esplanade, Scarborough Beach
51	Local Life, Anne Q Medley and MosaicArt; Chris Jones and Renae Martin and students from Our Lady's Assumption Primary School (2003) Stirling Libraries - Dianella

The above list details permanent public artworks owned by the City of Stirling.

Kwop Wirin (Good Spirit), Seantelle Walsh and Sioux Tempestt 2020. Des Penman Reserve

Aboriginal context

The area making up contemporary City of Stirling has been home to the Wadjak Nyoongar people for over 40,000 years. The area traditionally known as Mooro Country spans from the Indian Ocean in the west to Ellenbrook in the east, and from the Swan River in the south to beyond Yanchep in the north.

Wadjak is one of 14 language groups included in the Nyoongar Nation that extends across the south-west of Western Australia. At the time of European colonisation in 1829, the Elder of the Wadjak people occupying Mooro Country was Yellagonga. The Mooro people seasonally migrated between the coastal wetland areas and the inland areas. A coastal wetlands trail extended from the Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River) along a chain of lakes to the Yanchep area. In Nyoongar culture, these lake systems are fed by an underground water system created by the Waugal or Rainbow Serpent and are considered 'all the same water' or 'one water, many lakes'. Respect is paid to the Waugal by caring for the lakes and water systems and taking on custodianship of the lands. While many of the original lakes have been lost, culturally significant sites remain in the City of Stirling, including Lake Gwelup, Star Swamp and Herdsman Lake. These sites are registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites.

The City of Stirling recognises the ongoing contribution of the Wadjak Nyoongar people to the life, culture and custodianship of the City. The City is committed to improving relationships between non-Indigenous Australians and our Aboriginal communities. The City's current Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2021 - 2023 includes the key focus areas of relationships, respect, opportunities and governance and outlines a series of actions and goals for ensuring Wadjak Nyoongar culture's significant place in the City of Stirling is represented and explored.

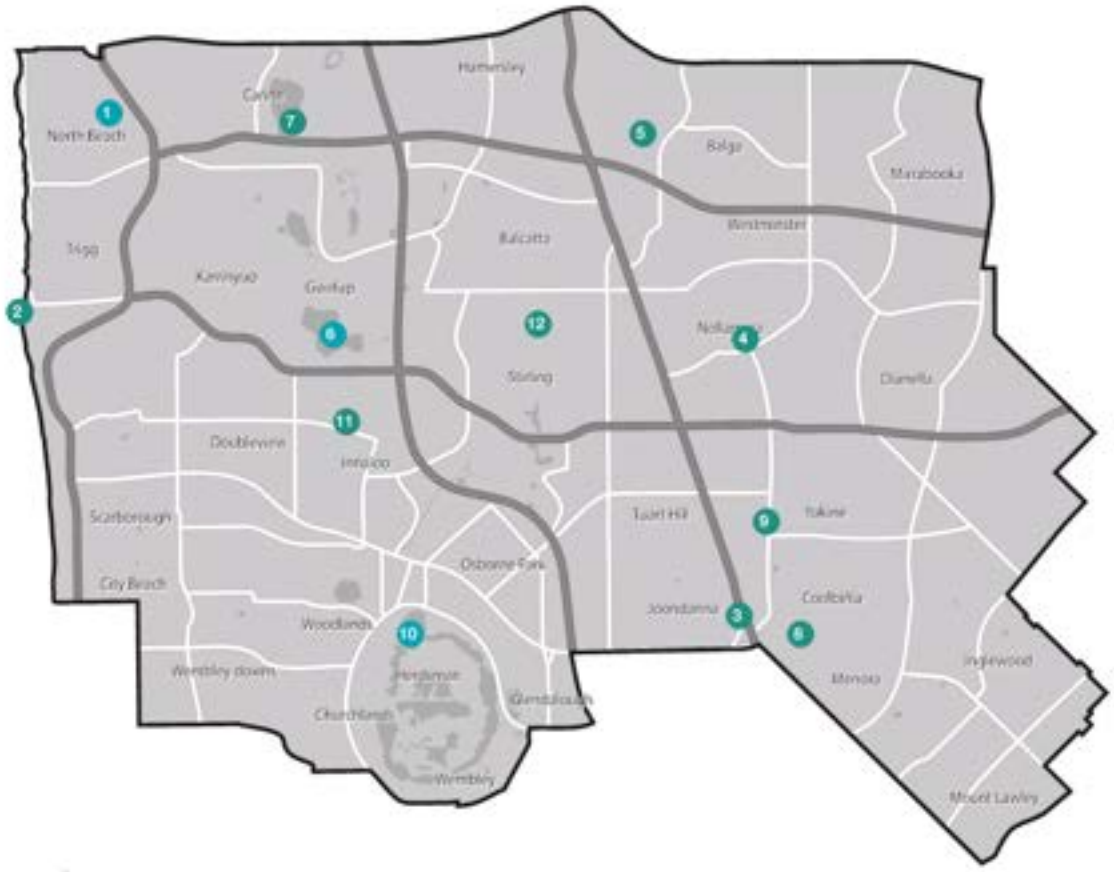
During the consultation stage of the Public Art Masterplan development, a yarning-style workshop with Wadjak Northside's Aboriginal Elder Group identified key considerations for the representation of Indigenous culture and history in the City of Stirling's future public artworks.

Public artworks should be used to tell a range of local Indigenous stories, including the sharing of Dreamtime stories, knowledge of native vegetation and animals, and truth-telling, including the Stolen Generations and loss of identity

Public artworks aiming to represent Indigenous stories must connect to the local community through genuine involvement and engagement.

Public artworks created with Indigenous cultural curatorial themes can be innovative and modern in typology.

Public art projects or expressions of interest documents developed by the City that include Wadjak Nyoongar cultural materials, themes or history will be developed in consultation with the local Indigenous community.



City of Stirling sites of Indigenous significance

1	Star Swamp	Used as a camping ground and water source
2	Trigg	Used for fishing, camping and leisure time in the warmer months
3	Dog Swamp	Used for camping and as a water source
4	Nollamara	Meaning 'kangaroo paw' in Nyoongar language, most likely the black kangaroo paw native to this area
5	Balga	Derived from an Aboriginal word for the native grass tree, Xanthorrhoea
6	Lake Gwelup	Used for hunting, camping, as a meeting place, as a water source and as an ancient ceremonial site
7	Careniup Swamp	Known as Careniup in Nyoongar language
8	Coolbinia	An Aboriginal word for *mistletoe*
9	Yokine	Derived from an Aboriginal word for native dog
10	Herdsman Lake	Used as a burial site, camp and hunting place Believed to be called 'Njookenbooro' in the local Aboriginal language
11	Innaloo	Purported to mean 'woman' in Amangu/Nhanda language group, located in the vicinity of Geraldton and north to the Murchison River
12	Balcatta	The traditional name for the northern part of Careniup Swamp, derived from the Aboriginal words 'bal' meaning 'his' and 'katta' meaning 'hill'

■ Registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites

You're Welcome, Sioux Tempestt 2020. Mirrabooka Community Hub

City of Stirling context

The City of Stirling covers over 105 square kilometres and 30 suburbs. The landscape within the City is diverse, covering 26 wetlands, seven kilometres of coastline, 600 hectares of natural bushland and 1,760 hectares of open space.

This diversity is also reflected in the City of Stirling community. The City has a long history of migration and cultural diversity, with Chinese and European settlers driving growth in agriculture in the early 1900s. Following successive waves of migration, the City of Stirling has become one of the most culturally diverse local governments in Western Australia, with many newcomers to Australia making the City of Stirling their home. The 2016 Census determined that over a third of the City's population were born overseas, and over a quarter of the population speaks a language other than English at home.

Currently, the City of Stirling is home to a population of approximately 220,000 people and more than 98,000 properties. The coastal suburbs of Scarborough and Trigg are popular beach destinations for Perth locals and tourists alike, with the tourism industry contributing an estimated $593 million a year to the local economy. The City is also home to developed retail and business centres, with over 80,000 people working within the City.

These key community demographics and economic drivers ensure the City of Stirling is well placed to have a Public Art Collection that is a strong community asset. With a rich cultural tapestry, an abundance of natural attractions and established tourism and business sectors, the City of Stirling has the potential to strategically develop its Public Art Collection to reflect and enhance these assets.

Section 3: The Masterplan

Strategic foundation

The Public Art Masterplan identifies specific public artwork opportunities that respond to a strong strategic foundation. The City's delivery of a successful public art program requires a clearly articulated overarching vision, along with a set of principles and objectives that demonstrate the key aspirations and priorities for public art in the City of Stirling.

The City of Stirling's vision is to be guided by a Public Art Masterplan that incorporates the important and unique elements of life in the City of Stirling. These elements are drawn into curatorial themes and practical opportunities, which will be utilised by the City's Arts and Events team and artists. The resulting public artworks delivered will be high quality, meaningful and valued by the community and visitors alike.

The Public Art Masterplan recognises the potential for public artworks within the City to represent the City's heritage and cultural identity, beautify and enhance streetscapes, activate public spaces, increase amenity and draw visitors to the City.

The City of Stirling aims to maximise the potential of public artworks to achieve these goals through the implementation of the Public Art Masterplan and the use of its principles and curatorial themes to strategically inform public art commissions over the next four years. This approach will ensure that new commissions by the City of Stirling prioritise public artworks that are cemented in the goals and aspirations of the community.

Above: Ethereal Welcome Hand, Kylie Graham 2018. Scarborough Beach

Left: From Swamp to Sea, Brenton See, 2020. Mount Flora Regional Museum

Principles

Guiding principles

Inclusion and diversity:

Public art in the City of Stirling is a vehicle for cultural and social expression, deepening community connections. Collectively, the public art collection reflects the diversity of Stirling's community and is accessible both physically and interpretively.

Objectives:

- Facilitate the delivery of high-quality, diverse public artworks throughout the City
- Involve the community and key stakeholders in the development of public art
- Deliver artworks that represent the diverse City of Stirling community.

Measures:

- The City of Stirling Public Art Collection demonstrates a multiplicity of stories, cultures and histories
- Feedback will be obtained from the community on public artworks in the City.

Appropriate to place:

Public art in the City of Stirling is appropriate for its location in terms of the themes and subject matter explored, cultural materials and stories represented, use of public space, and typology.

Objectives:

- Deliver public artworks that are site-specific and custom designed
- Ensure scale and typology of public artworks is appropriate to its surroundings
- Ensure theme of public artworks is relevant and appropriate to the community.

Measures:

- There are clear assessment criteria for City of Stirling public artwork commissions
- Public artworks are noticed and valued by residents and visitors
- Permanent public artworks are long-lasting and durable.

Best practice:

The commissioning, management, and maintenance of public art in the City of Stirling is guided by industry best-practice standards.

Objectives:

- Establish robust public art management practices based on industry standards
- Operate as a leader in local government public art practices
- Ensure the City of Stirling Public Art Collection is valued and respected as a community asset.

Measures:

- Artworks are delivered on time and on budget
- The City's public art collection is maintained to a good standard
- Artists commissioned by the City are fairly remunerated
- The City's public art contracts meet industry standards.

Uniqueness:

Public art commissioned by the City of Stirling is specific to place, relevant to the community, and designed to a site-specific brief.

Objectives:

- Maintain diversity of public art typologies across the City
- Ensure the Public Art Collection is distinctive and reflective of the character of the City
- Ensure the City's public art attracts visitors and tourists.

Measures:

- The City's public artworks are recognisable as located in the City of Stirling and are not replicated elsewhere
- The City of Stirling Public Art Collection demonstrates a range of public art typologies, themes and artists.

Left: Splendid Wren, Brad Jackson 2013.
Dianella Regional Playground

Supporting principles

Celebration: Public artwork in the City of Stirling has a role in helping the community to celebrate what they value about where they live and allows visitors to share in this celebration.	**Objectives:** • Represent the City's heritage and celebrate significant stories, places and people • Celebrate and recognise artists for their contribution to the City • Provide opportunities for the community to engage with the City's public artworks • Provide interpretive information about the City's public artworks widely and in varying forms.	**Measures:** • The City's Public Art Collection and artists are regularly promoted by the City • Feedback from the community indicates that the City's public artworks are recognised as representing local stories, places and people • There is a high level of community understanding of the context of local public artworks.
Truth telling: The City of Stirling recognises that some community and site histories include stories that are difficult to tell. The City acknowledges that these stories are important to tell and is willing to engage with these topics in a respectful and considered way.	**Objectives:** • Provide a public art platform for the expression of difficult community stories • Contribute toward recognition of past traumas and community healing • Provide curatorial scope reflecting the needs and desires of the local Aboriginal community through the Public Art Masterplan.	**Measures:** • The City of Stirling Public Art Collection includes artworks that sensitively and appropriately explore difficult stories and trauma within its community • Positive feedback is received from the communities represented • There is increased public awareness of the difficult stories and histories represented.
Capacity building: The City of Stirling is committed to developing the creative economy and sustainability of the arts sector, by providing capacity-building opportunities for artists and suppliers as a part of the City's public art activities.	**Objectives:** • Provide professional development opportunities for the City's creative community • Grow the City's creative economy • Support a sustainable and resilient local creative sector • Increase the pool of local artists able to deliver public artworks.	**Measures:** • Artists can sustain living and working in the City of Stirling • There is significant representation from local artists in responses to the City's public art opportunities • Local artists demonstrate career progression.
Economic benefit: The City recognises the cultural industry as a key economic contributor and utilises the potential of public artworks to help meet economic goals and development in specific contexts.	**Objectives:** • Activate town centres, business hubs and tourist attraction areas with public art • Maximise the potential for public art to increase activity in key business areas • Provide opportunities for artists to utilise unused space in key business areas.	**Measures:** • Public art commissions align with City of Stirling economic development projects and place plans • Feedback from local business owners is received regarding the positive effects of new public art installations.
Support local: The City of Stirling recognises that artistic excellence requires investment and considers the benefit to local artists in all public art commissions.	**Objectives:** • Grow the City's creative economy • Identify public artwork opportunities exclusively for local artists • Consider the benefit to local artists in all City-led public artwork commissions.	**Measures:** • Local artists are commissioned by the City for public artworks in the next four years • Local artists are provided with mentorship opportunities in City-led public art commissions.

Nesting Fields, Lorenna Grant 2007, Edith Cowan Reserve

Assessment measures and criteria

Artistic merit

- The artwork is original and responds to the curatorial theme
- Artists are of an appropriate experience level for the commission.

Sense of place

- The artwork contributes to the City of Stirling's identity and visual amenity
- The artwork is unique and site-specific.

Appropriateness

- The use of cultural materials, including stories and themes, demonstrates consent from represented community
- Practical and contextual site considerations have been addressed.

Suitability to City of Stirling collection

- The artwork contributes to the diversity of the City of Stirling collection
- The artwork aligns with the guiding principles of the Public Art Masterplan.

Materials, durability and maintenance

- The proposed materials are suitable for outdoor display
- The artwork is durable and will not require excessive maintenance
- The artwork is safe for display in a public location.

Budget and timeline

- A detailed and accurate budget is proposed
- Artists are paid appropriately
- The proposed timeline is considered and realistic, including time for community consultation/engagement if relevant.

Olive and Daisy, Mehdi Rasulle 2019. Robinson Reserve

Curatorial themes

The following curatorial themes have been developed in response to local history and stories, contemporary character and emerging themes, drawn from extensive community consultation.

These curatorial themes are not intended to limit artistic expression but rather provide a starting point for artistic exploration and a criterion for determining appropriate public art in the City. The curatorial themes will ensure that investments into new artworks in the City result in relevant, unique and meaningful commissions, valued by community and visitors.

Ngalang Bardip (Our Stories)

The Boodjar (lands) on which the City of Stirling sits have been home to the Mooro people for more than 40,000 years. The Ngalang Bardip curatorial theme aligns with the City's Reconciliation Action Plan and aims to recognise, explore and promote our Boodjar (lands) Nyoongar history, and the continuing importance of Mooro culture to the City's identity.

Ngalang Bardip ensures appropriate space and investment is given to Mooro Karni (truth telling), allowing newcomers, visitors, and non-Indigenous residents to learn about the Indigenous history and culture of the City of Stirling, both past and present. In tandem with the Masterplan's guiding and supporting principles, this curatorial theme encourages Nyoongar-led explorations of Nyoongar themes and Bardip (stories) and allows whole-community celebration and valuing of our unique Indigenous culture.

As well as creating public artworks which celebrate the ongoing contribution of Nyoongar stories to life in the City of Stirling, Ngalang Bardip creates space for the expression of difficult Karni (truth telling) and histories in the City. Nyoongar Karni of dispossession of land, the forcible removal of Koorlangka (children) from their Moort (families) and the ongoing intergenerational traumas created by European colonisation are topics that can be explored in public artworks, with the aim to educate, recognise and heal.

The 'Ngalang Bardip' curatorial theme recognises that Ngalang Bardip are many, are important and are ongoing. Public artworks commissioned with the Ngalang Bardip theme will involve Nyoongar artists.

Our Environment

The natural environment of the City of Stirling spans from the coastline and beaches of Scarborough and Trigg, to the wetlands of Herdsman Lake and Lake Gwelup. The City of Stirling is home to unique areas of nature reserve and sites that have significance in Aboriginal culture, due largely to their abundance of natural resources and the value they bring to human life.

While the City of Stirling is a suburban city area, the importance of connection to the natural environment remains a significant factor in community and quality of life. Access to public green spaces, nature reserves, lakes and the ocean are key to community amenity and are highly valued. These are the spaces where residents and visitors meet, where they exercise, play and connect with others. There is growing recognition of access to spaces prioritising natural environment as vital to physical and mental health within communities, which has been amplified during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The exploration and the continued valuing of the natural environment in the City of Stirling is not limited to its nature reserves, lakes and beaches. While these spaces are highly valued by residents and visitors, the understanding of the natural environment within this curatorial theme extends to the coexistence of suburban life and natural surroundings. Our Environment extends to the value of street trees, home gardens, green spaces within town centres, and the myriad of ways in which the natural environment interacts with the City of Stirling every day.

Public artworks commissioned in response to this curatorial theme have the potential to reflect the natural environment as it is, explore what has been lost physically but remains in memory, and be forward-thinking and innovative in the ways in which public art can enhance public spaces in tandem with local flora and fauna.

Our Identity

The City of Stirling is home to a diverse, multi-faceted community that has grown and changed over time.

Public art is uniquely placed to be a vehicle for community connection, by encouraging viewers to dig deeper, learn about the stories of the themes represented and consider their community from a different point of view.

Our Identity encourages public artworks to consider what it means to be in the City of Stirling at this moment in time, whether through exploration of local histories, reflection and representation of current communities, or contemplation of contemporary issues and events. Public artworks commissioned with the Our Identity theme will contribute to inclusivity, not just by providing the opportunity for stories to be told, but by their insertion into common public spaces and the promotion of their meaning.

Our Identity allows artists to create contemporary-themed works that are not necessarily limited to local histories or landscape but are nonetheless intrinsically linked to the experience of living in the City of Stirling. Public artworks commissioned with this theme have the flexibility to be relevant to their specific community context while also being globally connected and representative of larger themes.

Public artwork opportunities map

Integrated Mural Sculpture Play friendly Functional Trail-based Ephemeral

Public artwork opportunities details

The following public artwork opportunities have been identified with input from the community during the consultation process. Potential locations for future public artworks have been selected, taking into account the following considerations:

- Proximity and spread of existing City of Stirling public artworks
- Potential for high-frequency engagement with the community and/or visitors
- Contribution to the visual amenity of the area
- Significance of the location to the surrounding community
- Potential to add to general public amenity (eg, seating, shade, play equipment).

The public artwork opportunities identified also allow for the City of Stirling to engage in a range of partnerships that have the potential to strengthen public art outcomes. These partnership opportunities include specific community and cultural groups, the private sector, the state government and local business owners. The range of public artwork scale and typology has been developed to ensure the City of Stirling can engage with and invest in artists from many disciplines and at all stages of their artistic careers.

Public artworks associated with confirmed City of Stirling capital works projects happening in the next three years have been listed first.

The subsequent unconfirmed public artwork opportunities have been grouped into three price brackets to indicate the investment required from the City of Stirling for each and to provide a range of public artwork options for the next four years that can be adapted to suit available budget. The range of public artwork opportunities below are presented as potential ideas for future City of Stirling commissions. The opportunities can be selected and investigated further when the public artwork budget becomes available.

Confirmed public artwork commissions 2021 - 2023

1. Location: Stephenson Avenue Extension, Osborne Park

Typology: Functional

Scope:

Functional seating artworks for the Stephenson Avenue Extension project

Includes four distinct seating artworks due for completion September 2021 by Peter Farmer Design Team

Opportunities include:

- Engagement opportunities for the public through social media promotion of the project and artists
- Interpretive information available via video.

Curatorial theme: Ngalang Bardip - drawing on the themes of connection to country through fire (Kaarl), earth (Boodjah) and water (Keip)

Artwork objectives:

- Add amenity to a redeveloped area
- Promote a significant element of Nyoongar culture
- Encourage engagement with public artworks through incidental exposure.

2. Location: Hamer Park Reserve and Inglewood Oval, Mount Lawley

Typology: Sculpture

Scope:

Sculptural artwork installed near the new clubrooms on the active sporting grounds, due for completion April 2022

Opportunities include:

- Freestanding single sculptural artwork
- Series of small freestanding sculptural artworks.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on movement and play, education and the history of the site and/or local area

Artwork objectives:

- Add visual amenity to a well-utilised sporting ground
- Encourage engagement with public artworks through incidental exposure.

3. Location: Stirling Leisure Centres - Terry Tyzack Aquatic Centre - Inglewood

Typology: Integrated

Scope: Integrated artwork installed to complement the new outdoor pool

Opportunities include:

- Artwork integrated into the grandstand.

Curatorial theme: Our Environment

Artwork objectives:

- Encourage engagement with public artworks through incidental exposure
- Elevate the appearance of the existing grandstand.

4. Location: Hamersley Golf Course, Karrinyup

Typology: Integrated

Scope: Public artwork as part of capital works scheduled for Hamersley Golf Course, due for completion in the 2022/23 financial year

Opportunities include:

- Entry statement artwork
- Patterning to external floor surfaces
- Decorative treatment to entry wall.

Curatorial theme: Our Environment

Artwork objective:

- Add visual amenity to a well-utilised public asset
- Encourage engagement with public artworks through incidental exposure.

5. Location: Recycling Centre Balcatta

Typology: Sculptural or mural

Scope:

Public artwork as part of capital works scheduled for Recycling Centre Balcatta, due for completion in the 2022/23 financial year

Opportunities include:

- Artworks made from recycled materials
- Freestanding sculpture
- Large-scale mural artwork.

Curatorial theme: Our Environment

Artwork objectives:

- Promote recycling and sustainable consumption practices
- Attract visitors to the new Recycling Centre Balcatta
- Encourage engagement with public artworks through incidental exposure.

Small to medium public artwork opportunities (up to $50,000)

6. Location: Disbrey Park, Scarborough

Typology: Functional/play-friendly

Scope: A functional artwork located in the park area

Opportunities include:
- Artwork that provides seating.

Curatorial theme: Our Environment - with a focus on valuing the native flora and fauna found in the suburban area

Artwork objectives:
- Add amenity to the park by providing functional public art
- Provide an appealing space for customers of food and beverage businesses adjacent to Disbrey Park
- Promote and celebrate local flora and fauna
- Provide professional development for an emerging artist.

Rationale:
- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The site's proximity to local businesses and activity centre increases the potential for public art engagement.

7. Location: Knight Avenue Reserve, Yokine

Typology: Functional

Scope: A functional artwork located in the park area

Opportunities include:
- Artwork providing seating
- Public artwork value-adding—patterning/design-only elements added to park infrastructure.

Curatorial theme: Our Environment - with a particular focus on native flora

Artwork objectives:
- Add amenity to the park by providing functional public art
- Add amenity to the park by providing shade and/or seating
- Provide an appealing space for customers of food and beverage businesses adjacent to Knight Avenue Reserve
- Promote and celebrate local flora and fauna.

Rationale:
- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The site's proximity to local businesses and activity centre increases the potential for public art engagement.

8. Location: Wren Penguin Reserve, Dianella

Typology: Mural/play-friendly

Scope: Mural related to ball sports painted on the frequently used hit-up wall

Opportunities include:
- Interactive mural design including ball-based targets or game
- Colourful, abstract design
- Small-scale public art project that could be offered as an opportunity to a local emerging teenage artist.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a specific focus on the ball sports use of Wren Penguin Reserve, aimed at children/teenagers

Artwork objectives:
- Add visual amenity to the reserve
- Add play element to the reserve
- Engage young reserve users.

Rationale:
- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community uses of the reserve.

Medium public artwork opportunities ($50,000 - $150,000)

9. Location: Corner Ewen Street and Princess Road, Doubleview

Typology: Mural

Scope: Large-scale mural spanning around the existing water tank and tower

Opportunities include:

- A collaborative mural painted by two to three artists of differing career stages
- Funding partnership with Water Corporation.

Curatorial theme: Our Environment/Ngalang Bardip - a collaborative theme focussing on Nyoongar representations of native flora and fauna connected to water

Artwork objectives:

- Add visual amenity to the streetscape
- Turn a large piece of infrastructure into an engaging public artwork
- Provide professional development for emerging artist in a collaborative commission
- Promote Nyoongar representations of local water-based flora and fauna.

Rationale:

- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The location and scale of the proposed artwork has the potential to be high impact and significantly increase the visual amenity of the street.

10. Location: Beaufort Street, Mount Lawley

Typology: Ephemeral

Scope: A series of public artworks in the main food and beverage/retail areas of Beaufort Street

Opportunities include:

- Temporary projection-based artworks on buildings and/or footpaths and roads
- Business engagement as part of temporary art project.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on contemporary local culture and/or wider global connections

Artwork objectives:

- Add amenity to a key food and beverage/retail centre
- Draw visitors to the Mount Lawley town centre
- Improve safety at night
- Encourage continued artwork discovery through trail-based nature or changing artworks.

Rationale:

- The location is in a key activity area/town centre and has the potential to connect with complementary activation and economic development activities, as well as a large audience.

11. Location: Lake Gwelup, Gwelup

Typology: Trail-based

Scope: A series of small-medium artworks placed around the perimeter of Lake Gwelup, exploring the Mooro connection to the site

Opportunities include:

- Small- to medium-scale sculptural works
- Artworks incorporating sound, oral history, and/or QR-coded augmented reality.

Curatorial theme: Ngalang Bardip - specifically focussing on the Mooro significance of Lake Gwelup, with the potential to explore historical, Dreamtime or contemporary elements

Artwork objectives:

- Expression of the Mooro connection to Lake Gwelup
- Education and public valuing of Lake Gwelup and the Mooro connection to it
- Provide points of interest for visitors to Lake Gwelup.

Rationale:

- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community uses of the nature area
- The location has cultural significance for the Mooro community.

12. Location: Stirling Civic Gardens, Stirling

Typology: Ephemeral

Scope: An ongoing program of ephemeral sculptural artworks placed in key locations throughout Stirling Civic Gardens

Opportunities include:

- Offering the opportunity to local emerging artists
- Engaging the public through new temporary works
- Defining spaces within the gardens that artists can use as installation canvases.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a broad artistic brief allowing ongoing interpretation and varying responses over time

Artwork objectives:

- Provide opportunities for local emerging artists to display their work and develop public artwork experience
- Add visual amenity and points of interest to Stirling Civic Gardens
- Raise the profile of local and emerging artists
- Provide opportunities for ongoing public art engagement with the wider community.

Rationale:

- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The location allows for incidental public engagement with the works of emerging artists, increasing exposure.

13. Location: Yokine Reserve, Coolbinia

Typology: Play-friendly

Scope: Accessible and interactive play-friendly public artwork designed to engage families with physical and intellectual disabilities.

Opportunities include:

- Sensory-based play installation.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on the adjacent Ability Centre and the community members who utilise it

Artwork objectives:

- Add amenity to Yokine Reserve
- Provide opportunities for public art engagement and interaction for specialist school members
- Increase community awareness of inclusivity and accessibility
- Be inclusive of people living with disabilities.

Rationale:

- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community uses of the reserve.

14. Location: Grindleford Park, Balcatta

Typology: Play-friendly

Scope: Public artworks designed to be play equipment for children within Grindleford Park.

Opportunities include:

- Sensory-based installations
- Cubby/shade-providing structures.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on the local history of early multicultural immigrants

Artwork objectives:

- Engage local children with public artwork
- Encourage greater use of the park by residents and visitors.

Rationale:

- The site's proximity to the local primary school increases potential for public art engagement
- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community uses of the park.

15. Location: Jackadder Lake Reserve, Woodlands

Typology: Small sculptural

Scope: A connected series of small sculptural works placed around the lake

Opportunities include:

- Small discoverable sculptures made of bronze or timber
- Use of the natural landscape and existing reserve features to integrate or 'hide' sculptures
- Promotion of the sculpture series as a discoverable trail.

Curatorial theme: Our Environment - with a particular focus on the native fauna living in Jackadder Lake Reserve

Artwork objectives:

- Add visual amenity to the Jackadder Lake Reserve
- Engage reserve users with discoverable public art, allowing the sculptures to be sought out or discovered slowly over time
- Promote and value the reserve's fauna.

Rationale:

- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community uses of the reserve.

16. Location: Stirling Leisure Centres - Herb Graham Recreation Centre - Mirrabooka

Typology: Ephemeral

Scope: Installation of paste-up billboard at the recreation centre, with an ongoing program of visual arts workshops for the youth community

Opportunities include:

- Paste-up billboard with potential to display both professional and emerging artist artwork
- Partnership with nearby youth organisations.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on developing self-expression through artworks

Artwork objectives:

- Add to visual amenity of community facility
- Promote development of artistic skills and exposure to public art for local young people
- Provide ongoing exposure to public art for local young people.

Rationale:

- The site's proximity to local youth services and organisations increases the potential for public art engagement with the youth community
- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community uses of the centre.

17. Location: Celebration Park, Balga

Typology: Ephemeral

Scope: Ephemeral artwork located throughout Celebration Park

Opportunities include:

- Projection and lighting-based artworks using trees and grass areas
- Fabric and textile-based installations
- Temporary sculptural installations.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on the journeys of immigrants to the Stirling community, whether physical or symbolic

Artwork objectives:

- Tell the stories of immigrant journeys in the City of Stirling
- Provide opportunities for emerging artists
- Encourage engagement with public artworks through incidental exposure.

Rationale:

- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community uses of Celebration Park
- The location is particularly suitable for the telling of immigrant stories.

18. Location: Town centre, Beaufort Street, Inglewood

Typology: Sculpture

Scope: Medium-large scale sculpture located on the paved corner near current café seating

Opportunities include:

- Distinctive street sculpture
- Involvement of local businesses and town team
- Promotion of local history by the City of Stirling.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on quirky elements of Inglewood's history, for example the 'pineapple' area and the connection to the gold rush

Artwork objectives:

- Add to the visual identity of Inglewood
- Represent and promote interesting elements of the suburb's history
- Enhance the visual amenity of the streetscape
- Provide a wayfinding meeting point.

Rationale:

- The site's proximity to local businesses and the activity centre increases the potential for public art engagement
- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing town centre activation projects.

Significant/iconic public artwork opportunities (over $150,000)

19. Location: Near corner Beach Road and West Coast Highway, Watermans Bay

Typology: Iconic sculptural

Scope: A large iconic sculpture acting as an entry statement to the City of Stirling

Opportunities include:

- Large-scale sculptural work with the ocean behind it
- Use of the ocean and sky to enhance public art design and create highly site-specific work
- Use of lighting to create artwork with strong night-time presence.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a focus on "welcoming" in the sense of both welcoming residents home and welcoming visitors to the City

Artwork objectives:

- Create a strong, distinctive entry statement for the City of Stirling
- Create a recognisable icon associated with the City
- Create a tourist/visitor attraction
- Add visual amenity to a popular beachfront area.

Rationale:

- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community and tourist uses of the beachside area
- The location and scale of the proposed artwork has the potential to be high impact and act as an iconic entry statement for the City.

20. Location: Main Street, Osborne Park

Typology: Large-scale sculpture

Scope: Large-scale sculpture in Osborne Park town centre located in a high-use pedestrian area such as a town square or piazza

Opportunities include:

- Sculpture including lighting for night-time presence and increased safety
- Artist collaborations to ensure cultural appropriateness
- Strong community engagement element in development of theme and design.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on the multicultural history of Osborne Park and the potential to highlight Italian-Australian culture

Artwork objectives:

- Represent and value the cultural heritage of Osborne Park
- Add visual amenity to the town centre streetscape.

Rationale:

- The site's proximity to local businesses and the activity centre increases the potential for public art engagement
- The project aligns with planned future street and precinct improvement plans
- The location and scale of the proposed artwork has the potential to be high impact and significantly increase the visual amenity of the street.

21. Location: Herdsman Lake

Typology: Integrated

Scope: Integrated artwork located on the footpaths and wooden walkways around Herdsman Lake loop

Opportunities include:

- Replacement of some of the wooden slats on walkways to allow for integrated patterning and/or words
- Stencilling applied to balustrading along walkways
- Interpretive signage installed along key sections of walkway
- Opportunity for emerging Nyoongar artists, potential to be design-only
- Partnership with Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage; and WA Gould League.

Curatorial theme: Ngalang Bardip - with a particular focus on water as a source of life and a place where people gather

Artwork objectives:

- Provide points of interest and reflection for Herdsman Lake users
- Educate Herdsman Lake users on Nyoongar concepts of the lake system
- Promote and respect Nyoongar culture
- Add visual amenity to the Herdsman Lake.

Rationale:

- The artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community uses of the nature area
- There is potential for the artwork to create incidental engagement with public artwork
- The location is a registered site of cultural significance for the Mooro community.

22. Location: Scarborough Beachfront, Scarborough

Typology: Sculpture

Scope: A large-scale sculpture located at a vehicle or pedestrian entry point to the popular Scarborough Beach area

Opportunities include:

- Large-scale freestanding sculpture
- Sculpture with lighting element for night-time profile
- Involvement of key local community groups in commissioning process.

Curatorial theme: Our Identity - with a particular focus on the current Scarborough community and the significance of Scarborough Beach to the community

Artwork objectives:

- Increase tourism to the Scarborough Beach area
- Provide a focal point for community and visitors
- Contribute to wayfinding in a busy area.

Rationale:

- This site was identified by the community during the Masterplan consultation
- The site's proximity to local businesses and the activity centre increases the potential for public art engagement
- Artwork location and typology has the potential to leverage existing community and visitor uses of beachfront area.

City of Stirling public art challenges

The following challenges for the implementation of the Public Art Masterplan were noted during the engagement and consultation processes.

Challenge	Risk Rating	Mitigation
Design and colour restrictions for public artworks in Heritage Protection Areas	Medium	• Public artworks within prescribed heritage areas are commissioned with a brief reflecting the heritage objectives required • As per the Masterplan, public artwork typologies and themes are matched to appropriate places within the City.
Curatorial themes restricting artistic expression	Low	• The curatorial themes included in the Masterplan allow for multiple interpretations and approaches, giving a contextually relevant starting point rather than prescriptive limitations.
Negative feedback from community about new public artworks	Medium	• New public artwork commissions reflect extensive community consultation • New public artwork commissions will be widely promoted, including interpretive information and artist engagement opportunities.
Prioritising local artists causes the City to miss out on engaging high-quality, innovative artists from interstate and overseas	Low	• The Masterplan includes 'support local' as a guiding principle to ensure a high-quality and sustainable local arts sector is invested in. This does not limit the City to only commissioning local artists but does ensure that any commissions of interstate or international artists include some benefit for local artists, for example through partnership, mentorship or professional development opportunities.
Poor artistic results from public artworks commissioned by developers on private land	Medium	• There are strong criteria and processes in place for Percent for Art application assessments • The principles and curatorial themes within the Masterplan provide a framework for developer public art contributions in the City.
Ngalang Bardip-themed artworks do not accurately represent the local Aboriginal community	Medium	• As per the Masterplan, artworks commissioned with the Ngalang Bardip curatorial theme must involve Nyoongar artists and the City must consult with the local Nyoongar community prior to approval of concept designs.
The benefits of public artworks as part of capital development projects are unclear to all involved parties	Medium	• The Public Art Masterplan is distributed to all employees and an employee information session is run by the Arts and Events team • The process for public artworks as part of City capital works includes early engagement with relevant team members • The Public Art Masterplan is promoted on the City of Stirling website.

References

City of Stirling documents:

- Strategic Community Plan 2018 - 2028 (Revised 2020)
- Corporate Business Plan 2020 - 2024
- Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan 2018 - 2020
- Public Art Policy
- Mural Guide
- Art Collection Policy
- Community Arts and Events Fund Policy

Other references:

- Western Australian Government: https://www.wa.gov.au/service/aboriginal-affairs/aboriginal-cultural-heritage/search-aboriginal-sites-or-heritage-places
- Kaartdijin Noongar- Noongar Knowledge: https://www.noongarculture.org.au/glossary/noongar-word-list/
- National Association for the Visual Arts: https://visualarts.net.au/advocacy/campaigns/public-art/
- Strong Towns: strongtowns.org/art
- 'Our Cities Need Artists Now More than Ever. Here's Why.' strongtowns.org/journal/2020/6/18/local-artists-as-placemakers

City of Stirling
City of Choice

Administration Centre 25 Cedric Street Stirling WA 6021
Telephone (08) 9205 8555
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12.1/RL2 PROPOSED HAMERSLEY COMMUNITY HUB

Report Information

Location:	Belvedere Road, Hamersley
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Recreation and Leisure Services
Business Unit:	Recreation and Leisure Services
Ward:	Hamersley
Suburb:	Hamersley

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/013

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

1. **That Council ENDORSES the various community and recreation buildings located at Belvedere Road, Hamersley being established as the 'Hamersley Community Hub'.**

2. **That Council NOTES the initiatives, as identified within this report, that will be implemented in 2021/2022 to establish the Hamersley Community Hub.**

3. **That Council SUPPORTS the preparation of a Hamersley Community Hub Implementation Plan to enable the consideration of phased facility improvements through the 2022/2023 budget as well as future budgets.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council ENDORSES the various community and recreation buildings located at Belvedere Road, Hamersley being established as the 'Hamersley Community Hub'.

2. That Council NOTES the initiatives, as identified within this report, that will be implemented in 2021/2022 to establish the Hamersley Community Hub.

3. That Council SUPPORTS the preparation of a Hamersley Community Hub Implementation Plan to enable the consideration of phased facility improvements through the 2022/2023 budget as well as future budgets.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That Council ENDORSES the various community and recreation buildings located at Belvedere Road, Hamersley being established as the 'Hamersley Community Hub'.

2. That Council NOTES the initiatives, as identified within this report, that will be implemented in 2021/2022 to establish the Hamersley Community Hub.

3. That Council SUPPORTS the preparation of a Hamersley Community Hub Implementation Plan to enable the consideration of phased facility improvements through the 2022/2023 budget as well as future budgets.

Report Purpose

To provide the outcomes of recent community consultation and seek Council endorsement to establish a fifth community hub at Belvedere Road, Hamersley.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Hamersley Community Hub area ⇩

Attachment 2 - Summary of key community and stakeholder response ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

At its meeting held 16 March 2021, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 0321/023) as follows:-

> *"That the City INVESTIGATES the feasibility and community need for the establishment of a multi-purpose community hub at Stirling Leisure Centres – Hamersley and Aintree Eglinton Reserve in Hamersley, and that a report be PRESENTED to Council by December 2021"*

The City defines a Community Hub as a satellite location which has co-located, City-led services, facilities and spaces for community activities. The Hub's role is to focus on meeting the needs of residents all in one single, convenient location. Each Community Hub aims to deliver:-

- A place where people come, stay, and interact.
- A place with locally relevant services and programs.
- Opportunities for City Officers to work collaboratively in response to local community needs.
- Improved opportunities for community organisations to collaborate and innovate.
- Improved facility utilisation and visitation.
- Avoidance of duplication of City and community driven services and programs.

There are currently four Hubs including the Mirrabooka Community Hub, Osborne Community Hub, Inglewood Community Hub (Town Square) and Scarborough Community Hub. Each hub differs slightly with the spaces, services and activities aligned with the needs of the surrounding community. The extent of City buildings, infrastructure and open space also varies across each Hub.

Given the effectiveness of these, it was considered feasible to undertake an assessment and engage with the community and local stakeholders to determine the need to establish a Hub within the Hamersley area.

Comment

The proposed Hamersley Community Hub area includes the Stirling Leisure Centres – Hamersley facilities and the adjacent Aintree Eglington Reserve (refer Attachment 1).

Stirling Leisure Centres – Hamersley comprises of four buildings (a Sports Hall, Activity Centre, Function Centre and Children's playroom). The Centre currently accommodates a variety of programs including Toddler Gym; Adult Futsal; Ladies and Mixed Netball; School Holiday Programs; Junior Basketball; Junior Soccer; and Mini and Teen Chef cooking education classes. There are 29 regular hire groups who run a variety of community activities including yoga, dance classes, scrabble clubs, fitness classes, drama and dance classes. Changerooms are accessed through the Stirling Leisure Centres – Hamersley building for reserve users.

Aintree Eglinton Reserve is located adjacent to the centre and includes sporting fields, a major playground, cricket nets, barbeque, bench seating, and drinking fountains. Junior cricket and Australian Rules Football are currently played at the reserve.

The Hamersley Scout Hall, Holy Cross Anglican Parish Church, Keiki Early Learning and Glendale Primary School are not City managed services or all on public land however are located adjacent to the Centre. While it is not envisaged that they would directly form part of the proposed Hub, their proximity may provide future collaboration opportunities.

The City acknowledges that the facilities located at Stirling Leisure Centres – Hamersley and its surrounds require improvements to make them more contemporary, functional, connected, and modern. In addition, a variety of programs and services have been provided at this location and a variety of user groups have been accommodated at this location. Many have proven to be unsustainable over an extended period, given their inability to respond to a local community need and/or lack of awareness amongst the local community.

On that basis, the establishment of a Community Hub may indeed be an appropriate action to achieve improved activation and utilisation of these City assets. From a catchment perspective, there are no existing Community Hubs located nearby with the closest being in Osborne Park and Mirrabooka (>5 kilometres).

Consultation/Communication Implications

To determine the need for a Hub, the community, facility users, community groups, and sporting clubs were asked to provide their views about the need for a Hub along with the types of services or activities needed.

Community engagement was undertaken for three weeks during October and November 2021. A total of 90 surveys were completed with 77.78% supporting the establishment of a Community Hub in Hamersley. A diverse range of feedback was received which provides valuable information regarding the facilities, services and programs needed to activate the Hub. Key findings from the surveys are outlined in Attachment 2.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

Community feedback supports the establishment of a Community Hub in Hamersley. This consultation outcome is supported by the City as a key action to deliver improved activation and utilisation of the various community buildings and spaces.

It is recognised that immediate improvements are required to establish the Hamersley Community Hub, although based on community feedback these can be focussed on signage, marketing and activation to improve local awareness. Through existing resources within the City's 2021/2022 operating budget the following initiatives can be delivered:-

- Community Hub information and directional signage
- Community Hub programs and services marketing
- Establishing a City staff presence onsite to improve customer service and community awareness of programs and services
- Extending passive lighting operating hours to enable extended use of Aintree Eglinton Reserve

Through these initiatives the City will improve engagement with the local community to further inform a Hamersley Community Hub Implementation Plan that identifies phased capital and operating improvements. Based upon community feedback and Officer views this Plan may include:-

- Improvements to the outdoor space that links the existing community buildings to better activate the area.
- Better lighting, shade and amenities within the Hub to encourage users to come, stay and interact.
- Modernising of the various community buildings and activity spaces to accommodate a broad range of users based on identified local community needs.
- Establishing a self-service library pod or similar innovation (as per the draft Library Strategy) to provide access to reading resources without the need for a traditional, large scale library service.
- Introducing fit-for-purpose infrastructure to improve the activation of the adjacent Aintree Eglinton Reserve for events and sporting clubs.
- Improving connections to the nearby open space and natural areas, and establishing a local level BMX/mountain bike trail.
- Review current utilisation, and future potential, of the existing sports hall to provide a point of difference from the City's other Community Hubs.

This Project Implementation Plan will identify key actions, timeframes, financial implications, and grant opportunities. While some actions may be identified for consideration within Council's draft 2022/2023 budget, it is likely that additional time will be required to investigate and scope any significant capital improvements. Efforts in 2022/2023 are again likely to be focussed on branding and marketing to improve community awareness, with possibly some minor capital improvements.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Thriving communities

Outcome S2: Active and healthy City

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Vegetation impact	Community feedback identified the need to recognise the value of existing natural areas within the locality along with the need to continue to invest in improving natural shade provision.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Community engagement	The City engaged with the local community and stakeholders within the locality to gain their feedback about the need for Hub and the types of services, programs, and facilities that they would like to see. Enabling the community and stakeholders to get involved in the initiation phase of this project has delivered valuable feedback which will enable a community driven approach to future service, program and facility provision in the Hamersley community.
Community services	Important feedback has been received about how the community and stakeholders use facilities and services. Feedback about their future needs will help to guide investment in future services for the community.
Amenity	Community and stakeholder feedback will assist with ensuring that future amenity provision meets community needs and will deliver higher participation, health and wellbeing outcomes to deliver a more active and vibrant community.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Transport and infrastructure	Valuable feedback has been received about how the community accesses services and facilities. It is expected that future infrastructure provision will be flexible and agile.

Conclusion

The City has engaged with the local community to seek feedback on the proposed establishment of a Community Hub in Hamersley. It is evident that the majority of respondents support the establishment of a Community Hub. Importantly, the feedback received regarding program and service delivery needs provides some insights regarding the steps necessary to improve facility activation and utilisation.

It is recommended that a Community Hub be established at the Stirling Leisure Centres - Hamersley (and associated buildings) site based upon the Council endorsed Notice of Motion, community feedback and City Officers' views that an alternate facility management model is required at this location.

While a number of preliminary initiatives can be implemented in 2021/2022 it remains necessary for more detailed planning to be undertaken, through a Hamersley Community Hub Implementation Plan, prior to Council committing to more significant capital and operating improvements.

Attachment Two

Respondent profile summary

- Majority are in the 30-49 age group, followed by those over 50 years, 18-29 years and then a small number of those under 18.
- Majority are residents of Hamersley and are keen to be kept informed about the project.
- Majority are local residents or those just interested in what is happening in the area, followed by participants and hirers.
- Majority said they love where they live because of:
    - Many parks and green spaces, leafy streets and the natural areas and wildlife habitats.
    - It's friendly, feels safe and there is a good sense of community spirit.
    - Amenities and services close by such as local shopping, schools, beach and major shopping centres.
- There was broad range of participant respondents from the different activity groups.
- Majority of participants use the centre either daily or once a week and the majority walk to use the centre followed by those who drive.
- Majority stay on site if they drop someone off at the centre or oval however there was also a large percentage who also leave and come back. Of those who said they leave and return after dropping, key suggestions that would make them stay for longer included:
    - Better air ventilation in the main sports hall.
    - Modern facilities.
    - Coffee/café services.
    - Better spaces to read a book or magazine, connect with others, enjoy a coffee such as a self-service library pod, better seating and more shade.
    - Better outdoor spaces for families to stay longer.
- Those who didn't use the centre advised that their main reasons were that they didn't know much about what the facility offered or that what's being offered does not meet their needs. To engage those who don't use the centre respondents offered the following key ideas:
    - Better lighting and access.
    - Bring new services such as self-service library pod and other activities that will cater for a range of users.
    - Increase marketing and promotion of activities and events at the facility through social media and local partnerships.

Summary feedback about programs, services and buildings

- Key feedback about what could be provided to service a need that is not currently being met:
    - Better family friendly spaces.
    - Improved acoustics and better air conditioning in the facility to cater for a range of activities along with a central customer service area.
    - Toilets, storage and change amenities to service the oval for sporting and recreational park users.
    - Improve play amenities on the oval to incorporate nature play and install drink fountains, barbecues and other recreational amenities.
    - Modernise the facility to enable the spaces to be more flexible to meet a range of users such as music studios, kids parties, art activities and classes for younger participants.
    - Increase the activation and vibrancy of the space through coffee/café type services, food trucks, areas to read, self-service book pods and reading areas.
    - Spaces and activities for tweens and teens such as pop-up shops or markets, art and cultural activities.
    - Mountain bike trail for primary school aged children in the area.
    - More shade.
    - Dog exercise area and better amenities for dogs.

- If there were no budget (no funding) key feedback about what other types of things could be done included:
    - Increased marketing initiatives to promote programs and services. The community are keen to know more about what is on offer and how they can get involved in community projects and activities.
    - An open day to showcase the facilities.
    - Increase staff presence to support a higher level of customer service and support marketing and promotion needs.
    - Increase activation at the centre and oval mid-week, at night and weekends such as food truck evenings, coffee vans, pop up library services and other events, outdoor movies and community markets that encourage local entrepreneurship and connection.
    - Engage with local community groups to help deliver activities and programs and short courses such as how to implement a little street library, art workshops etc.
    - Improve the connection with the natural areas around the site.

- Increase the floodlights on the ovals to stay on longer for dog walkers and other recreational users during winter.

- If there was an unlimited budget key feedback about what other types of things could be done included:
  - A small building to cater for sports groups and activities on the oval with toilets, change area and storage amenity.
  - Bring new opportunities for a broader range of participants such as a music studio and areas for local markets through better amenities.
  - Review and improve the buildings and infrastructure to make them more modern and enable them to meet a range of user needs.
  - Increase marketing and promotion of the facilities.
  - Better play amenities for young children and activities for people to do whilst waiting for sports programs or activities to finish.
  - Better playground with nature play opportunities and parkland amenities including drinking fountain, barbecues and seating to watch sports.
  - Improve the spaces between the buildings along with better landscaping to make it more vibrant and useable.
  - Increase shade around the facility.
  - Build a mountain bike trail for younger kids.
  - Improve the cultural connection with art installations, creative space opportunities, community markets and a learning, library and reading space.
  - Bring more activation especially on weekends and some night activities such as local food trucks and community activities, movie nights, markets, pop up library services etc. A local open day showcasing local businesses, community arts leading into key celebrations such as Easter and Christmas and other activities and events.
  - Increase vibrancy with a café, coffee and food van opportunities and increase the hours the centre operates.
  - Access to a library.
  - Consider a swimming pool and gymnasium.
  - Improve amenities and activities for tweens and teenagers.
  - Opportunities for the local community to get more involved.

12.1/F1 SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS FOR PERIOD 4 ENDING 31 OCTOBER 2021

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Finance
Business Unit:	Finance Services
Ward:	Not Applicable
Suburb:	Not Applicable

Authority/Discretion

Definition

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☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/014

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

That the schedule of cheques drawn and payments made for Period 4, 1 October – 31 October 2021 amounting to:-

Municipal Fund	**$34,742,142.26**
TOTAL	**$34,742,142.26**

be RECEIVED.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

That the schedule of cheques drawn and payments made for Period 4, 1 October – 31 October 2021 amounting to:-

Municipal Fund	$34,742,142.26
TOTAL	$34,742,142.26

be RECEIVED.

Officer's Recommendation

That the schedule of cheques drawn and payments made for Period 4, 1 October – 31 October 2021 amounting to:-

Municipal Fund	$34,742,142.26
TOTAL	$34,742,142.26

be RECEIVED.

Report Purpose

To inform Council of funds disbursed for the period 1 October 2021 to 31 October 2021.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Schedule of Accounts - October 2021 ⇩

Attachment 2 - Cheque Listing Attachment - October 2021 - (ECM Document No:10495277) (previously circulated to Elected Members under separate cover)* ⇨

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

**(Please note the Cheque Listing attachments can be viewed as a separate document to the Agenda on the City of Stirling website).*

Background

Nil.

Comment

The reported schedules are submitted in accordance with Regulation 13(1) of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996.

Fluctuations in the value of payments made in the month will mainly be due the value of the City's investments, significant progress payments made for capital projects and the timing of statutory payments such as the Emergency Services Levy.

The cheques drawn and payments made in October 2021 were in line with the prior month.

Consultation/Communication Implications

Nil.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Regulation 13 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires that a list of accounts paid by the Chief Executive Officer is to be prepared each month and presented to the Council at the next ordinary meeting of Council after the list is prepared.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Governance and leadership

Outcome G1: Good governance

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The schedule of cheques drawn and payments made during the reporting period is presented.

SCHEDULE FOR PERIOD 4 - 01/10/2021 - 31/10/2021

PAYMENT	TRANSACTION	DATE	C/C VOUCHER NUMBERS	AMOUNT $	MUNICIPAL $	TRUST $	RESERVE $
ME BANK	INVESTMENT	1/10/2021	EF221097	400,000.00	400,000.00		
COS MUNI	TRANSFER	1/10/2021	EF221098	195,890.13			195890.13
NAB	INVESTMENT	1/10/2021	EF221099	900,000.00	900,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	4/10/2021	517825				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	5/10/2021	EF221100-EF221124	20,574.14	20,574.14		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	5/10/2021	EF221125-EF221136	45,364.52	45,364.52		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	5/10/2021	EF221137-EF221162	155,297.74	155,297.74		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	5/10/2021	EF221163-EF221189	57,322.56	57,322.56		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	5/10/2021	EF221190-EF221216	86,732.34	86,732.34		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	SUNDRY	6/10/2021	517978-517982	2,196.36	2,196.36		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CHQ	6/10/2021	517983-517984	3,862.15	3,862.15		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	6/10/2021	EF221217-EF221230	18,338.18	18,338.18		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	6/10/2021	EF221231-EF221239	36,569.60	36,569.60		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	6/10/2021	EF221340-EF221271	201,454.12	201,454.12		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PAYROLL	6/10/2021	EF221272-EF221276	600,920.17	600,920.17		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	7/10/2021	EF221098	- 195,890.13			-195890.13
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	7/10/2021	EF221277-EF221294	10,257.43	10,257.43		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	7/10/2021	EF221295-EF221299	59,707.05	59,707.05		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	7/10/2021	EF221300-EF221321	72,090.76	72,090.76		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	7/10/2021	EF221322-EF221342	237,383.26	237,383.26		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PETTYCASH	7/10/2021	EF221343	652.90	652.90		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	SUPER	7/10/2021	EF221344	380,261.73	380,261.73		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VOLUNTEERS	7/10/2021	EF221345-EF221388	7,983.34	7,983.34		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INVESTMENT	8/10/2021	EF221389	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CHQ	8/10/2021	517985-517989	3,379.71	3,379.71		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	8/10/2021	EF221390-EF221392	1,234.00	1,234.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	8/10/2021	EF221393-EF221396	171,824.82	171,824.82		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	8/10/2021	EF221397-EF221419	156,395.24	156,395.24		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PETTYCASH	8/10/2021	EF221420	15,232.00	15,232.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CHQ	11/10/2021	517990-517991	800.00	800.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INVESTMENT	11/10/2021	EF221421	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	11/10/2021	EF221422	310.83	310.83		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	11/10/2021	EF221423-EF221434	37,848.21	37,848.21		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PETTY CASH	11/10/2021	EF221435	19,584.00	19,584.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VOLUNTEERS	11/10/2021	EF221436-EF221452	2,937.76	2,937.76		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	12/10/2021	EF221217	-330	-330		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CHQ	12/10/2021	517992	702.26	702.26		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	12/10/2021	517993	267.60	267.60		
			Sub Totals	**6,407,154.78**	**6,407,154.78**	**0.00**	**0.00**

SCHEDULE FOR PERIOD 4 - 01/10/2021 - 31/10/2021

PAYMENT	TRANSACTION	DATE	C/C VOUCHER NUMBERS	AMOUNT $	MUNICIPAL $	TRUST $	RESERVE $
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	12/10/2021	EF221453-EF221463	29,611.10	29,611.10		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	12/10/2021	EF221464-EF221471	8,038.13	8,038.13		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	12/10/2021	EF221472-EF221498	63,005.70	63,005.70		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	12/10/2021	EF221499-EF221526	68,684.12	68,684.12		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	12/10/2021	EF221527-EF221553	93,035.75	93,035.75		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	13/10/2021	516707				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CHQ	13/10/2021	517994-518003	7,607.18	7,607.18		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	13/10/2021	EF221554-EF221590	47,065.97	47,065.97		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	13/10/2021	EF221591-EF221592	5,426.75	5,426.75		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	MEMBERS	13/10/2021	EF221593-EF221600	59,646.87	59,646.87		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	13/10/2021	EF221601-EF221626	69,577.75	69,577.75		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	13/10/2021	EF221627-EF221653	108,459.88	108,459.88		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	13/10/2021	EF221654-EF221679	144,718.94	144,718.94		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PAYROLL	13/10/2021	EF221680-EF221686	242,825.73	242,825.73		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INVESTMENT	13/10/2021	EF221687	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CHQ	14/10/2021	518004-518023	9,335.32	9,335.32		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	14/10/2021	518024	1,300.00	1,300.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	14/10/2021	EF221688-EF221692	55,281.97	55,281.97		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	14/10/2021	EF221693-EF221720	174,357.17	174,357.17		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	14/10/2021	EF221721-EF221733	9,211.69	9,211.69		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	14/10/2021	EF221734-EF221759	50,999.50	50,999.50		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	14/10/2021	EF221760	386,899.29	386,899.29		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	SUPER	14/10/2021	EF221761	170,064.32	170,064.32		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	Sundry	15/10/2021	518025	382.10	382.10		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	15/10/2021	EF221762-EF221777	17,429.45	17,429.45		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	15/10/2021	EF221778-EF221781	39,414.69	39,414.69		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PAYRUN 1	15/10/2021	EF221782	587,400.05	587,400.05		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	18/10/2021	EF221783-EF221788	1,024.44	1,024.44		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	18/10/2021	EF221789-EF221795	102,301.33	102,301.33		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	18/10/2021	EF221796-EF221822	148,818.18	148,818.18		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	18/10/2021	EF221823-EF221847	171,745.99	171,745.99		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	18/10/2021	EF221848	992,669.42	992,669.42		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	18/10/2021	EF221849-EF221875	80,413.80	80,413.80		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PROMPT	18/10/2021	518026	1,000.00	1,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INVESTMENT	15/10/2021	EF221876	750,000.00	750,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	19/10/2021	EF221877-EF221878	1,030.00	1,030.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	19/10/2021	EF22189-EF221885	59,535.12	59,535.12		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	SYNERGY	19/10/2021	EF221886	412,592.82	412,592.82		
			Sub Totals	**13,478,065.30**	**13,478,065.30**	**0.00**	**0.00**

SCHEDULE FOR PERIOD 4 - 01/10/2021 - 31/10/2021

PAYMENT	TRANSACTION	DATE	M/C VOUCHER NUMBERS	AMOUNT $	MUNICIPAL $	TRUST $	RESERVE $
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	19/10/2021	EF221887-EF221913	119,495.91	119,495.91		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	19/10/2021	EF221914-EF221939	238,337.84	238,337.84		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	19/10/2021	518004	100.00	100.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INESTMENT	20/10/2021	EF221940	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CHQ	20/10/2021	518027-518043	45,762.67	45,762.67		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	20/10/2021	EF221941-EF221950	16,450.00	16,450.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	20/10/2021	EF221951-EF221956	21,647.68	21,647.68		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	MEMBERS	20/10/2021	EF221957-EF221964	44,848.64	44,848.64		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PAYROLL	20/10/2021	EF221965-EF221969	564,922.17	564,922.17		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PAYROLL	20/10/2021	518044	900.00	900.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	20/10/2021	EF221970-EF221994	114,966.58	114,966.58		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	20/10/2021	EF221995-EF222022	182,179.34	182,179.34		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	20/10/2021	EF222023	781,678.04	781,678.04		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	20/10/2021	512772 / 512800 / 512964				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	20/10/2021	512969 / 512972 / 513011				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	20/10/2021	513062 / 513066 / 513221				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	20/10/2021	513532 / 513590 / 513591				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	20/10/2021	513635 / 513637 / 513638				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	20/10/2021	513640 / 513647 / 513970				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	20/10/2021	512967				
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	21/10/2021	EF222024-EF222032	8,545.00	8,545.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	21/10/2021	EF222033-EF222039	27,297.33	27,297.33		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	21/10/2021	EF222040	566,032.77	566,032.77		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	21/10/2021	EF222041	212,280.07	212,280.07		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	21/10/2021	EF222042-EF222065	109,969.68	109,969.68		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	SUPER	21/10/2021	EF222066	377,738.45	377,738.45		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VOLUNTEERS	21/10/2021	EF222067-EF222092	6,181.16	6,181.16		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PETTYCASH	21/10/2021	EF222093	1,019.00	1,019.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PROMPT	22/10/2021	518045-518046	1025.63	1025.63		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	22/10/2021	EF222094-EF222111	21,561.65	21,561.65		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	22/10/2021	EF222112-EF222120	105,035.98	105,035.98		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	22/10/2021	EF222121-EF222135	67,265.55	67,265.55		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	22/10/2021	EF222136	404,361.32	404,361.32		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	22/10/2021	EF222137-EF222163	79,659.54	79,659.54		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	22/10/2021	EF222164-EF222187	88,391.96	88,391.96		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INVESTMENT	22/10/2021	EF222188	1,140,000.00	1,140,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	25/10/2021	EF222189-EF222203	16,881.02	16,881.02		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	25/10/2021	EF222204-EF222209	71,953.67	71,953.67		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	25/10/2021	EF222210-EF222227	42,661.54	42,661.54		
			Sub Totals	**20,357,015.49**	**20,357,015.49**	**0.00**	**0.00**

SCHEDULE FOR PERIOD 4 - 01/10/2021 - 31/10/2021

PAYMENT	TRANSACTION	DATE	VC VOUCHER NUMBERS	AMOUNT $	MUNICIPAL $	TRUST $	RESERVE $
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	25/10/2021	EF222228-EF222250	96,532.30	96,532.30		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	25/10/2021	EF222251-EF222278	87,037.06	87,037.06		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	25/10/2021	EF222279-EF222302	274,191.96	274,191.96		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	25/10/2021	EF222303-EF222314	148,237.87	148,237.87		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	25/10/2021	EF222315	218,948.12	218,948.12		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	LGISWA	25/10/2021	EF222316	1,196,047.44	1,196,047.44		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PETTYCASH	25/10/2021	EF222317	17,658.00	17,658.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PROMPT	25/10/2021	518048	300.00	300.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	27/10/2021	518049-518050	5,086.69	5,086.69		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VOID	27/10/2021	EF222318-EF222323	-	-		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	EFT	27/10/2021	EF222324-EF222338	16,594.34	16,594.34		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	27/10/2021	EF222339-EF222353	202,854.60	202,854.60		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	27/10/2021	EF222354-EF222373	40,808.40	40,808.40		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	27/10/2021	EF222374	128,832.55	128,832.55		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PAYROLL	27/10/2021	EF222375-EF222381	234,535.52	234,535.52		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INVESTMENT	27/10/2021	EF222382	2,200,000.00	2,200,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	NTE	27/10/2021	417343	188.50	188.50		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	NTE	27/10/2021	417339	254.10	254.10		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	NTE	27/10/2021	417338	112.90	112.90		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	27/10/2021	518049	- 4,986.69	- 4,986.69		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INVESTMENT	28/10/2021	EF222383	950,000.00	950,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CANCEL	28/10/2021	517993	- 267.60	- 267.60		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	28/10/2021	EF222384-EF222389	92,255.61	92,255.61		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	28/10/2021	EF222390-EF222416	139,519.46	139,519.46		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	28/10/2021	EF222417-EF222442	435,885.32	435,885.32		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	28/10/2021	EF222443	462,396.83	462,396.83		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VOLUNTEERS	28/10/2021	EF222444-EF222458	735.76	735.76		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	CHQ	28/10/2021	518051	16.74	16.74		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	29/10/2021	518052	4,969.95	4,969.95		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INSTANT	29/10/2021	EF222459	3,900,000.00	3,900,000.00		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	INVESTMENT	29/10/2021	EF222460	3,077,156.99	3,077,156.99		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	TRANSFER	29/10/2021	EF222461-EF222465	37,465.51	37,465.51		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	29/10/2021	EF222466	237,502.37	237,502.37		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	VARIOUS	29/10/2021	EF222467-EF222490	169,200.17	169,200.17		
CREDITOR PAYMENTS	PETTYCASH	29/10/2021	EF222491	13,056.00	13,056.00		
			Sub Totals	34,742,142.26	34,742,142.26	0.00	0.00

12.1/F2 MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31 OCTOBER 2021

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Finance
Business Unit:	Finance Services
Ward:	Not Applicable
Suburb:	Not Applicable

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/015

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

That the monthly Statement of Financial Activity and other relevant Financial Reports for the month ending 31 October 2021 be RECEIVED.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

That the monthly Statement of Financial Activity and other relevant Financial Reports for the month ending 31 October 2021 be RECEIVED.

Officer's Recommendation

That the monthly Statement of Financial Activity and other relevant Financial Reports for the month ending 31 October 2021 be RECEIVED.

Report Purpose

To apprise Council of the financial position of the City in compliance with the provisions of Section 6.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and Regulation 34 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 as amended.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - A Statement of Financial Activity in the form of a Rate Setting Statement ⇩

Attachment 2 - A Statement of Comprehensive Income by Programme - City Wide ⇩

Attachment 3 - An Operating Statement by Nature - City Wide ⇩

Attachment 4 - An Operating Statement by Nature - Directorate ⇩

Attachment 5 - A Statement of Financial Position ⇩

Attachment 6 - Net Current Asset Position Statement ⇩

Attachment 7 - A Statement of Cash Flows ⇩

Attachment 8 - A Statement of Capital Transactions - Summary ⇩

Attachment 9 - A Statement of Capital Transactions - Detail by Business Unit ⇩

Attachment 10 -An Investment Summary ⇩

Attachment 11 -An Investment Report ⇩

Attachment 12 -A Statement of Financial Performance of City Services ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

The City's Financial Reports are produced in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 as amended.

Regulation 34 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 requires that local governments produce a monthly statement of financial activity and such other supporting information as is considered relevant by the local government. The City produces several reports to assist in the understanding of its operations and financial position.

The City's financial reporting framework provides Council, management and employees with a broad overview of the City Wide financial position. The format for the financial report is in two parts:-

1. A financial summary comprising a Statement of Financial Activity and an explanation of the composition of net current assets, less committed assets and restricted assets plus an explanation of each material variance in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 34 (Attachment 1 and 6).

2. A package of other relevant financial reports as detailed above (Attachments 2 – 5 and 7 – 12).

Comment

Part 1

Monthly Statement of Financial Activity for period ending 31 October 2021

It should be noted that this statement only includes transactions as they relate to the Municipal Fund and it removes the non-cash items to allow an assessment of the City's dependency on rate levies. A summary of this statement follows:-

	YTD Actual $'000	YTD Budget $'000	Original Budget $'000
Opening Funds	(556)	38,067	38,067
Operating Revenue	58,570	55,705	98,669
Operating Expenditure	(85,394)	(87,891)	(262,943)
Net Operating Deficit	**(26,824)**	**(32,185)**	**(164,274)**
Operating Activities Excluded	24,491	17,221	51,401
Amount Attributed to Operating Activities	(2,333)	(14,964)	(112,874)
Investment Activities			
Grants & Subsidies	12,593	6,825	22,637
Equity Share of Investment	25	-	3,300
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	2,160	380	2,891
Profit / (Loss) on Disposals	1,600	30	(786)
Net Movement in Capital Assets	(13,509)	(23,128)	(96,658)
Amount attributed to Investment Activities	2,870	(15,893)	(68,616)
Funded From			
Transferred to/from Accumulated Funds	5,269	-	(1,175)
Total Amount Raised from General Rates	143,921	143,936	144,597
Closing Funds Net Current Assets at End of Period - Surplus	**149,172**	**151,146**	**-**

An explanation of major variances between YTD Actual and YTD Budget for the period ending 31 October 2021 is as follows:-

Operating Revenue

1. Grants & Subsidies

This revenue item has a positive variance of 36% of YTD Budget. This is due to grant revenue for the Domestic Violence Hub, received in the prior year and carried forward to 2021/2022 as unspent. The balance of the grant will be expended by 30 June 2022.

2. Other

This revenue item has a positive variance of 11% of YTD Budget. This is due to the quarterly profit share revenue from the City's agreement with its Waste contractor being higher than budget.

Non - Operating Activity

3. Profit or Loss on Disposal of Assets and Proceeds from Disposal of Assets

This variance is mainly due to the profit from the disposal of land assets located in Newcomen Road, Stirling and Leeds Street, Dianella.

The disposal of fleet vehicles and the strong second-hand vehicle market has also contributed to the positive variance. The timing of vehicle renewals is difficult to predict due to current supply chain issues for new vehicles. The majority of vehicle disposals were therefore budgeted in 2022.

Investment Activity

4. Grants & Subsidies

This revenue item has a positive variance of 85% and is mainly due to Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (LRCI) Capital Grant funding received in the prior year and carried forward to 2021/2022 as unspent. The balance of the grant will be expended by 30 June 2022.

5. Capital Expenditure

Refer to Attachment 9 for details on variances in capital expenditure.

Regulation 34 also requires an explanation of the composition of the Net Current Assets less committed assets and restricted assets. The following table provides this information:-

	$'000
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	198,582
Trade receivables	88,323
Other financial assets at amortised cost	162
Inventories	841
Contract Assets	1,149
Right of use assets	120
Total Current Assets	281,176
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Trade and other payables	41,467
Contract liabilities	1,230
Lease liabilities	51
Employee related provisions	19,278
Other provisions	9,582
Total Current Liabilities	71,608
NET CURRENT ASSETS	209,568
Restricted Assets	
Lease Liabilities	51
Restricted Investments	56,571
NET CURRENT ASSETS LESS RESTRICTED ASSETS	**152,947**
Add Cash Backed Leave	19,278
CLOSING FUNDS	**172,225**

Consultation/Communication Implications

Each month business units are issued detailed management reports for their review and a budget control meeting is held with the Chief Executive Officer, Executive Team and Finance to discuss significant variances and status of capital works programs.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Regulation 34 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 as amended requires all local governments to prepare each month a Statement of Financial Activity reporting on the revenue and expenditure for the month in question. The Statement of Financial Activity is to be presented at an ordinary meeting of Council within two months after the end of the month to which the statement relates.

Financial Management Regulation 34 also requires this statement to be accompanied by:-

a. An explanation of the composition of the net current assets, less committed assets and restricted assets;
b. An explanation of material variances; and
c. Such supporting information that is relevant to the Local Government.

Financial Implications

The administration is mandated by Council to operate in a financially sustainable and responsible manner. As such, the City ensures that it closely monitors its financials against approved budget.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Governance and leadership

Outcome G1: Good governance

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
This report demonstrates the responsible financial management in line with the City's strategic priorities to ensure that the City remains in a solid financial position.	

Conclusion

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 34 requires local governments to prepare each month a Statement of Financial Activity, reporting on revenue and expenditure for the month in question.

City of Stirling
Rate Setting Statement
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

Description	Notes	YTD Actual $'000	YTD Budget $'000	Variance $'000	%	Original Budget $'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Net surplus/(deficit) start of financial year		**(556)**	**38,067**			**38,067**
Revenue from operating activity (excluding rates)						
Other Rates Revenue		179	230	(51)	(22)	600
Underground Power Rates		1		1	100	7,162
Security Charge		3,051	3,039	12	0	3,060
Grants & Subsidies	(1)	6,842	5,017	1,825	36	13,750
Contributions,Reimbursements & Donations		872	799	73	9	3,690
Interest		193	213	(20)	(10)	1,050
Registration,Licences & Permits		1,710	1,598	112	7	4,424
Service Charges		37,102	36,846	256	1	40,149
Fees & Charges		6,984	6,487	496	8	20,249
Other	(2)	1,637	1,476	161	11	4,534
Total Operating Revenue		**58,570**	**55,705**	**2,865**	5	**98,669**
Expenditure from operating activities						
Employee Costs		(28,889)	(30,080)	1,191	4	(93,077)
Materials & Contracts Direct MTC of NCA		(7,473)	(7,822)	349	4	(25,063)
Materials & Contracts Other Works		(23,573)	(24,630)	1,057	4	(73,104)
Underground Power Expenditure		(3,003)	(3,000)	(3)	(0)	(7,478)
Utilities		(2,530)	(2,508)	(22)	(1)	(7,638)
Depreciation		(17,390)	(17,251)	(139)	(1)	(50,615)
Insurance		(1,869)	(1,872)	3	0	(1,872)
Other		(668)	(728)	60	8	(4,095)
Total Operating Expenditure		**(85,394)**	**(87,891)**	2,497	3	**(262,943)**
Sub Total Operating Result		**(26,824)**	**(32,185)**	**5,361**	(17)	**(164,274)**
Operating activities excluded						
Profit on disposal of assets	(3)	1,557	54	1,503	2,789	318
(Loss) on disposal of assets	(3)	43	(24)	68	280	(1,104)
Movement Leave Provisions & Commited Grants		8,701	-	8,701		
Depreciation on Assets		(17,390)	(17,251)	(139)	(1)	(50,615)
Total Excluded from Operating Result		24,491	17,221	7,270	42	51,401
Amount attributed to operating activities		**(2,333)**	**(14,964)**	12,631	84	**(112,874)**
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES						
Grants & Subsidies	(4)	12,593	6,825	5,768	85	**22,637**
Equity Share of Investment		25	-	25	100	3,300
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	(3)	2,160	380	1,780	468	2,891
Profit / (Loss) on Disposals	(3)	1,600	30	1,570	5,278	(786)
Total Capital Expenditure	(5)	(13,509)	(23,128)	9,619	42	(96,658)
Amount attributed to investment activities		**2,870**	**(15,893)**	18,763	118	**(68,616)**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES						
Transfers to and from Town Planning Schemes and Trust		(5)			100	
Transfers to Reserves		(5)		(5)	(100)	(10,900)
Transfers to Accum Funds		5,280		5,280	100	9,725
Amount attribute to financial activities		**5,269**		**5,269**	**100**	**(1,175)**
Surplus/(deficient) before general rates		**(143,921)**	**(143,936)**			**(144,597)**
Total amount raised from general rates		143,921	143,936			144,597
Net current assets at end of period - suplus/(deficit)		**149,172**	**151,146**			**0**

City of Stirling
Statement of Comprehensive Income by Programme
City Wide
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

MTD Actual $'000	MTD Budget $'000	MTD Variance $'000	MTD %	Description	YTD Actual $'000	YTD Budget $'000	YTD Variance $'000	YTD %	Original Budget $'000
				Operating Revenue					
559	131	427	325	General Purpose Funding	144,926	145,010	(84)	(0)	150,808
337	260	78	30	Governance	687	640	46	7	1,523
181	36	145	403	Law Order & Public Safety	3,318	3,137	180	6	3,721
11	16	(5)	(30)	Health	58	64	(5)	(8)	192
1,513	1,624	(111)	(7)	Education And Welfare	5,525	5,210	315	6	12,252
994	843	151	18	Community Amenities	39,690	38,853	838	2	46,300
1,896	1,464	432	30	Recreation & Culture	5,795	4,878	917	19	14,720
676	231	445	193	Transport	1,380	773	607	79	2,561
129	154	(25)	(16)	Economic Services	961	972	(11)	(1)	9,398
(115)	26	(141)	(543)	Other Property & Services	151	104	47	46	1,822
6,181	**4,784**	**1,396**	**29**	**Total Operating Revenue**	**202,491**	**199,641**	**2,850**	**1**	**243,265**
				Operating Expenditure					
0	0	0	0	General Purpose Funding	0	0	0	0	0
(1,194)	(953)	(241)	(25)	Governance	(5,246)	(5,010)	(236)	(5)	(13,236)
(642)	(703)	61	9	Law Order & Public Safety	(2,418)	(2,677)	259	10	(8,516)
(266)	(231)	(35)	(15)	Health	(919)	(943)	24	3	(2,948)
(1,556)	(1,560)	3	0	Education And Welfare	(6,688)	(6,650)	(38)	(1)	(19,629)
(3,741)	(4,355)	614	14	Community Amenities	(16,491)	(17,522)	1,031	6	(52,662)
(6,102)	(6,603)	501	8	Recreation & Culture	(24,457)	(25,198)	741	3	(75,516)
(4,687)	(5,073)	386	8	Transport	(19,607)	(20,442)	834	4	(60,140)
(433)	(460)	27	6	Economic Services	(4,733)	(4,831)	98	2	(13,028)
(1,210)	(756)	(455)	(60)	Other Property & Services	(4,833)	(4,617)	(216)	(5)	(17,270)
(19,832)	**(20,694)**	**862**	**4**	**Total Operating Expenditure Excluding Finance Costs**	**(85,394)**	**(87,891)**	**2,497**	**3**	**(262,943)**
(13,651)	**(15,910)**	**2,258**	**14**	**Total Operating**	**117,098**	**111,751**	**5,347**	**5**	**(19,677)**
				Non-Operating					
				Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies, Contributions					
0	0	0	0	General Purpose Funding	273	273	0	0	2,203
0	0	0	0	Community Amenities	0	0	0	0	50
0	0	0	0	Recreation & Culture	1,293	0	1,293	100	875
901	270	631	234	Transport	2,969	477	2,493	523	5,260
3,239	2,976	264	9	Other Property & Services	8,058	6,075	1,983	33	14,349
4,141	**3,246**	**895**	**28**	**Total Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies, Contributions**	**12,593**	**6,825**	**5,768**	**85**	**22,737**
				Equity Share of Investment					
0	0	0	0	Other Property & Services	25	0	25	100	3,300
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**Total Equity Share of Investment**	**25**	**0**	**25**	**100**	**3,300**
				Profit/(Loss) On Disposal Of Assets					
0	0	0	0	Governance	(4)	0	(4)	(100)	0
(0)	0	0	100	Education And Welfare	(0)	0	0	100	0
(0)	0	0	100	Recreation & Culture	0	0	0	100	0
761	3	758	27,308	Other Property & Services	1,604	30	1,574	5,290	(786)
761	**3**	**758**	**27,308**	**Total Profit/(Loss) on Disposal of Assets**	**1,600**	**30**	**1,570**	**5,278**	**(786)**
4,902	**3,248**	**1,653**	**51**	**Total Non Operating**	**14,218**	**6,854**	**7,364**	**107**	**25,251**
(8,750)	**(12,662)**	**3,912**	**31**	**Net Result**	**131,316**	**118,605**	**12,710**	**11**	**5,574**
0	0	0	0	**Other Comprehensive Income**	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0
(8,750)	**(12,662)**	**3,912**	**31**	**Total Comprehensive Income**	**131,316**	**118,605**	**12,710**	**11**	**5,574**

City of Stirling
Operating Statement by Nature
City Wide
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

MTD Actual $'000	MTD Budget $'000	MTD Variance $'000	MTD %	Description	YTD Actual $'000	YTD Budget $'000	YTD Variance $'000	YTD %	Original Budget $'000
				Operating Revenue					
505	83	422	511	Rates	144,100	144,166	(66)	(0)	145,197
0	0	0	0	Underground Power	1	0	1	100	7,162
11	0	11	100	Security Charge	3,051	3,039	12	0	3,060
2,269	1,587	682	43	Grants & Subsidies	6,842	5,017	1,825	36	13,750
228	296	(69)	(23)	Contributions, Reimbursements & Donations	872	799	73	9	3,690
53	49	4	9	Interest	193	213	(20)	(10)	1,050
428	311	118	38	Registration, Licences & Permits	1,710	1,598	112	7	4,424
368	368	0	0	Service Charges	37,102	36,846	256	1	40,149
1,952	1,692	260	15	Fees & Charges	6,984	6,487	496	8	20,249
367	400	(33)	(8)	Other	1,637	1,476	161	11	4,534
6,181	**4,784**	**1,396**	**29**	**Total Operating Revenue**	**202,491**	**199,641**	**2,850**	**1**	**243,265**
				Operating Expenditure					
(6,961)	(7,364)	402	5	Employee Costs	(28,889)	(30,080)	1,191	4	(93,077)
(1,865)	(1,752)	(113)	(6)	Materials & Contracts Direct MTC of NCA	(7,473)	(7,822)	349	4	(25,063)
(5,239)	(5,796)	556	10	Materials & Contracts Other Works	(23,575)	(24,630)	1,054	4	(73,104)
0	0	0	0	Underground Power	(3,000)	(3,000)	0	0	(7,478)
(580)	(613)	33	5	Utilities	(2,530)	(2,508)	(22)	(1)	(7,638)
(4,381)	(4,338)	(43)	(1)	Depreciation	(17,390)	(17,251)	(139)	(1)	(50,615)
0	0	0	0	Interest	0	0	0	0	0
(635)	(698)	63	9	Insurance	(1,869)	(1,872)	3	0	(1,872)
(171)	(134)	(37)	(27)	Other	(668)	(728)	60	8	(4,095)
(19,832)	**(20,694)**	**862**	**4**	**Total Operating Expenditure**	**(85,394)**	**(87,891)**	**2,497**	**3**	**(262,943)**
(13,651)	**(15,910)**	**2,258**	**14**	**OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) BEFORE ALLOCATIONS**	**117,097**	**111,751**	**5,347**	**5**	**(19,677)**
0	0	0	100	Allocations	0	0	0	100	0
(13,651)	**(15,910)**	**2,258**	**14**	**OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) AFTER ALLOCATIONS**	**117,097**	**111,751**	**5,347**	**5**	**(19,677)**
				Non Operating Activity					
4,141	3,246	895	100	Grants & Subsidies	12,593	6,825	5,768	100	22,737
0	0	0	0	Gifted and Previously Unrecognised Assets	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	Equity Share of Investment	25	0	25	100	3,300
0	0	0	0	Loss on Asset Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0
761	13	749	5,846	Profit on Asset Disposal	1,557	54	1,503	2,789	318
(0)	(10)	10	96	Loss on Asset Disposal	43	(24)	68	280	(1,104)
4,902	**3,248**	**1,653**	**51**	**Total Non Operating Activity**	**14,218**	**6,854**	**7,364**	**107**	**25,251**
(8,750)	**(12,662)**	**3,912**	**31**	**NET RESULT**	**131,315**	**118,605**	**12,710**	**11**	**5,574**
				OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
0	0	0	0	Change in revaluation of non -current assets	0	0	0	0	0
(8,750)	**(12,662)**	**3,912**	**31**	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**	**131,315**	**118,605**	**12,710**	**11**	**5,574**
(4,517)	**(6,831)**	**2,315**	**34**	**Capital Expenditure**	**(13,534)**	**(23,128)**	**9,594**	**41**	**(96,758)**
(13,266)	**(19,493)**	**6,227**	**32**	**POSITION COMPARED WITH BUDGET**	**117,781**	**95,477**	**22,304**	**23**	**(91,184)**

City of Stirling
City Wide
YTD Operating Statement by Nature
For the Month Ending 31 October 2021

CITY WIDE					CENTRAL FINANCE				CEO				CORPORATE SERVICES				PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT				INFRASTRUCTURE				COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
Actual $'000	Original Budget $'000	Variance $'000	%	Description	Actual $'000	Original Budget $'000	Variance $'000	%	Actual $'000	Original Budget $'000	Variance $'000	%	Actual $'000	Original Budget $'000	Variance $'000	%	Actual $'000	Original Budget $'000	Variance $'000	%	Actual $'000	Original Budget $'000	Variance $'000	%	Actual $'000	Original Budget $'000	Variance $'000	%
				Operating Revenue																								
144,100	144,166	(66)	0	Rates	144,100	144,166	(66)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,051	3,039	12	0	Security Charge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,051	3,039	12	0
6,842	5,017	1,825	36	Grants & Subsidies	632	630	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	0	509	100	5,701	4,387	1,314	30
872	799	73	9	Contributions, Reimbursements & Donations	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	214	285	(71)	(25)	26	0	26	100	546	379	167	44	86	134	(48)	(36)
193	213	(20)	(9)	Interest	193	213	(20)	(9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,710	1,598	112	7	Registration, Licences & Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,513	1,558	(45)	(3)	6	13	(7)	(53)	191	27	164	600
37,102	36,846	256	1	Service Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,102	36,846	256	1	0	0	0	0
6,984	6,487	496	8	Fees & Charges	2	1	1	100	1	1	0	0	5	1	4	353	1	0	1	800	1,215	696	520	75	5,759	5,789	(29)	(1)
1,637	1,476	161	11	Other	0	0	0	100	199	200	(1)	0	231	134	98	73	74	95	(21)	(22)	726	654	72	11	406	394	12	3
202,490	**199,641**	**2,849**	**1**	**Total Operating Revenue**	**144,927**	**145,010**	**(83)**	**0**	**201**	**201**	**(1)**	**0**	**451**	**420**	**31**	**7**	**1,613**	**1,652**	**(39)**	**(2)**	**40,104**	**38,588**	**1,517**	**4**	**15,195**	**13,769**	**1,425**	**10**
				Operating Expenditure																								
(28,889)	(30,080)	1,191	4	Employee Costs	0	0	0	0	(1,414)	(1,440)	26	2	(4,125)	(3,987)	(137)	(3)	(3,630)	(3,759)	129	3	(6,937)	(8,137)	1,200	15	(12,783)	(12,757)	(26)	0
(7,473)	(7,822)	349	4	Materials & Contracts Direct MTC of NCA	0	0	0	0	(3)	(3)	0	0	(4)	(5)	0	0	(8)	(3)	(5)	(168)	(7,314)	(7,678)	363	5	(143)	(134)	(9)	(7)
(23,575)	(24,630)	1,054	4	Materials & Contracts Other Works	(0)	0	0	100	(615)	(863)	248	29	(3,841)	(4,138)	297	7	(545)	(646)	102	16	(14,045)	(13,980)	(65)	0	(4,529)	(5,002)	473	9
(3,000)	(3,000)	0	0	Underground Power (Menora)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(3,000)	(3,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2,530)	(2,508)	(22)	(1)	Utilities	0	0	0	0	(13)	(15)	2	13	(28)	(30)	2	7	(29)	(36)	7	19	(1,925)	(1,930)	5	0	(534)	(496)	(38)	(8)
(17,390)	(17,251)	(139)	(1)	Depreciation	0	0	0	0	(42)	(41)	(1)	(2)	(298)	(170)	(38)	(22)	(2)	(4)	2	45	(15,184)	(15,116)	(68)	0	(1,953)	(1,919)	(34)	(2)
0	0	0	0	Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1,868)	(1,872)	3	0	Insurance	0	0	0	0	(39)	(40)	1	2	(100)	(109)	9	8	(114)	(105)	(8)	(8)	(1,184)	(891)	(293)	(33)	(433)	(726)	293	40
(668)	(728)	60	8	Other	0	0	0	0	(310)	(353)	43	12	(4)	(2)	(2)	(92)	(13)	(24)	11	46	(0)	(19)	19	98	(341)	(329)	(12)	(4)
(85,393)	**(87,891)**	**2,496**	**3**	**Total Operating Expenditure**	**(0)**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**(2,436)**	**(2,756)**	**319**	**12**	**(8,310)**	**(8,445)**	**131**	**2**	**(4,340)**	**(4,578)**	**238**	**5**	**(49,590)**	**(50,752)**	**1,161**	**2**	**(20,716)**	**(21,364)**	**647**	**3**
117,097	**111,751**	**5,346**	**5**	**OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) BEFORE ALLOCATIONS**	**144,927**	**145,010**	**(83)**	**(0)**	**(2,236)**	**(2,555)**	**319**	**12**	**(7,859)**	**(8,022)**	**162**	**2**	**(2,728)**	**(2,925)**	**198**	**7**	**(9,485)**	**(12,163)**	**2,678**	**22**	**(5,522)**	**(7,594)**	**2,073**	**27**
0	(0)	0	0	Allocations	(4,222)	(3,670)	(552)	(15)	2,184	2,622	(438)	(17)	7,299	6,680	619	9	(987)	(1,068)	73	7	(2,789)	(2,893)	104	4	(1,476)	(1,680)	204	12
117,097	**111,751**	**5,346**	**5**	**OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) AFTER ALLOCATIONS**	**140,705**	**141,340**	**(635)**	**(0)**	**(52)**	**67**	**(119)**	**(178)**	**(560)**	**(1,342)**	**781**	**58**	**(3,715)**	**(3,993)**	**278**	**7**	**(12,274)**	**(15,056)**	**2,782**	**18**	**(6,998)**	**(9,274)**	**2,276**	**25**
				Non Operating Activity																								
12,583	6,825	5,758	85	Grants & Subsidies	273	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,310	6,552	5,758	88	10	0	10	100
0	0	0	0	Gifted and Previously Unrecognised Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	25	100	Equity Share of Investment	25	0	25	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	Loss on Revaluation of Asset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,557	54	1,503	2,789	Profit on Asset Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,557	54	1,503	2,789	0	0	0	0
43	(24)	68	282	Loss on Asset Disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	(4)	(100)	0	0	0	0	47	(24)	71	294	0	0	0	0
14,208	**6,854**	**7,354**	**107**	**Total Non Operating Activity**	**298**	**273**	**25**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(4)**	**0**	**(4)**	**(100)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13,914**	**6,581**	**7,332**	**111**	**10**	**0**	**10**	**100**
131,305	**118,605**	**12,700**	**11**	**NET RESULT**	**141,003**	**141,613**	**(610)**	**(0)**	**(52)**	**67**	**(119)**	**(178)**	**(564)**	**(1,342)**	**777**	**58**	**(3,715)**	**(3,993)**	**278**	**7**	**1,640**	**(8,475)**	**10,115**	**119**	**(6,988)**	**(9,274)**	**2,286**	**25**
				OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME																								
0	0	0	0	Change in revaluation of non -current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131,305	**118,605**	**12,700**	**11**	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**	**141,003**	**141,613**	**(610)**	**(0)**	**(52)**	**67**	**(119)**	**(178)**	**(564)**	**(1,342)**	**777**	**58**	**(3,715)**	**(3,993)**	**278**	**7**	**1,640**	**(8,475)**	**10,115**	**119**	**(6,988)**	**(9,274)**	**2,286**	**25**
(13,534)	**(23,128)**	**9,594**	**41**	**Capital Expenditure**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(6)**	**6**	**101**	**(807)**	**(627)**	**(180)**	**(29)**	**(16)**	**0**	**(16)**	**(100)**	**(12,409)**	**(22,100)**	**9,691**	**43**	**(222)**	**(396)**	**174**	**44**
117,780	**95,477**	**22,304**	**23**	**POSITION COMPARED WITH BUDGET**	**141,003**	**141,613**	**(610)**	**(0)**	**(52)**	**61**	**(113)**	**(185)**	**(1,371)**	**(1,969)**	**597**	**30**	**(3,731)**	**(3,993)**	**262**	**7**	**(10,769)**	**(17,575)**	**6,806**	**39**	**(7,210)**	**(9,670)**	**2,460**	**25**

City of Stirling
Statement of Financial Position
As At 31 October 2021

	$'000
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	198,582
Trade receivables	80,323
Other financial assets at amortised cost	162
Inventories	841
Contract assets	1,149
Right of use assets	120
Total Current Assets	281,176
NON CURRENT ASSETS	
Investments	69,395
Other financial assets at amortised cost	185
Other Receivables	1,289
Property, Plant & Equipment	745,725
Infrastructure	1,660,453
Total Non Current Assets	2,477,046
TOTAL ASSETS	2,758,222
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Trade and other payables	41,467
Contract liabilities	1,230
Lease liabilities	51
Employee related provisions	19,278
Other provisions	9,582
Total Current Liabilities	71,608
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Lease liabilities	73
Employee related provisions	1,428
Total Non Current Liabilities	1,500
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**73,108**
NET ASSETS	**2,685,114**
EQUITY	
Accumulated Surplus	1,102,473
Change in Net Assets resulting from Operations	131,315
Reserves - Cash Backed	56,571
Reserves - Asset Revaluation	1,394,755
TOTAL EQUITY	**2,685,114**

City of Stirling

Net Current Asset Position Statement
As At 31 October 2021

	$'000
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	198,582
Trade receivables	80,323
Other financial assets at amortised cost	162
Inventories	841
Contract assets	1,149
Right of use assets	120
Total Current Assets	281,176
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Trade and other payables	41,467
Contract liabilities	1,230
Lease liabilities	51
Employee related provisions	19,278
Other provisions	9,582
Total Current Liabilities	71,608
Closing Funds	209,568
Restricted Assets	
Lease liabilities	51
Restricted Investments	79,624
Total Restricted Assets	79,675
NET CURRENT ASSETS LESS RESTRICTED	**129,893**
Add Cash Backed Leave	19,278
CLOSING FUNDS	**149,172**

City of Stirling
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Period Ending October 2021

	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts	
Rates	107,978,544
Fees from Regulatory Services	2,320,951
User Charges	37,888,320
Interest Earned	131,318
Other Grants and Contributions	1,617,725
Underground Power	116,006
Activity Functional Operating Revenue	7,230,079
	157,282,942
Payments	
Staff Expenses	(28,398,017)
Materials and Contracts	(35,735,167)
Underground Power	(3,000,625)
Utilities	(2,529,531)
Interest	0
Insurance	(1,869,346)
Other Expenditure	(667,827)
	(72,200,513)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**85,082,429**
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Payments for Purchases of Property, Plant and Equipment	(13,508,562)
Transfer from Trust	(5,332)
Equity accounted investments	(28,306,736)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	2,160,455
Capital Grants and Contributions	12,593,011
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	(15,299)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING	**(27,082,464)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	57,999,965
CASH AT BEGINNING OF REPORTING PERIOD	140,581,914
CASH AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD	**198,581,879**

City of Stirling
Total Capital Expenditure
By Nature
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

MTD					YTD				
Actual $'000	Budget $'000	Variance $'000	% Budget	Description	Actual $'000	Budget $'000	Variance $'000	% Budget	Adopted Budget $'000
168	198	29	15	Land & Buildings	2,437	2,408	(29)	(1)	24,552
73	130	57	44	Plant and Equipment	283	488	205	42	8,364
148	814	666	82	Motor Vehicles & Plant	1,162	2,557	1,394	55	11,227
598	386	(212)	(55)	Furniture & Office Equipment	866	699	(167)	(24)	2,176
94	25	(69)	(276)	Intangible Assets	224	239	14	6	1,445
22	0	(22)	(100)	Recreation Equipment	76	214	137	64	1,079
2,631	3,864	1,233	32	Construction Infrastructure Roads	6,431	12,481	6,050	48	35,560
783	1,415	632	45	Construction Infastructure Other	2,053	4,043	1,990	49	12,355
4,517	6,831	2,315	34	Total Capital Expenditure	13,534	23,128	9,594	41	96,758

Total Capital Expenditure
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

Description	Actuals YTD	Commitments -For the Period Ending 31 October 2021	Actuals+Commitments	Budget YTD	Variance of Actuals vs YTD Budget	YTD % Variance (NO COMMITMENTS)		Variance of Actual + Commitments vs YTD Budget	YTD % Variance (WITH COMMITMENTS)		Budget	Variance of Actuals+Commitments vs Full Yr Budget
	$	$	$	$	$	%		$	$		$	$
Directorate: 2 - Office of the CEO												
72 - Governance	0	0	0	5,917	5,917	100		5,917	100	No comment re	83,088	83,088
Total Directorate Capital Expenditure	0	0	0	5,917	5,917	100		5,917	100		83,088	83,088
			0									
Directorate: 3 - Corporate Services												
23 - Human Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	No comment re	320,000	320,000
31 - Corporate Services Administration	2,240	0	2,240	16,168	13,928	86		13,928	86	No comment re	592,646	590,406
32 - Finance Services	94,063	105,455	199,518	0	(94,063)	(100)		(199,518)	(100)	(1)	199,518	0
33 - Corporate Information Services	711,000	72,565	783,565	610,750	(100,250)	(16)		(172,815)	(28)	(2)	1,678,468	1,094,903
Total Directorate Capital Expenditure	807,303	178,020	985,323	626,918	(180,386)	(29)		(358,406)	(57)		2,990,632	2,005,309
			1970646									
Directorate: 4 - Planning & Development												
42 - City Future	15,541	0	15,541	0	(15,541)	(100)		(15,541)	(100)	No comment re	50,882	35,341
Total Directorate Capital Expenditure	15,541	0	15,541	0	(15,541)	(100)		(15,541)	(100)		50,882	35,341
			31082.54									
Directorate: 5 - Infrastructure												
46 - Facilities, Projects & Assets	5,366,473	10,797,054	16,163,526	5,523,719	157,246	3		(10,639,808)	(193)	(3)	46,112,736	29,949,209
51 - Infrastructure Administration	7,633	0	7,633	20,000	12,367	62		12,367	62	No comment re	40,000	32,367
54 - Engineering Services	3,847,270	5,695,932	9,543,202	10,021,277	6,174,007	62		478,075	5	No comment re	25,338,080	15,794,879
56 - Parks & Sustainability	2,105,950	5,081,891	7,187,841	3,978,478	1,872,529	47		(3,209,362)	(81)	(4)	13,588,263	6,400,422
58 - Waste & Fleet	1,162,055	2,363,950	3,526,005	2,556,500	1,394,445	55		(969,505)	(38)	(5)	15,540,645	12,014,640
Total Directorate Capital Expenditure	12,489,380	23,938,827	36,428,207	22,099,974	9,610,593	43		(14,328,233)	(65)		100,619,724	64,191,517
			72856414									
Directorate: 6 - Community Development												
22 - Customer & Communications	6,604	1,675	8,279	52,133	45,530	87		43,855	84	No comment re	607,800	599,521
62 - Community Services	165,680	70,596	236,276	206,083	40,403	20		(30,193)	(15)	No comment re	377,826	141,551
65 - Recreation & Leisure Services	49,893	179,691	229,584	137,469	87,576	64		(92,115)	(67)	(6)	757,055	527,471
73 - Community Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	No comment re	215,828	215,828
Total Directorate Capital Expenditure	222,177	251,962	474,138	395,686	173,509	44		(78,453)	(20)		1,958,510	1,484,371
			948276.36									
Total City Wide Capital Expenditure	13,534,402	24,368,808	37,903,209	23,128,494	9,594,092	41		(14,774,716)	(64)		105,702,836	

Variance <= $50,000 and/or <= 10%of YTD Budget		Within Agreed Tolerance
Variance >= $50,000 or >=10% of YTD Budget-Underspent		Underspent
Variance >= $50,000 or >=10% of YTD Budget-Overspent		Overspent

Comments:

1) Finance Services
The Electronic Workflow Project is one month behind the original schedule. The project will commence in November and go live in April 2022.

2) Corporate Information Services
CIS capital expenditure recorded a 16% increase in October 2021 because all the equipment for Project H0509 - Disaster Recover Plan & ICT Improvements were receipted on 22 September 2021 and payment were processed in October 2021.

3) Facilities Projects & Assets
Only those projects that had a full year budget that is considered material are included below (variance only showing with commitments):
G0690 - Moyle Pavilion and Hamer Park Development - Construction progressing well & on schedule. Estimated completion March 2022. No current issues.
G0906 - Hamersley Public Golf Course Redevelopment - Detailed design documentation will be finalised November 2021. Construction will commence 2022. No current issues.
G0917 - Terry Tyzack Aquatic Centre Outdoor Pool Plant Upgrade - Detailed design documentation & QS estimates have been reviewed. Minor changes to be made. Currently finalising dates for tender documentation. No current issues.
G0931 - Princess Wallington Development - Currently working through defects and compliance issues with main contractor before project can be closed out.
G0935 - Stephenson Avenue Construction - Pavement construction along Stephenson Avenue in the central portions are continuing with subgrade preparation and sub-base installation being completed. No current issues.
G0966 – Balga Cricket Club Refurbishment - Contract has been awarded. Works commenced mid-September 2021. No current issues.
G0970 – Terry Tyzack Pool Concourse Retiling - Works currently underway. Estimated finish date April 2022. No current issues.
G0971 - Bond Cottage Relocation & Restoration – Cottage has now been relocated to Men's Shed for restoration. No current issues.
G0974 – Operation Centre External Lighting - Currently evaluating RFQ's. No current issues.
G0975 – Leisure Park Balga Air Conditioning - Work has been awarded. Current issues with supply. Lead time standing at 12-14 weeks before works can progress.
G0977 – Balcatta Cricket Club Toilet & Umpires Room Refurbishment – Works have been completed. Minor defects are being rectified. Practical completion estimated end of November 2021.
G0990 – Nollamara Community Centre Service Improvements - Building materials will be delivered December 2021. Works will commence early 2022.
G0993 – HVAC Renewal Programme - IFQ's received & under evaluation. No current issues.
Project Variations: Under delegation, the Director Infrastructure has 0 project variations over $10,000 this month.

4)Parks & Sustainability
The variances can be explained by:
P1854- Landscaped Median UG- Completed, awaiting final invoice
P1875 - Scarb Civic Retic- Delayed commencement due to contractor and supply issues
P1907 - CWPlaygrndUG- Works have been procured and schedule and progressing as planned.
P1996 - Mt Lawley Streetscape- Project completed ahead of schedule due to contractor availability
At this stage, all other projects scheduled to be completed this year are on track to do so.

5) Waste and Fleet
The variance can be explained by:
H0596-Fleet Replacement Program-20/21-Fleet Services due to lead in times for delivery have pulled forward procurement of vehicles, more so light fleet as delivery times have increased i.e. cars are taking 6 months and utes up to 9 months for delivery. The aim of pulling forward the procurement is to ensure said vehicles are received within this FY and not being carried over in to next FY.

6) Recreation and Leisure
Variance is a result of Purchase order being raised for CoheraTech Patron COunters prior to aligning with budget phasing. Total project expenditure is well within budget.

Investments As At 31 October 2021

Fund	ID	Borrower	Principal	Inv. Date	Maturity	Term	Rate
Municipal Fund							
	7272	Bank Of Queensland	480,000.00	1/07/2021	1/11/2021	123	0.35
	7285	NAB	480,000.00	2/07/2021	2/11/2021	123	0.28
	7295	NAB	600,000.00	6/08/2021	6/12/2021	122	0.26
	7305	NAB	2,500,000.00	11/08/2021	17/11/2021	98	0.26
	7309	NAB	1,730,000.00	18/08/2021	24/11/2021	98	0.28
	7320	Bank Of Queensland	12,000,000.00	24/08/2021	17/12/2021	115	0.30
	7323	Bank Of Queensland	4,500,000.00	25/08/2021	17/03/2022	204	0.40
	7328	Bank Of Queensland	7,500,000.00	26/08/2021	17/03/2022	203	0.38
	7329	NAB	1,500,000.00	27/08/2021	3/11/2021	68	0.10
	7330	NAB	4,500,000.00	27/08/2021	17/06/2022	294	0.33
	7334	Bank Of Queensland	1,000,000.00	30/08/2021	3/11/2021	65	0.15
	7335	Bank Of Queensland	1,800,000.00	30/08/2021	10/11/2021	72	0.25
	7336	Bank Of Queensland	600,000.00	30/08/2021	25/11/2021	87	0.25
	7337	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	4/11/2021	66	0.15
	7338	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	5/11/2021	67	0.15
	7339	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	8/11/2021	70	0.15
	7340	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	9/11/2021	71	0.25
	7341	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	11/11/2021	73	0.25
	7342	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	12/11/2021	74	0.25
	7343	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	15/11/2021	77	0.25
	7344	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	16/11/2021	78	0.25
	7345	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	18/11/2021	80	0.25
	7346	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	19/11/2021	81	0.25
	7347	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	22/11/2021	84	0.25
	7348	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	30/08/2021	23/11/2021	85	0.25
	7349	NAB	1,800,000.00	31/08/2021	22/12/2021	113	0.27
	7350	NAB	1,800,000.00	31/08/2021	8/12/2021	99	0.27
	7351	NAB	2,500,000.00	31/08/2021	1/12/2021	92	0.27
	7352	NAB	2,500,000.00	31/08/2021	24/12/2021	115	0.27
	7353	NAB	800,000.00	31/08/2021	26/11/2021	87	0.27
	7354	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	1,300,000.00	1/09/2021	15/12/2021	105	0.18
	7355	Bank Of Queensland	500,000.00	1/09/2021	15/12/2021	105	0.25
	7356	NAB	800,000.00	1/09/2021	15/12/2021	105	0.27
	7357	NAB	800,000.00	2/09/2021	29/11/2021	88	0.27
	7358	NAB	800,000.00	2/09/2021	30/11/2021	89	0.27
	7359	ME Bank	800,000.00	6/09/2021	7/12/2021	92	0.30
	7360	ME Bank	800,000.00	7/09/2021	9/12/2021	93	0.30
	7361	NAB	700,000.00	7/09/2021	10/12/2021	94	0.27
	7362	NAB	700,000.00	7/09/2021	13/12/2021	97	0.27
	7363	ME Bank	1,450,000.00	8/09/2021	23/12/2021	106	0.30
	7364	NAB	650,000.00	8/09/2021	21/12/2021	104	0.26
	7365	ME Bank	800,000.00	9/09/2021	14/12/2021	96	0.30
	7366	NAB	900,000.00	9/09/2021	20/12/2021	102	0.27
	7367	ME Bank	800,000.00	10/09/2021	16/12/2021	97	0.30
	7368	ME Bank	800,000.00	13/09/2021	4/01/2022	113	0.30
	7369	ME Bank	750,000.00	14/09/2021	6/01/2022	114	0.30
	7370	ME Bank	800,000.00	16/09/2021	7/01/2022	113	0.30
	7371	NAB	1,800,000.00	17/09/2021	5/01/2022	110	0.27
	7372	ME Bank	800,000.00	20/09/2021	10/01/2022	112	0.30
	7373	ME Bank	800,000.00	23/09/2021	13/01/2022	112	0.30
	7374	NAB	550,000.00	23/09/2021	11/01/2022	110	0.27

Investments As At 31 October 2021

Fund	ID	Borrower	Principal	Inv. Date	Maturity	Term	Rate
	7375	ME Bank	1,800,000.00	28/09/2021	12/01/2022	106	0.25
	7376	ME Bank	800,000.00	28/09/2021	12/01/2022	106	0.25
	7377	ME Bank	650,000.00	29/09/2021	14/01/2022	107	0.25
	7378	ME Bank	650,000.00	29/09/2021	17/01/2022	110	0.25
	7379	NAB	800,000.00	3/09/2021	3/12/2021	91	0.27
	7380	NAB	900,000.00	3/09/2021	2/12/2021	90	0.27
	7388	ME Bank	800,000.00	30/09/2021	18/01/2022	110	0.25
	7389	ME Bank	1,200,000.00	1/10/2021	19/01/2022	110	0.25
	7390	ME Bank	750,000.00	4/10/2021	19/01/2022	107	0.27
	7391	NAB	900,000.00	4/10/2021	20/01/2022	108	0.27
	7392	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	5/10/2021	21/01/2022	108	0.25
	7393	Bank Of Queensland	2,500,000.00	8/10/2021	25/01/2022	109	0.25
	7394	Bank Of Queensland	1,800,000.00	11/10/2021	2/02/2022	114	0.29
	7395	Bank Of Queensland	800,000.00	12/10/2021	24/01/2022	104	0.27
	7397	ME Bank	500,000.00	13/10/2021	31/01/2022	110	0.25
	7398	ME Bank	700,000.00	13/10/2021	27/01/2022	106	0.25
	7399	ME Bank	700,000.00	13/10/2021	28/01/2022	107	0.25
	7400	NAB	700,000.00	15/10/2021	1/02/2022	109	0.28
	7401	NAB	750,000.00	15/10/2021	3/02/2022	111	0.28
	7402	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	700,000.00	20/10/2021	4/02/2022	107	0.20
	7403	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	700,000.00	20/10/2021	7/02/2022	110	0.20
	7404	Suncorp Metway Bank	570,000.00	22/10/2021	8/02/2022	109	0.30
	7405	Suncorp Metway Bank	570,000.00	22/10/2021	10/02/2022	111	0.30
	7406	NAB	800,000.00	26/10/2021	11/02/2022	108	0.28
	7407	Suncorp Metway Bank	2,200,000.00	27/10/2021	9/02/2022	105	0.30
	7408	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	950,000.00	28/10/2021	14/02/2022	109	0.30
	7409	ME Bank	1,500,000.00	28/10/2021	23/02/2022	118	0.30
	7410	NAB	800,000.00	28/10/2021	23/02/2022	118	0.29
	7411	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	1,700,000.00	29/10/2021	16/02/2022	110	0.30
	7412	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	2,200,000.00	29/10/2021	9/03/2022	131	0.35
	7413	NAB	800,000.00	29/10/2021	15/02/2022	109	0.30
			108,280,000.00				
Reserve Fund							
	7246	Westpac	4,378,882.82	17/06/2021	20/12/2021	186	0.23
	7247	Bank Of Queensland	14,359,584.11	17/06/2021	17/02/2022	245	0.45
	7248	ME Bank	10,981,966.61	17/06/2021	21/06/2022	369	0.55
	7259	Bank Of Queensland	7,062,942.99	25/06/2021	20/12/2021	178	0.35
	7264	NAB	1,000,000.00	29/06/2021	20/12/2021	174	0.29
	7277	Bank Of Queensland	19,439,712.99	15/07/2021	17/03/2022	245	0.40
	7278	NAB	7,382,098.58	15/07/2021	29/04/2022	288	0.34
	7279	Suncorp Metway Bank	2,757,547.22	15/07/2021	31/01/2022	200	0.31
	7283	ME Bank	12,261,328.90	22/07/2021	23/06/2022	336	0.50
			79,624,064.22				
Restricted Municipal Fund							
	7261	ME Bank	837,159.69	28/06/2021	21/12/2021	176	0.45
	7263	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	1,940,327.45	29/06/2021	21/12/2021	175	0.30
	7265	NAB	6,643,818.25	29/06/2021	21/12/2021	175	0.29
			9,421,305.39				
Special Trust Fund							
	7381	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	12,158,763.15	30/09/2021	18/02/2022	141	0.20
	7382	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	1,159,079.34	30/09/2021	18/02/2022	141	0.20
	7383	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	779,018.28	30/09/2021	18/02/2022	141	0.20

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Investments As At 31 October 2021

Fund	ID	Borrower	Principal	Inv. Date	Maturity	Term	Rate
	7384	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	762,501.80	30/09/2021	18/02/2022	141	0.20
	7385	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	161,422.46	30/09/2021	18/02/2022	141	0.20
	7386	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	336,607.08	30/09/2021	18/02/2022	141	0.20
	7387	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited	6,089,085.15	30/09/2021	18/02/2022	141	0.20
			21,446,477.26				
Total for all Funds			218,771,846.87				

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CITY OF STIRLING
CASH & INVESTMENT REPORT AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2021

	Short term Rating	Long-term Rating	Allocation %	AV RATE %	TOTAL FUNDS $	MUNI FUNDS $	REST FUNDS $	TRUST FUNDS $	RESERVE FUNDS $
IN HOUSE INVESTMENTS									
Banks									
Bank of Queensland	A2	A-	40	0.22%	84,742,240	43,880,000		-	40,862,240
Bankwest	A-1+	AA-	0	0.23%	-	-		-	-
Bendigo / Adelaide Bank	A2	A-	14	0.23%	30,936,805	7,550,000	1,940,327	21,446,477	
Commonwealth Bank	A-1+	AA-	0	0.23%	-	-		-	-
ME Bank	A2	BBB+	20	0.32%	42,730,455	18,650,000	837,160	-	23,243,296
NAB	A1+	AA-	23	0.25%	49,885,917	34,860,000	6,643,818	-	8,382,099
Rural Bank	A2	A-	0	0.23%	-			-	-
Sun Corp Metway	A-1	A+	3	0.23%	6,097,547	3,340,000		-	2,757,547
Westpac	A1+	AA-	2	0.23%	4,378,883				4,378,883
TOTAL INVESTMENTS			**100**	**0.23%**	**$ 218,771,847**	**$ 108,280,000**	**$ 9,421,305**	**$ 21,446,477**	**$ 79,624,064.22**

	INTEREST RECEIVED TO DATE	%	FULL YEAR AMENDED BUDGET
INTEREST EARNED			
Municipal Fund	192,782	18.35%	1,050,395
TOTAL	**192,782**	**18.35%**	**1,050,395**

INTEREST RATES	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
AVGE EARNED RATE (ALL INVESTMENTS)	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.22		
BENCHMARK RATE	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		
30 DAY MARKET RATE	-	-	-			
	JAN	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**
AVGE EARNED RATE						
BENCHMARK RATE						
30 DAY MARKET RATE						

MARKET AVERAGE INTEREST RATES	At Call	30 Day	90 Day	180 Days	5 Yr Bond	YTD Av
FOR 2021-22 YEAR ONLY	0.10	-	-	-	0.36	0.23

COMMENTARY

1. The City of Stirling continues its cautious approach in managing and investing its funds and only invests funds as per the City's investment policy. To date the City only invests in approved and authorised institutions in line with the WA *Local Government Act 1995* and its Amendments 2012.
2. For this financial year 2020/21, the City continued its cash investments strategy with local banking institutions administrated in house. The City may also consider recommendations from approved advisors should the need arise.
3. This report is supported by detailed statements of borrowers of the City's funds with details thereto.

TRUST FUND DETAILS	BALANCE $
Other Bonds	510,578
Right of Way Bonds	670,296
Payment in Lieu of Public Open Space	13,213,011
Town Planning Schemes	6,089,085
Other Trusts	958,175
FINANCE ONE	21,441,145
INVESTMENT REGISTER	21,446,477
Funds to be Transferred	**5,332**

RESERVE FUND DETAILS	BALANCE $
Asset Acquisition Reserve	2,369,971
Cash Lieu Open Space	195,689
Churchlands Lighting Reserve	40,540
Corporate Project Fund	2,314,835
Capital Investment Reserve	4,860,520
Investment Income Reserve	2,529,159
Leave Liability Reserve	13,326,337
Long Service Leave Reserve	718,415
Payment in Lieu of Parking Reserve	6,684,642
Plant Replacement Reserve	3,774,650
Public Parking Strategy Reserve	2,901,680
Road Widening Compensation Reserve	139,168
Security Service Reserve	765,338
Strategic Waste Development Reserve	5,928,025
Tamala Park Reserve	6,495,076
Tree Fund Reserve	1,018,156
Workers Compensation Reserve	2,508,583
FINANCE ONE	56,570,785
INVESTMENT REGISTER	79,624,064
Funds to be Transferred	**23,053,280**

RESTRICTED FUND DETAILS	BALANCE $
Book Bond	315
Builders Registration Board Levy	82,432
BCITF Levy	46,887
Client Bonds	500
Development Trust	-
Hall Hire Bonds	5,750
Home Care Monies	895,975
Key Bonds	100
Other Rest Funds	440,942
Payment in Advance	-
Performance Bonds	3,241,554
Section 152 Land	1,722,744
Street Trees Bonds	1,654,801
Unclaimed Monies	189,759
Verge Bonds	1,297,252
FINANCE ONE	9,579,012
INVESTMENT REGISTER	9,421,305
Funds to be Transferred	**157,706**

City of Stirling
Financial Performance of City Services
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

YTD_Prev_Year 2019/2020					YTD				Full Year
Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Description	Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Original Budget $
				Community Safety					
				Dog Control					
148,679	117,774	30,905	26	Revenue	212,847	44,185	168,662	377	479,995
(81,170)	(101,983)	20,783	20	Operating Expenditure	(74,907)	(101,715)	26,808	26	(318,663)
67,509	**15,820**	**51,688**	**327**	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	**137,940**	**(57,530)**	**195,470**	**340**	**161,332**
(6,407)	(6,144)	737	12	Depreciation Expense	(4,960)	(4,960)	(0)	(0)	(14,718)
(72,080)	(79,564)	7,485	9	Internal Charges/Overheads	(70,841)	(81,655)	10,813	13	(244,960)
(6,978)	**(69,888)**	**59,910**	**86**	**Profit/(Loss)**	**62,139**	**(144,164)**	**206,303**	**143**	**(98,345)**

Total Community Safety					Total Community Safety				
148,679	117,774	30,905	26	Revenue	212,847	44,185	168,662	377	479,995
(81,170)	(101,983)	20,783	20	Operating Expenditure	(74,907)	(101,715)	26,808	26	(318,663)
67,509	**15,820**	**51,688**	**327**	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	**137,940**	**(57,530)**	**195,470**	**340**	**161,332**
(6,407)	(6,144)	737	12	Depreciation Expense	(4,960)	(4,960)	(0)	(0)	(14,718)
(72,080)	(79,564)	7,485	9	Internal Charges/Overheads	(70,841)	(81,655)	10,813	13	(244,960)
(6,978)	**(69,888)**	**59,910**	**86**	**Profit/(Loss)**	**62,139**	**(144,164)**	**206,303**	**143**	**(98,345)**

City of Stirling
Financial Performance of City Services
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

YTD_Prev_Year 2019/2020					YTD				Full Year
Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Description	Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Original Budget $
				Community Services					
				Food Services					
510,408	524,601	(14,192)	(3)	Revenue	638,060	622,602	14,358	2	1,545,883
(506,159)	(509,728)	3,569	1	Operating Expenditure	(543,852)	(560,127)	16,475	3	(1,689,024)
4,249	14,872	(10,623)	(71)	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	93,208	62,475	30,833	49	(143,140)
(12,260)	(11,648)	(611)	(5)	Depreciation Expense	(12,488)	(12,488)	0	0	(35,552)
(96,864)	(100,974)	7,110	7	Internal Charges/Overheads	(106,542)	(112,550)	7,008	6	(337,846)
(104,874)	(100,749)	(4,125)	(4)	**Profit/(Loss)**	(24,719)	(62,560)	37,841	60	(510,358)
				Kevin Smith Community Centre					
21,005	11,813	9,392	81	Revenue	21,291	17,333	3,917	23	52,000
(6,802)	(9,479)	2,677	28	Operating Expenditure	(5,407)	(8,152)	745	12	(22,410)
14,203	2,335	12,069	503	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	15,843	11,181	4,662	42	29,590
(901)	(857)	(44)	(5)	Depreciation Expense	(1,041)	(1,041)	0	0	(3,080)
(5,493)	(9,642)	4,149	43	Internal Charges/Overheads	(7,064)	(7,172)	107	1	(21,815)
7,809	(8,364)	16,174	193	**Profit/(Loss)**	7,738	2,968	4,770	161	4,385
				Balga Community Centre					
5,488	1,190	4,278	359	Revenue	8,714	10,000	(1,286)	(13)	30,000
(13,990)	(11,146)	(4,844)	(43)	Operating Expenditure	(7,946)	(10,649)	2,703	25	(36,370)
(8,534)	(9,956)	(566)	(6)	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	768	(649)	1,418	218	(6,370)
(19,437)	(19,488)	50	0	Depreciation Expense	(19,573)	(19,572)	(251)	(1)	(57,281)
(24,154)	(26,683)	2,529	9	Internal Charges/Overheads	(24,251)	(25,334)	1,083	4	(75,998)
(54,915)	(56,106)	1,353	4	**Profit/(Loss)**	(43,055)	(45,555)	2,500	5	(109,649)
				Dianella Community Centre					
4,884	1,200	3,484	290	Revenue	8,025	8,333	(308)	(4)	25,000
(2,144)	(7,954)	5,810	73	Operating Expenditure	(4,664)	(6,325)	1,661	26	(20,281)
2,740	(6,754)	9,294	138	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	3,361	2,008	1,353	67	4,719
(4,420)	(5,755)	1,335	23	Depreciation Expense	(4,420)	(4,420)	0	0	(13,100)
(4,905)	(8,872)	3,967	45	Internal Charges/Overheads	(6,542)	(6,648)	106	2	(19,843)
(6,785)	(21,381)	14,596	68	**Profit/(Loss)**	(7,601)	(9,059)	1,458	16	(28,384)
				Mollamara Community Centre					
5,228	833	4,395	527	Revenue	1,240	7,333	(6,093)	(83)	22,000
(7,558)	(8,016)	458	6	Operating Expenditure	(7,254)	(8,598)	1,344	16	(24,335)
(2,329)	(7,183)	4,853	68	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	(6,014)	(1,265)	(4,749)	(375)	(2,335)
(5,188)	(5,398)	210	4	Depreciation Expense	(5,171)	(5,171)	0	0	(15,348)
(60,803)	(59,828)	(975)	(2)	Internal Charges/Overheads	(62,508)	(64,915)	2,408	4	(194,746)
(68,120)	(72,209)	4,088	6	**Profit/(Loss)**	(73,693)	(71,351)	(2,341)	(3)	(212,424)
				North Beach Community Centre					
6,079	1,167	4,913	421	Revenue	8,318	8,333	(16)	(0)	25,000
(6,432)	(9,027)	2,594	29	Operating Expenditure	(7,433)	(8,068)	635	8	(26,779)
(353)	(7,860)	7,507	96	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	885	265	619	233	(1,779)
(3,268)	(3,399)	131	4	Depreciation Expense	(3,262)	(3,262)	0	0	(9,849)
(15,283)	(18,383)	3,101	17	Internal Charges/Overheads	(16,323)	(16,788)	465	3	(50,301)
(18,884)	(25,623)	10,739	36	**Profit/(Loss)**	(18,692)	(19,785)	1,083	5	(61,729)
				Osborne Community Centre					
13,489	2,250	11,219	499	Revenue	27,191	23,333	3,857	17	70,000
(14,803)	(21,555)	6,752	31	Operating Expenditure	(21,796)	(22,329)	532	2	(65,802)
(1,315)	(19,305)	17,971	93	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	5,394	1,005	4,390	437	4,198
(3,264)	(4,209)	915	22	Depreciation Expense	(3,060)	(3,208)	126	4	(9,276)
(10,300)	(14,389)	4,089	28	Internal Charges/Overheads	(12,095)	(12,363)	268	2	(37,085)
(14,918)	(37,913)	22,995	61	**Profit/(Loss)**	(9,760)	(14,567)	4,787	33	(42,164)
				Scarborough Community Centre					
16,228	2,167	14,062	649	Revenue	24,829	20,667	4,159	20	62,000
(15,141)	(21,925)	6,784	31	Operating Expenditure	(15,819)	(21,154)	5,336	25	(66,908)
1,088	(19,758)	20,846	106	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	9,297	(487)	9,695	1,989	(4,908)
(18,999)	(19,259)	259	1	Depreciation Expense	(18,238)	(17,682)	(556)	(3)	(52,429)
(15,224)	(18,537)	3,313	18	Internal Charges/Overheads	(16,863)	(17,521)	658	5	(52,562)

City of Stirling
Financial Performance of City Services
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

YTD_Prev_Year 2019/2020					YTD				Full Year
Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Description	Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Original Budget $
[33,138]	[57,554]	24,416	42	Profit/(Loss)	[35,694]	[35,696]	5,997	28	[171,898]
				Inglewood Community Centre					
17,516	2,000	15,516	776	Revenue	18,205	20,000	(1,795)	(9)	60,000
(8,466)	(18,252)	11,786	65	Operating Expenditure	(13,260)	(7,733)	(5,527)	(71)	(24,632)
11,049	[16,252]	27,302	168	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	4,945	12,267	(7,322)	(60)	35,368
(13,309)	(11,359)	(1,951)	(17)	Depreciation Expense	(12,136)	(12,233)	97	1	(36,301)
(13,731)	(15,676)	2,946	18	Internal Charges/Overheads	(18,233)	(16,408)	175	1	(49,222)
[15,991]	[44,288]	28,297	64	Profit/(Loss)	[31,424]	[16,374]	(7,050)	[43]	[50,155]
				Day Centres					
955,591	1,070,166	(114,585)	(11)	Revenue	1,128,384	1,203,886	(75,212)	(6)	2,644,526
(640,099)	(593,691)	(46,378)	(8)	Operating Expenditure	(719,948)	(678,530)	(41,417)	(6)	(2,057,507)
315,512	476,475	[160,963]	[34]	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	408,437	525,356	[116,629]	[22]	587,019
(13,768)	(13,980)	212	2	Depreciation Expense	(13,483)	(13,488)	5	0	(39,521)
(180,612)	(182,890)	2,237	1	Internal Charges/Overheads	(183,584)	(194,517)	10,933	6	(583,547)
121,132	279,645	[158,514]	[57]	Profit/(Loss)	211,369	317,351	[105,691]	[33]	[36,048]
				Dianella Library					
2,864	3,433	(569)	(17)	Revenue	3,180	2,637	544	21	7,910
(277,845)	(345,941)	68,096	20	Operating Expenditure	(325,901)	(357,272)	31,371	9	(1,053,929)
[274,781]	[342,507]	67,727	20	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	[322,721]	[354,635]	31,914	9	[1,045,019]
(17,948)	(17,280)	(670)	(4)	Depreciation Expense	(20,542)	(17,224)	(3,318)	(19)	(47,700)
(39,042)	(53,837)	14,795	27	Internal Charges/Overheads	(48,008)	(48,878)	3,869	8	(146,836)
[331,772]	[413,624]	81,852	20	Profit/(Loss)	[388,271]	[420,737]	32,466	8	[1,239,555]
				Inglewood Library					
2,308	2,283	26	1	Revenue	2,912	1,933	979	51	5,800
(300,899)	(290,818)	(10,081)	(3)	Operating Expenditure	(304,452)	(308,958)	4,506	1	(912,095)
[298,590]	[288,535]	[10,054]	[3]	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	[301,540]	[307,024]	5,485	2	[906,295]
(25,248)	(24,269)	(979)	(4)	Depreciation Expense	(27,237)	(24,465)	(2,752)	(11)	(69,595)
(42,942)	(51,789)	10,827	21	Internal Charges/Overheads	(45,500)	(47,040)	1,540	3	(141,124)
[364,779]	[364,571]	[209]	[0]	Profit/(Loss)	[374,276]	[378,549]	4,273	1	[1,117,164]
				Karrinyup Library					
2,999	3,517	(517)	(15)	Revenue	2,977	2,493	483	20	7,480
(352,910)	(352,322)	(12,588)	(3)	Operating Expenditure	(290,636)	(371,957)	81,320	22	(1,121,403)
[338,910]	[348,805]	[11,104]	[3]	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	[287,659]	[369,183]	81,523	22	[1,113,953]
(24,707)	(24,531)	(177)	(1)	Depreciation Expense	(27,398)	(24,599)	(2,797)	(11)	(70,002)
(42,891)	(55,291)	12,399	22	Internal Charges/Overheads	(41,399)	(51,066)	9,667	19	(163,200)
[427,509]	[428,627]	1,117	0	Profit/(Loss)	[356,455]	[444,848]	88,393	20	[1,337,154]
				Osborne Library					
3,083	3,583	(19)	(1)	Revenue	3,808	2,900	908	31	8,700
(305,067)	(351,046)	45,980	13	Operating Expenditure	(324,818)	(373,808)	69,290	19	(1,074,899)
[302,802]	[347,964]	45,162	13	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	[305,818]	[375,996]	70,198	19	[1,066,199]
(46,797)	(46,122)	(675)	(1)	Depreciation Expense	(50,571)	(46,497)	(4,074)	(9)	(132,570)
(42,630)	(55,384)	12,755	23	Internal Charges/Overheads	(45,356)	(52,819)	5,459	11	(152,459)
[391,829]	[445,470]	57,641	13	Profit/(Loss)	[396,746]	[468,313]	71,573	15	[1,351,228]
				Scarborough Library					
4,788	4,150	618	15	Revenue	5,044	3,417	1,628	48	10,250
(312,834)	(318,914)	6,080	2	Operating Expenditure	(301,845)	(343,801)	41,955	12	(994,875)
[308,045]	[314,764]	5,698	2	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	[296,801]	[340,384]	43,583	13	[984,625]
(23,364)	(23,466)	(1,866)	(8)	Depreciation Expense	(25,054)	(25,327)	(2,727)	(11)	(71,381)
(39,897)	(52,814)	13,117	25	Internal Charges/Overheads	(43,091)	(46,099)	3,008	7	(138,300)
[374,127]	[391,075]	16,949	4	Profit/(Loss)	[367,946]	[411,810]	43,864	11	[1,194,286]
				Mirrabooka Library					
8,078	7,383	693	9	Revenue	7,955	6,200	1,755	28	18,600
(326,321)	(366,985)	40,664	11	Operating Expenditure	(322,513)	(364,652)	42,138	12	(1,037,099)

City of Stirling
Financial Performance of City Services
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

YTD_Prev_Year 2019/2020					YTD				Full Year
Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Description	Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Original Budget $
(318,245)	(359,602)	41,357	12	Total Revenue & Expenses	(314,538)	(358,431)	43,893	12	(1,618,499)
(32,887)	(30,462)	(2,424)	(8)	Depreciation Expense	(35,179)	(32,564)	(2,614)	(8)	(89,277)
(41,068)	(53,971)	12,872	24	Internal Charges/Overheads	(44,818)	(48,898)	4,080	8	(146,097)
(392,319)	(444,035)	51,785	12	Profit/(Loss)	(394,535)	(439,714)	45,359	10	(1,253,874)

CSP Community Services				CSP Community Services	CSP Community Services				
1,880,241	1,841,535	(81,284)	(4)	Revenue	1,908,958	1,981,072	(82,114)	(3)	4,585,099
(3,109,141)	(3,237,299)	128,158	4	Operating Expenditure	(3,196,945)	(3,448,912)	252,966	7	(10,229,917)
(1,528,900)	(1,595,763)	66,869	4	Total Revenue & Expenses	(1,287,987)	(1,468,841)	380,854	13	(5,634,817)
(287,894)	(281,514)	(6,381)	(2)	Depreciation Expense	(281,858)	(263,047)	(18,809)	(7)	(752,152)
(673,450)	(782,670)	109,220	14	Internal Charges/Overheads	(718,781)	(788,786)	81,014	7	(2,300,378)
(2,470,238)	(2,639,947)	169,709	6	Profit/(Loss)	(2,288,626)	(2,518,684)	231,060	9	(8,687,347)

City of Stirling
Financial Performance of City Services
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

YTD_Prev_Year 2019/2020				Description	YTD				Full Year
Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%		Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Original Budget $
				Development Services					
				Building Plan Approvals					
387,038	353,383	33,652	10	Revenue	480,695	496,050	(15,355)	(3)	1,488,150
(551,108)	(558,417)	7,310	1	Operating Expenditure	(563,408)	(603,092)	39,687	7	(1,893,273)
(164,070)	(205,034)	40,961	20	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	(82,713)	(107,042)	24,332	23	(405,123)
(3,425)	(3,425)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(0)	(0)	0	0	(0)
(334,879)	(384,737)	10,858	6	Internal Charges/Overheads	(346,918)	(378,804)	32,776	9	(1,136,083)
(502,377)	(593,197)	60,820	11	Profit/(Loss)	(428,626)	(485,717)	57,108	12	(1,541,206)
				Swimming Pool Inspections & Control					
283,608	359,333	(5,556)	(2)	Revenue	306,280	359,333	(3,053)	(1)	366,000
(85,125)	(101,559)	16,435	16	Operating Expenditure	(88,062)	(105,203)	17,141	16	(318,872)
264,591	257,774	10,737	4	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	268,218	254,130	14,088	6	47,128
(0)	(0)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(0)	(0)	0	0	(0)
(41,827)	(47,726)	5,899	12	Internal Charges/Overheads	(43,804)	(48,700)	5,896	12	(148,100)
226,084	210,048	16,636	8	Profit/(Loss)	224,414	205,430	18,984	10	(101,972)

Total Approvals				Total Development Services	Total Approvals				
740,871	712,717	27,554	4	Revenue	835,975	855,383	(19,408)	(2)	1,854,150
(838,232)	(859,975)	23,744	4	Operating Expenditure	(851,467)	(708,295)	56,829	8	(2,212,146)
184,438	52,740	51,698	98	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	185,508	147,088	38,420	26	(357,995)
(3,425)	(3,425)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(0)	(0)	0	0	(0)
(378,706)	(402,463)	25,757	6	Internal Charges/Overheads	(389,723)	(428,395)	38,672	9	(1,285,184)
(275,693)	(353,149)	77,455	22	Profit/(Loss)	(264,215)	(281,307)	77,092	27	(1,643,178)

Total Waste Services				Total Waste Services	Total Waste Services				
36,032,248	35,821,100	1,211,148	3	Revenue	37,960,828	37,488,052	481,976	1	42,207,024
(9,964,509)	(10,137,154)	172,645	2	Operating Expenditure	(12,884,113)	(13,359,957)	475,844	4	(39,479,686)
26,067,739	24,683,946	1,383,793	5	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	25,076,695	24,139,095	937,720	4	2,727,338
(183,178)	(183,520)	342	0	Depreciation Expense	(182,829)	(183,008)	379	0	(542,329)
(555,823)	(273,344)	(282,579)	(103)	Internal Charges/Overheads	83,991	(48,873)	112,864	231	(146,596)
25,328,738	24,427,082	901,556	4	Profit/(Loss)	24,958,177	23,907,213	1,050,963	4	2,038,412

City of Stirling
Financial Performance of City Services
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

YTD_Prev_Year 2019/2020				Description	YTD				Full Year
Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%		Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Original Budget $
				Recreation & Leisure Services					
				Hamersley Golf Course					
652,480	517,678	134,782	26	Revenue	793,459	719,891	83,567	9	2,318,314
(68,049)	(112,934)	44,785	40	Operating Expenditure	(283,648)	(299,213)	15,564	5	(895,715)
584,431	**404,844**	**179,567**	**44**	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	**499,809**	**420,678**	**79,131**	**19**	**1,420,599**
(11,478)	(11,678)	198	2	Depreciation Expense	(11,478)	(11,478)	(0)	(0)	(34,080)
(49,729)	(50,504)	776	2	Internal Charges/Overheads	(68,289)	(73,133)	4,844	7	(219,401)
523,224	**342,664**	**180,561**	**53**	**Profit/(Loss)**	**420,043**	**336,067**	**83,976**	**25**	**1,167,118**
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Jim Satchell- Osanella					
23,433	43,075	(19,642)	(46)	Revenue	33,571	37,855	(4,284)	(11)	83,526
(13,575)	(22,174)	8,599	39	Operating Expenditure	(3,064)	(8,350)	5,285	63	(18,397)
9,857	**20,901**	**(11,044)**	**(53)**	**Total Revenue & Expenses excl Depn & Oheads**	**30,506**	**29,505**	**1,001**	**3**	**67,129**
(14,883)	(14,924)	241	2	Depreciation Expense	(14,735)	(14,693)	(52)	(0)	(43,571)
(9,750)	(10,588)	838	8	Internal Charges/Overheads	(9,547)	(9,864)	(843)	(8)	(26,997)
(14,576)	**(4,611)**	**(9,965)**	**(216)**	**Profit/(Loss)**	**6,224**	**5,958**	**266**	**4**	**(3,839)**
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Hamersley					
70,878	52,534	18,342	35	Revenue	102,381	79,909	22,471	28	210,180
(150,908)	(147,289)	(3,619)	(2)	Operating Expenditure	(181,771)	(148,913)	(32,858)	(22)	(416,425)
(80,312)	**(94,756)**	**14,724**	**16**	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	**(79,390)**	**(69,004)**	**(10,386)**	**(15)**	**(206,245)**
(28,945)	(17,642)	(11,304)	(64)	Depreciation Expense	(28,955)	(28,958)	2	0	(83,873)
(48,950)	(47,733)	783	2	Internal Charges/Overheads	(48,831)	(48,329)	(502)	(1)	(147,888)
(158,828)	**(160,131)**	**4,303**	**3**	**Profit/(Loss)**	**(158,177)**	**(147,291)**	**(10,886)**	**(7)**	**(437,926)**
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Innaloo					
0	833	(833)	(100)	Revenue	2,822	0	2,822	100	2,500
(10,210)	(6,287)	(3,922)	(62)	Operating Expenditure	(7,442)	(9,288)	1,847	20	(26,117)
(10,210)	**(5,454)**	**(4,756)**	**(87)**	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	**(4,619)**	**(9,288)**	**4,669**	**50**	**(23,617)**
(7,538)	(7,538)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(7,467)	(7,459)	2	0	(21,972)
(6,655)	(6,801)	147	2	Internal Charges/Overheads	(6,900)	(6,529)	(372)	(6)	(19,582)
(24,403)	**(19,794)**	**(4,609)**	**(23)**	**Profit/(Loss)**	**(19,987)**	**(23,285)**	**4,298**	**18**	**(65,171)**
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Karrinyup					
23,583	8,429	17,155	267	Revenue	27,989	23,951	4,038	17	72,580
(16,038)	(12,016)	(4,022)	(33)	Operating Expenditure	(9,127)	(12,385)	3,257	26	(40,847)
7,555	**(3,588)**	**13,143**	**235**	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	**18,862**	**11,566**	**7,296**	**63**	**31,733**
(22,805)	(22,805)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(22,805)	(22,805)	0	0	(67,872)
(7,241)	(7,414)	173	2	Internal Charges/Overheads	(9,200)	(9,178)	(22)	(0)	(27,596)
(22,490)	**(33,806)**	**11,316**	**37**	**Profit/(Loss)**	**(13,143)**	**(20,417)**	**7,274**	**36**	**(63,476)**
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Yokine					
8,720	18,874	(11,154)	(58)	Revenue	13,300	22,081	(8,781)	(40)	44,210
(14,961)	(15,495)	534	3	Operating Expenditure	(4,334)	(9,595)	5,261	55	(16,426)
(6,242)	**4,378**	**(10,620)**	**(243)**	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	**8,965**	**12,385**	**(3,420)**	**(28)**	**27,784**
(12,784)	(12,784)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(12,667)	(12,626)	58	1	(31,333)
(8,021)	(8,219)	197	2	Internal Charges/Overheads	(8,856)	(8,312)	(547)	(7)	(24,936)
(26,927)	**(15,624)**	**(10,423)**	**(67)**	**Profit/(Loss)**	**(12,557)**	**(8,342)**	**(3,915)**	**(46)**	**(28,486)**
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Herb Graham					
273,182	203,999	69,187	34	Revenue	293,720	282,406	11,314	4	723,284
(548,717)	(370,714)	(178,003)	(48)	Operating Expenditure	(401,833)	(432,661)	31,028	7	(1,263,783)
(275,535)	**(166,715)**	**(108,815)**	**(65)**	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	**(107,914)**	**(150,255)**	**42,342**	**28**	**(540,499)**
(87,079)	(76,665)	(9,414)	(11)	Depreciation Expense	(87,614)	(87,797)	183	0	(260,068)
(138,948)	(127,757)	(11,190)	(9)	Internal Charges/Overheads	(106,901)	(143,131)	7,230	5	(429,396)

City of Stirling
Financial Performance of City Services
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

YTD_Prev_Year 2019/2020					YTD				Full Year
Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Description	Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Original Budget $
(501,580)	(373,142)	(128,438)	(34)	Profit/(Loss)	(331,423)	(381,163)	49,755	13	(1,225,963)
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Terry Tyzack Aquatics					
1,044,481	1,071,879	(27,418)	(3)	Revenue	1,159,683	1,267,188	(107,505)	(8)	4,085,753
(1,266,602)	(1,316,238)	46,636	4	Operating Expenditure	(1,538,912)	(1,567,639)	28,726	2	(4,452,579)
(225,141)	(244,359)	19,218	8	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	(379,229)	(300,488)	(78,779)	(26)	(366,826)
(138,798)	(137,854)	1,057	1	Depreciation Expense	(139,351)	(138,944)	(2,407)	(2)	(403,882)
(273,027)	(290,788)	17,759	6	Internal Charges/Overheads	(301,462)	(315,742)	14,280	5	(947,226)
(634,965)	(672,999)	38,034	6	Profit/(Loss)	(820,042)	(753,166)	(66,906)	(9)	(1,717,934)
				Scarborough Amphitheatre					
(73)	5,000	(5,073)	(101)	Revenue	815	2,500	(1,682)	(67)	7,500
(3,068)	(1,369)	(1,699)	(124)	Operating Expenditure	(2,452)	(1,784)	(666)	(37)	(1,784)
(3,141)	3,631	(6,772)	(187)	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	(1,637)	716	(2,347)	(328)	5,716
(8,014)	(8,014)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(8,014)	(8,014)	0	0	(23,781)
(5,615)	(5,621)	6	0	Internal Charges/Overheads	(6,046)	(5,573)	(472)	(8)	(16,723)
(16,770)	(10,004)	(6,765)	(68)	Profit/(Loss)	(15,691)	(12,872)	(2,820)	(22)	(34,788)
				Leisure Park - Balga					
461,034	388,964	72,070	19	Revenue	668,141	550,302	118,840	22	1,737,814
(831,948)	(797,162)	(44,786)	(6)	Operating Expenditure	(851,796)	(835,307)	(16,490)	(2)	(2,391,742)
(370,914)	(388,198)	27,284	7	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	(182,655)	(285,005)	102,350	36	(653,928)
(93,267)	(88,888)	(4,379)	(5)	Depreciation Expense	(93,451)	(90,733)	(2,718)	(3)	(267,895)
(158,045)	(164,112)	6,067	5	Internal Charges/Overheads	(164,829)	(166,120)	1,291	1	(498,352)
(620,226)	(651,198)	30,973	5	Profit/(Loss)	(440,935)	(541,857)	100,922	19	(1,420,185)
				Stirling Community Centres - Dryandra					
7,324	9,740	(2,416)	(25)	Revenue	9,850	10,828	(979)	(9)	32,484
(9,722)	(21,850)	12,129	56	Operating Expenditure	(2,594)	(3,102)	509	16	(5,323)
(2,398)	(12,110)	9,712	80	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	7,257	7,726	(469)	(6)	27,161
(9,868)	(7,189)	(2,799)	(39)	Depreciation Expense	(9,868)	(9,868)	(0)	(0)	(29,638)
(9,454)	(9,728)	275	3	Internal Charges/Overheads	(9,406)	(9,318)	(380)	(4)	(27,940)
(21,839)	(29,027)	7,188	25	Profit/(Loss)	(12,017)	(11,276)	(836)	(8)	(29,517)
				Stirling Community Centres - Karrinyup					
19,251	16,068	3,183	20	Revenue	26,527	22,720	3,807	17	50,628
(13,182)	(9,612)	(3,569)	(37)	Operating Expenditure	(5,868)	(5,985)	117	2	(20,138)
6,069	6,456	(387)	(6)	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	20,659	16,735	3,924	23	30,488
(7,438)	(7,271)	(167)	(2)	Depreciation Expense	(7,423)	(7,425)	2	0	(21,895)
(7,322)	(7,554)	232	3	Internal Charges/Overheads	(7,401)	(6,879)	(522)	(8)	(20,834)
(8,671)	(8,369)	(302)	(4)	Profit/(Loss)	5,835	2,431	3,404	140	(11,741)
				Stirling Community Centres - Wi Mor - Balcatta					
0	0	0	0	Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
(5,594)	(3,966)	(1,628)	(41)	Operating Expenditure	89	(244)	333	136	(338)
(5,594)	(3,966)	(1,628)	(41)	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	89	(244)	333	136	(338)
(0)	(0)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(0)	(0)	0	0	(0)
(3,114)	(3,166)	52	2	Internal Charges/Overheads	(3,315)	(2,694)	(621)	(23)	(8,082)
(8,708)	(7,132)	(1,576)	(22)	Profit/(Loss)	(3,226)	(2,938)	(288)	(10)	(8,420)
				Stirling Community Centres - Tuart Hill					
15,358	21,300	(5,946)	(28)	Revenue	30,180	27,866	2,494	9	85,825
(17,738)	(12,425)	(5,313)	(43)	Operating Expenditure	(1,867)	(4,969)	2,902	64	(13,505)
(2,384)	8,875	(11,259)	(127)	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	28,493	23,897	5,396	23	72,320
(0)	(0)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(0)	(0)	0	0	(0)
(6,946)	(7,144)	197	3	Internal Charges/Overheads	(6,711)	(6,993)	(518)	(10)	(18,272)
(9,330)	1,732	(11,062)	(639)	Profit/(Loss)	21,782	17,004	4,778	28	34,048

City of Stirling
Financial Performance of City Services
For the Period Ending 31 October 2021

YTD_Prev_Year 2019/2020					YTD				Full Year
Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Description	Actual $	Budget $	Variance $	%	Original Budget $
				Stirling Community Centres-Charles Riley-North Beach					
9,092	22,798	(13,706)	(60)	Revenue	22,172	28,399	(6,227)	(22)	64,975
(31,656)	(32,811)	1,162	4	Operating Expenditure	(13,878)	(22,338)	18,660	84	(41,110)
(22,564)	(10,013)	(12,554)	(125)	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	8,295	6,061	12,434	205	23,865
(34,357)	(34,357)	0	0	Depreciation Expense	(34,411)	(34,357)	(54)	(0)	(101,852)
(12,280)	(12,765)	484	4	Internal Charges/Overheads	(8,666)	(8,707)	41	0	(26,121)
(69,203)	(57,134)	(12,070)	(21)	Profit/(Loss)	(34,583)	(37,003)	12,421	34	(104,398)
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Scarborough					
183,915	165,278	18,639	11	Revenue	203,820	176,983	26,837	15	541,193
(205,908)	(212,756)	6,847	3	Operating Expenditure	(190,807)	(242,595)	48,687	20	(739,291)
(21,993)	(47,480)	25,487	54	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	9,013	(65,614)	75,354	115	(198,097)
(43,550)	(44,446)	896	2	Depreciation Expense	(43,532)	(42,987)	(545)	(1)	(127,323)
(56,108)	(59,825)	1,717	3	Internal Charges/Overheads	(60,447)	(65,668)	5,221	8	(197,009)
(121,652)	(151,751)	28,100	19	Profit/(Loss)	(94,966)	(174,296)	80,330	46	(522,429)
				Stirling Leisure Centre - Scarborough Beach Pool					
426,018	380,250	45,768	12	Revenue	302,788	356,855	(54,067)	(15)	1,308,675
(509,128)	(507,928)	(1,207)	(0)	Operating Expenditure	(429,823)	(518,473)	88,649	17	(1,568,002)
(83,110)	(127,678)	44,561	35	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	(134,036)	(159,618)	35,582	22	(261,326)
(177,605)	(176,271)	(1,334)	(1)	Depreciation Expense	(178,507)	(178,405)	(102)	(0)	(522,483)
(100,931)	(111,215)	10,285	9	Internal Charges/Overheads	(94,770)	(96,925)	2,155	2	(290,776)
(461,612)	(515,163)	53,551	10	Profit/(Loss)	(397,313)	(434,948)	37,635	9	(1,074,585)

Total Recreation & Leisure Services				Total Recreation & Leisure Services	Total Recreation & Leisure Services				
3,218,620	2,905,592	282,928	10	Revenue	3,581,970	3,609,473	72,497	2	11,345,403
(3,819,990)	(3,692,927)	(127,063)	(3)	Operating Expenditure	(3,818,586)	(4,120,530)	221,943	5	(11,909,502)
(601,370)	(787,334)	185,863	23	**Total Revenue & Expenses**	(236,617)	(511,056)	274,440	54	(564,099)
(994,207)	(966,302)	(28,905)	(4)	Depreciation Expense	(998,299)	(992,967)	(5,332)	(1)	(2,940,878)
(901,133)	(931,932)	30,799	3	Internal Charges/Overheads	(951,499)	(981,892)	30,393	3	(2,945,885)
(2,496,710)	(2,387,468)	170,755	7	Profit/(Loss)	(1,886,415)	(2,185,915)	299,500	14	(5,550,663)

12.1/TE1 TENDER 41178 ROBINSON RESERVE - NEW CLUBROOM BUILDING

Report Information

Location:	Osborne Park
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manger Facilities, Projects & Assets
Business Unit:	Facilities, Projects & Assets
Ward:	Osborne
Suburb:	Osborne Park

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/016

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

1. **That the Tender for the Robinson Reserve – New Clubroom Building be ACCEPTED as detailed in Confidential Attachment 1.**

2. **That Council APPROVES for the Chief Executive Officer to be granted delegated authority to accept variations to the contract within the budget.**

3. **That Council ALLOCATES $400,000 in the 2022/2023 budget towards the Robinson Reserve – New Clubroom Building project (G0948).**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by an Absolute Majority by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That the Tender for the Robinson Reserve – New Clubroom Building be ACCEPTED as detailed in Confidential Attachment 1.

2. That Council APPROVES for the Chief Executive Officer to be granted delegated authority to accept variations to the contract within the budget.

3. That Council ALLOCATES $400,000 in the 2022/2023 budget towards the Robinson Reserve – New Clubroom Building project (G0948).

Officer's Recommendation

1. That the Tender for the Robinson Reserve – New Clubroom Building be ACCEPTED as detailed in Confidential Attachment 1.

2. That Council APPROVES for the Chief Executive Officer to be granted delegated authority to accept variations to the contract within the budget.

3. That Council ALLOCATES $400,000 in the 2022/2023 budget towards the Robinson Reserve – New Clubroom Building project (G0948).

NB: ABSOLUTE MAJORITY VOTE REQUIRED AT COUNCIL.

Report Purpose

To report on the results from public Invitation for Tender (IFT) and the evaluation of tenders, in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Evaluation and Justification (previously circulated to Elected Members under confidential separate cover)

Attachment 2 - List of Directors (previously circulated to Elected Members under confidential separate cover)

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

The Robinson Reserve Master Plan was adopted on 12 June 2018. It identified several actions including the need to improve or build a new clubroom facility to support future sporting use. A staging plan also identified the project being considered for delivery in the 2021-2022 financial year.

The current clubroom and change room facilities at Robinson Reserve are considered at end of life and are proposed to be demolished and replaced with a new clubroom facility in the existing location.

The completed clubroom facility will include a social space, kitchen and kiosk, office and amenities, player and umpire change rooms and numerous large external storage areas with direct vehicle access.

Tender Details

IFT Number	41178
IFT Title	Robinson Reserve – New Clubroom Building
Recommended Tenderer(s)	As per confidential Attachment 1

Expenditure under this Contract is not capped or fixed. The estimated Contract award value is based on estimated expenditure at this time but may vary depending on budget availability.

Contract Term	Initial:	Nine months
	Extension Options:	Not applicable
	Defects Liability Period:	12 months
Tendered Rates/Cost	Provided in Attachment 1 to this report (confidential)	
Advertising:	Saturday, 11 September 2021	The West Australian
Tender Deadline:	Wednesday, 20 October 2021	1.00pm
Tender Opening:	Wednesday, 20 October 2021	3.00pm

Tender Submissions

Three tenders were received, including alternative and non-conforming Tenders:-

Tenderer	Trading Name	Stirling or Local Business?
LKS Construction (WA) Pty Ltd	LKS Construction (WA) Pty Ltd	YES
Geared Construction Pty Ltd	Geared Construction Pty Ltd	YES
Ausco Modular Pty Ltd	Ausco Modular Pty Ltd	YES

Contract

Commencement Date of New Contract: December 2021

Completion Date of New Contract: September 2022

Price Basis of New Contract: Fixed price lump sum

Tender Evaluation Panel

The tender evaluation panel comprised of three members, including a Business Unit Manager (Chairperson) and Officer(s). Process and probity advice during evaluation was provided by a City Procurement Officer.

Evaluation of Tenders

The objective of the evaluation panel is to recommend a suitably qualified and experienced Contractor or Contractors to satisfy the requirement of the above mentioned IFT.

Based on evaluation of the received submissions and subsequent compliance assessments, the Evaluation Panel recommend that the Respondent(s) recommended in this report be accepted at the estimated Contract value and Contract term provided, from the anticipated commencement date.

Evaluation Justification

Provided in Confidential Attachment 1 to this report.

Comment

All members of the evaluation panel have made a conflict-of-interest declaration in writing confirming they have no relationships with any of the tenderers.

It is confirmed that the following checks have been undertaken: -

Has the recommended Tenderer(s) undergone Reference Checks successfully?	YES
Has the recommended Tenderer(s) undergone Probity assessment and been deemed compliant?	YES
Has the recommended Tenderer(s) undergone Financial Viability assessment and been deemed acceptable?	YES
Was a Conflict of Interest declared? If yes, please specify how it was managed	NO
Has the recommended Tenderer(s) undergone Occupational Safety and Health assessment and been deemed acceptable?	YES

Consultation/Communication Implications

Stakeholder engagement on the Robinson Reserve Master Plan included the Osborne Park Amateur Football Club, Osborne Park Cricket Club, Osborne Park Agricultural Society, and the Metro Football League. The City will continue to communicate with stakeholders during construction. The 2022 Osborne Park Show will not be impacted by construction.

In accordance with Section 1.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and Regulation 14(1) of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996 the Tender was advertised in a state-wide publication. A link to the Tender documents was also made available via the City's website.

Following contract execution, details will be included on the Tender Register on the City's Website.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Tender has been conducted in accordance with Part 4 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

Financial Implications

Provided in Confidential Attachment 1 to this report.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B3: Built infrastructure that meets community needs

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Energy consumption	The project includes LED lighting, new windows and doors, all of which reduce energy consumption.
Water consumption and quality	The upgrades include water efficient fixtures and fittings to all amenities which will reduce water consumption.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	Construction of a new clubroom will increase functionality and appearance to meet community needs and expectations.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The Evaluation Panel recommends that the contract for the Robinson Reserve – New Clubroom Building for the City of Stirling be awarded as detailed in Confidential Attachment 1.

12.1/TE2 QUOTATION CUA-2201 SUPPLY OF GAS

Report Information

Location:	City of Stirling
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Finance
Business Unit:	Finance Services
Ward:	Not Applicable
Suburb:	Not Applicable

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/017

Moved Councillor Sargent, seconded Councillor Proud

That the Quotation for the Supply of Gas be ACCEPTED as detailed in Confidential Attachment 1.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

That the Quotation for the Supply of Gas be ACCEPTED as detailed in Confidential Attachment 1.

Officer's Recommendation

That the Quotation for the Supply of Gas be ACCEPTED as detailed in Confidential Attachment 1.

Report Purpose

To report on the results from tender exempt Invitation for Quotation (IFQ) and the evaluation of submissions, in accordance with the Delegated Authority Register.

In line with the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996, tenders are to be publicly invited unless exempt under Regulation 11(2). This exemption includes the supply of goods or services obtained through the State Government Common Use Arrangement (CUA), which was selected in this instance.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Evaluation and Recommendation (previously circulated to Elected Members under confidential separate cover)

Attachment 2 - List of Directors (previously circulated to Elected Members under confidential separate cover)

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

Quotation Details

IFQ Number	CUA-2201
IFQ Title	Supply of Gas
Recommended Respondent(s)	As per Attachment 1

Expenditure under this Contract is not capped or fixed. The estimated Contract award value is based on estimated expenditure at this time but may vary depending on budget availability.

Contract Term	Initial:	One year
	Extension Options:	One year extension option
	Defects Liability Period:	Not applicable

Tendered/Quoted Rates/Cost Provided in Attachment 1 to this report

Advertising:	Not Applicable	
Quotation Deadline:	Friday, 15 October 2021	1.00pm
Quotation Opening:	Friday, 15 October 2021	1.05pm

Quotation Submissions

Four quotations were received, including alternative and non-conforming Tenders:-

Respondent	Trading Name	Stirling or Local Business?
Alinta Sales Pty Ltd		N/A
Perth Energy Pty Ltd		N/A
Synergy		N/A
Wesfarmers Kleenheat Gas Pty Ltd		N/A

State Government (Department of Finance) have a Common Use Agreement (CUA) developed for supply of reticulated natural gas via a distribution system that is covered under an access arrangement under the *Natural Gas Access (WA) Act 2009*. Local Supplier information was not considered appropriate in this instance.

Contract

Commencement Date of New Contract:	1 February 2022
Completion Date of New Contract:	31 January 2023
Price Basis of New Contract:	Schedule of Rates

Quotation Evaluation Panel

The evaluation panel comprised of three members, including a Business Unit Manager (Chairperson), and Officer(s). Process and probity advice during evaluation was provided by a City Procurement Officer.

Evaluation of Quotations

The objective of the evaluation panel is to recommend a suitably qualified and experienced Contractor or Contractors to satisfy the requirement of the above mentioned IFQ.

Based on evaluation of the received submissions and subsequent compliance assessments, the Evaluation Panel recommend that the Respondent recommended in this report be accepted at the estimated Contract value and Contract term provided, from the anticipated commencement date.

Evaluation Justification

Provided in Confidential Attachment 1 to this report.

Comment

All members of the evaluation panel have made a conflict of interest declaration in writing confirming they have no relationships with any of the respondents.

It is confirmed that the following checks have been undertaken:-

Has the recommended Respondent undergone Reference Checks successfully?	YES
Has the recommended Respondent undergone Probity assessment and been deemed compliant?	YES
Has the recommended Respondent undergone Financial Viability assessment and been deemed acceptable?	YES
Was a Conflict of Interest declared? If yes, please specify how it was managed	NO
Has the recommended Respondent undergone Occupational Safety and Health assessment and been deemed acceptable?	NO
Not applicable	

Consultation/Communication Implications

In accordance with Section 1.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and Regulation 14(1) of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The IFQ has been conducted in accordance with Part 4 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

Financial Implications

Provided in confidential Attachment 1 to this report.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B1: Places to live, work and enjoy

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The Evaluation Panel recommends that the contract for the Supply of Gas for the City of Stirling be accepted as detailed within confidential Attachment 1.

12.2 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE - 30 NOVEMBER 2021

Councillor Bianca Sandri disclosed an Impartial Interest in Item 12.2/DS1 as the property owner is known to her.

12.2/DS1 LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO.3 AMENDMENT NO.123 - LOT 4, HOUSE NUMBER 256, WALCOTT STREET, MENORA - PROPOSED ADDITIONAL USES- OUTCOMES OF ADVERTISING

Report Information

Location:	Lot 4, House Number 256, Walcott Street, Menora
Applicant:	Planning Solutions (Aust) Pty Ltd
Reporting Officer:	Manager Development Services
Business Unit:	Development Services
Ward:	Lawley
Suburb:	Menora

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☒	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/018

Moved Councillor Lagan, seconded Councillor Re

That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council does NOT SUPPORT Scheme Amendment No.123 to Local Planning Scheme No.3, as the proposed additional uses will result in an unacceptable intensification of the site. The vehicle access and traffic concerns raised during advertising of the proposal highlight the unsuitability of this site for further additional uses.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Reason for change

Comments from the local community received during the submission period highlighted the inadequate vehicle access arrangements to the site. Additionally, the comments identified practical vehicle manoeuvring and traffic concerns from the site adjacent to the intersection of two major roads carrying significant volumes of traffic. This site is inappropriate for further intensification of use.

The site is located in the Menora Heritage Protection Area with surrounding properties zoned low density residential R12.5. Concern was raised to the suitability of allowing commercial development in a predominantly residential area.

Committee Recommendation

That Item DS1 - Local Planning Scheme No.3 Amendment No.123 - Lot 4, House Number 256, Walcott Street, Menora - Proposed Additional Uses - Outcomes of Advertising be REFERRED to the Ordinary Council meeting to be held 7 December 2021 to allow further information to be provided to Elected Members.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council SUPPORTS (adopts) Scheme Amendment No.123 to Local Planning Scheme No.3, with modifications as shown in Attachment 2.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to Local Planning Scheme No.3 Amendment No.123 documents, and that the Amendment be REFERRED to the West Australian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning for determination.

Report Purpose

To report on the outcomes of advertising of Scheme Amendment No.123, and to obtain a Council resolution to support (adopt) the Scheme Amendment with modifications. This will enable the Scheme Amendment to be referred to the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) and the Minister for Planning for determination.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Advertised Scheme Amendment No.123 ⇩

Attachment 2 - Schedule of Modifications ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Summary of Proposal

Current Zoning

MRS: Urban

LPS3: Residential R12.5 with Additional Use (A22) to allow 'Office'.

Proposed Zoning

LPS3: Residential R12.5 with an expanded Additional Use (A22) to add 'Veterinary Centre, Medical Centre and Consulting Rooms' as 'D' (discretionary) uses.

Size of Site

976m²

Background

On 5 May 2021, the City received an application to rezone Lot 4, House Number 256, Walcott Street, Menora from 'Residential R12.5' to 'Residential R60' and to allow Additional Uses (Veterinary Centre, Medical Centre and Consulting Rooms) to be considered on the site.

At its meeting held 29 June 2021, Council considered a report that recommended advertising of Scheme Amendment No.123 and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0621/033) as follows: -

> *"1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council ADOPTS (for the purpose of advertising) Scheme Amendment No.123 to Local Planning Scheme No.3 to rezone Lot 4, House Number 256, Walcott Street, Menora to allow Additional Uses as shown in Attachment 3.*

2. *That pursuant to Regulation 35 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council RESOLVES that, in its opinion, Local Planning Scheme No.3 Amendment No.123 is a Standard Amendment."*

This resolution does not reflect the scheme amendment that was submitted, which proposed an R60 residential density apply to the site. Following the suggestion of Committee at the Planning and Development Committee meeting held 22 June 2021, the Applicant agreed to remove the proposed R60 element of the amendment.

The advertised amendment proposed Veterinary Centre, Medical Centre and Consulting Rooms as 'D' (discretionary) Additional Uses only.

This report details the outcomes of the public consultation of the Scheme Amendment.

Consultation

Advertising was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 and the City's Planning Consultation Procedure.

Advertising commenced on 13 August 2021 and concluded on 24 September 2021.

An advertisement was placed on the City's website as well as a letter being sent to all owners and occupiers within a 200m radius of the subject site. The City also wrote to community groups, government agencies and public authorities who were affected by the amendment. In addition, a sign was placed on the site for the duration of advertising detailing the Amendment.

At the conclusion of the advertising period, 13 submissions were received, which represents a 9% response rate: six from members of the community and seven from government departments and service providers (Department of Transport, Department of Health, Water Corporation, Department of Education, Main Roads, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and ATCO).

The community submissions related mainly to traffic issues with the site and concerns with the original proposal, to up-code to R60 which is no longer included. The submissions are detailed below, along with the City's officer's response to the submissions.

TABLE 1 – SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

SUBMISSIONS RECIEVED	WITHIN 200M RADIUS	OUTSIDE 200M RADIUS	ALL SUBMISSIONS
SUPPORT	0%	0%	0%
OBJECT	38%	0%	38% (5)
CHANGES REQUESTED	8%	0%	8% (1)
OTHER (Not Stated/ No opinion/ No objection)	0%	54%	54% (7)

TABLE 2 – SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
1	Oppose the amendment due to traffic concerns in relation to access from Alexander Drive and the increased congestion on Sprigg Lane. Existing safety issues in relation to traffic. Many students and pedestrians using the footpath which leads to safety issues with vehicle movements.	Traffic generated by any future development on the site will be assessed through the development application process. Due to the proximity of the site to Alexander Drive, a traffic management plan will need to be provided with a future application to demonstrate how traffic associated with future development will be managed. In relation to current issues with parking, this cannot be dealt with as part of this Scheme Amendment application. The need to improve access and vehicle movement, should further development on the site occur, is acknowledged by the City's officers. In addition to requiring a traffic management plan to demonstrate that vehicle access can safely occur, a condition is recommended to be included with the Scheme Amendment requiring that the portion of the adjacent Sprigg Lane be widened to allow for two way traffic.
2	Parking and access issues. Already busy roads and access points and the increased R60 will worsen the issue. Safety issues in relation to traffic. People using the footpath which leads to safety issues with vehicle movements.	Traffic generated by any future development on the site will be assessed through the development application process. Due to the proximity of the site to Alexander Drive, a traffic management plan will need to be provided with a future application to demonstrate how traffic associated with future development will be managed. In relation to current issues with parking, this cannot be dealt with as part of this Scheme Amendment application. The need to improve access and vehicle movement, should further development on the site occur, is acknowledged by the City's officers. In addition to requiring a traffic management plan to demonstrate that vehicle access can safely occur, a condition is recommended to be included with the Scheme Amendment requiring the portion of the adjacent Sprigg Lane be widened to allow for two way traffic.

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
	R60 does not suit the immediate surrounding locale and will have a negative impact on the amenity of the area. The south west side of Walcott Street falls within the City of Vincent which has different development restrictions. The bulk and scale of R60 would not be appropriate in this context surrounded by single storey character dwellings.	The applicant proposed an R60 density for the site, but this was not supported by Council. Council resolved to advertise a number of Additional Uses on the site only.
	R60 would not be in line with Local Planning Policy 3.1 (LPP3.1) Character Retention Guidelines Mt Lawley and Menora nor the objectives of the Heritage Protection Area. The policy provisions state that new dwellings should be designed to fit in with the scale of existing buildings and R60 would not do this.	The amendment proposes additional land uses only, which may or may not require future additions to the building. Any future changes to the existing building on the site would be required to comply with the City's Planning Framework including LPP 3.1 Character Retention Guidelines Mt Lawley and Menora. This policy has requirements for commercial and residential developments for which the design of the building would be considered as part of a development application.
3	No objections.	Noted.
4	No objections.	Noted.
5	No objections.	Noted.
6	As per Submission 2.	As per Submission 2.
	Transparency of project. Letters should be resent to owners covering the R60 increase. All documents should be sent both via mail and online.	The City sent letters to residents within a 200m radius notifying of the proposed Scheme Amendment, in line with the requirements identified in the City's Planning Consultation Procedure. That letter identified that additional uses only were proposed and did not reference a change to the density zoning as this was not supported by Council. For this reason further consultation is not recommended.

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
7	No objections.	Noted.
8	No objections.	Noted.
9	Believes it will add value to general area.	Noted.
	Concerns over parking. Issues with current occupiers parking on verge.	Traffic generated by any future development on the site will be dealt with through the development application process. Due to the proximity of the site to Alexander Drive, a traffic management plan will need to be provided with a future application to demonstrate how traffic associated with future development will be managed.
10	ATCO's assets are predominantly located within road reserves adjacent to Lot 4 and there is no registered gas connection to Lot 4.	Noted. This will not affect the proposed Scheme Amendment.
11	Increases to traffic and congestion on an already busy road.	Traffic generated by any future development on the site will be dealt with through the development application process. Due to the proximity of the site to Alexander Drive, a traffic management plan will need to be provided to demonstrate who traffic management associated with future development will be managed.
	Is the existing vet in the area relocating to this site, or are two vets required within 200m of each other?	This is not a planning consideration.

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
12	Parking issues. Already busy roads and access points and the increased uses on the site will worsen the issue. Safety issues in relation to traffic. Current configuration of the bays not appropriate. Visitors attempting to reverse out of Sprigg Lane onto Alexander Drive due to carpark being full is an issue. Cars parked on verge causes sightline issues. People parking at the church to use the current site due to a lack of parking.	In relation to current issues with parking this cannot be dealt with as part of this Scheme Amendment application. Traffic generated by any future development on the site will be dealt with through the development application process. Due to the proximity of the site to Alexander Drive, a traffic management plan will need to be provided with a future application to demonstrate how traffic associated with future development will be managed
	Access and egress issues. Cars travelling at high speeds when exiting the site. Hazard for those turning into Sprigg Lane when travelling along Alexander Drive. More vehicle movements to the site will cause more congestion on the Lane.	Traffic generated by any future development on the site will be dealt with through the development application process. Due to the proximity of the site to Alexander Drive, a traffic management plan will need to be provided with a future application to demonstrate how traffic associated with future development will be managed.
	Traffic issues. Increase in traffic to the site will create hazardous traffic conditions for the area similar to those which have just been rectified on Rookwood Street.	Traffic generated by any future development on the site will be dealt with through the development application process. Due to the proximity of the site to Alexander Drive, a traffic management plan will need to be provided with a future application to demonstrate how traffic associated with future development will be managed.
	No connection between this property and the centre situated in the City of Vincent.	Noted.
	The current premises is occupied and not vacant as stated in the applicant's report.	Noted.

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
	Not in the right location to be used by the 'aged population' due to the traffic, accessibility and parking issues. Existing use of office impacts the elderly accessing the church.	Noted. The area of Menora has been identified as an 'aged persons precinct' in the City's Local Planning Strategy.
	Draft resolution states up coding the site to R60. This is incorrect the proposal does not seek to increase the density. Oppose density increase on the site.	The applicant originally proposed an R60 density for the site, but this was not supported by Council and was subsequently removed from the amendment.
13	No objections.	Noted.

Comment

The submissions raised by the community commented on the following matters:-

- The originally proposed R60 being not in keeping with the area;
- Traffic issues, existing and potential future;
- Parking and access concerns; and
- Design requirements to be in line with Local Planning Policy 3.1 Character Retention Guidelines Mount Lawley and Menora.

These are discussed below.

R60 Density Increase

The applicant originally proposed to increase the density of the site to R60 along with the expansion of the additional use. However, following discussions at the Planning and Development Committee held 22 June 2021, the applicant decided to remove this component of the Scheme Amendment.

Traffic

Submitters commented on current traffic issues with the narrow laneway and proximity to the busy intersection of Alexander Drive and Walcott Street. Submitters also commented on the safety aspect with the footpath abutting the subject site being heavily used due to the close proximity to the university. The concern was that increased activity or density on the site this issue would worsen.

The existing traffic issues cannot be dealt with through this amendment as the various properties using the laneway and its proximity to the intersection were already approved and constructed.

Traffic generated by a future veterinary centre, consulting room or medical centre on the site will vary dependant on the size and operation of the business. A traffic impact assessment will be required to be prepared as part of the development application process. This report, which will be assessed by the City's Engineering Design Business Unit, will identify the impact of the proposed development, and whether mitigation measures are required to maintain safe vehicle and pedestrian movements in the vicinity of the development. In addition, as part of the development application process, consultation with Main Roads will take place.

Comments from the City's Engineering Design Business Unit have suggested that in order to develop to these higher vehicle movement frequency uses, the laneway would need to be widened for safe access and egress. The laneway abuts the major road of Alexander Drive and therefore more pressure is placed on the access and egress arrangements.

This will require Sprigg Lane to be widened from its existing width of 3.66m to 6m. This widening is recommended to be a condition of the Scheme Amendment, as without widening, the site is not appropriate to accommodate the additional uses as proposed via this rezoning. This widening requirement is in line with the City's Rights of Way Management Strategy and Development and Subdivisions Abutting Rights of Way Local Planning Policy.

Parking and Access

Submitters commented on existing issues with people parking in Sprigg Lane and the surrounds, creating access issues. The concern was that with increased activity or density on the site, this issue would be worsened.

The existing parking issues in the area cannot be dealt with through this Scheme Amendment as it is a broader issue than the subject site. However, should the Scheme Amendment be supported by Council, a condition is recommended to be included requiring Sprigg Lane to be widened. Additionally, the City will require a traffic management plan when future redevelopment applications for the site are received, demonstrating how the site can be safely accessed.

Although the applicant proposed to increase the residential density on the site to R60, this is no longer part of the proposal. Parking ratios required for a veterinary centre, consulting room or medical centre are set by the City's Local Planning Policy 6.7 Parking and Access and any development application would need to provide sufficient parking for the use.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads were advised of the Scheme Amendment and raised no objections to the proposal.

Local Planning Policy 3.1 - Character Retention Guidelines Mount Lawley and Menora (LPP3.1)

Submitters raised concerns with future built form on the site not being in line with LPP3.1 – Character Retention Guidelines Mount Lawley and Menora, particularly in terms of bulk, scale and design. The subject site falls within the Heritage Protection Area; therefore any proposed works on the site would be subject to LPP3.1 requirements.

The main concerns raised with bulk and scale were in relation to the originally proposed R60 density - which is no longer proposed on the site. Any works on the site would be required to comply with the commercial development requirements of LPP3.1, which would be assessed through the development application process by the City.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Scheme Amendment is to be processed in-line with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 (amended 2021). Where a local government resolves to support an Amendment, these require:-

- The local government to consider all submissions received within the submission period, and at the discretion of the local government, submissions received after the end of the submission period but before the end of the 60-day consideration period;
- The local government to make a resolution (to support, not support, or support with modifications) on the Scheme Amendment within 60 days after the end of the submission period; and
- The local government, within 21 days of passing a resolution, provide specified information to the WAPC.

The Regulations require Council to pass a resolution on the Scheme Amendment before 23 November 2021 (60 days from the closure of the advertising period on 24 September 2021).

However, as there was no Planning and Development Committee meeting in October due to local government elections, the earliest meeting Council is able to consider the outcomes of the advertising is 7 December 2021.

The City's officers have advised the WAPC of this and have been granted an extension of time until 8 December 2021 to allow Council to consider the outcomes of advertising of the Scheme Amendment, and to provide the WAPC with its recommendation.

Financial Implications

All costs associated with the amendment are covered by the application fee paid by the applicant.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B1: Places to live, work and enjoy

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal: -

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Quality Places	The Scheme Amendment will help deliver the aims of Local Planning Scheme No.3 and the Local Planning Strategy.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Community services	The Scheme Amendment will allow for an increase in health care services to cater for the aging community as identified in the Local Planning Strategy.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Dvmt of key busness sectors	The Scheme Amendment will allow for an increase in the range of uses that can develop on the site to allow for greater business opportunities.

Conclusion

The City undertook consultation on Scheme Amendment No.123 which seeks to add a number of Additional Uses (A22) on Lot 4, House Number 256, Walcott Street Menora to include Veterinary Centre, Medical Centre and Consulting Rooms as 'D' (discretionary) uses.

Following consultation, 13 submissions were received, and the concerns raised related to traffic, parking, access and character. It is considered that all issues raised can be addressed via a development application.

Accordingly, it is recommended that Scheme Amendment No.123 Attachment 1 be supported, with modifications as shown in Attachment 2. This modification will condition Sprigg Lane adjacent to the site to be widened to 6m, ceding 2.34m to help reduce the traffic issues raised through submissions.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005

CITY OF STIRLING

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO 3 - AMENDMENT NO. 123

Resolution to adopt Amendment to Local Planning Scheme No.3

The City of Stirling Council, under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon it in that behalf by the Planning and Development Act 2005, hereby amends the above Town Planning Scheme by:

- Amend Schedule 2 – Additional Uses to include the following:

No.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND	ADDITIONAL USES	CONDITIONS
A22	Portion of Swan Location Z and being Lot 4 on Diagram 59974 256 Walcott Street Menora.	Office 'P' Use Veterinary Centre 'D' Use Consulting Rooms 'D' Use Medical Centre 'D' Use	

Proposed City of Stirling Scheme Amendment No. 123

Schedule of recommended modifications

1. Add the following condition to Additional Use No.22 (A22):

    - *As part of any future application for subdivision and/or development, land identified for the upgrade and widening of Sprigg Lane is to be ceded free of cost and constructed by the Applicant as follows:*

        a. *The amount of land to be ceded from the Additional Use No. 22 area is 2.34m which will allow Sprigg Lane to be widened to 6m in line with the City's Development Contribution Plan for Rights of Way Improvement Works; and*

        b. *The Applicant is required to construct the ceded land on Sprigg Lane.*

12.2/DS7 LOT 301, HOUSE NUMBER 29, MAJESTIC PARADE, DIANELLA - PATIO ADDITION TO SINGLE HOUSE (UNAUTHORISED EXISTING DEVELOPMENT)

Report Information

Location:	Lot 301, House Number 29, Majestic Parade, Dianella
Applicant:	CF Town Planning & Development
Reporting Officer:	Manager Development Services
Business Unit:	Development Services
Ward:	Inglewood
Suburb:	Dianella

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☒	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/019

Moved Councillor Lagan, seconded Councillor Sandri

That pursuant to Clause 68(2) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, the application for a Patio Addition to a Single House on Lot 301, House Number 29, Majestic Parade, Dianella, be APPROVED subject to the following conditions:-

a. This approval relates to the existing patio only as highlighted on the approved plans;

b. The patio roofline to be modified to be setback a minimum of 0.7m from the street boundary;

c. Stormwater from all roofed and paved areas shall be collected and contained on site. Stormwater must not affect or be allowed to flow onto or into any other property or road reserve;

d. The development is to comply in all respects with the attached approved plans, as dated, marked and stamped, together with any requirements and annotations detailed thereon by the City. The plans approved as part of this application form part of the planning approval issued; and

e. The remedial works required to comply with the above conditions are to be completed within 120 days from the date of this Notice of Conditional Approval.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (10/3).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Proud, Sandri, Sargent and Thornton.
Against: Councillors Perkov, Re and Mayor Irwin..

Reason for Change:

Council forms the opinion that the existing patio does not meet the Design Principles of Clause 5.1.2 Street setback of the Residential Design Codes. Increasing the setback of the patio to 0.7m from Majestic Parade, will ensure that the patio contributes and is consistent with the established residential streetscape.

Committee Recommendation

That pursuant to Clause 68(2) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, the application for a Patio Addition to a Single House on Lot 301, House Number 29, Majestic Parade Dianella, be APPROVED subject to the following conditions:-

a. This approval relates to the existing patio only as highlighted on the approved plans;

b. The existing patio is not to be enclosed on the side or front elevations, by either solid fixed doors, visually permeable glazing walls, louvre screen walls, roller shutter screens, or other impermeable materials of a permanent nature;

c. Stormwater from all roofed and paved areas shall be collected and contained on site. Stormwater must not affect or be allowed to flow onto or into any other property or road reserve; and

d. The development is to comply in all respects with the attached approved plans, as dated, marked and stamped, together with any requirements and annotations detailed thereon by the City. The plans approved as part of this application form part of the planning approval issued.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That pursuant to Clause 68(2) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, the application for a Patio Addition to a Single House on Lot 301, House Number 29, Majestic Parade Dianella, be REFUSED for the following reasons:-

    a. The proposal does not meet the relevant Design Principles of the Residential Design Codes under Clause 5.1.2 - Street Setback, as the street setback does not contribute to, nor is consistent with, the established streetscape;

    b. The patio addition is not considered a ‘minor projection’ of the dwelling due to its size and height above the natural ground level, resulting in a significant impact on the established streetscape; and

    c. The proposal does not satisfy Clause 67(m) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, as the location of the patio addition will have an adverse impact on the streetscape.

2. That the patio addition be REMOVED within 90 days from the date of Council’s decision to refuse the application.

Report Purpose

To consider a development application (DA21/0932) for an unauthorised existing patio addition (approximately 99m^2) to a Single House (on top of an existing garage). The development application requires consideration against the design principles under Clause 5.1.2 Street Setback of the Residential Design Codes (R-Codes) and Clause 67 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

The patio addition covers the terrace above the garage, which were previously approved by Council on 2 February 1999.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Applicant's Justification Report ⇩

Attachment 2 - Site Photos ⇩

Attachment 3 - Policy and Legislative Implications ⇩

Attachment 4 - Dated and Marked Plans ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Description of Development

Zoning

MRS: Urban
LPS3: Residential (R20)

Use

Class: Single House (Patio Addition)
Type: P (Permitted)

Site Location Plan

Site Aerial Plan

Background

History

15 April 1986	The City issued a building permit for the two-storey dwelling (B86/791).
23 December 1998	The City issued a building permit for a games room addition and a two bay (open) car parking area adjacent (nil setback) to the front boundary. The car parking area proposed included a 3.3m to 4m high wall along the street boundary, screening the car bays.
2 February 1999	Council issued approval (Item No.10.2/B3) for a Garage and Terrace, (enclosure of open car parking bays), for the following reasons:- *"1. The proposed garage and terrace will not be injurious to the existing streetscape* *2. The bulk and scale of the building will be commensurate with the existing dwellings in the area* *3. The most affected adjoining owner has no objection."*
18 January 2018	The property changed ownership to the current landowner (who constructed the patio addition).
3 January 2021	The City's records (aerial photos) indicate that the landowners commenced construction of the patio addition on the garage terrace.
13 April 2021	The City's records indicate that the landowners visited the City to advise that they constructed a patio addition on their property within the front setback area and roof up to the front boundary. The landowners were advised by a Planning Officer that 3m minimum and 6m average primary street setback were required. The City's officer also advised that the roof may only project a maximum 0.75m forward of the posts. The landowners advised the officer that they were unwilling to meet the setback standard.

Proposal

The property is zoned Residential R20, has a land area of 1,271m^2 and frontage of 30.2m. The applicant seeks approval for an unauthorised existing patio addition constructed on top of the garage (refer Attachment 1 – Applicant's Justification Report).

The existing garage was approved by the City in 1999 with a nil setback to the street boundary. The applicant has provided plans indicating that the unauthorised patio addition is approximately 3m in height on top of the garage, with a total height of 5.8m above natural ground level. The posts of the patio addition are setback approximately 0.7m from the street boundary (refer Attachment 2 – Site Photos). The patio addition features a flat roof structure, approximately 11m wide and 9m long. The eaves of the patio addition extend to the street boundary (nil setback).

The City has not issued either a Development Approval or a Building Permit for the patio addition.

Throughout the investigation into this matter, the City has encouraged the owner to make modifications to ensure the patio setback better aligns with the Design Principles under the R-Codes. The landowners did not wish to make any changes to the existing structure.

The City has not received any formal complaints from local residents in relation to the existing patio addition.

Applicant's Comments

A summary of the Applicant's comments is provided below:-

a. The patio addition roof height is 3m above the garage structure and has a total height of 5.8m (average) above natural ground level. It is open on all sides except for the side abutting the dwelling.

b. The structure is steel framed, with Bondor panel roof. The structure is lightweight and is not bulky in nature. It has been professionally constructed and engineered to provide a secure structure.

c. The patio addition was erected to provide a usable outdoor living area (protection from the elements) for the occupants, throughout the year.

d. The verge area abutting the subject land comprises a number of large mature street trees that screen the patio addition from being visible from the street. The trees screen the patio addition and assist with softening any potential impacts the patio addition may have on the local streetscape in terms of bulk and scale.

e. The landowner was unaware approval was required and misinterpreted the recent amendments to the planning framework that allows exceptions to various works associated with a single dwelling (i.e. was under the impression that all works to a single dwelling were exempt from requiring approval).

f. An application for a Building Approval Certificate (BAC) will be lodged for the unauthorised works, if and when a retrospective development approval is issued by the City.

g. The patio addition, along with the existing development on the subject land generally complies with the relevant 'deemed-to-Comply requirements' of the Residential Design Codes Volume 1 (R-Codes) and the City's Local Planning Scheme No.3, including any relevant Local Planning Policies with the exception of R-Code Element 5.1.2 'Street setback'.

The Applicant's Justification for the development under Cl 5.1.2 of the R-Codes is outlined in Attachment 1 (Applicant's Justification Report).

Comment

R-Codes Deemed-to-Comply Street Setback Requirements

The R-Codes Deemed-to-Comply requirements under Clause 5.1.2 Street setback are as follows:-

CL 5.1.2 STREET SETBACK		
	Deemed-to-Comply Requirements	**Proposed**
Primary Street	3.0 metres	0.7 metres

Design Principles (R-Codes)

P2.1 Buildings set back from street boundaries an appropriate distance to ensure they:-

- Contribute to, and are consistent with, an established streetscape;
- Provide adequate privacy and open space for dwellings;
- Accommodate site planning requirements such as parking, landscape and utilities; and
- Allow safety clearances for easements for essential service corridors.

P2.2 Buildings mass and form that:-

- Uses design features to affect the size and scale of the building;
- Uses appropriate minor projections that do not detract from the character of the streetscape;
- Minimises the proportion of the façade at ground level taken up by building services, vehicle entries and parking supply, blank walls, servicing infrastructure access and meters and the like; and
- Positively contributes to the prevailing or future development context and streetscape as outlined in the local planning framework

R-Codes Design Principles Assessment

It is considered that the patio addition does not meet the R-Codes Design Principles for the following reasons:-

a. The design does not contribute to and is not consistent with the established residential (R20) area. The established streetscape is a consistent pattern of buildings setback an average of approximately 6m from the front boundary. Majestic Parade contains a variety of single and double storey residential dwellings consistent with the Residential R20 area. The front gardens and street setback areas are generally free from buildings and contain only street fencing and retaining wall structures. The streetscape is open style, allowing for passive surveillance between the street and buildings.

b.

b. The patio addition size and 0.7m setback to the front boundary is not necessary to provide adequate privacy, usable open space area or other facilities for the owners. The roof cover is approximately 99m^2 and there are extensive open space areas on the property.

c. The patio addition located above the garage presents as a two-storey structure, with a nil setback to the eaves of the patio addition and is imposing on the streetscape.

d. The patio addition is not considered a minor projection due to its size, height, and setback. The patio addition roof sits forward of the dwelling at almost nil setback to the street boundary. The patio addition is considered to have a significant impact on the streetscape.

e. The existing verge trees, which have been identified by the applicant to screen view of the patio addition from the street, are deciduous and therefore do not provide year-round screening as viewed from the street or nearby residential properties. Vegetation screening, on its own, is not considered sufficient justification to allow for a significant reduction of the street setback.

f. The reduced setback does not positively contribute to the established streetscape.

A detailed assessment against these Design Principles is provided in Attachment 3 - Policy and Legislative Implications and Assessment.

Alternative Design

City officers have requested that the applicant considers modifying the patio addition to achieve a 3m setback to the street. The applicant has advised the City that the landowners are not prepared to modify the structure.

It is considered that increasing the street setback to 3m will provide adequate shelter from the elements and enable enjoyment of the terrace area (i.e. the remaining patio addition will have an area of approximately 60m^2). At the same time, the impact of the patio addition on the streetscape will be reduced.

Consultation/Communication Implications

The application has not been advertised to adjoining landowners.

In accordance with clause 4.2.4 of the R-Codes, City officers considered the proposal to be unacceptable and therefore determined that neighbour consultation was not required.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Should Council refuse the development application, the applicant has the right to have the decision reviewed in accordance with Part 14 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005.*

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B1: Places to live, work and enjoy

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	It is considered that the development has a significant impact on the amenity of the area and will set a precedent for similar development.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The patio addition has been constructed without approval and the applicant now seeks retrospective approval from the City.

The patio addition sits above a terraced garage and has a 0.7m setback to Majestic Parade, with the eaves located on the street boundary. Majestic Parade is in a low density Residential (R20) area where dwellings are required to have a 6m average street setback. The impact of the structure on the streetscape is significant, with a reduced street setback and being two storeys in height. That is, the patio addition does not contribute to, nor is consistent with, the established streetscape.

It is recommended that the development application be refused and the landowner be required to remove the structure within 90 days.

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Chief Executive Officer
City of Stirling
25 Cedric Street
STIRLING WA 6021

Attention: Lara Powell – Compliance Officer

Dear Lara

APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL (RETROSPECTIVE)
ADDITION TO EXISTING SINGLE DWELLING (PATIO ADDITION)
LOT 301 (No.29) MAJESTIC PARADE, DIANELLA
CITY OF STIRLING

We act on behalf of landowners as their consultant town planners and hereby lodge an Application for Development Approval with the City of Stirling's seeking the City's retrospective approval for a patio addition to the existing single detached dwelling on Lot 301 (No.29) Majestic Parade, Dianella.

Please find enclosed the following information to assist the City's consideration and processing of the application:

- A completed and signed 'Application for Development Approval' form;
- A complete and signed 'Metropolitan Region Scheme Form 1;
- A copy of the Certificate of Title for the subject land; and
- A copy of the plans prepared in support of the application.

We request that the invoice for any development application fees payable to be addressed and forward to 'Mr Jimmy Caffieri via email (jimmy@qlscaffi.com.au or 0419044702) at the City's earliest convenience.

In assessing the application, it is requested that the City of Stirling give due consideration to the following key points and information provided in support of the application:

PROPERTY DETAILS & STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

1. The land subject to this application is legally described as Lot 301 on Diagram 77563 on Certificate of Title Volume 1871, Folio 532. The land is owned by Lucia Caffieri (see Certificate of Title).
2. The subject land is located in the northern part of the Dianella locality, within the 'Dress Circle' residential estate. The land comprises frontage and access to Majestic Parade along its south boundary and abuts Yirrigan Drive along its rear boundary.
3. The subject land is irregular in shape, comprises an area of approximately 1,271m^2 and contains a fall in natural ground levels from the land's rear boundary to the front boundary.
4. The subject land is currently developed and used for 'single dwelling' purposes and contains a number of physical improvements including a two storey single detached dwelling, cabana, front

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fencing, a tennis court, a swimming pool, a sealed driveway and boundary fencing. It should be noted that all existing structures on the land will be retained as part of this application (see Figure 1 – Aerial Site Plan).

5. It is significant to note that the existing dwelling on the land was constructed some time ago and included a solid front fence, a garage structure that comprises a nil front setback and a large outdoor living area located on top of the garage (see Figures 1 & 2). In addition, the verge area abutting the subject land comprises a number of large significant mature street trees that provides good screening of the existing dwelling and enhances the streetscape. These trees will be retained as part of this application.

6. Lot 301 is classified 'Residential' zone under the City of Stirling's current operative Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS No.3) with a density coding of R20. Under the terms of the City's LPS No.3 the development and use of any land classified 'Residential' zone for 'single dwelling' purposes, including any additions (i.e. a patio), is listed as a permitted ("P") use.

7. The subject land has not been identified by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) as being located within a bushfire prone area.

Figure 1 – Aerial Site Plan

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Figure 2 – The approved structures along the front boundary of the subject land prior to the patio addition being constructed on top of the garage.

UNAUTHORISED DEVELOPMENT (RESTROSPECTIVE APPROVAL)

8. This application seeks the City of Stirling's retrospective development approval for the unauthorized construction of a patio structure above the existing garage of the existing dwelling on the subject land. Details of the unauthorized works and use are as follows:

   i) The patio structure comprises an area of 94m^2 and covers the existing outdoor living area constructed above the existing garage structure;

   ii) The patio comprises a height of 3 metres above the garage structure and a total height of 5.8 metres from the verge area abutting the subject land;

   iii) The patio structure is open on all sides (with the exception of the side abutting the existing dwelling); and

   iv) The structure is steel framed, with Bondor panel roof. The structure is light weight and is not bulky in nature. The patio structure has been professionally constructed and appropriately engineered to provide a secure structure.

   (see Site Development Plan).

9. The patio structure was erected to provide a usable outdoor living area for the existing occupants of the dwelling throughout the year (i.e. it will provide protection from the elements).

10. It should be noted that the landowner was unaware that an approval for the structure was required and misinterpreted the recent amendments to the planning framework that allows for exceptions to various works associated with a single dwelling (i.e. the landowner was under the impression that all works to a single dwelling are exempt from requiring approval). Once the landowner was made aware that a development approval was required from the City of Stirling through discussions with a friend, they immediately sort assistance to formalize the works (i.e. the landowner has elected to lodge this application to rectify the situation).

11. An application for a building approval certificate (BAC) will be lodged with the City of Stirling for the unauthorized works if and when a retrospective development approval for this application is issued by the City of Stirling.

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DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

12. The patio addition, along with the existing development on the subject land generally complies with the relevant 'deemed to comply requirements' of the Residential Design Codes Volume 1 (R-Codes) and the City of Stirling's current operative Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS No.3) including any relevant Local Planning Policies with the exception of the following:

    i) R-Code Element 5.1.2 C2.1 – 'Street setback'.

The following table provides justification for the aforementioned aspect of the patio addition to the existing dwelling on Lot 301 seeking a variation to the 'deemed to comply requirements' of the relevant planning framework.

Table 1 - Justification

R-CODE DESIGN ELEMENT & 'DESIGN PRINCIPLES'	VARIATION TO 'DEEMED TO COMPLY REQUIRMENTS'	JUSTIFICATION
R-Code Element 5.1.2 C2.1 – 'Street setback' *P2.1 Buildings set back from street boundaries an appropriate distance to ensure they:* • *contribute to, and are consistent with, an established streetscape;* • *provide adequate privacy and open space for dwellings;* • *accommodate site planning requirements such as parking, landscape and utilities; and* • *allow safety clearances for easements for essential service corridors.*	The application indicates that the unauthorised patio structure comprises an 800mm front setback (to the pier) in lieu of a minimum front setback of 3 metres required by the 'deemed to comply requirements' of Element 5.1.2 C2.1 of the R-Codes.\	1. The average front setback for the existing development (including the unauthorised patio structure) on the land meets the 'deemed to comply requirements' of Element 5.1.2 C2.1 of the R-Codes (i.e. the average front setback for the existing development on then land is greater than 6 metres). 2. .As previously mentioned, the subject land currently comprises a garage with a nil front setback and solid fence along the land's Majestic Parade frontage. The existing patio structure has been constructed above the existing garage structure. The patio is considered to be a light weight and open structure that comprises little bulk. Given this, the patio structure itself is not overbearing on the streetscape in terms of bulk and scale. 3. The verge area abutting the subject land comprises a number of large mature street trees that screen the patio structure from being visible from the street. Figure 3 illustrates a view of the property from the west towards the east and a view from the east viewing towards the west. As can be observed, the trees screened the patio structure and assists with softening any potential impacts the patio structure may have on the local streetscape in terms of bulk and scale. 4. Given the nil front setback of the existing garage and roof deck outdoor living area on the land, it is assumed that the City has granted approval to a reduced minimum front setback in the past where a proposal has merit. In this case, the patio is not a heavy structure and is well screened by existing vegetation abutting the land. As such, the reduced minimum front setback for the patio structure has merit and can therefore be supported in this instance. 5. Any reduction to the patio area to allow for a minimum front setback of 3 metres would reduce the functionality and usability of the roof top outdoor living area, with no real benefit to the street. This option would be a poor

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		planning outcome. Given this, we seek the City's discretion to consider the variation to the minimum front setback based on providing a usable/covered outdoor living area for the current occupants of the dwelling and the fact that the existing vegetation would provide sufficient screening for the structure when viewed from the public realm. 6. The Majestic Parade streetscape in characterised by some large bulky dwellings and solid front fences for numerous dwellings along the street. Figure 4 illustrates some of the existing built form along Majestic Parade, that comprise a greater impact on the local streetscape than the patio on the subject land. 7. The overall development on the land comprises varying street setbacks to assist with providing an interesting and articulated facade along the street. The dwelling will also comprise the use of quality materials, along with the use of varying materials types and colours which will assist with providing visual interest when viewed from the public realm and will enhance the local streetscape. 8. The outdoor living area (including the patio) provides activation of the street and good connectivity between the both the public and private realms. In addition, the active space within the front setback area provides for improved passive surveillance over the street to enhance security for the community. 9. The patio and the existing development on the land meets the 'deemed to comply requirements' of Element 5.4.2 C2.1 ('Solar access for adjoining sites') of the R-Codes and does not obstruct access to light and ventilation for those dwellings on the adjoining properties. 10. The patio allows for effective use of space and provides for the creation of adequate internal and external living areas which benefits the current occupants of the new dwelling by providing an active space that can be enjoyed throughout the year. 11. The patio structure complies with the City's building height requirements. 12. The patio structure does not impede or obstruct the visual sightlines of the existing dwellings on the adjoining properties over the street or obstruct the views of significance toward the Perth CBD or Darling Scarp. 13. Abutting Lot 301 is a substantial verge area with a width of approximately 6.7 metres along the land's frontage with Majestic Parade (see Figure 1 - Aerial Site Plan & Figure 3). The verge width provides an increased setback between the patio structure and the road pavements, therefore minimising any built form impacts the structure may have on the streetscape. 14. The patio and existing dwelling on the land allows sufficient space to accommodate any required easements within the front setback area required by any servicing authorities. Having regard for the above it is contended that the unauthorised patio structure constructed forward of the existing building line of the dwelling on Lot 301 and with a reduced minimum front setback satisfies the 'design

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		principles criteria' of Element 5.1.2 of the R-Codes, does not have a detrimental impact on the streetscape or the adjoining properties and may therefore be approved by the City.

Figure 3 – A view of the patio structure from the street. The structure is concealed by the existing mature trees within the verge area abutting the subject land and does not result in the structure having a negative impact on the streetscape in terms of bulk and scale.

Figure 4 – The existing streetscape comprises a number of large dwellings (which comprise excessive bulk) and solid front fences. Given this, the patio structure on Lot 301 is not overbearing on the street and is consistent with other structures along Majestic Parade.

CONCLUSION

The patio addition to the existing dwelling has enhanced the amenity of the existing dwelling by providing a usable outdoor living area that can be used throughout the year. It is contended that the variation to the front setback of the existing patio structure does not have an adverse impact on the local streetscape or the adjoining properties in terms of bulk and scale.

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In light of the above information and justification, we respectfully request the City's favorable consideration and approval of the Application for Development Approval (retrospective) for the unauthorized construction of the patio addition to the existing single dwelling on Lot 301 (No.29) Majestic Parade, Dianella in accordance with the plans prepared in support of the application at the City's earliest convenience.

Should you have any queries or require any additional information regarding any of the matters raised above please do not hesitate to contact me on 0407384140 or carlof@people.net.au.

Yours faithfully,

Carlo Famiano
Town Planner
CF Town Planning & Development

cc Mr Jimmy Caffieri & Mrs Lucia Caffieri (Landowners)

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15/07/2021

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Policy and Legislative Implications

The following policy and legislation were considered in assessing this application:

- *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015;*
- *Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS3);*
- *State Planning Policy 7.3 – Residential Design Codes, Volume 1 (R-Codes)*

Legislation

Local Planning Scheme No. 3:

Following the gazettal of LPS 3 on 6 August 2010, the subject site was zoned Residential.

Assessment

R-Codes Part 5 Level 1 Assessment – Deemed-to-Comply Criteria

Design Element		'Deemed-to-Comply'	OR	'Design Principles' Assessment	Comment
5.1 Context					
5.1.1	Site Area	✓			Complies.
5.1.2	Streetscape			✓	Does not meet the deemed-to-comply street setback of 3 metres. (Proposed 0.7 metres to posts and nil to eaves).
5.1.3	Lot boundary setback	✓			Complies. Required 3m Provided 18.9 metres and 10.13 metres (East and West).
5.1.4	Open Space	✓			Complies.
5.1.6	Building Height	✓			Complies
5.2 Streetscape					
5.2.1	Setback of garages and carports	✓			Not Applicable
5.2.2	Garage width	✓			Not Applicable
5.2.3	Street surveillance	✓			Complies. However, the patio roof can restrict viewing between the dwelling and the street.
5.2.4	Street walls and fences	✓			Not Applicable
5.2.5	Sight lines	✓			Not Applicable

Design Element		'Deemed-to-Comply'	OR	'Design Principles' Assessment	Comment
5.2.6	Appearance of retained dwelling	✓			Not Applicable
5.3 Site planning and design					
5.3.1	Outdoor living areas	✓			Not Applicable
5.3.2	Landscaping	✓			Not Applicable
5.3.3	Parking	✓			Not Applicable
5.3.4	Design of car parking spaces	✓			Not Applicable
5.3.5	Vehicular access	✓			Not Applicable
5.3.7	Site works	✓			Not Applicable
5.3.8	Retaining walls	✓			Not Applicable
5.3.9	Stormwater management	✓			Not Applicable
5.4 Building Design					
5.4.1	Visual privacy	✓			Not Applicable
5.4.2	Solar access for adjoining sites	✓			Not Applicable
5.4.3	Outbuildings	✓			Not Applicable
5.4.4	External fixtures	✓			Not Applicable
5.4.5	Utilities and facilities	✓			Not Applicable

R-Codes Part 5 Level 2 Assessment – Design Principles

Design Element	R-Codes Design Principles	Subclause	Satisfies Design Principles	Does Not Satisfy Design Principles
5.1 Context	5.1.2 Street setbacks	P2.1 Buildings set back from street boundaries an appropriate distance to ensure they: • contribute to, and are consistent with, an established streetscape; • provide adequate privacy and open space for dwellings; • accommodate site planning requirements such		✓
			It is considered that the development does not meet the principles for the following reasons: • The design does not contribute and is not consistent with the established streetscape. The established streetscape is a consistent pattern of buildings setback an average of 6.5 metres.	

Design Element	R-Codes Design Principles	Subclause	Satisfies Design Principles	Does Not Satisfy Design Principles
		as parking, landscape and utilities; and • allow safety clearances for easements for essential service corridors. P2.2 Buildings mass and form that: • uses design features to affect the size and scale of the building; • uses appropriate minor projections that do not detract from the character of the streetscape; • minimises the proportion of the façade at ground level taken up by building services, vehicle entries and parking supply, blank walls, servicing infrastructure access and meters and the like; and • positively contributes to the prevailing or future development context and streetscape as outlined in the local planning framework	• The patio size and 0.7 metres setback to the front boundary is not necessary to provide adequate privacy, usable open space area or other facilities for the owners. The roof cover is approximately 99m^2 and there are extensive open space areas on the property. The reduction in the size of the roof cover and setting back of the posts will not affect private open space on the property. • The patio located above the garage presents as a two-storey structure. Increasing the street setback to 3 metres will reduce its scale and bulk on the streetscape. • The patio is not considered a minor projection due to its size, height, and setback. The patio sits forward of the dwelling at almost a nil setback to the street boundary. The patio as existing is considered to have a significant detrimental impact on the streetscape. • The existing verge trees which have been identified by the applicant to screen view of the patio from the street are deciduous and therefore do not provide permanent screening as viewed from the street or nearby residential properties. • The patio is 11.05 metres wide which is 36.8% of width of the lot (32.3 metres). Forward of the patio is a solid 3.5 metres high garage wall. West of the garage wall is a 10.13 metres solid wall (1.8 metres to 2.4 metres high) which constitutes the street fence. These structures together result in 70.6% of the street frontage being occupied and dominating the streetscape. • The reduced setback does not positively contribute to the established low density (R20) development context. There	

Design Element	R-Codes Design Principles	Subclause	Satisfies Design Principles	Does Not Satisfy Design Principles
			are no intentions by the City to change the zoning or development standards for this locality.	

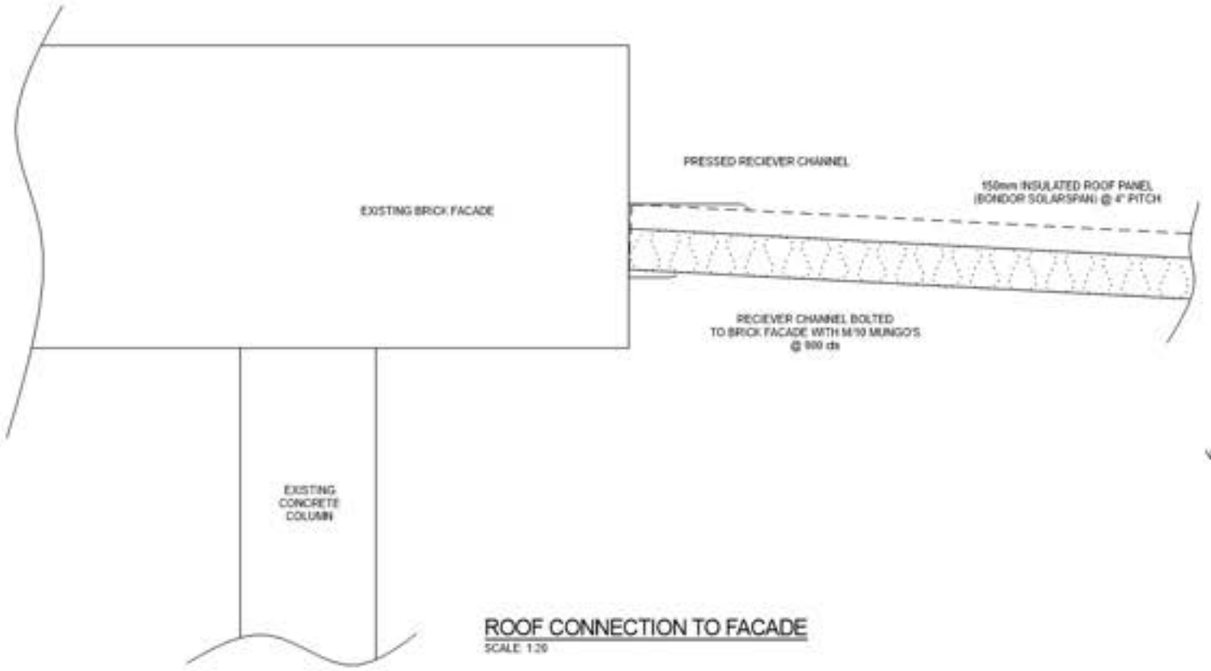
Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015, Schedule 2, Part 9, Clause 67, Consideration of application by local government:

Council is to have due regard to the matters listed under Clause 67 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*, when exercising its discretion.

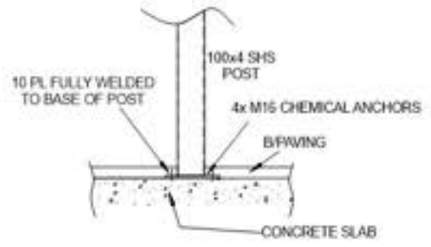
The City's officers have considered these matters under Clause 67 and provide comments in the table below:

Matter	Officers' Comment
a) *The aims and provisions of this Scheme and any other local planning scheme operating within the Scheme area;*	The use is permitted in the Residential (R20) zone and meets the relevant objectives.
b) *The requirements of orderly and proper planning including any proposed local planning scheme or amendment to this Scheme that has been advertised under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 or any other proposed planning instrument that the local government is seriously considering adopting or approving;*	The proposal has been assessed in accordance with the LPS3 and relevant policy provisions. The City is not considering changes to the zoning or development standards for the subject land and this residential locality. In terms of orderly and proper planning, the patio street setback is not consistent with low density (R20) planning framework for this residential area. It is considered that the setback will have a detrimental impact on the amenity of the locality.
c) *any approved State planning policy;*	The patio application has been assessed under State Planning Policy 7.3, the R-Codes. The development is considered to not meet the design principles of Clause 5.1.2 Street setback.
d) *any environmental protection policy approved under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 section 31(d);*	Not applicable.
e) *any policy of the Commission*	Not applicable.
f) *any policy of the State;*	As per 'c' above
fa) *any local planning strategy for this Scheme endorsed by the Commission;*	Not applicable.
g) *Any local planning policy for the Scheme area*	Not applicable
h) *any structure plan or local development plan that relates to the development;*	Not applicable.
i) *any report of the review of the local planning scheme that has been published under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015;*	Not applicable
j) *in the case of land reserved under this Scheme, the objectives for the reserve and the additional and permitted uses identified in this Scheme for the reserve;*	Not applicable.
k) *the built heritage conservation of any place that is of cultural significance;*	Not applicable.
l) *the effect of the proposal on the cultural heritage significance of the area in which the development is located;*	Not applicable.
m) *the compatibility of the development with its setting, including*	The overall height of the patio and street setback are not compatible with the existing housing in the

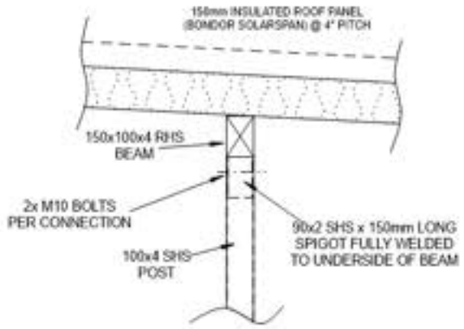
i) the compatibility of the development with its setting and; *ii) the relationship of the development to development on adjoining land or on other land in the locality including, but not limited to, the likely effect of the height, bulk, scale, orientation and appearance of the development;*	locality and streetscape. The street setbacks of dwellings near the subject property ie HN. 23 to 31 Majestic Parade, have been examined and the average setback has been calculated at approximately 6 metres.
n) The amenity of the locality including the following *i) environmental impacts of the development;* *ii) the character of the locality; and* *iii) social impacts of the development.*	The proposal if approved will have an impact on the amenity of the locality by providing a built form inconsistent to the surrounding lots.
o) the likely effect of the development on the natural environment or water resources and any means that are proposed to protect or to mitigate impacts on the natural environment or the water resource;	Not applicable.
p) whether adequate provision has been made for the landscaping of the land to which the application relates and whether any trees or other vegetation on the land should be preserved;	Not applicable.
q) the suitability of the land for the development taking into account the possible risk of flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, landslip, bush fire, soil erosion, land degradation or any other risk;	Not applicable.
r) the suitability of the land for the development taking into account the possible risk to human health or safety;	Not applicable
s) the adequacy of — *(i) the proposed means of access to and egress from the site; and* *(ii) arrangements for the loading, unloading, manoeuvring and parking of vehicles;*	Not applicable
t) the amount of traffic likely to be generated by the development, particularly in relation to the capacity of the road system in the locality and the probable effect on traffic flow and safety;	Not applicable
u) the availability and adequacy for the development of the following — *(i) public transport services;* *(ii) public utility services;* *(iii) storage, management and collection of waste;* *(iv) access for pedestrians and cyclists (including end of trip storage, toilet and shower facilities);* *(v) access by older people and people with disability;*	Not applicable
v) the potential loss of any community service or benefit resulting from the development other than potential loss that may result from economic competition between new and existing businesses;	Not applicable
w) the history of the site where the development is to be located;	Not applicable
x) the impact of the development on the community as a whole notwithstanding the impact of the development on particular individuals;	Not applicable
y) any submissions received on the application;	Not applicable
za) the comments or submissions received from any authority consulted under clause 66;	Not applicable
zb) any other planning consideration the local government considers appropriate.	Not applicable



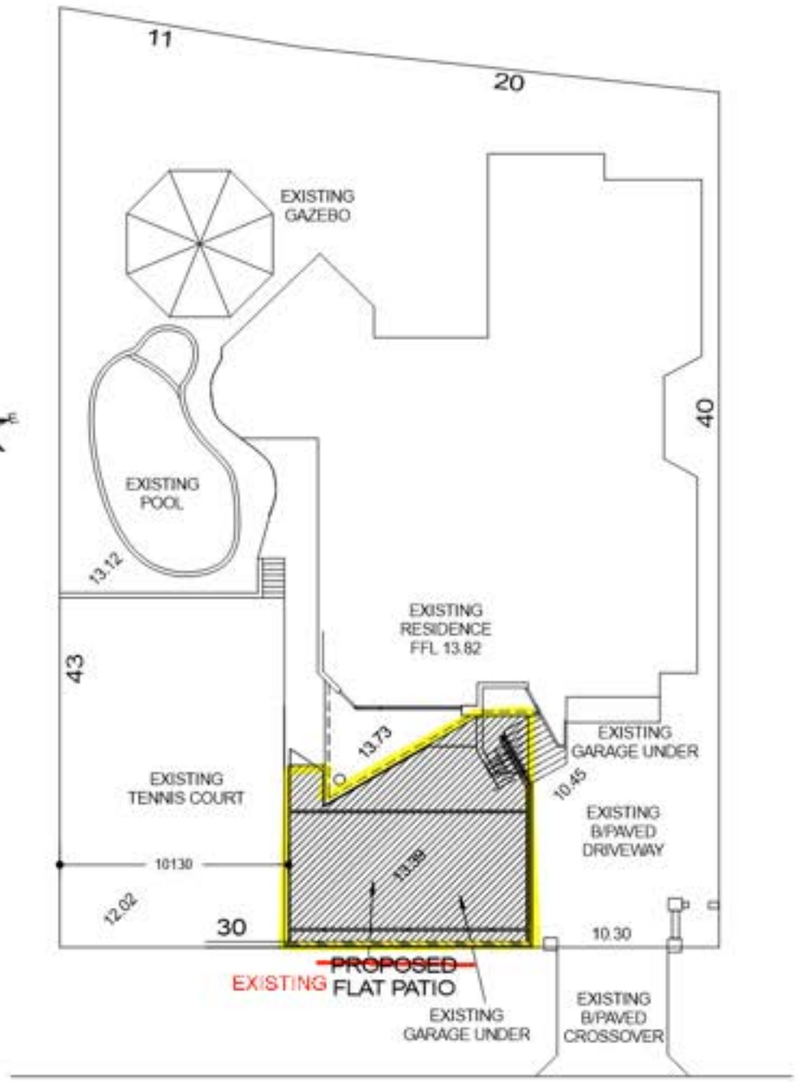
ROOF CONNECTION TO FACADE
SCALE 1:20



POST TO EXISTING SLAB DETAIL
SCALE 1:20



BEAM TO POST CONNECTION DETAIL
SCALE 1:20



SITE PLAN
1 : 250

Redgum Designs
Drafting Services

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AS CONSTRUCTED FLAT PATIO FOR :
CLIENT

ADDRESS :
LOT 35 (#29)
MAJESTIC PARADE
DIANELLA

DRAWN: LS
DATE: 04/03/2021
SCALE 1 = 100

REV	VO/#	DRN	DATE

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JOB No. 1816
REVISION -
SHEET No. 2 OF 3

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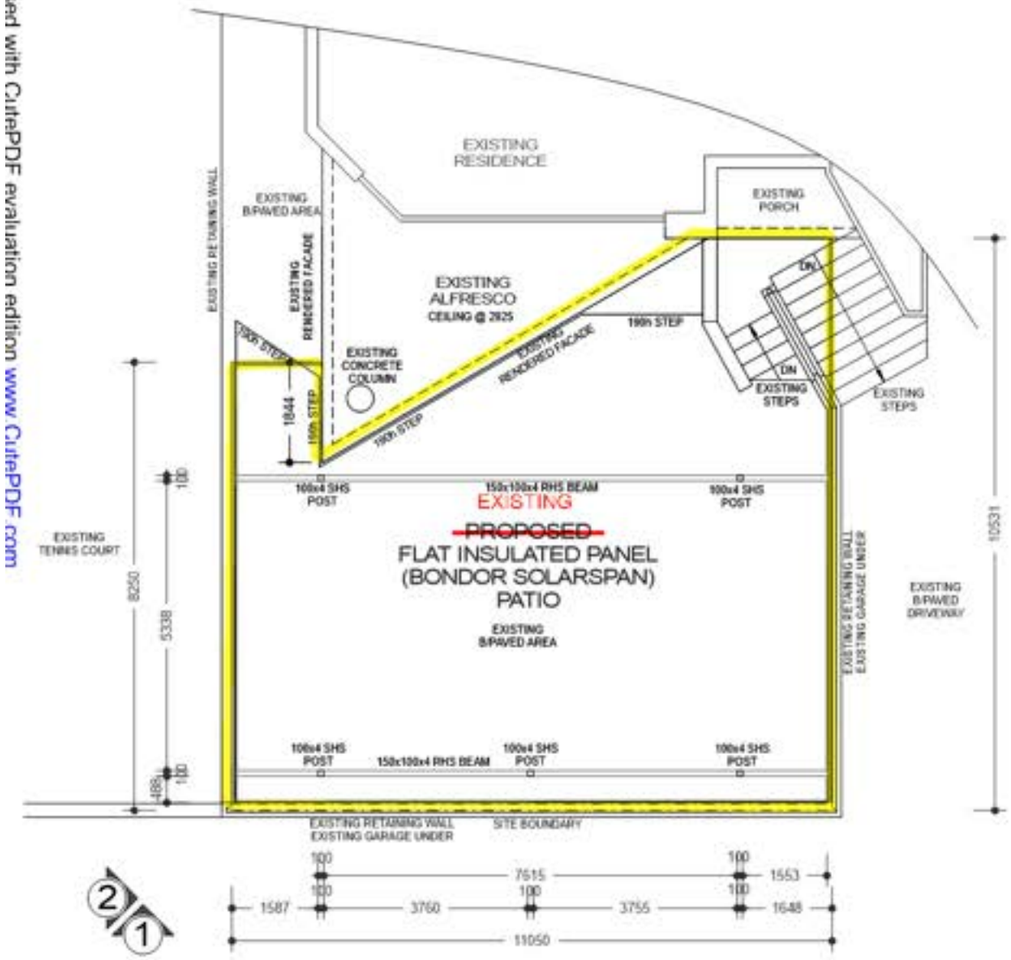
SUB-CONTRACTORS NOTE
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE VERIFIED ON SITE
2. *DO NOT* SCALE FROM DRAWINGS

AREAS:
NEW PATIO : 97.92m²



FLOOR PLAN
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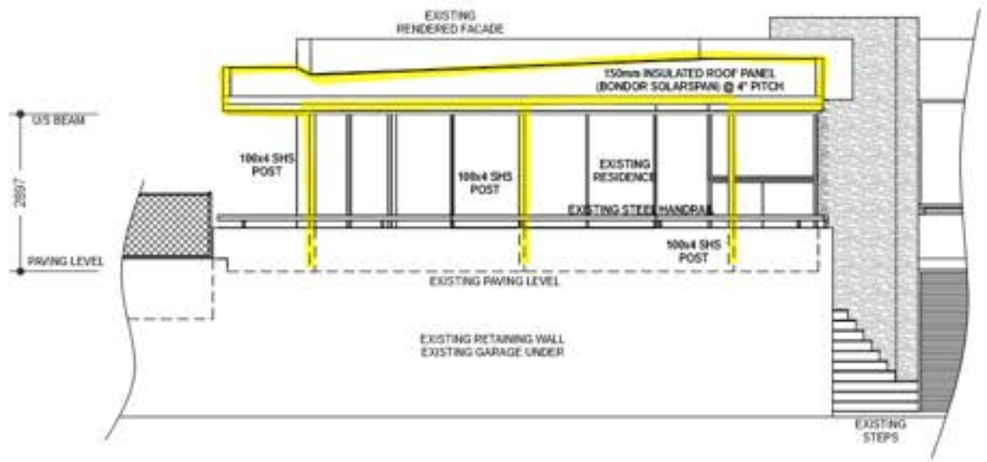
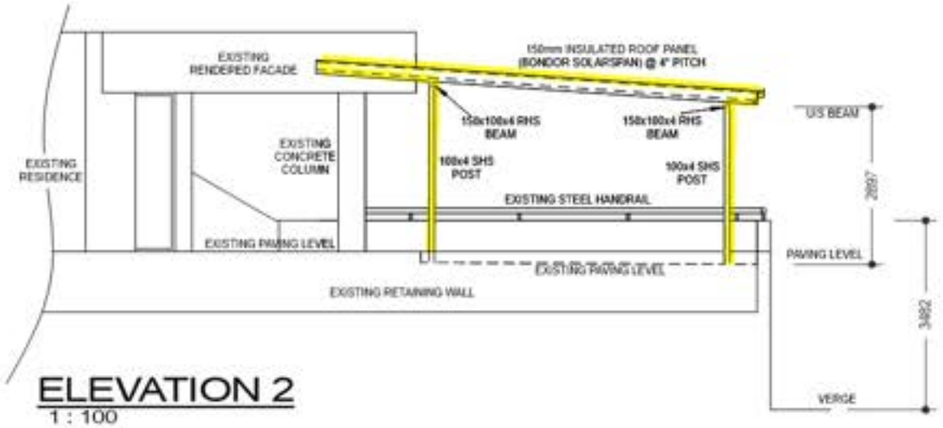


ELEVATION 1
1 : 100



ELEVATION 2
1 : 100

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JOB No. 1816
SHEET No. 1 OF 3
REVISION -

12.2/CF3 OUTCOMES OF PUBLIC ADVERTISING FOR THE ECONOMIC AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2021-2025

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager City Future
Business Unit:	City Future
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/020

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Re

That consideration of the report on outcomes of advertising for the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy be REFERRED to the Council Meeting to be held 15 February 2022 to allow the Director of Planning and Development and the Manager City Future to have further discussions with Elected Members to explain how the City promotes tourism in Natural Areas.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That a new task be ADDED to the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 – 2025 as 3.3.5 - Produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre.

2. That Council ENDORSES the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 – 2025 as shown in Attachment 1.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That a new task be ADDED to the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 – 2025 as 3.3.5 - Produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre.

2. That Council ENDORSES the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 – 2025 as shown in Attachment 1.

Report Purpose

To consider endorsement of the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 – 2025 following public advertising.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Draft Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021-2025 ⇩

Attachment 2 - Draft Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025 - Table of Submissions ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

At its meeting held 17 August 2021, Council endorsed the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025 for public advertising (Council Resolution Number 0821/047).

The Strategy seeks to support economic and tourism development into the future, while providing initiatives and actions to support economic growth during the period 2021 - 2025.

Consultation

The Strategy was advertised for a 42-day period in accordance with the Engagement Plan developed using the City's engagement tool.

The opportunity for the community to comment was promoted in the City's Business Newsletter and Your Say page on 27 August 2021. Copies of the strategy were made available at all libraries and at the City's Administration Centre, and were promoted through social media and in newspaper advertisements on 2 and 3 September 2021.

A social media campaign ran from 2 September 2021 to 16 September 2021 which reached 42,340 residents and resulted in 369 Your Say page views.

Attachment 1 contains the Draft Strategy with minor amendments based on comments received through the public advertising process.

During the consultation period, 593 people visited the Your Say page. Submissions were provided through an online survey, where respondents were not required to provide their address. 27 valid submissions were received. Of the 27 submissions, nine came from City of Stirling residents, one from a non-resident address, and 17 did not provide an address.

Table 1 below details the results of the survey.

Table 1 – Submissions Summary

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED	Within City of Stirling	Outside of City / Did Not State Address	All Submissions
Support	9	16	25
Object	0	2	2

Respondents were located in the following City of Stirling suburbs: Doubleview, Karrinyup, Mount Lawley, Scarborough, Stirling, Trigg and Westminster.

The breakdown of responses was as follows:-

- 92.6% of respondents supported the Strategy.
- 7.4% of respondents did not support the Strategy.

Whilst there was a low number of responses relative to the 593 people who visited the Your Say page, the support level for the Strategy was high at 92.6%.

Attachment 2 contains a Table of Submissions and the Officer response to comments received through the public advertising process.

Start-Up Tech Hub

Respondents were asked if they supported the City encouraging the establishment of a start-up Tech Hub:-

- 85.7% of respondents were supportive.
- 14.3% did not support this proposal.

Concerns were raised about local government developing and operating facilities like a start-up Tech Hub and about a possible lack of demand. Respondents suggested the need for a feasibility study, and commented on the perceived role of local government.

A report was presented to Council on the Start-Up Tech Hub at its meeting held 29 June 2021. This report stated that such a facility should be operated by the private sector; is likely to be a co-working space which would widen the market for such a facility; and that the City's role should be facilitation. Given this, any feasibility study would be the responsibility of the operator.

The direction the City is taking is in line with the comments received during the public advertising period, in that it is not intended that the City would establish and operate this proposed facility. No change is recommended to the Strategy.

Trackless Tram / Light Rail

Respondents were asked if they agreed that the trackless tram or light rail project from Glendalough to Scarborough should be the City's major infrastructure priority.

- 90% of respondents believe it should be a major infrastructure priority for the City.
- 10% did not support the proposal.

Feedback on the trackless tram or light rail project suggests that the community strongly supports the project but has concerns that it may not fit into the land available on Scarborough Beach Road. Concerns were also raised about the cost of the project and the route it should take. Some respondents preferred other forms of transport, such as electric buses; this was due to space and cost concerns, and on environmental grounds.

Planning undertaken by the City along the trackless tram or light rail corridor has identified how the infrastructure can fit into the road reserve. The City is currently working on a business case on the project which will examine issues of feasibility and land requirements to accommodate the appropriate type of transport system. Comments received through the public advertising process will be considered as part of the business case.

The issue of parking at Scarborough Beach was raised in relation to this survey question. This issue was also raised in relation to other survey questions on developing and implementing a Smart City Strategy, and encouraging large-scale events and tourism.

It is therefore recommended that an additional task be added to the Strategy to address parking issues at Scarborough Beach.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Respondents were asked if they supported the City providing funding for innovation and entrepreneurship.

- 95% of respondents believed that it is important
- 5% did not.

A comment on providing funding for innovation and entrepreneurship suggested that the City should focus on providing training and advisory services rather than individual support to business.

> *"Rather than funding individual businesses for their specific need (which could only support a handful of businesses), support training and advisory services that can aggregate funding and leverage other sources to provide common services to many more businesses. Effort also needs to go into linking the thousands of small businesses to the City for promotion of initiatives and programs of support."*

The City does encourage training and access to advisory services provided by the State and Federal government as its primary method of support, with some limited support provided to individual businesses. The City also promotes these opportunities widely through its Business Newsletter and to local business groups.

No change to the Strategy is recommended.

Developing and Implementing a Smart City Strategy

Respondents were asked if they support the development and implementation of a Smart City Strategy.

- 95% of respondents believed that it is important.
- 5% did not.

The majority of comments received emphasised sustainability and the need to cater for new forms of transport.

> *"We need to accommodate EVs and Renewable Hydrogen Vehicles, with Renewable Powered EV Stations and Renewable Hydrogen Stations and phase out fossil fuel stations by 2035."*

Comments received will be considered in the preparation of the proposed Smart City Strategy as part of that process. Installation of a smart parking system that can inform the community about parking availability may be one option in addressing parking issues at Scarborough Beach.

No change to the Strategy is recommended.

Continuing to Support Town Teams

Respondents were asked if they support the City continuing to support Town Teams.

- 100% of respondents believed that it is important.

Comments received emphasised the importance of listening to the community and creating areas for activities such as markets and other community activities, and highlighted that developing business capabilities is more aligned to economic development.

> *"The Town Team movement is based on previous initiatives called Mainstreet programs, which were highly effective in focussing efforts of local retailers into what could be collectively achieved, rather than sniping at 'the Council' for not doing enough. Including community members and broadening the conversation from just retail is important and should continue to be supported."*

No change to the Strategy is recommended.

Encouraging New Large-Scale Events

Respondents were asked if they support the City encouraging new, large-scale events across the City through marketing and engagement with event organisers to attract visitors.

- 90% of respondents believed that it is important.
- 10% did not.

Feedback highlighted a desire to see events take place across the City with better promotion. There was also specific comment about bringing music back to Scarborough:-

> *"The Upmarket, The Scarborough Markets, Groundswell and Jazz by the Beach have been excellent but other micro markets would be good ...bring back the music at the beachfront. I remember seeing Hoodoo Gurus at the Scarborough amphitheatre and it was amazing!!"*

The strategy addresses this through examining how events that attract over 5,000 people can be accommodated by improving the event approval process. These tasks seek to address similar feedback received when developing the Strategy.

There was also comment about holding events across the City.

"In all suburbs – not just in Scarborough. The small suburbs like Westminster, Balga etc still have a lot of community and it would be great for our area to get more events."

The City does seek to bring events to suburbs other than Scarborough and has been successful with sporting events such as national BMX events held in Balcatta.

The issue of parking was also raised in connections with proposed new, large-scale events. There was also a call for investment in facilities for cultural and sporting events.

The City has specific plans that address the need for and delivery of arts, events and cultural facilities in the Arts and Events Plan. The City has also invested in and identified existing infrastructure that can support a diverse range of sporting and recreational events.

Recent investments include the Scarborough Beach amenities that have supported the Australian Surf Life Saving Championships (one of the nation's largest sporting events), along with more localised investment such as installation of permanent power and water services in reserves to support community level events. The City is developing a City-wide Community Infrastructure Plan which will outline the City's future community sporting, recreational, arts, cultural and social infrastructure needs.

The City also partners with key State Government Departments and other State Sporting Associations and organisations to support and facilitate use of the City's infrastructure for a range of events and cultural activities.

The City also has a range of buildings that already support localised groups to provide a variety of cultural activities and events. The City's Arts and Events Plan is due to be reviewed during 2021/2022 and will be the subject of a report to Council.

As these plans are in place or being prepared no change to the Strategy is recommended.

Tourism

Respondents were asked if they had any further comment on tourism in the City.

Comments received suggested types of development or activities that respondents would like to see occur:-

- Bikes and or electric scooters for rental;
- Better parking and more cafes in residential suburbs e.g. Westminster, Balga, Nollamara;
- Better parking at Scarborough Beach;
- Reduction in high rise development;
- Buskers, art exhibits, dancing, music, entertainment, markets on the foreshore every weekend;
- Focus on domestic tourists;
- Smaller unique venues along beaches; and
- Focus on tourism experiences with the beach at Scarborough as the attraction.

Feedback on parking at Scarborough was received multiple times from different respondents which suggests that there is a need to address the issue in the Strategy. It is recommended that an additional task be inserted into the Implementation Plan section as 3.3.5 - Produce a Parking Plan for the Scarborough Beach District Centre. This would be complimentary to the Transport Plan for Scarborough District Centre that is being prepared with the State Government.

Small Business

Respondents were asked if they had any further comment on small business in the City.

Comments received suggested types of development and support that would assist small business in the City:-

- Easier access to start-up funding;
- Affordable rent;
- Parking;
- Unique venues;
- Access to high quality retail, office and industrial premises; and
- Fibre optic broadband available across the City in residential and business premises.

The City has some control over issues such as parking and the provision of business premises. The City can advocate for services such as broadband, but has little influence on access to start-up funding and rental costs.

As the issues the City has some control or influence over are already contained in the Strategy, no change to the Strategy is recommended.

Professional Business Services

Respondents were asked if they had any further comment on whether the City has included all opportunities related to professional business services in the City.

Comments received suggested types of professional services that could be attracted and the requirements of those businesses from the location:-

- Health and well-being centres offering mental health services;
- Parking;
- Fibre optic broadband, energy rated buildings and access to end of trip facilities;
- Telecommunications infrastructure and 5G; and
- The network effect, create districts of similar businesses.

The City has some control over issues such as parking and building approvals and can advocate for services such as telecommunications infrastructure and 5G. This can be included in task "*2.1.4 - Develop and Implement a Smart City Strategy and encourage a Start-Up Tech Hub".*

The network effect referred to is often described as clustering of similar businesses which is already included in the Strategy as task "*1.2.7 - Undertake a cluster study to better understand the specific drivers of various industries and the support they need".*

As the issues the City has some control or influence over are already contained in the Strategy, no change to the Strategy is recommended.

Innovations and Entrepreneurship

Respondents were asked if they had any further comment on whether the City has included all opportunities in the Strategy related to innovation and entrepreneurship.

Comments received focussed on the types of development respondents wish to occur and issues that had been raised previously such as:-

- More privately run art exhibitions;
- Create a hub for learning and development; and
- No mention of infrastructure i.e. (Fibre, 5G etc.)

One respondent commented that:-

> *"Innovation is about new or improved ways of doing things. Usually beneficial to link to key challenges or problems that the city or business / industry need solved i.e., targets innovation to the greater good."*

This is an approach that can be incorporated into task "*2.1.4 - Development Implement a Smart City Strategy and encourage Start-Up Tech Hub to encourage local business to solve key City challenges or problems using technology".*

Overall Strategy

Respondents were also given the opportunity to provide any additional comment on the overall Strategy.

The responses reiterated previous comments received and have been discussed in this report.

Comment

Nil.

Consultation/Communication Implications

Nil.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Vibrant economy

Outcome E2: A great place to work, invest and do business

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Energy consumption	The Strategy has potential to support renewable energy technologies, encourage energy efficiency and minimise car use through supporting small business development, Smart City and urban regeneration initiatives.
Greenhouse emissions	The Strategy has the potential to encourage alternative technologies and renewable energy through the proposed Smart City project.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	The Strategy will encourage urban regeneration that will improve the amenity of the public environment.
Community engagement	Supporting the tourism sector will encourage more participation in cultural, leisure or recreational activities, and seeking public comment encourages increased participation in Council decision making.
Community services	The Strategy has potential to increase the range and number of education, leisure, cultural, health and other services available to the community.
Transport and access	The Strategy will encourage an increase in pedestrian access, bicycle access and public transport connections between key services, public spaces and City assets.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Dvlpmt of key business sectors	The Strategy highlights key sectors that should be the focus of business development initiatives such as tourism, small business, professional and business services and innovative entrepreneurship.
Business innovation	The Strategy advocates promotion of business innovation and access to advice and training to support small business and innovative entrepreneurship.
Communications infrastructure	The Strategy advocates implementation of a Smart City Strategy which will increase access to new communications technologies.
Job creation	The Strategy facilitates job creation in many ways including major projects, local purchasing, small and innovative business support, urban regeneration, support for the tourism sector and attraction of events.

Conclusion

This report details the outcomes of public advertising of the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021–2025. This process generated significant interest and a significant number of visits to the City's Your Say webpage. Of the 27 valid responses received, 92.6% supported the Strategy as advertised.

Feedback was received multiple times from different respondents which suggests that there is a need to address the issue in the Strategy. It is recommended that an additional task be inserted into the Implementation Plan section as 3.3.5 - Produce a Parking Plan for the Scarborough Beach District Centre. This would be complimentary to the Transport Plan for Scarborough District Centre that is being prepared with the State Government.

City of Stirling
City of Choice
Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 – 2025
DAUGHTER
OPEN
MON-WED 8 3
THUR-FRI 8 4
SATURDAY 8 4
YOUR OWN

Acknowledgement of Country

Ngalak kaadatj Nyoongar nedingar wer birdiya, baalap barn boodja-k wer kaaratj boodja-k koora koora wer yeyi. Ngalak kaadatj baalabang malayin wer nakolak baalep yang ngalany-al City of Stirling dandjoo Nyoongar moort-al kolbang koorliny.
City of Stirling kaadatj Nyoongar moort Nyoongar boodja-k Wadjak boodja-k, Mooro boodja-k.

The City of Stirling acknowledges the Wadjak people of the Nyoongar nation as the traditional custodians of Mooro country. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders past and present, for they hold the memories, the traditions, the culture and the hopes for Aboriginal Australia.

The City is committed to forging stronger relationships and a deeper respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. By acknowledging and respecting the diversity and history of our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, we will continue to realise our vision for reconciliation.

Executive summary

Introduction

The City of Stirling (the City) is the largest local government area in Western Australia by population. It has an economy of $17.5 billion and is home to the largest employment hub in the state outside of the Perth CBD. The City is a diverse area that has considerable opportunities for further economic and tourism development.

This strategy seeks to harness the potential of the City and guide the City to achieve economic and tourism growth through initiatives and actions during the four-year period 2021 - 2025.

This strategy aligns and supports the City's Strategic Community Plan 2018 - 2028 as well as the City's Local Planning Strategy.

The strategy is being produced during a time of great change. The COVID-19 pandemic will have far reaching economic and social impacts. Therefore, in implementing the strategy there will be a need for flexibility as economic conditions evolve.

This strategy was developed through a thorough process of detailed review (of the previous strategy), rigorous analysis of economic and tourism data as well as considerable engagement with local businesses (including over 200 stakeholders).

Backdrop for action

The City's economy has changed dramatically over the last two decades and will continue to evolve amongst numerous local and macro-economic drivers.

This strategy was developed in and amongst the COVID-19 pandemic, so it has already demonstrated flexibility and agility to adapt to change. Amongst the set of a new Local Planning Strategy, considerable planning into various centres and corridors, the City is poised to rebound strongly from the COVID-19 pandemic.

While international borders remain closed and various COVID-19 clusters still emerge requiring various border closures, the local economy and tourism sector is learning to adapt, change and overcome.

The area has benefited from positive growth, population increases, investment and economic and tourism progress.

At the same time, the City realises that, while it cannot control economic or tourism outcomes, it can have an impact and influence upon them. As such, the City seeks to create an even brighter future than the past growth it has experienced.

We want to create a modern, global City providing vibrant places for businesses to invest, jobs to flourish and visitors to enjoy.

To achieve this outcome, we will aspire to go beyond current trends and the status quo. Through this strategy, we seek to deliver a number of aspirational goals by 2041:

- Over $200 million more investment
- Over 10,000 more jobs
- Over 700,000 more visitors

Through achieving these goals, we seek to deliver a more equitable and vibrant local community. We seek to enhance the prosperity and economic wellbeing of our community.

We know that through our policy development and actions, the City alone cannot deliver these outcomes. We seek to create an environment that allows our business community to flourish, so that they can propel our economy and tourism sector forward into the future.

Through this strategy we seek to enable and facilitate outcomes through implementing a variety of targeted and intentional strategies, initiatives and activities as outlined in this strategy.

The City looks forward to partnering with local businesses, stakeholders and various government departments to achieve our aspirational goals.

Economic and Tourism Development Strategy

The City of Stirling Economic and Tourism Development Strategy is outlined below. The strategy has identified aspirational goals and has created three key pillars that reflect specific strategies and initiatives to achieve these goals. The strategy was designed in conjunction with feedback from over 200 stakeholders in the local community, Councillors and City employees and considers various local and macro-trends.

Our desired future...

Creating a modern, global City providing vibrant places for business to invest, jobs to flourish and visitors to enjoy

Our aspirational goals

Over $200 million in investment

Over 10,000 new jobs

700,000 new visitors

Our key industries and focus areas

- Professional services
- Small business

Our strategy to get there...

1. Encouraging investment

- Provide effective planning to support investment
- Attract catalytic investment into urban regeneration
- Market and promote the City as a premier investment destination
- Advocate for greater State and Commonwealth investment.

2. Supporting new jobs

- Support local businesses
- Ensure vibrant centres through place activation
- Continue to plan for development of corridors and centres.

3. Attracting more visitors

- Support existing and new events
- Develop destination marketing and promote the City for tourism
- Encourage tourism infrastructure development
- Support accommodation development .

City of Stirling – Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025 4

Implementing the Strategy

A detailed annual implementation plan accompanies this strategy and will function as the program of work for the City to support economic and tourism development. It will be reviewed annually to monitor actions and results as well as to adjust to changing market conditions.

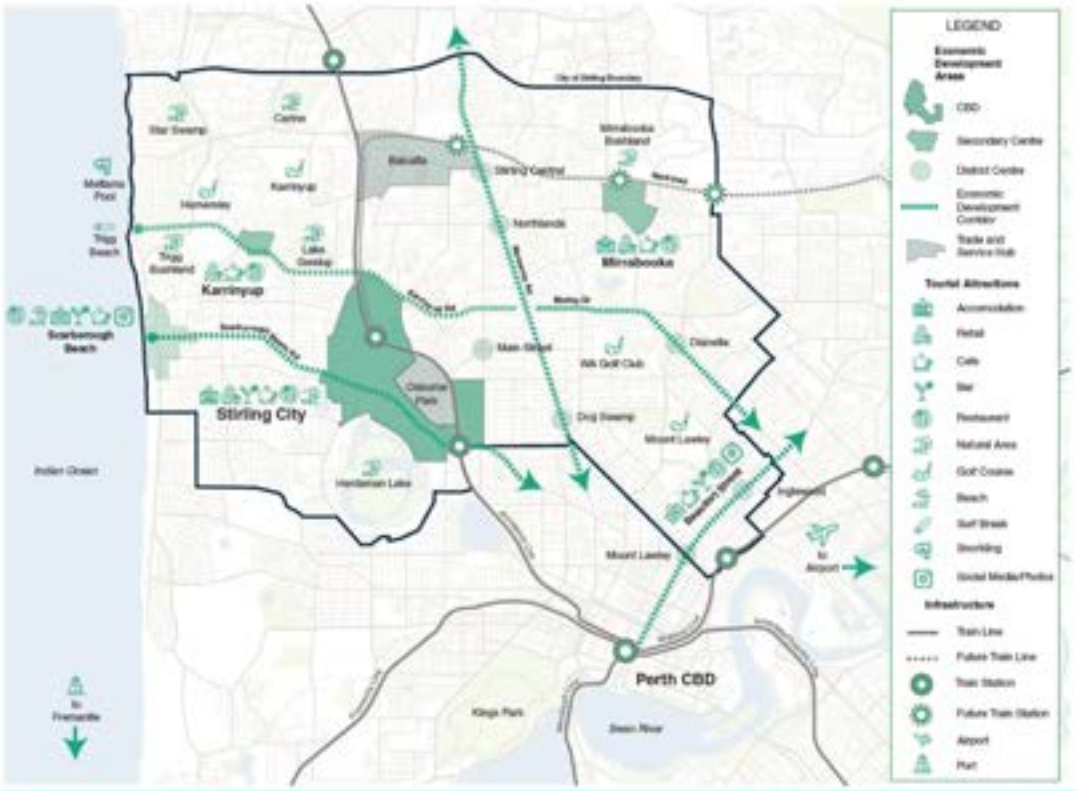
The identified aspirational goals will also be tracked on an annual basis to better understand how the area is progressing.

Additionally, an annual economic and tourism scorecard will be prepared (in March/April) to consider various data sets and trends, which will inform how the strategy needs to adapt to changes in the economy.

It should be noted that the economic and tourism scorecard reflects the overall health of the economy and progress towards the identified aspirational goals. It does not reflect the City's contribution to economic and tourism development, which will be measured by the implementation plan. It is important to recognise that the City, through this strategy, is seeking to create an environment that is conducive to economic and tourism development.

A formal review of the Strategy should be undertaken after five years to ensure the overarching direction remains relevant and is producing the desired effects.

Figure E.1: City of Stirling, precincts and corridors



COVID-19 pandemic

The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) emerged during the development of this strategy and has had immediate and significant impacts for many businesses across the City. The City has already implemented various support programs and developed an overarching COVID-19 Economic Stimulus and Community Recovery Package.

This strategy appreciates the immediate need to support businesses and provide a strong foundation for the recovery from the circumstances created by the pandemic. The immediate phases of the strategy will include the recovery efforts, which will then be followed by the implementation of tasks and activities to support long-term growth that is the focus of this strategy.

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1. Introduction

This Economic and Tourism Development Strategy has been developed to position the City of Stirling into the future while providing initiatives and actions to support economic and tourism growth during the four-year period 2021 – 2025.

The City is located in the central area of the Perth metropolitan region. It is strategically located 8km north of the Perth CBD. It is well- serviced by the north-south freeway running through the region and heavy rail. It has a diverse population with areas of high and low socio- economic status and its workforce is generally well educated. It is the largest local government area (LGA) in Western Australia by population and has the largest employment area outside of the Perth CBD (Osborne Park and Herdsman/Glendalough).

The City encompasses 105 square kilometres, with its coastal location (which includes 6.5 kilometres of coastline) making it popular with day trippers and national and international tourists.

Figure 1.1 City of Stirling

The City adopted its current Economic and Tourism Development Strategy in 2013.

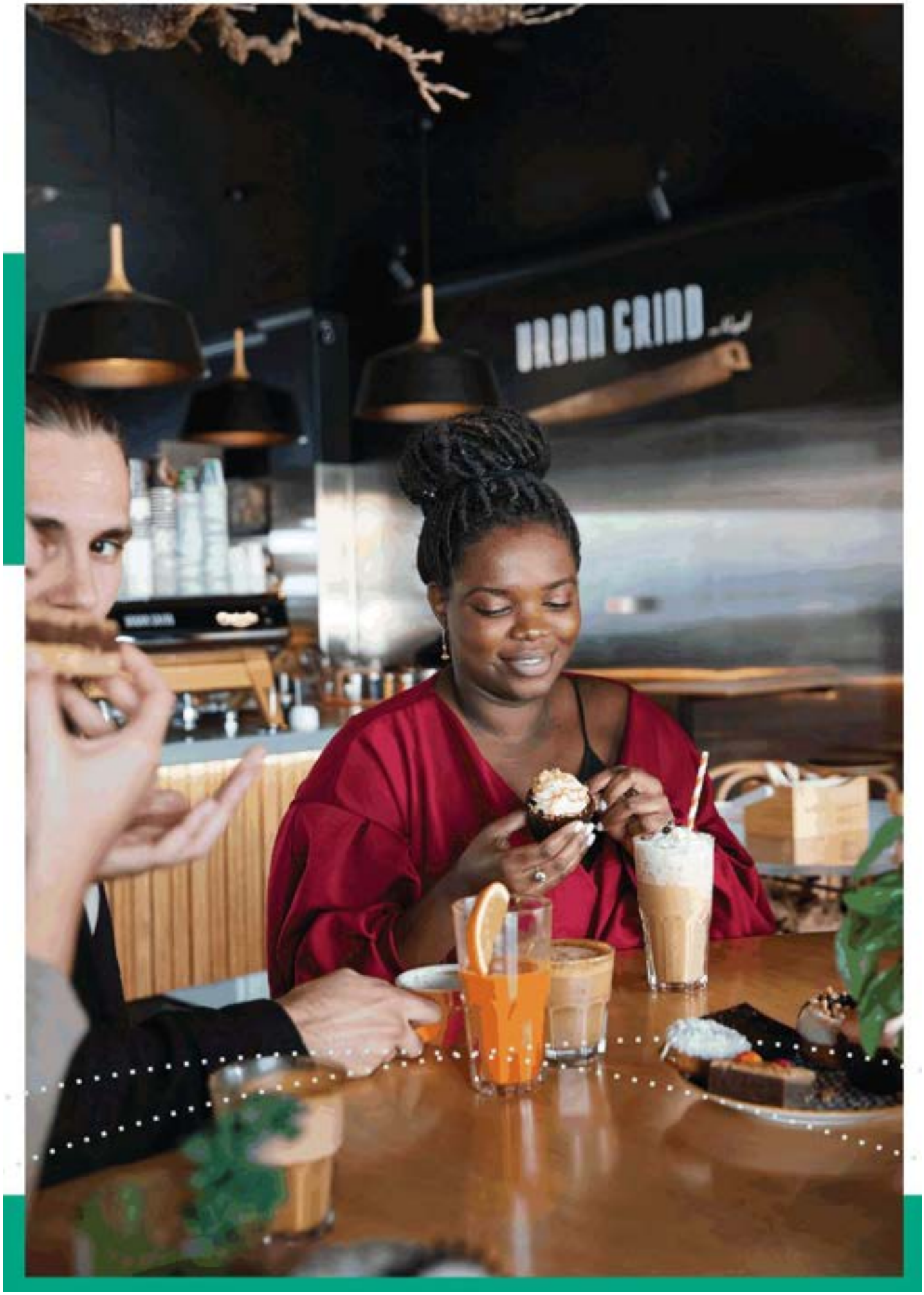
Given the significant changes to local, state, national and global economies since that time, an updated strategy is required. The strategy should provide organisation-wide direction for future economic and tourism development effort. The Strategy needs to appreciate the area's unique competitive advantages, challenges and future growth opportunities.

This strategy was developed through a robust process of review, analysis and consultation, as highlighted in Figure 1.2.

This strategy further supports the City of Stirling Strategic Community Plan 2018 – 2028 as well as the Local Planning Strategy and Corporate Business Plan as indicated in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1.2. Economic and tourism development strategy review and update process

Figure 1.3. Strategic Alignment for the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy


URBAN GRIND

2. What is economic and tourism development?

Economic development defined

Economic development can be difficult to understand and may have different meanings to various stakeholder groups across business, community and government. While most would agree that the end goals of economic development relate to employment and prosperity, the activities involved in economic development may be considerably varied across the different stakeholder groups.

The International Economic Development Council (IEDC) is the international peak industry body for economic development, with over 5,000 members globally. IEDC provides the following definition for economic development:

> *Economic development is the intentional practice of improving a community's economic well-being and quality of life. It includes a broad-range of activities to attract, create, and retain jobs, and to foster a resilient, pro-growth tax base and an inclusive economy. The practice of economic development comprises of a collaborative effort involving industry, government and myriad community stakeholders.*

In 2019, the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) developed an Economic Development Framework. In this work, WALGA provided some observations on the aims of Economic Development:

> *Although there is no consistent definition of economic development, most definitions refer to the process of building the economic capacity of an area in order to deliver better social and environmental outcomes.*
>
> *There is often confusion between economic development and economic growth. Economic development is a sub-discipline of economics and while related to economic growth, is quite different. Economic development is usually transformative and focuses on job and wealth creation to improve quality of life outcomes. Economic growth however focuses on growing the size of an economy. The two are not necessarily mutually exclusive.*

These perspectives on economic development provide a foundation of understanding for this strategy and how the City seeks to influence and support an environment that is conducive to quality economic and tourism outcomes.

The 2019 WALGA Economic Development Framework provided an outline of the role of local government in economic development:

- Local Governments should focus on **enabling and facilitating**, i.e. addressing areas of market failure, not competing against businesses
- Economic development activities should form **part of a larger, integrated strategy** which is aligned to the broader regional context and is linked to a community's unique competitive advantages
- **Collaboration** between different levels of government, business and the community is critical to the success of local economic development initiatives
- **Economic development should not be undertaken in isolation** – it is a lens for all local government activities
- Local governments should **foster a business-friendly environment, encouraging competition and productivity**.

3. Economic and tourism context

The **economy has changed considerably over the last decade**, as a number of trends continue to shape the local region and its economy continues to evolve.

Population growth, which was once booming and driving considerable economic expansion, took a downturn after the end of the mining investment boom (consistent with the rest of Perth). While it has recently returned to growth, slowing (and negative) population growth has had an adverse impact on the local economy. **Population growth is much lower than the Perth metropolitan region** and the state and future projections are also lower, which could have flow-on impacts for the future.

Like most regions in Australia, the City's population is ageing and is expected to age rapidly into the future. These demographic shifts will not only provide challenges and opportunities for the future in terms of infrastructure requirements and service provision, they will also change the local population's expenditure pattern, generally reducing overall local expenditure, relative to the population. **The local population is also diverse**. While the City as a whole has similar levels of income, education and unemployment to the broader Perth region and the state, there are pockets of socio-economic disadvantage across the City.

The economic structure of the City has changed. Retail and manufacturing, traditionally two of the largest sectors in the economy, have declined in their overall importance, making way for other sectors such as healthcare, construction and professional services. Over the last year, healthcare has become the largest sector (in terms of contribution to gross regional product), over construction. Construction, retail trade and healthcare are the most important sectors for local jobs.

The City's economy has a jobs deficit (i.e. there were 98,600 resident workers in 2016, but only 80,350 jobs in the City). **Given the location of the City, it is not surprising that 71 per cent of local resident workers leave every day for work**, with the largest majority travelling to the City of Perth.

Interestingly, even large employment sectors within the City experience a large migration of workers every day. One of the reasons behind this migration is the **skills disconnect between local jobs and the local workforce**, particularly for professional business services. Additionally, many of the jobs in the Perth CBD are higher paid than the jobs available in the City.

Directly, **tourism represents 2.3 per cent of the City's gross regional product and 3.7 per cent of all jobs in the City**. While small, tourism provides an important injection of $686 million into the local economy through visitor expenditure. Much of this expenditure goes to locally owned small businesses, making an important contribution to the local economy, particularly in Scarborough.

In terms of tourism, **visitation had been increasing until the COVID-19 pandemic**, principally due to increases in day-trip visitors, likely drawn to the redeveloped Scarborough Beach foreshore. Domestic overnight visitors have declined, and the number of international visitors has remained stagnant (until the COVID-19 border closure). During this period, visitor nights have been falling. Leisure visitors and the visiting friends and relatives (VFR) market are equally dominant, contributing a combined 75 per cent of all visitors.

The City has a variety of economic precincts (Figure 3.1) that all provide a basis for future growth. The Stirling City Centre and Herdsman precinct forms the major employment area in the City (and **will become Perth's second CBD**), supported by secondary hubs in Karrinyup and Mirrabooka. Balcatta and Osborne Park form major **trade and service hubs** and Scarborough is the main tourist destination. **There are a variety of economic corridors** (e.g. Scarborough Beach Road, Beaufort Street, Wanneroo Road and Morley Drive) that provide connectivity across the City as well as with other parts of the Perth metropolitan region. There is also a wide range of local community hubs and numerous natural areas that provide local services and amenity. **This tapestry of different economic precincts provides a strong foundation for future economic growth**.

Where we are now

- Largest LGA in WA (and still growing)
- Second largest concentration of jobs outside Perth CBD
- Home to WA's media industry
- One of Perth's major tourism destinations
- The City has a jobs deficit
- Lack of available greenfield land for new development
- Pockets of socio-economic disadvantage
- Reliance on day trip visitors
- Lack of key transport infrastructure

Population
Largest LGA in Western Australia

2020 223,743

2031 244,400

Small business
98% of all local businesses are small businesses (<20 employees)

Jobs deficit
23%

71% of resident workers leave the area

Job growth
2019 - 2024

Professional services	19%
Mining	18%
Healthcare	17%
Other services	11%
Accommodation and food services	9%

Top 5 industry sectors
Industry contribution $m
2020

Construction	$2,220 14%
Health care and social assistance	$1,276 8%
Education and training	$1,084 7%
Professional services	$1,076 7%
Retail trade	$1,036 6%

Top 5 industry sectors
Jobs
2016

Construction	12,242	15%
Retail trade	10,891	14%
Health care and social assistance	10,355	13%
Education and training	8,118	10%
Professional services	5,764	7%

Tourism

- Day trip 600,000
- Domestic overnight 182,000
- International 64,000

846,000 total visitors

71% of all visitors are from Perth

14% of visitors are from outside of Western Australia

Tourism economic contribution

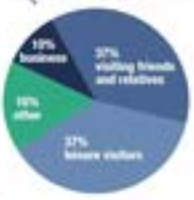
- Jobs 3.7%
- Gross regional product 2.3%

Average length of stay

Domestic
International

Visitor nights

Domestic 1.7 million
International 730,000

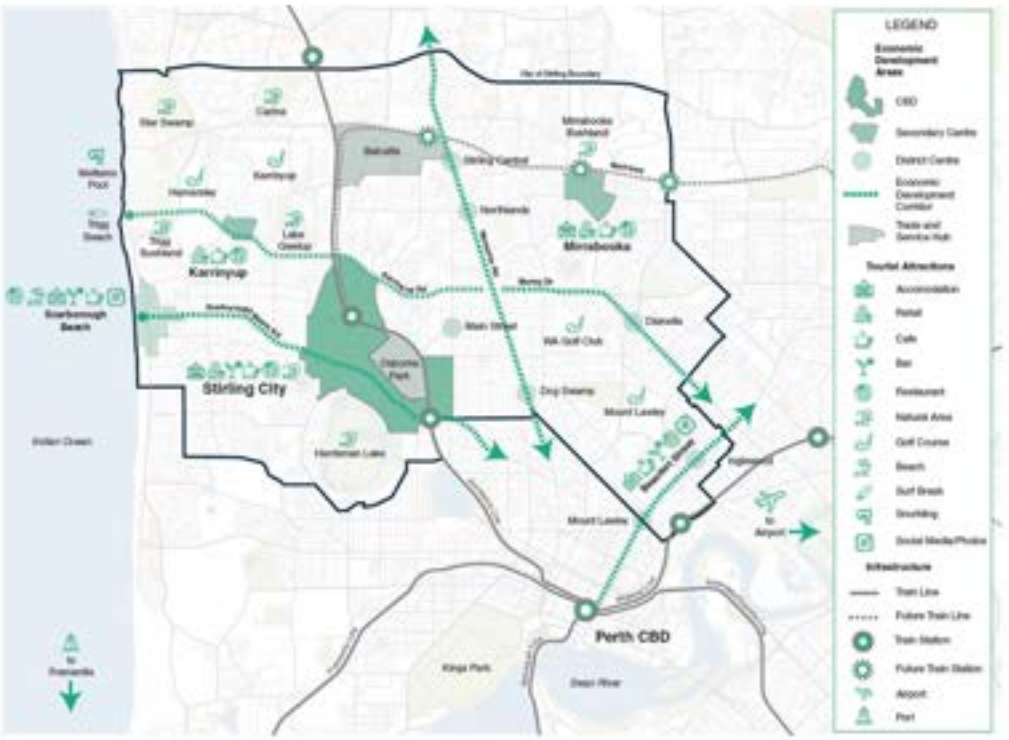


Accommodation

700 short-stay accommodation rooms

845 Airbnb listings

Figure 3.1. City of Stirling, precincts and corridors



Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

To curb the spread of the COVID-19 virus and manage the pandemic, severe restrictions were implemented, including forced lockdowns, closure of non-essential businesses, patronage restrictions based on floorspace, border closures and others. Fortunately, Australia (and Western Australia) has coped with the pandemic far better than many other jurisdictions around the world.

Analysis of payroll data published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) shows that at the peak of the crisis in Western Australia (week of 25 April 2020), the City's economy lost 7.9 per cent of jobs. Fortunately, by mid-July 2020, employment returned to pre-COVID levels.

While the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy are currently uncertain, there are a number of potential trends, including an increase in people working remotely and potentially less demand for commercial office space. Additional trends could include a re-establishment of some industrial and manufacturing activities locally as well as increases in a variety of healthcare and related fields. As this strategy is implemented, these trends will need to be followed closely and activities adjusted to account for them if they prove long-lasting.

4. What stakeholders said

Extensive consultation with a range of local businesses and stakeholders was conducted as part of the strategy development process. Engagement included individual interviews, a tourism forum, a business forum and an online business survey. Key discussion points included the advantages and disadvantages of operating a business in the City, future growth opportunities for Stirling and the role of the City in economic and tourism development.

4.1. City of Stirling strengths

"Stirling offers great access to very large consumer market in Perth and the northern suburbs."

A number of key themes emerged regarding the advantages of operating in Stirling, including the City's strategic location, providing proximity to Perth and being well-connected to the Perth Airport and all northern suburbs.

"The Scarborough foreshore redevelopment has been a game changer."

The City's coastline, including Scarborough Beach, provides considerable amenities and attractions for visitors and residents alike.

"There are a wide variety of industries offering employment opportunities in Stirling."

Stakeholders also identified that there is a great mix of businesses spread across the City, in key precincts including Osborne Park, Stirling City Centre, Scarborough, Karrinyup, Mirrabooka, Balcatta and Mount Lawley. Stirling offers size and critical mass in terms of a large population and workforce.

"I think one of the best things about our area is our multicultural community."

Stakeholders said...

4.2. Areas for improvement

During consultation, the following key themes emerged as being areas for improvement for doing business in City.

"Many of our businesses are afraid of digital technology and don't understand it."

There is a need to leverage digital and 'smart' technologies as well as embrace innovation across the economy. Ensuring all local businesses are taking advantage of technology will be important to achieving future goals. Specific activities to support the City as a 'smart' city would help to address these challenges.

"Becoming a technology start-up hub would provide so much to the region."

"There is no way to travel up and down the coast if you don't own a car. It would be great to have a hop-on/hop-off bus to go beach and bar hopping."

Public transport is available in and out of Stirling but usually requires using both a bus and train to get to Scarborough, and car drivers noted a lack of car parking across all centres.

Some stakeholders reported difficulties in dealing with the City's planning and building works department.

There is a lack of awareness regarding the tourism offer. People who have not been to Stirling or Scarborough Beach for more than a year still retain old perceptions and there are numerous national and international visitor markets that do not know what the area has to offer.

Stakeholders said

4.3. Role of the City in economic and tourism development

Engagement with stakeholders confirmed that the City has an important role to play in economic and tourism development. This role is about creating a local environment that is conducive and inviting to both business and visitor growth. As the local government, the City should seek to facilitate outcomes and influence the future growth and development that is required. This includes event attraction, encouraging innovation, urban regeneration, streamlining processes, identifying conditions for growth of key sectors, and providing these (where possible). These efforts would also include providing training, support and network opportunities for small business and start-ups, as well infrastructure, quality places and spaces, integrated land uses and transportation.

Figure 4.1. Key roles for the City of Stirling

5. Our future growth opportunities

5.1. Our future growth areas

In alignment with the Local Planning Strategy, the following growth areas have been identified to structure future economic growth and investment across the City (see Figure 3.1).

1. **Perth's second CBD**: the Stirling City Centre and Herdsman precinct is already the second largest employment hub outside of the Perth CBD, acting as a major tourism and employment hub (major retail hub, Australia's largest bulky goods area, government services, education, health and the largest cluster of building and construction business headquarters). There is further scope for employment and business growth in the precinct.

2. **Secondary employment, retail and service hubs**: Karrinyup is a retail hub and Mirrabooka is a retail and government services hub. Mirrabooka will become an important medical precinct. Both precincts can provide not only expanded residential services but new jobs as well.

3. **Major trade and service hubs**: Balcatta and Osborne Park provide core trade and service facilities for the northern central sub-region of Perth. These areas have already undergone significant evolution, including becoming the media hub for Western Australia, and can support further innovation, employment and business.

4. **Employment and tourism corridors**: Scarborough Beach Road, Beaufort Street, Wanneroo Road and Morley Drive provide the main employment and tourism corridors across the City and would benefit from more intense public transport (i.e. light rail). These corridors can support a range of industries from professional services and ICT businesses to tourism and more.

5. **Stirling's main tourist destination**: Scarborough Beach and the redeveloped foreshore has re-energised the precinct, attracting significant new investment and jobs. The redevelopment can be further leveraged to attract more jobs and investment, particularly with improved transport connections.

6. **Local activity centres**: Neighbourhood and district centres provide local scale-employment and tourism opportunities.

7. **Natural areas**: the City is fortunate to have a range of natural areas including the coastline, Herdsman Lake, Lake Gwelup, Trigg Bushland Reserve and others. These natural attributes can be used to enhance the City's attractiveness as a visitor destination.

These growth areas establish a framework for future economic expansion and will be further supported by the identified key growth industries (see Section 5.2). The areas provide the foundation to guide future economic growth and an industry focus that can include a high-value-adding and export emphasis for the economy. These are areas that can not only provide jobs, but also build value across the economy.

Our major infrastructure need: Trackless trams / light rail.

The City has identified in its Scarborough Beach Road activity corridor, the need for rapid transit from Glendalough Train Station to Scarborough Beach. The City is currently developing a business case to identify the planning and funding options required to implement a trackless tram (or other rapid transit solution).

This project is critical to capitalise on the tourism potential of Scarborough Beach and resolve traffic congestion and parking availability within the corridor.

5.2. Future key growth industries

Table 5.1 shows the key industries that can generate valuable economic growth across the City in the future. These industries were identified through the background research as well as through engagement with stakeholders.

Table 5.1. Future economic growth industries

Industry type	Opportunity	Competitive advantages
Tourism	• More events and festivals (e.g. sporting events/ festivals/international standard events/business events) • Streamlined events permit process • More outdoor/foreshore active experiences and products (eg, extended trail along the entire coastline, new east-west trails, more equipment hire) • Increased marketing and promotion • More short-stay accommodation development • Bespoke tourism infrastructure in Scarborough (entry statement, 'Instagramable' signage, public art)	• Proximity to Perth and northern suburbs (large population/customer base) • Scarborough Beach and Trigg Beach • Other secondary tourism hubs • Good accessibility • Good visitor infrastructure and shopping centres • Multiculturalism • Existing brand and visitation trends • Scarborough Beach foreshore • Future expected industry growth
Small business	• Upskilling existing businesses (workshops, seminars, mentoring, etc) • Business networking and helping to connect local businesses with local customers • Maximising the City's local procurement from local businesses	• Proximity and access to Perth CBD, northern suburbs and key infrastructure (including transport) • Transport infrastructure provides quick, easy access to the region • Diverse range of businesses and precincts • Size and critical mass (population, workforce, markets)
Professional business services	• Support a range of local professional services (i.e. engineers, finance, accountants, etc) • Attract technology-oriented businesses • Support and encourage the creative industries	• Stirling City Centre and Herdsman precinct (Perth's second CBD) • Proximity to Perth CBD • Large, local workforce (currently commuting out of the City) • Increased opportunities to work from home or close to where one lives • Large local economy and diverse range of businesses • Future expected industry growth
Innovation and entrepreneurship	• Support growing culture of business start-ups • Encourage local businesses to innovate	• Large local economy and diverse range of businesses • Large, educated and highly skilled resident workforce

6. Where we want to go

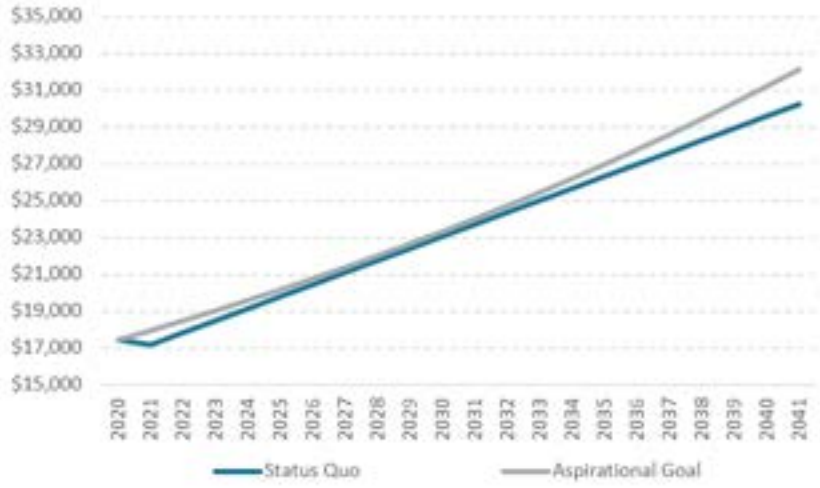
The City's economy and tourism sectors have grown over time and the economy has already begun to show signs of an on-going transition and evolution to a more sophisticated and knowledge-based set of industries. Local businesses have evolved, and many have embraced new technology and innovation. The Scarborough Foreshore redevelopment has significantly increased the appeal of the destination and generated an increase in visitation to the City as well as attracted numerous new businesses to the area.

However, we can go further, we can achieve more into the future. Through intentional action in targeted areas, the City of Stirling can increase the pace of the on-going economic transformation, attract more investment and create new jobs. There are numerous opportunities for our tourism sector to grow beyond its current reach, to support a greater number of events across the City and increase the value contribution of tourism.

We want to create a modern, global City providing vibrant places for businesses to invest, jobs to flourish and visitors to enjoy.

As highlighted below, on current trend, the economy will continue to growth over the next twenty years. However, we aspire to reach beyond the status quo. Through this economic and tourism development strategy, we wish to support the creation of a modern and global City. We believe we can work together with businesses and other stakeholders to create a variety of vibrant places for businesses across our City. These places will attract new residents and visitors alike as well as produce new jobs. Combined, we seek to add an additional $2 billion to our economy (above the status quo).

Figure 6.1. Status quo vs. aspirational growth, City of Stirling (Gross Regional Product, $m)



Source: Lucid Economics

Through this economic and tourism development strategy we believe we can have a material impact on the future and contribute to achieving significant results, including:

- Over $200 million more investment
- Over 10,000 more jobs
- Over 700,000 more visitors

7. Economic and tourism development strategy

7.1. Strategy overview

The following diagram provides an overview of our Economic and Tourism Development Strategy, which has been based on input from local businesses and stakeholders. The strategy provides long-term direction for economic and tourism development over the next twenty years and is based around achieving the three aspirational goals of over $200 million more in investment, over 10,000 new jobs and 700,000 new visitors by 2041. Under each key pillar, there is a range of strategic initiatives to drive the activities of the City to drive economic and tourism development across the region. The strategy is supported through a detailed 5-year action plan and will be reviewed an on annual basis through an economic and tourism development scorecard. The scorecard to not only track progress towards the identified aspirational goals but to also monitor the health of the economy and tourism sector as well as identify emerging trends and areas for new focus.

Our desired future...

Creating a modern, global City providing vibrant places for business to invest, jobs to flourish and visitors to enjoy

Our aspirational goals

- Over $200 million in investment
- Over 10,000 new jobs
- 700,000 new visitors

Our key industries and focus areas

- Professional services
- Small business

Our strategy to get there...

1. Encouraging investment
- Provide effective planning to support investment
- Attract catalytic investment into urban regeneration
- Market and promote the City as a premier investment destination
- Advocate for greater State and Commonwealth investment.

2. Supporting new jobs
- Support local businesses
- Ensure vibrant centres through place activation
- Continue to plan for development of corridors and centres.

3. Attracting more visitors
- Support existing and new events
- Develop destination marketing and promote the City for tourism
- Encourage tourism infrastructure development
- Support accommodation development .

COVID-19 Economic Stimulus and Community Recovery Package

The City adopted a COVID-19 Economic Stimulus and Community Recovery Package totalling $43.7 million for the 2020/21 financial year.

The package provided a wide variety of support to businesses, the community and individual households. This package is in addition to the $2.1 million in measures that were already implemented as an immediate response to the crisis. The package included the following:

- **Ratepayer Financial Relief Package**: $4.9 million in support, including a rate freeze for 2020/21, removal of interest, instalment and arrangement fees, flexible payment options and suspension of debt collection activity.
- **Business and Activation Package**: $7 million in support, including a range of business assistance, marketing and specific funds to support local businesses.
- **Community Package**: $2.9 million in support, including the reduction of a number of fees (eg. Meals on Wheels, library fees, animal registration, facility hire), grants for sporting clubs and community groups.
- **Capital Investment Package**: $28.9 million in support, in terms of capital expenditure across a wide range of projects (eg. acceleration of Recycling Centre Balcatta redevelopment, major refurbishment of the Stirling Leisure Centres - Terry Tyzack Aquatic Centre - Inglewood, upgrade to the Hamersley Public Golf Course, park upgrades and refurbishment to sporting facilities and cycleways). There are also over 400 projects under $500,000 to provide opportunities for small businesses.

Table 7.1. City of Stirling COVID-19 Economic Stimulus and Community Recovery Package

Package/ program	
Ratepayer financial relief package	
Remove arrangement fees	Rates freeze
Remove instalment interest	Suspension of debt collection
Remove late payment fees	Reduction in domestic bin charges
Business and activation package	
Business counselling service	RMS implementation
Small business activation grants	Major event sponsorship
Business mastermind program	Town team activation fund
Business connect subsidised membership	Minor event sponsorship
Economic development marketing	Community arts & events fund
Holiday at home	City delivered place activations
Stirling business centre grant	Arts & events professional development programs
Rent abatement for small business	Sports marketing australia audit
Exemption of statutory planning fees	Place activation grants
Small business friendly approval projects	Artist residences &/or ephemeral art
Personal trainer permit fees	Community creativity fund
Neighbourhood events	
Community package	
Community group assistance fund	Reduction in animal fees
Reduction in fees - facility hire	Reserve hire fee reduction
Reduction in fees - facility hire	Floodlight fees reduction
Reduction in men's shed fees	Tenancy relief action plan
Job readiness program	Turf curation subsidy
Reduction of home support fees	Community grant - sporting clubs
Reduction of meals on wheels fees	Reduced hire fees
Reduction in community group fees	Financial counselling
Reduction in library fees	Waiver of rates
Capital investment package	
Capital investment projects across the city	

7.2. Encouraging investment

Encouraging investment can provide increased levels of expenditure into the area, which directly supports the construction industry and many local businesses. New investment also provides new residences, new hotel rooms, new commercial offices and other business premises, which deliver added capacity for the economy to grow. New investment can also bring innovation, technology transfer and economic diversity to the City.

Stakeholders consulted identified encouraging investment as part of the City's role in economic and tourism development. This is further supported by WALGA's Economic Development Framework for local government which recommends enabling and facilitating outcomes.

Planning is a statutory function of local governments and probably the most significant tool that local government has to support economic development.

Having a specific process in place to accommodate and efficiently review commercial development applications is important to create an environment conducive to business and investment growth. Businesses and developers will actively look to invest in areas where the local government planning process is well regarded.

There are a number of ways the City can encourage investment:

- Provide effective planning to support investment
- Attract catalytic investment into urban regeneration
- Market and promote the City as a premier investment destination
- Advocate for greater State and Commonwealth investment

7.3. Supporting local jobs

Supporting new local jobs can assist in addressing the identified jobs deficit in the City and could allow more residents to work closer to home. New jobs in the economy can support existing residents (to access employment) as well as provide new residents with employment opportunities. By bringing new skills to the area, the City will assist in increasing innovation and entrepreneurship as well as growing the diversity and depth of the local workforce. Supporting local jobs also means supporting local businesses (to create these new jobs).

New technology and the evolution of the City to become a 'Smart City' can also support local jobs. For example, the development of a tech start-up hub into the City's Smart City Strategy could encourage new businesses and entrepreneurs, creating local jobs.

Stakeholders identified that the City has a role to play in supporting local businesses and creating places that are attractive to businesses, customers and their employees.

The City can support local jobs several of ways:

- Support local businesses
- Ensure vibrant centres through place activation
- Continue to plan for development of corridors and centres

7.4. Attracting more visitors

Attracting more visitors to the area can better leverage many of the City's existing tourism assets and provide an increase in visitor expenditure, which largely goes to locally owned small business. Tourism is one of the City's largest export-oriented industries that provides a significant boost to local businesses. As many border restrictions remain in place, targeting and catering to local visitors will be important to support many local businesses. The focus can shift as the tourism sector slowly re-emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic with interstate and international visitation to increase in the latter half of 2022.

Stakeholders support the important role that the City has in attracting events, destination marketing and encouraging new tourism infrastructure development, including new accommodation.

- Support existing and new events
- Develop destination marketing and promote the City for tourism
- Encourage tourism infrastructure development
- Produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre
- Support accommodation development

8. Implementation plan

The following plan represents the implementation of this strategy.

Table 8.1: Stirling Economic and Tourism Development Strategy Implementation Plan 2021-25

Strategy/task	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24	2024 -25
1. Encouraging investment				
1.1. Provide effective planning to support investment				
1.1.1. Implement the Small Business Friendly Approvals Action Plan	■	■	■	■
1.1.2. Ensure an efficient and value-adding approval and permitting process	■	■	■	■
1.1.3. Create planning frameworks to allow greater intensity of development to enable urban regeneration in growth areas	■	■	■	■
1.1.4. Provide pre-development advice on specific proposals in growth areas	■	■	■	■
1.1.5. Create a dedicated group within the City to facilitate large, complex developments	■	■		
1.2. Attract catalytic investment into urban regeneration				
1.2.1. Identify and attract infrastructure that can catalyse development	■	■	■	■
1.2.2. Continue to support and progress major projects (such as Stirling City Centre)	■	■	■	■
1.2.3. Ensure infrastructure, capital investment and the design of infrastructure supports urban regeneration	■	■	■	■
1.2.4. Construction of Stephenson Avenue in Stirling City Centre	■	■	■	■
1.2.5. Prepare specific infrastructure funding and delivery strategies for complex growth areas to enable urban regeneration	■	■	■	■
1.2.6. Provide a dedicated project manager for large, complex developments	■	■	■	■
1.2.7. Undertake a cluster study to better understand the specific drivers for various industries and the support they require		■		
1.3. Market and promote the City as a premier investment destination				
1.3.1. Create a range of marketing materials and an investment prospectus (including online presence)	■			
1.3.2. Promote the City as a business and investment location across identified growth opportunities	■	■	■	■
1.3.3. Conduct a business location marketing campaign	■	■	■	■
1.3.4. Meet with key property developers regarding specific investment opportunities in growth areas	■	■	■	■
1.3.5. Consider a range of investment incentives that the City can offer for strategic, catalytic projects		■		
1.3.6. Participate in industry networking events (i.e. PCA events, TCWA events, etc)	■	■	■	■

Strategy/task	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24	2024 -25
1.4. Advocate for greater State and Commonwealth investment				
1.4.1. Meet with and host relevant Ministers (State and Commonwealth) to drive key infrastructure projects	■	■	■	■
1.4.2. Development business cases for relevant key infrastructure projects and submit for Government funding	■	■	■	■
1.4.3. Produce trackless tram business case	■			
2. Supporting new jobs				
2.1. Support local businesses				
2.1.1. Track and publish the City's annual local expenditure	■	■	■	■
2.1.2. Work with Stirling Business Centre to deliver training programs for local businesses	■	■	■	■
2.1.3. Providing funding for innovation and entrepreneurship	■	■	■	■
2.1.4. Develop and implement a Smart City Strategy and encourage Start-Up Tech Hub		■	■	■
2.1.5. Conduct annual events (Business Awards)	■	■	■	■
2.1.6. Conduct business survey	■		■	
2.1.7. Continue to implement the Small Business Friendly Local Government initiative	■	■	■	■
2.2. Ensure vibrant centres through place activation				
2.2.1. Ensure vibrant centres across the City through place making initiatives	■	■	■	■
2.2.2. Continue to support Town Teams and engagement directly with the community	■	■	■	■
2.3. Continue to plan for development of corridors and centres				
2.4. Continue to plan for development of corridors and centres	■	■	■	■
2.5. Finalise Local Development Plan for Osborne Park Precinct of Stirling City Centre	■	■	■	
3. Encouraging and supporting tourism				
3.1. Support existing and new events				
3.1.1. Continue to support events that attract visitors to the City	■	■	■	■
3.1.2. Develop business cases for relevant major events and submit for Government funding	■	■	■	■
3.1.3. Encourage new, large-scale events across the City through marketing and engagement with event organisers	■	■	■	■
3.1.4. Investigate opportunities to expand events at Scarborough beyond 5,000 participants			■	
3.1.5. Ensure an efficient permitting process for events (Event Organiser Toolkit)	■			
3.2. Develop destination marketing and promote the City for tourism				
3.2.1. Continue to support destination marketing together with industry and other partners	■	■	■	■

Strategy/task	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24	2024 -25
3.3. Encourage tourism infrastructure development				
3.3.1. Create unique entry statement and other 'recognisable' features for Scarborough				
3.3.2. Support public art along the Scarborough Foreshore				
3.3.3. Support development of trails along coast as well as east-west into other parts of the City				
3.3.4. Improve public transport access to the beach				
3.3.5. Produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre		XXX		
3.4. Support accommodation development				
3.4.1. Promote opportunities for short-stay accommodation development				
3.4.2. Work with proponents to deliver iconic visitor accommodation				

9. Monitoring Progress

The City's activities over the past year have been undertaken to directly support the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. The strategy will be implemented starting in the 2021-22 financial year, as per the implementation table above.

The implementation plan should be reviewed annually to track activities undertaken by the City as well as to adjust to market conditions.

An annual economic and tourism evaluation should be conducted to identify how the local economy and tourism sector is progressing against the identified aspirational targets. The following metrics should be used to track these aspirational goals overtime:

- Non-residential building approvals (provided by the ABS)
- Number of total jobs in the City
- Number of annual visitors to the City

Tracking progress against these aspirational goals should be done in combination with the development of an annual economic and tourism scorecard. While the above indicators will track progress against stated aspirations, the annual economic and tourism scorecard will track progress across the economy and tourism sector, to identify emerging trends as well as how the economy and tourism sector are performing in general. The scorecard should be prepared annually (in March/April) to consider various data sets including:

- Job numbers and self-sufficiency levels against population numbers
- Gross Regional Product (GRP) and industry contribution to GRP (overall value of economy)
- Employment and unemployment (local employed residents and unemployment)
- Building approvals (investment in the City)
- Visitation (overall visitor numbers and events as well as type, source market and nights from visitors)
- Visitor expenditure (value of visitation to the City)

It should be noted that the below economic and tourism scorecard reflects the overall health of the economy and tourism sector. It does not reflect the City's performance in economic and tourism development, which will be measured by the implementation plan. It is important to recognise that the City, through this strategy, is seeking to create an environment that is conducive to economic and tourism development, but private businesses will have to be the ones to invest and create new jobs, something that is out of the control of the City.

A formal review of the strategy should be undertaken after five years to ensure the overarching direction remains relevant and is producing the desired affects. A comprehensive economic report should be conducted in 2022 after the release of the 2021 Census data, which will help to better understand a wide variety of economic indicators. This analysis may inform potential changes that are required in the strategy or initiatives.

The current economic and tourism scorecard is set out in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1. Stirling Economic and Tourism Scorecard

Metric	Value	Reference Period	Source
Jobs	80,350	2016	REMPLAN
Self-sufficiency	29%	2016	REMPLAN
GRP ($b)	$16	2019	REMPLAN
Employed persons	119,904	June 2020	DESE
Unemployment rate	6.1%	June 2020	DESE
Building approvals	1041	November 2020	ABS
Visitation ('000)	765	June 2020	TRA
Visitor expenditure ($m)	$686	2019	REMPLAN

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Submission Number	Support, Object, Other	Additional Comments	Officer Comment
1	Object		n/a
2	Support		n/a
3	Support	**Q14 –** Tourism – have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A –** Reduce high rise development. **Q15 –** Small Business **A-**Easier access to start-up funding **Q16-** Professional Business Services **A-**Have a register of professional based in Stirling.	This issue needs to be dealt with through the planning scheme The City does not provide start-up funding This could be considered without changing the Strategy
5	Support	**Q5 –** Identify trackless tram or light rail **A-**I think we need to focus on light rail here, not trackless tram	Noted
6	Support		n/a
7	Support	**Q5 –** Other comments on trackless tram/light rail. **A-** it's a bit like a bus, except longer, the roads aren't equipped and there is no room.	Noted. Initial planning indicates that there is sufficient room to accommodate this infrastructure. This will be addressed in the City's business case.

		Q9 – Smart City**.** Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A -** Except there isn't enough parking (Scarborough in particular) to then make room for the minority in electric cars, however, will be a good start for the future	Several comments were received and a new task to produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre is recommended.
8	Support	**Q3 –** Start up Tech **A -**Every building must generate its own clean renewable energy and battery storage! Must show strong respect for the science on climate and environment and net zero emissions! EV stations, Renewable Hydrogen Stations, Good 5G coverage and free Wi-Fi! CCTV! **Q5-**Trackless tram/light rail **A**-A trackless tram, that does not rely on fossil fuels, is always welcome! :) Would it be free like a cat bus or cheaper than Transperth Buses? Is it faster than a vehicle on wheels? Would it enable more busier roads?	Noted The cost to use a trackless tram or light rail will be part of the city's business case for the project. Speed would depend upon the option chosen and rules set by the relevant authority. Public transport aims to reduce congestion by enabling mass transit.

		Q7-Providing funding for innovation and entrepreneurship **A-**If it creates employment for medium and low skilled workers to earn a living wage and gravitate or inspire more good visitors and helps the community achieve net zero emissions by 2030. Awesome	Agree.
		Q9- Smart City**.** Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-**We need to accommodate EVs and Renewable Hydrogen Vehicles, with Renewable Powered EV Stations and Renewable Hydrogen Stations and phase out fossil fuel stations by 2035	Recent announcements by the Federal Government indicate support for electric vehicles and other climate change measures.
		Q13-Encouraging new, large scale events across the City through marketing and engagement with event organisers to attract visitors **A-**If you want regular international visitors, you will need to develop something that gravitates them towards the area e.g. Inspiring high-rise architecture like Dubai, Attract Hollywood, Korean Pop, Bollywood	Agree that music events are an attraction. There are a range of opinions on high rise architecture.
		Q14-Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**What would keep Hollywood, Bollywood and Korean and Japanese Pop Culture coming to the area forever?	Noted.

		Q15-Small Business **A-**Lower Rent Costs	The City can only set rental costs for its own premises.
		Q17-Innovation and entrepreneurship - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-** A city that no longer reliant on fossil fuels, is a good image for any city.	Noted
		Q18-After reading the Draft Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025, do you have any feedback on where we can improve the plan? **A-**Be ahead of our time and compliment the future with elements of the past and present. Most approved building are boring and basic presently. Build inspiring high-density architecture, that international guest, will feel inspired by our exterior and interiors of what is built every time they visit! Clean Renewable Power City is good image for our future! Free Parking for EVs, Renewable Hydrogen Vehicles and Hybrids! Free Reliable Wi-Fi and 5G coverage and charging stations for smartphones! Clean and Safe 24/7 etc.	Noted
9	Support	**Q5-**Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-**With the new apartment blocks being built in Scarborough, it is important to provide more public transport options.	The City is actively developing a business case for either trackless tram or light rail with Scarborough as the destination. The Strategy also calls for public transport improvement along the coast.

		Q9-Smart City**.** Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-**Focus on new, creative sustainable projects **Q14-**Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Having a shared bike and walk path is very important. The coast could have stations with bikes and/or electric scooters for rental. From what I know, there isn't any tourist info kiosk or office for tourists, or a map with the attractions (including cafes, bushlands, beaches, etc)	Noted. City Officers are working on a report examining the potential for e-bikes or scooters for hire in the City. A map of the Sunset Coast region is produced by a private sector business which the City use to promote the area. Maps are made available at large events such as Scarborough Markets.
10	Support	**Q14**-Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**We have great facilities at Scarborough Beach, but people can't park there so go elsewhere	Several comments were received on parking in Scarborough and a new task to produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre is recommended.
11	Support		n/a
12	Support	**Q4-**trackless trams **A-**It should go from Scarborough Beach past the new Innaloo Shopping Centre once re-done then down Stephenson to Stirling Station as there's nothing in Glendalough to go to other than the train station. There's nowhere to park whilst there would be at Stirling Station if it looped from there to the beach	The City is actively developing a business case for either trackless tram or light rail which will address the proposed route to be taken.
13	Support	**Q13-**Large Scale events **A-** Create a Scarborough Festival / Luna Park style Event / Dancing Festivals All throughout summer	Noted.
14	Support		n/a

15	Support	**Q14-**Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Although it's not in Stirling, but the Swan River (especially in East Perth) is the biggest missed opportunity. Perth is blessed with a great river and it is underdeveloped, look at what Brisbane are making of their tiny river?	Noted.
16	Support	**Q13** Events **A-**In all suburbs - not just in Scarborough. The small suburbs like Westminster, Balga etc still have a lot of community & it would be great for our area to get more events. **Q14-**Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Better parking, more cafes in the residential suburbs e.g. Westminster, Balga, Nollamara **Q15-** Small business - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Affordable rent for small businesses in local communities. **Q18-**After reading the Draft Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025, do you have any feedback on where we can improve the plan? **A-**Would love more tourist related things for residential areas such as Westminster & Balga. There is a huge community with not much to do.	The City does offer events across the area where facilities can accommodate these. Several comments were received on parking in Scarborough and a new task to produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre is recommended. The City can only set rental costs for its own premises. Noted.

		More cafes, bars & attractions would be great for our area.	
17	Support	**Q13 -**Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-** Promote events better - more publicity & signage. Provide sufficient parking for events. **Q14-**Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Buskers, art exhibits, dancing, music, entertainment, markets on foreshore every weekend, then put signage up so people know what is happening. **Q17-**Innovation and entrepreneurship - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**More privately run art exhibitions, entertainment etc as per previous comments. **Q18-**After reading the Draft Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025, do you have any feedback on where we can improve the plan? **A-**As above. And provide more parking - existing spaces keep disappearing. People drive down here then leave because there's nowhere to park.	Noted. Many events are privately organised with publicity the responsibility of the organiser. Several comments were received and a new task to produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre is recommended Noted. Noted. Several comments were received on parking in Scarborough and a new task to produce a Parking Plan for Scarborough Beach District Centre is recommended.
18	Support		n/a
19	Support	**Q5-**Trackless Tram **A-** Much better spent on better public transport along the beach front creating a link between all	Advocating for improved public transit along the coast is included in the Strategy. The City is actively developing a

		popular beaches & the city, a beach/city loop. No room to support a tram along Scarborough Bch Rd or Karrinyup Rd…the cost for trams is excessive & not necessary & could be better spent on electric buses without the infrastructure costs.	business case for either trackless tram or light rail which will address the proposed route to be taken.
		Q9- Smart City**.** Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-** Use of electric buses not trams. Look at infrastructure to see where there is traffic congestion & try to divert any build up, i.e.: traffic on West Coast Highway can be diverted away from the beach. The trenches idea is not suitable as it simply adds to the problem of the build-up & encouraging more traffic…not fixing the problem!	The City is actively developing a business case for either trackless tram or light rail with Scarborough as the destination. The City is currently responding to the proposed trenching of West Coast Highway through the relevant planning process.
		Q10- Action 5 - Continuing to support Town Teams (Community groups). **A-** Creating areas for the community like Sporting clubs, community action groups, community gardens, fitness hubs, art workshops & galleries, markets etc., to create local product, fitness, knowledge, health, wellbeing, support & action.	Noted.
		Q13- Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-** The Upmarket, The Scarborough Markets, Groundswell & Jazz by the Beach have been excellent but other micro markets would be good…bring back our music at the beachfront. I remember seeing Hoodoo Goorus at the Scarborough amphitheatre & it was amazing!!	Noted. The Strategy will address event capacity issues which is in direct response to accommodating large scale events such as live music.

		Q14- Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-** Smaller unique venues along our beaches instead of high rise….need to see our sunsets!	Noted. The City is addressing the issue of building height through the planning process.
		Q15-Small business - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-** Not at all…with developers & large-scale builders they have no consideration for small business & only encourage the multinational businesses. Smaller niche hubs along our beachfronts would be great to encourage smaller venues….City Beach redevelopment only encouraged larger tenancies when it could have encouraged several smaller ones. It is great to see diversity & uniqueness with businesses so creating an architect's vision is one thing but also creating something unique within that vision is another & should be encouraged. Not simply a shell for boxes to go into which some tenancies look like. For instance, in Scarborough the old building where The Sandbar is located is great amongst the uniform rendezvous shops & businesses.	Noted.
		Q16-Professional business services - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Health & wellbeing centres…offering mental health services, constructive & creative workshops, etc	Noted.

		Q17-Innovation and entrepreneurship - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A**-Create a hub for learning & development, have guest speakers to help the public with their Initiatives. This hub would support & commend these individuals or groups within communities for their action, contribution & success. **Q18** -After reading the Draft Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025, do you have any feedback on where we can improve the plan? **A-**Gather community opinion & listen to what they have to say, not go ahead anyway. i.e.: 3 Oceans Tower was 43 storeys then got rejected for two twenty something towers now it is back for application for 40 plus stories?? No care, consideration of how the traffic, landscape & outcome of our beaches for the future! No consideration of how the light will change the landscape & how it will affect the residents behind it!! Looks like someone is not listening to local public opinion on this!!!! Just $$$$$	Noted. The City is addressing this development through the appropriate State Administrative Tribunal process.
20	Support		n/a
21	Support	**Q14-** Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Venues for all ages	Noted.

		Q18 After reading the Draft Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025, do you have any feedback on where we can improve the plan? **A**-People with differences need to be catered for and valued.	Noted.
22	Support	**Q3**-Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-** Not sure you can achieve this outcome within the boundaries of the City. The issue would be with viability of the hub due to the low number of possible businesses that would make use of a tech hub facility. Better to focus on support services to a range of technology (not only digital) businesses and not on a physical facility. **Q7** Providing funding for innovation and entrepreneurship? **A**-Rather than funding individual businesses for their specific needs (which could only support a handful of businesses), support training and advisory services that can aggregate funding and leverage other sources to provide common services to many more businesses. Effort also needs to go into linking the thousands of small businesses to the City for promotion of initiatives and programs of support. **Q11** Support Town Teams	Noted. The City has provided support in both ways and continues to link local businesses in to State and Federal Government sources of advice and assistance.

		A- The Town Team movement is based on previous initiatives called Mainstreet programs, which were highly effective in focussing efforts of local retailers into what could be collectively achieved, rather than sniping at 'the Council' for not doing enough. Including community members and broadening the conversation from just retail is important and should continue to be supported. **Q14**-Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Don't be conned by tourism having to attract interstate or overseas visitors (this isn't about COVID). Domestic tourism is by far and away the largest market for tourism operators in WA, and always has been. Centring on Scarborough as a beachside holiday destination to the 500,000 Western Australians that live outside the metro area is important. As well as promoting Scarborough for a weekend away for couples and families for metro-based people. **Q15**-Small business - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A**-For a small business to be based in the City of Stirling, they make that decision based on market access or proximity to where the owners reside. Ensuring that businesses have access to high quality retail and office premises, industrial areas that are accessible (by road and fibre optics) is critical. More generally, fibre optic broadband	Noted. The City does focus effort on promoting to the domestic market through the Sunset Coast region and on Scarborough as a beachside staycation destination. Broadband issues will be part of the City developing and implementing a Smart City Strategy which is part of the Strategy.

		must be available across the City, in residential and business precincts. **Q16-**Professional business services - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Access to fibre optic fast broadband is now not negotiable for professional service businesses. Increasingly, buildings need to be energy rated and have access to end of trip facilities and bicycle parking as companies attempt to reduce their carbon footprints (particularly if they are in the resources industry supply chain). The City could facilitate a conversation with landlords regarding energy consumption in their office buildings and strategies to reduce electricity use, so as to continue to retain and attract professional service businesses. **Q17**-Innovation and entrepreneurship - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Support provided to individual businesses is low impact and ultimately low value for the City due to its limited financial resources. By aggregating City funding and leveraging other sources (State and Federal) funding the City can increase its impact and broaden the number of businesses that receive support.	Broadband issues will be part of the City developing and implementing a Smart City Strategy which is part of the Strategy. It is agreed that the quality of premises available is another factor in attracting this sector. The City has provided support in both ways and continues to link local businesses in to State and Federal Government sources of advice and assistance.

23	Support		n/a
24	Object		n/a
25	Support	**Q3-** Start Tech Hub Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A -**How will this add economic value? Is there sufficient demand for this? Usually this type of hub is small scale and there are examples of these around the state & country that are white elephants, so good understand lessons learned from others that have attempted them first. **Q5**-Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-**Connections for leisure & tourism that suit that cohort i.e. scheduled time's/ days. **Q7-** Innovation -Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A** -The level of funding required to make a difference from an economic objective makes this hard to get value for money. **Q10-** Continuing to support Town Teams **A**-Community needs are different to economic development needs. A focus on developing business capabilities in the city is more aligned to ED. **Q12-** Encouraging new, large scale events across the City through marketing and engagement with event organisers to attract visitors. **A** -If event tourism is one of the economic focus areas, this makes sense to encourage more of them.	This is likely to be a private sector initiative, not City operated. Feasibility and demand issues would need to be addressed by the operator. It is envisaged that it would add value by encouraging businesses in new and emerging industries. Noted. Noted. Noted. The City does focus on business capabilities by promoting access to State and Federal Government training and making this available locally. Noted.

		Q14-Tourism - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A**-It is good to identify sectors of tourism as targets for the city. Besides Events tourism which is already listed, (but could be broken down into sub sets e.g. Sporting events, music events, business events and should not be confused with community events - which are not tourism events!) other tourism focus is on tourism experiences i.e. a draw card to the city e.g. Kings park, wave pool, bell tower etc. so what is Stirling's draw card? Can link events to that draw card and then expose them to other offerings. Likely something to do with the beach at Scarborough as the attraction. **Q15**-Small business - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Small business is a broad term - consider if the target is home based businesses, online businesses, bricks & mortar shop fronts, consulting or contracting businesses. And then look at ways to connect them to each other with networking. **Q16-**Professional business services - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add?	The City does target specific events where the City has an advantage and capacity to hold the event such as the Aussie Surf Lifesaving Championships and other smaller sporting events that attract overnight visitation. Noted.

		A-Professional services businesses generally need good telco, internet, parking, affordable office space and in close proximity to other professionals. So, it's about location and utility services. **Q17-**Innovation and entrepreneurship - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Innovation is about new or improved ways of doing things. Usually beneficial to link to key challenges or problems that the city or business / industry need solved. i.e. targets innovation to the greater good.	Broadband issues will be part of the City developing and implementing a Smart City Strategy which is part of the Strategy. It is agreed that the quality of premises available is another factor in attracting this sector. Noted.
27	Support	**Q3**-Start Up Tech Hub **A-**Local governments do not have a successful track record in creating tech hubs/start-ups. Government should provide the infrastructure for innovation to thrive. Good telecommunications, cheap commercial space etc. **Q5-**Trackless Tram **A-** Public transport is crucial in developing the city of Stirling as a hub. Particularly "cross city" links that don't lead to the Perth CBD. Active transport infrastructure should also be developed via separation of vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian traffic from one another. **Q6** Providing Funding for innovation and entrepreneurship?	The City's role would be to encourage this project. It is envisaged that it would be operated by the private sector. Noted.

		A-Governments do not have a track record in picking winners and should provide the infrastructure for innovation only. **Q9** Smart City**.** Do you have any other comments on this action/focus area? **A-**Include electric vehicle charging stations as a requirement on new commercial and medium density residential developments. **Q16-**Professional business services - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A-**Telecommunications infrastructure not discussed. Is the network future proofed? If fibre rolled out to all businesses, is 5g coming to the area. The network effect of construction companies located within the city should be harnessed and grown. Create "districts" of similar business i.e. Georgiou, D owner, BGC are in close proximity could others be attracted? **Q17-**Innovation and entrepreneurship - In your opinion, have we included all opportunities relating to this sector? If not, what could we look to add? **A -**Again no mention of infrastructure for this. Fibre 5g etc. **Q18 -**After reading the Draft Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021 - 2025, do	Noted. The City would support this with change to the relevant legislation. Broadband issues will be part of the City developing and implementing a Smart City Strategy which is part of the Strategy. It is agreed that the quality of premises available is another factor in attracting this sector. Broadband issues will be part of the City developing and implementing a Smart City Strategy which is part of the Strategy.

		you have any feedback on where we can improve the plan? **A-** Government needs to provide infrastructure for economic development to flourish. For tourism this is attractions and public transit. For professional services, innovation and entrepreneurship it's cheap office space, public transit and telecommunications.	Noted.

Council Resolution

1221/021

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That the balance of the Planning and Development Committee recommendations be ADOPTED by exception resolution in accordance with Clause 4.7 of the City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

12.2/CF2 HISTORY AND HERITAGE AWARDS 2022 - NOMINATION OF ELECTED MEMBERS FOR JUDGING PANEL

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager City Future
Business Unit:	City Future
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☒	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/022

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That Council NOMINATES the following Elected Members for the History and Heritage Awards 2022 Judging Panel:-

- **Councillor Suzanne Migdale**
- **Councillor Felicity Farrelly**
- **Councillor Bianca Sandri**
- **Councillor Elizabeth Re**
- **Councillor David Lagan**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

That Council NOMINATES the following Elected Members for the History and Heritage Awards 2022 Judging Panel:-

- Councillor Suzanne Migdale
- Councillor Felicity Farrelly
- Councillor Bianca Sandri
- Councillor Elizabeth Re
- Councillor David Lagan

Officer's Recommendation

That Council NOMINATES the following Elected Members for the History and Heritage Awards 2022 Judging Panel:-

- _____
- _____

Report Purpose

To seek Council's appointment of two Elected Members to form part of the History and Heritage Awards 2022 Judging Panel.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Nil.

Available for viewing at the meeting

Nil.

Background

At its meeting held 18 February 2003, Council endorsed a proposal for the inaugural Heritage Awards Program (Item 11.1/PL4). The purpose of the program was to increase awareness of the City's heritage and to recognise the contributions made by individuals, community groups, businesses and government bodies to the conservation of local built heritage.

The Heritage Awards Program was proposed as a biennial event and the City has held nine successful programs to date: 2003, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020.

In 2016, Council adopted its Heritage Management Strategy. An action of the strategy, in order to '*Foster positive perceptions and awareness of the City's heritage*' under the theme of 'Celebrating' is to:-

> *'C1.2 Continue to celebrate the City's heritage through the City's biennial Heritage Awards'*

In 2018, the Heritage Awards Program was successfully expanded to include a History element in the project. This was co-administered by the City Planning Business Unit (now known as City Future) and the Community Services Business Unit in 2018 and 2020 and this collaboration will continue for the History and Heritage Awards 2022.

Nominations are required for two Elected Members to join the judging panel for the History and Heritage Awards 2022.

Comment

Scope

The scope of the History and Heritage Awards 2022 is twofold:-

- As in previous years, there will be a focus on the conservation of the built environment and streetscape, and the promotion of heritage within the wider community. By recognising the contributions to the conservation of the built environment, the opportunity exists for the City to promote the outcomes of the regulatory heritage management process and to recognise community groups or individuals for their endeavours to educate and/or promote heritage within their communities.
- The 'Local History' section will focus on history as told through oral stories which will be added to the Stirling History Collection and promoted during early 2022; at the Awards Ceremony; and through an online announcement of winners. Collecting these oral stories will help create a 'sense of place' for our community through an understanding and appreciation of its history.

Categories

The awards will contain the following categories which have been used in previous years:-

- Category 1 - Conservation of the Built Environment and Streetscape;
- Category 2 - Education and Promotion of Heritage; and
- Category 3 - The Barrie Baker Special Recognition Award.

Judging Panel

The Judging Panel will assess all nominations received and perform site visits at applicant properties. Site visits will occur in late February / early March 2022 and are estimated to require a commitment from the Judging Panel of approximately 16 hours.

Judging Panel members will also be required to attend the History and Heritage Award Ceremony which will be held on Wednesday 18 May 2022.

The judging panel will comprise of:-

- Two Elected Members;
- One representative member of the Mount Lawley Society;
- A heritage consultant from the WALGA panel; and
- Coordinator Schemes, Policies and Heritage.

As has been the case in previous years, plaques and certificates will be awarded to all Heritage category winners and runners up, and cheques and certificates to all History category winners and runners up at the Awards Ceremony.

Certificates will also be presented to the Builder and/or Architect associated with the winning development in the Heritage categories.

Consultation/Communication Implications

The City's Heritage and History Awards seek to increase public awareness of, and interest in, the City's built Heritage and Historical record collection. As such, it will be subject to specific communication strategies to ensure that this objective is met.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

The Community Services Business Unit has allocated $20,000 in its 2021/2022 financial budget for the project. The City Future Business Unit has also allocated $20,000 from its 2021/2022 financial budget for the History and Heritage Awards 2022.

These funds will be used to market and promote the awards, procure consultants to assist in judging, purchase the award plaques, certificates etc, exhibit the nominations and host the awards ceremony.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B1: Places to live, work and enjoy

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Cultural and heritage value	The History and Heritage Awards encourage and acknowledge the conservation of local cultural history and heritage.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The History and Heritage Awards is a biennial event which recognises the conservation of Heritage character buildings and the enrichment of historical records for the City.

The Judging Panel for the History and Heritage Awards requires Elected Member representation and therefore it is recommended that Council appoints two Elected Members for the History and Heritage Awards 2022 Judging Panel.

12.2/A1 OUTCOMES OF IMPROVEMENT TO COMMITTEES TRIAL PERIOD AND AMENDMENTS TO THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Governance
Business Unit:	Governance
Ward:	Not Applicable
Suburb:	Not Applicable

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/023

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

1. **That Council NOTES the trial period of improvements to the Committee process was successful.**

2. **That Council ADOPTS the Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference as shown in Attachment 1.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council NOTES the trial period of improvements to the Committee process was successful.

2. That Council ADOPTS the Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference as shown in Attachment 1.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That Council NOTES the trial period of improvements to the Committee process was successful.

2. That Council ADOPTS the Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference as shown in Attachment 1.

Report Purpose

To provide a review of the outcomes from the trial improvement to Council Committees and to adopt the amended Terms of Reference for the Planning and Development Committee.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Planning and Development Committee - Terms of Reference ⇩

Attachment 2 - Planning and Development Committee - Terms of Reference (with Tracked Changes) ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

At its meeting held 25 August 2020, Council expressed concerns about the distribution of the workload between the Community and Resources Committee and the Planning and Development Committee, and resolved as follows:-

> *"3. That the City REVIEWS the objectives and areas of responsibility within the Terms of Reference for the Community and Resources Committee and the Planning and Development Committee and that a report be PRESENTED to a future Council meeting."*

As part of this review, the City proposed changes to the Terms of Reference of the two committees as a means to balance the workload and improve efficiency of the City's decision making process.

Subsequently, at its meeting held 16 March 2021, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 0321/020) as follows:-

> *"1. That Council ENDORSES the trial, from April 2021, of the change to the Committees by adding 'Property Services' to the Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference.*
>
> *2. That Council APPROVES the amended Terms of Reference for the Community and Resources Committee and Planning and Development Committee for the trial period.*
>
> *3. That a review of the outcomes of the trial period be PRESENTED to Council at the same time as Council considers Terms of Reference for Committees following the October 2021 Council elections."*

Comment

Following the endorsement of the trial, statistics were retained about the meeting length of each committee, and the number or reports presented to each.

	Average Length of Meeting 2020 (minutes)	Average Number of Reports 2020	Average Length of Meeting 2021 (minutes)	Average Number of Reports 2021
Planning and Development Committee	**73**	**4**	**68**	**8**
Community and Resources Committee	**156**	**13**	**99**	**12**

The above figures evidence that the average length of Community and Resources Committee meetings in 2021 has reduced by approximately one hour since the trial commenced (approximately one-third). This is a significant reduction in meeting length.

The average Planning and Development Committee length has also reduced by five minutes.

The average number of reports presented to the Planning and Development Committee has increased by four, whilst the average number of reports presented to the Community and Resources Committee has reduced by one.

Across both Committees, the statistics suggest that a greater number of reports (combined average of 20 in 2021; 17 in 2020) have been considered in a shorter average amount of time (combined average of 167 minutes in 2021; 229 minutes in 2020).
These results support the success of the trial in achieving a greater balance of workload between Committees and improved efficiency of the City's decision making process.

Consultation/Communication Implications

Nil.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Under the *Local Government Act 1995*, Council determines the scope of work for each Committee.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Governance and leadership

Outcome G1: Good governance

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Health, wellbeing and safety	To ensure that Committee meetings are efficient and effective, and are not excessively long so as to impact on the wellbeing of meeting participants

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The trial is considered to have achieved its purpose of rebalancing the workload between Committees, and improving the overall efficiency of decision making processes.

It is recommended that the amended Terms of Reference for the Planning and Development Committee be adopted.

Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference

Responsible Director/s	**Chief Executive Officer, Director Planning and Development, Director Infrastructure**
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Development Services, City Future and Property Services**
Quorum	**4**

1. Establishment

The Planning and Development Committee is established by the City of Stirling under Section 5.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

2. Objectives

The objective of the Committee is to advise Council on matters that pertain to the Planning and Development directorate of the City of Stirling and covers items such as development approvals, city planning, environmental health and compliance, and economic development. The Committee then makes appropriate recommendations to Council.

3. Areas of Responsibility

- Environmental Health matters
- Determination of Development Applications
- Development related State Administrative Tribunal matters
- Local Planning Scheme and Local Planning Policies
- Strategic Town Planning studies and projects
- Heritage matters
- Economic Development matters
- Street Naming and Numbering
- Strategic property and investment, property management, tenancy agreements, sales and acquisitions
- Closure, dedication and acquisition of public access ways, rights of ways and roads
- Private property land matters

4. Membership

The Committee shall consist of the following unless otherwise determined by Council:-

- One Elected Member from each Ward – as appointed by Council
- Deputy Members as determined by Council
- The Mayor, if desired
- Presiding Member (to be elected from ordinary Committee members)

All appointments to the committee shall be by nomination and appointed by Council.

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Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference

5. Committee Operations

- The general affairs of the Committee shall be administered in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- The Committee may institute and manage any rules considered necessary for the day-to-day operations of the Committee.
- The Committee's recommendations must be considered by the Council before implementation.
- The Terms of Reference are to be reviewed in line with the election of new members and any amendment is to be submitted for Council approval prior to Committee adoption.

6. Meetings

The Committee shall meet at 6.00pm on Tuesdays once a month prior to the full Council meeting, or as required.

7. Minutes

- Recommendations from the Committee will be presented to the next available Council meeting for consideration.
- The Governance officers will be responsible for keeping minutes of all business transacted at each meeting and will present the minutes to the next meeting of the Committee for confirmation.
- The minutes shall be made available to all Elected Members.

Office Use Only	
Reviewed/Modified	
19 November 2013	Council Resolution Number 1113/034
17 November 2015	Council Resolution Number 1115/026
5 December 2017	Council Resolution Number 1217/010
19 November 2019	Council Resolution Number 1119/006
16 March 2021	Council Resolution Number 0321/020

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Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference

Responsible Director/s	Chief Executive Officer, **Director Planning and Development**, Director Infrastructure
Responsible Business Unit/s	**Development Services**, and **City** Planning Future and Property Services
Quorum	**4**

1. Establishment

The Planning and Development Committee is established by the City of Stirling under Section 5.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

2. Objectives

The objective of the Committee is to advise Council on matters that pertain to the Planning and Development directorate of the City of Stirling and covers items such as development approvals, city planning, environmental health and compliance, and economic development. The Committee then makes appropriate recommendations to Council.

3. Areas of Responsibility

- Environmental Health matters
- Determination of Development Applications
- Development related State Administrative Tribunal matters
- Local Planning Scheme and Local Planning Policies
- Strategic Town Planning studies and projects
- Heritage matters
- Economic Development matters
- Street Naming and Numbering
- Strategic property and investment, property management, tenancy agreements, sales and acquisitions
- Closure, dedication and acquisition of public access ways, rights of ways and roads
- Private property land matters

4. Membership

The Committee shall consist of the following unless otherwise determined by Council:-

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- Deputy Members as determined by Council
- The Mayor, if desired
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All appointments to the committee shall be by nomination and appointed by Council.

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Planning and Development Committee Terms of Reference

5. Committee Operations

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- The Committee's recommendations must be considered by the Council before implementation.
- The Terms of Reference are to be reviewed in line with the election of new members and any amendment is to be submitted for Council approval prior to Committee adoption.

6. Meetings

The Committee shall meet at 6.00pm on Tuesdays once a month prior to the full Council meeting, or as required.

7. Minutes

- Recommendations from the Committee will be presented to the next available Council meeting for consideration.
- The Governance officers will be responsible for keeping minutes of all business transacted at each meeting and will present the minutes to the next meeting of the Committee for confirmation.
- The minutes shall be made available to all Elected Members.

Office Use Only	
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16 March 2021	Council Resolution Number 0321/020

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12.2/DS2 LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO.3 SCHEME AMENDMENT NO.122 - LOT 26, HOUSE NUMBER 367, ODIN DRIVE, BALCATTA - REZONING FROM 'PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY PURPOSES' TO 'RESIDENTIAL (R20)' - OUTCOMES OF ADVERTISING

Report Information

Location:	Lot 26, House Number 367, Odin Drive, Balcatta
Applicant:	City of Stirling
Reporting Officer:	Manager Development Services
Business Unit:	Development Services
Ward:	Hamersley
Suburb:	Balcatta

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☒	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/024

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council SUPPORTS (adopts) Scheme Amendment No.122 to Local Planning Scheme No.3, without modifications, as shown in Attachment 1.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to Local Planning Scheme No.3 Scheme Amendment No.122 documents, and that the Scheme Amendment be REFERRED to the Western Australian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning for determination.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council SUPPORTS (adopts) Scheme Amendment No.122 to Local Planning Scheme No.3, without modifications, as shown in Attachment 1.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to Local Planning Scheme No.3 Scheme Amendment No.122 documents, and that the Scheme Amendment be REFERRED to the Western Australian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning for determination.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council SUPPORTS (adopts) Scheme Amendment No.122 to Local Planning Scheme No.3, without modifications, as shown in Attachment 1.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to Local Planning Scheme No.3 Scheme Amendment No.122 documents, and that the Scheme Amendment be REFERRED to the Western Australian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning for determination.

Report Purpose

To report on the outcomes of advertising of Scheme Amendment No.122 to Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS3), and to obtain a Council resolution to support (adopt) the Scheme Amendment without modifications. This will enable the Scheme Amendment to be referred to the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) and the Minister for Planning for determination.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Local Planning Scheme No.3 Scheme Amendment No.122 (for adoption) ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

Scheme Amendment No.122 was prepared to rezone Lot 26, House Number 367, Odin Drive, Balcatta from 'Public Open Space and Local Authority Purposes' to 'Residential (R20)'.

The subject site, located on the southern edge of Delawney Buffer Reserve, is a vacant parcel of land currently owned by the City in freehold.

In late 2020, the City's Property Services Business Unit determined the subject site to be surplus to the City's requirements, following consultations with internal Business Units. This site was previously acquired to be used as a storm water drainage buffer, however it was never used for this purpose. As it will not be required for this purpose in the future, Council most recently resolved in May 2021 to dispose of the site.

In order for this site to be developed in the same manner as the lots to the south and east, a 'Residential (R20)' is proposed.

The rezoning of this site to 'Residential (R20)' will assist the City in meeting its infill residential development targets, while ensuring that development on the site fits with the existing built form of the surrounding area.

At its meeting held 25 May 2021, Council considered a report on this rezoning proposal, and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0521/048) as follows:-

> *"1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development Act 2005, Council PREPARES (initiates) Amendment No.122 to Local Planning Scheme No.3 as shown in Attachment 1.*
>
> *2. That pursuant to Regulation 35 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes Regulations) 2015 Council RESOLVES that, in its opinion, Local Planning Scheme No.3 Amendment No.122 is a Standard Amendment."*

This report details the outcomes of the public consultation of Scheme Amendment No.122.

Consultation

Advertising of Scheme Amendment No.122 was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 and the City's Planning Consultation Procedure.

Advertising commenced on 2 September 2021 and concluded on 14 October 2021.

Information on the proposal was placed on the City's website, and notices were placed in the City's Administration Centre, for the duration of the advertising period.

The City wrote to 210 owners and occupiers whose land is within 200m of the subject site. Additionally, the City also wrote to nine community groups, and 11 government agencies and public authorities.

At the conclusion of the advertising period, one submission from an individual and five submissions from government agencies (Water Corporation, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, Department of Health, Department of Education, and Atco Gas) were received.

A summary of the submissions received is outlined in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1 - SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED – RELATIVE LOCATION

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED	WITHIN 200M RADIUS	OUTSIDE 200M RADIUS	ALL SUBMISSIONS
SUPPORT	0%	16.7%	16.7%
OBJECT	0%	0%	0%
CHANGES REQUESTED	0%	0%	0%
OTHER (Not stated / No opinion / No Objection)	0%	83.3%	83.3%

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
1	Supports the proposal.	Noted. No changes proposed.
1	No objections. Water Corporation servicing is available for the lot as it was previously connected to the network.	Noted. No changes proposed.
1	No objections. Any development is required to connect to scheme water and reticulated sewerage and be in accordance with the *Government Sewerage Policy 2019*.	Noted. No changes proposed.
1	No objections. ATCO Gas has medium pressure gas mains available within the immediate adjacent road reserve.	Noted. No changes proposed.
1	No objections as the proposed amendment is minor in nature.	Noted. No changes proposed.
1	No objections or comments.	Noted. No changes proposed.

Comment

The City's Property Services Business Unit has previously determined the subject site to be surplus to the City's requirements.

Scheme Amendment No.122 proposes to rezone this site and allow it to be disposed of.

Should the Scheme Amendment be approved by the Minister for Planning, this site will be capable of accommodating a single dwelling only.

The period of public consultation did not result in any comment being received from the immediate community, and no objections to the proposed rezoning.

Redevelopment considerations

Should the Minister for Planning approve the Scheme Amendment, any future development of the site will need to comply with Volume 1 of State Planning Policy 7.3 - Residential Design Codes and the requirements of LPS3, including relevant local planning policies.

While there is an existing significant tree on the site, the City's Parks and Sustainability Business Unit has advised it has a limited long-term life expectancy. The dimensions and shape of the site will allow for a single dwelling to be designed and constructed in a way that enables the retention of the tree, should future developers wish to.

Consultation/Communication Implications

Consultation of Scheme Amendment No.122 was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 and the City's Planning Consultation Procedure.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Scheme Amendment is to be processed in line with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.

Where a local government resolves to support a Scheme Amendment, these require:-

- The local government to consider all submissions received during the submission period, and at the discretion of the local government, submissions received after the end of the submission period but before the end of the 60-day consideration period (for a Standard Scheme Amendment).
- The local government to make a resolution (to support, not support, or support with modifications) on the Scheme Amendment within 60 days after the end of the submission period.
- The local government to provide specified information to the WAPC within 21 days of Council passing a resolution.

The Regulations require Council to pass a resolution on the Scheme Amendment before 13 December 2021 (60 days from the closure of the advertising period on 14 October 2021), and to provide the WAPC with its recommendation.

If Council passes a resolution on 7 December 2021, this falls within the 60-day consideration period.

Financial Implications

All costs associated with the Scheme Amendment will be covered by the City.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B1: Places to live, work and enjoy

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Vegetation impact	The existing significant tree on the subject site can be retained at this stage, although the tree has been assessed as having a limited lifespan.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	Any potential amenity impacts resulting from the development of the land will be assessed as part of the development application process.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Job creation	Should the Scheme Amendment be approved by the Minister for Planning, the construction of a dwelling on the site will support employment in the construction industry. Additional residents in the area will assist in the sustainability of existing businesses and the possible creation of new jobs.

Conclusion

Scheme Amendment No.122 proposes to rezone Lot 26, House Number 367, Odin Drive, Balcatta from ‘Public Open Space and Local Authority Purposes’ to 'Residential (R20)'. The Scheme Amendment has been advertised for public comment, with no submissions received from the immediate community.

It is recommended that Scheme Amendment No.122 be supported, without modifications, as shown in Attachment 1, and referred to the WAPC for determination.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005

CITY OF STIRLING

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO 3 - AMENDMENT NO. 122

Resolution to prepare Amendment to Local Planning Scheme No.3

Resolved that the local government pursuant to section 75 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, amend the above Local Planning Scheme by amending the Scheme Map by:

1. Rezoning Lot 26 (House Number 367), Odin Drive, Balcatta, from 'Public Open Space and Local Authority Purposes Reserve' to 'Residential (R20)'.

The Amendment is standard under the provisions of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* for the following reason(s):

i. It is an amendment that is consistent with a local planning strategy for the scheme that has been endorsed by the Commission;

ii. It is an amendment that would have minimal impact on land in the scheme area that is not the subject of the amendment;

iii. It is an amendment that does not result in any significant environmental, social, economic or governance impacts on land in the scheme area;

iv. It is an amendment that is not a complex or basic amendment.

Dated this day of .

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005

CITY OF STIRLING

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO 3 - AMENDMENT NO. 122

The City of Stirling Council, under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon it in that behalf by the Planning and Development Act 2005, hereby amends the above Town Planning Scheme by:

1. Amending the Scheme Map by:

   a. Rezoning Lot 26 (House Number 367), Odin Drive, Balcatta, from 'Public Open Space and Local Authority Purposes Reserve' to 'Residential (R20)'.

   as shown on the Amendment map.

CITY OF STIRLING

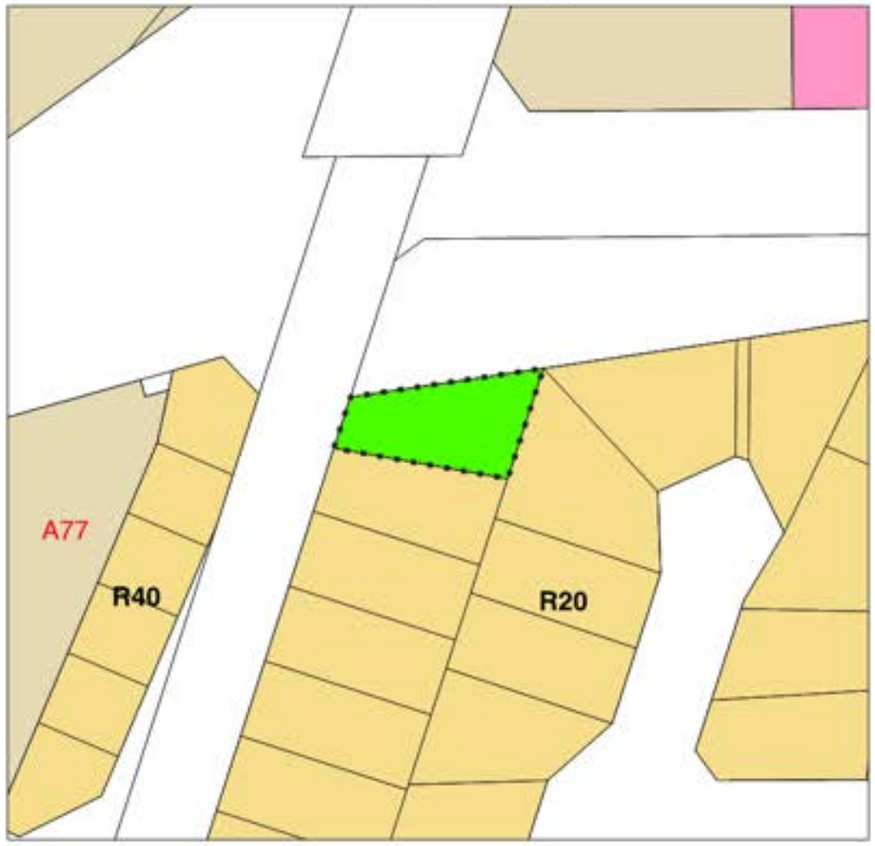
Local Planning Scheme No.3

AMENDMENT No.122

Lot 26 (HN. 367) Odin Drive, Balcatta

REZONING FROM 'PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY PURPOSES RESERVE' TO 'RESIDENTIAL (R20)'

Existing Zoning



Proposed Zoning

LEGEND

Subject Area

ZONES

A'n' Additional Use (where 'n' is listed in Schedule 2)

No Zone

R'n' Residential (where 'n' is the R-Codes value)

Mixed Business

Industry

LOCAL AUTHORITY RESERVATIONS

Public Open Space and Local Authority Purposes

Adopted by resolution of the Council of the City of Stirling at the Meeting of the Council held on the day of 2021.

Mayor _____ Date _____

Chief Executive Officer _____ Date _____

FINAL APPROVAL

1. Adopted by resolution of the Council of the City of Stirling at the Meeting of the Council held on the _____ day of _____ 202 ___ and the Seal of the Municipality was pursuant to that resolution hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

   Mayor _____ Chief Executive Officer _____

2. Recommended / Submitted for Final Approval

   Delegated Under S.16 of the Planning & Development Act 2005 _____ Date _____

3. Final Approval Granted

   Minister for Planning _____ Date _____

12.2/DS3 LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO.3 SCHEME AMENDMENT NO.120 - PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION PLAN FOR RIGHTS OF WAY IMPROVEMENT WORKS - OUTCOMES OF ADVERTISING

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	City of Stirling
Reporting Officer:	Manager Development Services
Business Unit:	Development Services
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☒	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/025

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

1. **That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council SUPPORTS (adopts) Scheme Amendment No.120 to Local Planning Scheme No.3, without modifications, as shown in Attachment 1.**

2. **That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to Local Planning Scheme No.3 Scheme Amendment No.120 documents, and that the Amendment be REFERRED to the Western Australian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning for determination.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council SUPPORTS (adopts) Scheme Amendment No.120 to Local Planning Scheme No.3, without modifications, as shown in Attachment 1.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to Local Planning Scheme No.3 Scheme Amendment No.120 documents, and that the Amendment be REFERRED to the Western Australian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning for determination.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council SUPPORTS (adopts) Scheme Amendment No.120 to Local Planning Scheme No.3, without modifications, as shown in Attachment 1.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to Local Planning Scheme No.3 Scheme Amendment No.120 documents, and that the Amendment be REFERRED to the Western Australian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning for determination.

Report Purpose

To report on the outcomes of advertising of Scheme Amendment No.120, and to obtain a Council resolution to support (adopt) the Scheme Amendment without modifications. This will enable the Scheme Amendment to be referred to the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) and the Minister for Planning for determination.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Local Planning Scheme No.3 Scheme Amendment No.120 (for adoption) ⇩

Attachment 2 - Location of Rights of Way subject of Scheme Amendment No.120 ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

Scheme Amendment No.120 was prepared to modify the 'Development Contribution Plan for Rights of Way (ROWs) Improvement Works' in the City's Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS3).

The Development Contribution Plan was introduced into LPS3 in December 2015, through Scheme Amendment No.5. When this occurred, a clause was included requiring the Development Contribution Plan to be reviewed "*when considered appropriate, but at a time that is no longer than 5 years after the date of gazettal of this amendment*".

As Scheme Amendment No.5 was gazetted on 15 December 2015, a review of the Development Contribution Plan was required before 15 December 2020. Subsequently, a review of the Development Contribution Plan was carried out in October 2020, with changes proposed in Scheme Amendment No.120.

At its meeting held 9 February 2021, Council considered the changes to the Development Contribution Plan in the Scheme Amendment, and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0221/007) as follows:-

"1. That pursuant to the Planning and Development Act 2005, Council PREPARES Local Planning Scheme No.3 Amendment No.120 as shown in Attachment 1, to modify Schedule 11A 'Development Contribution Plan for Rights of Way Improvement Works' by:-

a. Removing the whole of Rights of Way No.29013, 28023 and part of Rights of Way No.18005 and 22042 from the Development Contribution Area 5;
b. Inserting the whole of Right of Way No.16079 into the Development Contribution Area 5; and
c. Exempting subdivisions that are undertaken solely for the purpose of ceding land for public uses as an event for which cost contribution is payable.

2. That pursuant to Regulation 35 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, Council RESOLVES that, in its opinion, Local Planning Scheme No.3 Amendment No.120 is a Complex Amendment as it proposes to amend a Development Contribution Plan.

3. That as part of the advertising of Local Planning Scheme No.3 Amendment No.120, the owners of land adjacent to Right of Way 16079 be ADVISED it is proposed to be designated a Category 2 ROW to reflect its strategic potential to offset the negative impacts of infill developments."

The Regulations identify various Scheme Amendment types. Scheme Amendment No.120 has been determined to be a Complex Amendment as it is "*an Amendment to identify or amend a development contribution area or prepare or amend a development contribution plan".*

This report details the outcomes of the public consultation of Scheme Amendment No.120.

Consultation

Advertising of Scheme Amendment No.120 was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 and the City's Planning Consultation Procedure.

Advertising commenced on 13 May 2021 and concluded on 11 July 2021.

An advertisement was placed in four local community newspapers; information was placed on the City's website; and notices were placed in the City's Administration Centre for the duration of the advertising period.

The City wrote to 32 individuals whose land abuts the ROWs included in the Scheme Amendment. Additionally, the City wrote to nine community groups, and 11 government agencies and public authorities.

At the conclusion of the advertising period, one submission from a government agency (Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage) was received.

While no submissions were received from adjoining landowners, a landowner abutting Right of Way No.16079 had queried what the addition of the ROW into the Development Contribution Plan would mean for her property. This landowner subsequently verbally advised she had no objections to the proposal.

A summary of the submission received is outlined in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1 - SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED – RELATIVE LOCATION

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED	WITHIN 200M RADIUS	OUTSIDE 200M RADIUS	ALL SUBMISSIONS
SUPPORT	0%	0%	0%
OBJECT	0%	0%	0%
CHANGES REQUESTED	0%	0%	0%
OTHER (Not stated / No opinion / No Objection)	0%	100% (1 submission)	100% (1 submission)

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
1	No objection as there are no State Registered Heritage Places within the Scheme Amendment area.	Noted. No changes proposed.

Comment

The 'Development Contribution Plan for Rights of Way Improvement Works' has been in place since December 2015, and covers the majority of Category 1, 2 and 3 ROWs within the City. These are ROWs identified as being capable of providing vehicle access to dwellings from the ROWs.

The modifications proposed in the Scheme Amendment are necessary to reflect the changing status of some ROWs. The Scheme Amendment also clarifies that landowners are not required to pay a cost contribution where subdivision is carried out to allow for a ROW's widening.

The Scheme Amendment proposes the following changes to the Development Contribution Plan:-

1. Removal of the following two ROWs:-

   - Right of Way No.29013 (located between Tenth Avenue and Eleventh Avenue, Inglewood), as it has been relocated and upgraded as part of the redevelopment of the adjoining sites, at the developer's costs.

     The location of this ROW is shown in Figure 1 of Attachment 2.

   - Right of Way No.28023 (abutting Lawry Lane between Sixth Avenue and Seventh Avenue, Inglewood), as it has been upgraded and is used solely by the adjoining sites.

   The location of this ROW is shown in Figure 2 of Attachment 2.

2. Partial removal of the following two ROWs:-

   - Part Right of Way No.18005 (abutting Bowra Avenue, Woodlands), as it is being amalgamated into an adjoining development site.

     The location of this ROW is shown in Figure 3 of Attachment 2.

   - Part Right of Way No.22042 (between Swan Street and Holub Lane, Tuart Hill), as it has been fenced into the adjoining land for many years and is not accessible.

     The location of this ROW is shown in Figure 4 of Attachment 2.

3. Addition of the following new ROW:-

   - Right of Way No.16079 (located between House Numbers 265 and 267 Flamborough Street, Doubleview), as it provides access to the adjoining lots, and also joins onto another ROW.

     The location of this ROW is shown in Figure 5 of Attachment 2.

     Additionally, this ROW will be designated as a Category 2 Right of Way, as the lots abutting it have infill development potential. This category will facilitate the upgrade of the ROW for use as primary access to future infill development.

Summary

A review of the 'Development Contribution Plan for Rights of Way Improvement Works' (required to be carried out within five years of the Plan's inclusion into LPS3 in December 2015) has identified a number of changes are needed. These changes are discussed in this report, and the owners of land abutting these ROWs have been consulted on the proposed changes.

The proposed Scheme Amendment is recommended to be supported in an unmodified form.

Consultation/Communication Implications

Consultation of Scheme Amendment No.120 was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 and the City's Planning Consultation Procedure.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Scheme Amendment is to be processed in line with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 for a Complex Amendment.

This process requires:-

- The local government to consider all submissions received during the submission period, and at the discretion of the local government, submissions received after the end of the submission period but before the end of the 90-day consideration period (for a Complex Scheme Amendment);
- The local government to make a resolution (to support, not support, or support with modifications) on the Scheme Amendment within 90 days after the end of the submission period; and
- The local government to provide specified information to the WAPC within 21 days of Council passing a resolution.

The Regulations require Council to pass a resolution on the Scheme Amendment before 9 October 2021 (90 days from the closure of the advertising period on 11 July 2021), and to provide the WAPC with its recommendation.

However, due to the City's internal reporting deadlines and the Local Government elections' caretaker period from 2 September to 16 October, this meeting was the earliest meeting Council could consider the outcomes of advertising report.

The City's officers have advised the WAPC of this and an extension of time has been granted to allow Council to pass a resolution on the Scheme Amendment at its meeting to be held 7 December 2021 if it wishes to support the Amendment.

Financial Implications

All costs associated with the Scheme Amendment will be covered by the City.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B2: Accessible and connected City

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Minimising urban sprawl	The promotion of infill development will help minimise the need for urban sprawl.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	The upgrade and maintenance of laneways will result in improved accessibility to infill housing and commercial land uses adjacent to ROWs, and will improve the overall appearance of the local areas.
Cultural and heritage value	The upgrade and use of rear laneways for vehicle access to abutting developments located in the Heritage Protection Areas supports the preservation of traditional streetscapes in these areas.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Development Contribution Plan	Development Contribution Plans are required to be regularly reviewed to ensure the plan is relevant and fit for purpose.

Conclusion

The City undertook consultation on Scheme Amendment No.120 which seeks to modify the 'Development Contribution Plan for Rights of Way Improvement Works' by:-

- Completely removing two ROWs from the Development Contribution Plan;
- Partially removing two ROWs from the Development Contribution Plan; and
- Adding one new ROW into the Development Contribution Plan.

One submission was received, which did not raise any objections.

Accordingly, it is recommended that Scheme Amendment No.120 be supported, without modifications, as shown in Attachment 1.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005

CITY OF STIRLING

LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO 3 - AMENDMENT NO. 120

Resolution to adopt Amendment to Local Planning Scheme No.3

The City of Stirling Council, under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon it in that behalf by the Planning and Development Act 2005, hereby amends the above Local Planning Scheme by:

1. Deleting the whole of ROW No. 29013 'Lawry Lane' east of Beaufort Street and between Tenth Avenue and Eleventh Avenue, Inglewood from DCA 5 ROW Map 3 in Schedule 11A;

2. Deleting the whole of ROW No. 28023 bounded by Beaufort Street, Seventh Avenue, Lawry Lane and Sixth Avenue, Inglewood from DCA 5 ROW Map 3 in Schedule 11A;

3. Deleting the portion of ROW No. 18005 abutting Lots 1, 2 and 3 on Diagram 20527 House Number 274 Ewen Street, Woodlands from DCA 5 ROW Map 1 in Schedule 11A;

4. Deleting the portion of ROW No. 22042 abutting Lot 4 on Strata Plan 24880 House Number 48 Swan Street, Lot 3 on Strata Plan 19349 House Number 3/258 Main Street, Lots 301 and 302 House Numbers 254 and 256 Main Street, Osborne Park, Lot 3 on Strata Plan 37964 House Number 54A Swan Street, and Lot 297 and Lots 1 to 8 on Strata Plan 17023 House Numbers 207 and 211 Waterloo Street, Tuart Hill from DCA 5 Map 2 in Schedule 11A;

5. Inserting the whole of ROW No. 16079 between Flamborough Street and Lot 3 on Survey-Strata Plan 81395 House Number 266C Herbert Street, Doubleview into DCA 5 Map 1 in Schedule 11A;

6. Inserting a new bullet point "• *the subdivision is solely for the purpose of transferring land for public uses;" after the words "In relation to development or subdivision of land within the Development Contribution Area, a cost contribution is not required to be paid in the following circumstances:"* in Schedule 11A.

Attachment 2: Location of Rights of Way subject of Scheme Amendment No.120

Figure 1 - Location of ROW No.29013

Figure 2 - Location of ROW No.28023

1

Attachment 2: Location of Rights of Way subject of Scheme Amendment No.120

Figure 3 - Location of Portion of ROW No.18005

Figure 4 - Location of Portion of ROW No.22042

2

Attachment 2: Location of Rights of Way subject of Scheme Amendment No.120

Figure 5 - Location of ROW No.16079

3

12.2/DS4 RENAMING OF STEPHENSON AVENUE AND THE STEPHENSON AVENUE EXTENSION

This item was REFERRED to a future Planning and Development Committee meeting at the Council meeting held 9 February 2021 to allow further information on the history of Stephenson Avenue, and options for community consultation, to be provided to Elected Members.

Additional information and a Suggested Alternative Recommendation have been included at the end of the report.

Report Information

Location:	Stirling, Innaloo, Osborne Park and Woodlands
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Development Services
Business Unit:	Development Services
Ward:	Doubleview and Osborne
Suburb:	Stirling, Innaloo, Osborne Park and Woodlands

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☒	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/026

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

1. **That Council CONSIDERS the name 'Stephenson Avenue' for the Stephenson Avenue road extension, and that the name be forwarded to Landgate for approval.**

2. **That the City INVESTIGATES alternative locations within the Stirling City Centre that would be suitable for the name suggestions identified in Attachment 1, and that a report be PRESENTED to a future Council meeting for consideration.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council CONSIDERS the name 'Stephenson Avenue' for the Stephenson Avenue road extension, and that the name be forwarded to Landgate for approval.

2. That the City INVESTIGATES alternative locations within the Stirling City Centre that would be suitable for the name suggestions identified in Attachment 1, and that a report be PRESENTED to a future Council meeting for consideration.

Officer's Recommendation

That Council ENDORSES the following proposed name suggestions and preferences for the renaming of Stephenson Avenue (as shown in Attachment 1), and that these are forwarded to Landgate for approval:-

First preference	'Koortaboodjar' Avenue
Second preference	'Yellagonga' Avenue
Third preference	'Wandjoo' Avenue

(Suggested Alternative Recommendation – refer to Conclusion)

Report Purpose

To seek Council endorsement of proposed name suggestions and preferences for the renaming of Stephenson Avenue. The endorsement of Council is required prior to an application for naming being submitted to Landgate for approval.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Proposed name suggestions origins ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

Stephenson Avenue is the name of the road that connects Jon Sanders Drive and Scarborough Beach Road. This road was constructed in 1992, with the intention of connecting to the Mitchell Freeway and beyond to Cedric Street. The proposed road extension was intended to be called Stephenson Avenue.

The concept of a road link from the freeway to the western suburbs through the Stirling City Centre has existed since the 1960s. Originally proposed in the form of a highway, the work of the Stirling Alliance resulted in the highway reserve being deleted.

In 2017, the Minister for Transport and Planning announced that funding had been made available for the extension of Stephenson Avenue. The extension is being undertaken in two phases, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Two phases for the extension of Stephenson Avenue

Phase 1 of the project is being delivered by the City and is due for completion in September 2021. Once completed, it will extend Stephenson Avenue from Scarborough Beach Road to Sarich Court.

Phase 2 of the project will be delivered separately by Main Roads WA and will connect the remainder of Stephenson Avenue from Sarich Court to Cedric Street, including a freeway interchange.

At its meeting held 1 December 2020, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 1220/013) as follows:-

> *"That a report be PRESENTED to a future Planning and Development Committee meeting to demonstrate Council's commitment to reconciliation by renaming the main street through the Stirling City Centre either after a Wadjuk Noongar elder or a Noongar word reflective of the significance of this road".*

The report advised that naming research has been undertaken, with a report to be presented to the Planning and Development Committee meeting to be held 2 February 2021.

Stephenson Avenue renaming proposal

The proposal to extend Stephenson Avenue is a key element on the development of the Stirling City Centre as a focus for investment in the City. In order to deliver this key element of the plan and realise the potential of the Stirling City Centre, the Stephenson Avenue Project Steering Group (PSG) was established.

The PSG suggested the renaming of the Stephenson Avenue extension be investigated, with an emphasis on an Aboriginal language name.

The name will apply to the section of road from its intersection with Scarborough Beach Road to its eventual intersection with Cedric Street. It is intended that the road be renamed before Phase 1 of the project is completed in September 2021.

Any proposal to rename a road must be undertaken in accordance with the 'Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia' document published by Landgate.

This requires Council to provide Landgate with a minimum of three replacement names. The purpose of this report is to provide preferred names to Council for endorsement prior to sending these names to Landgate for approval.

As the proposed name for the Stephenson Avenue extension involves the use of an Aboriginal word, the name must be considered against Landgate's '*Aboriginal and Dual Naming - A guideline for naming Western Australian geographic features and places*' document published in November 2020.

The City's officers have undertaken research into appropriate replacement names for Stephenson Avenue and consulted with stakeholders on the following names:-

- 'Koortaboodjar' Avenue (meaning 'heartland' and pronounced 'koort-a-bood-jar')
- 'Yellagonga' Avenue (name of a Whadjuk Noongar leader and pronounced 'yell-a-gong-gah')
- 'Wandjoo' Avenue (meaning 'welcome' and pronounced 'wand-joo')

Consultation with the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group

The City's decision-making process for Reconciliation Actions – such as the use of Aboriginal names for the naming of roads – requires the City to consult with relevant stakeholders. The City's officers undertook research around Aboriginal naming and provided the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group with three preferred names for comment, which are the subject of this report.

The City's officers sought advice from the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group, who provided their name preferences following their meeting on 26 August 2020. These name preferences were provided to the Stephenson Avenue PSG.

The City's officers attended a further Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group meeting on 9 December 2020 to discuss the naming proposal following feedback from the Stephenson Avenue PSG. At this meeting, City Planning officers explained the road naming process, invited comment and were available to answer questions from the group.

The Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group supported the order of preference in the officer's recommendation, which is as follows:-

First preference	'Koortaboodjar' Avenue
Second preference	'Yellagonga' Avenue
Third preference	'Wandjoo' Avenue

Consultation with the Stephenson Avenue Project Steering Group

The PSG meets every two to three months to provide direction on the delivery of the proposed new road. At its meeting held 3 September 2020, the group considered the proposed names.

The PSG supported the use of all three names in the Stirling City Centre. The use of 'Wandjoo' Avenue was considered most appropriate as a replacement name for Stephenson Avenue due to its meaning ('welcome') and because this road will bring people into the centre. The PSG recommended that the remaining names be used in the area for new or replacement names.

Once Council has resolved to recommend a name to Landgate for the Stephenson Avenue extension and this has been approved, the City's officers will be able to consider how the other names can be used in the area in the future.

Consultation with Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

In line with the suggestion of the Stephenson Avenue Project Steering Group, in November 2019 the City wrote to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage to request its comments on the proposal to rename Stephenson Avenue and its extension with an Aboriginal language name.

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage advised that it has no objection to the proposed approach to renaming.

Comment

The City cannot approve road names as this responsibility lies with the Minister for Lands. The City's role in the process is to recommend names to Landgate's Geographical Names Committee. The Committee assesses those names against the criteria within the 'Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia' document, and then selects the name.

In November 2020, Landgate published the '*Aboriginal and Dual Naming - A guideline for naming Western Australian geographic features and places'* document, which applies to the usage of Aboriginal names for the naming of roads. The process followed in researching names to replace Stephenson Avenue has been carried out in accordance with these guidelines.

Landgate has previously requested that the City provide a minimum of three names in order of preference, when new or replacement road names are proposed. This is to ensure recommended names meet the requirements. Once endorsed by Council, Landgate will assess the names in order of preference and will approve one name.

According to Landgate's naming standards, a longer road name is preferred for a long road (generally six characters or more).

Following engagement with the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group, the following names, in order of preference, are recommended to Council:-

First preference	'Koortaboodjar' Avenue
Second preference	'Yellagonga' Avenue
Third preference	'Wandjoo' Avenue

Attachment 1 of this report contains the research to support the names recommended.

The proposed replacement names have met Landgate's preliminary validation standard checks and Landgate's requirements, which identifies if a name would be suitable.

Consultation/Communication Implications

The City has no requirement for community consultation for road naming, but as Aboriginal names have been proposed, consultation was carried out with the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group.

Consultation with Landgate

The 'Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia' document states that "*road names are intended to be enduring. The renaming of any road is discouraged unless there are good reasons for a change of name*."

As the presumption is that road names should be enduring, the City's officers engaged with Landgate at an early stage to ensure that there is no objection to the renaming proposal. Landgate has advised it supports the renaming to a name that is more relevant to the area.

Landgate requested that the City carry out appropriate consultation with local groups around the suggested name to ensure that it was relevant for the area, was spelt correctly and that the origins of the name were clear.

The City, through its Aboriginal Engagement Officer, has engaged with the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group in order to determine three preferred names. This approach is consistent with Landgate's requirements.

Landgate acknowledged that the use of Aboriginal names and words for naming features, administrative boundaries and roads is a way of recognising the different enduring cultural and language groups. The recommended names reflect this.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The proposed naming process accords with:-

- The Landgate Geographic Names Committee 'Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia' document, Version 01:2017, Sections 1, 2 and 7;
- The Landgate 'Aboriginal and Dual Naming - A guideline for naming Western Australian geographic features and places' document; and
- The City's 'Naming of Roads within the City of Stirling' procedure.

Financial Implications

All costs associated with renaming the road will be borne by the City.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Governance and leadership

Outcome G1: Good governance

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Cultural and heritage value	Acknowledgement of the traditional owners of the land will be a symbolic gesture towards reconciliation with our Aboriginal community.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Job creation	The construction of a road connection between Scarborough Beach Road and the Mitchell Freeway will provide new development land and improve access to existing businesses in the centre. This will assist economic viability.

Conclusion

It is recommended that Council endorses the proposed names in the preferred order as detailed in the recommendation.

Should Council resolve to endorse these names, the City will forward the names in order of preference to Landgate for approval.

Additional Information – 30 November 2021

At its meeting held 9 February 2021, Council considered a report that recommended alternative names for Stephenson Avenue, and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0221/009) as follows:-

> *"That Item 12.1/CP5 – 'Renaming of Stephenson Avenue and the Stephenson Avenue Extension' be REFERRED to a future Planning and Development Committee in order to provide further information on the history of Stephenson Avenue, and options for community consultation."*

The following information is provided in response to this resolution.

History of the naming of Stephenson Avenue

In 1953, Gordon Stephenson, a British-born town planner and architect, was commissioned by the Government of Western Australia to prepare a plan for the future growth of Metropolitan Perth and Fremantle. Together with Alistair Hepburn, he prepared the 1955 Plan for the Metropolitan Region, Perth and Fremantle (also known as the Stephenson-Hepburn Report). This plan was instrumental in shaping the growth and development of Perth, and formed the basis of the Metropolitan Regional Scheme.

A key element of the 1955 plan was to accomodate for the future growth of motor vehicles and provide improved connectivity throughout the metropolitan area. This would be achieved through a freeway with major road corridors linking the suburbs. Stephenson Highway was a concept drawn up in the 1960s to join Bold Park in the western suburbs through a north-south link through the Stirling City Centre to Mitchell Freeway.

To date, two separate sections of the original Stephenson Highway have been constructed – a 1.5km road in Mount Claremont and the section of existing road through the Stirling City Centre and Osborne Park, constructed in 1992. These are now named 'Stephenson Avenue', which better reflects the type of road that runs through suburban or city centre locations.

The portion of Stephenson Avenue in the City of Stirling connects Jon Sanders Drive and Pearson Street to Scarborough Beach Road, and will eventually extend across the Mitchell Freeway to Cedric Street through the Stephenson Avenue Extension Project.

The remainder of the north-south link has yet to be constructed and is anticipated to be constructed at some future time.

Previous proposal to rename the Stephenson Avenue extension

The Stephenson Avenue Extension Project provides a road connection between Osborne Park and Stirling. The Stephenson Avenue Steering Group previously suggested the renaming of the Stephenson Avenue extension be investigated, with an emphasis on an Aboriginal-language name.

At its meeting held 1 December 2020, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 1220/013) as follows:-

> *"That a report be PRESENTED to a future Planning and Development Committee meeting to demonstrate Council's commitment to reconciliation by renaming the main street through the Stirling City Centre either after a Wadjuk Noongar elder or a Noongar word reflective of the significance of this road".*

This report was considered by Council at its meeting held 9 February 2021.

The report recommended three Aboriginal-language names, and the City's officers consulted with its Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group on the naming. During this process, the three proposed names were presented to the working group. The Working Group provided feedback and their preference order of the three names to the City's officers.

However, at its meeting held 9 February 2021, Council resolved that further information on the history of Stephenson Avenue was required, and that options for community consultation on the renaming proposal be investigated.

Elected Member Workshop

As part of this investigation, an Elected Member workshop was held 10 May 2021, where Elected Members were briefed on the renaming proposal and the community consultation options.

At this workshop, it was suggested that the name 'Stephenson Avenue' should be retained for the road under construction, as it was always intended for the road to connect Pearson Street, ultimately through to Cedric Street. Retaining the name will allow for a naming continuity and prevent any potential future confusion for road users.

Naming of road needed

The portion of road connecting Jon Sanders Drive and Pearson Street to Scarborough Beach Road is named 'Stephenson Avenue'. This section of road does not need to be renamed, unless Council resolves to change the name 'Stephenson Avenue'.

The only section of road which Council needs to consider a name for is the portion of road that is currently under construction. Once Council has passed a resolution on this name, Landgate will be asked to approve the name chosen.

Community consultation

At its meeting held 9 February 2021, when Council considered replacement names for the section of road under construction, it referred the matter to a future Planning and Development Committee in order to provide further information on the history of Stephenson Avenue and options for community consultation.

The need for community consultation was suggested when there was a possibility that a name other than 'Stephenson Avenue' may be considered. As that is no longer suggested, and because 'Stephenson Avenue' is a name that is commonly associated with the road under construction, community consultation is not considered necessary.

Opportunity for use of Aboriginal names in the area

Although it is recommended to retain the name 'Stephenson Avenue' for the extension of the road, the City is committed to ensuring it continues working towards fostering unity and understanding between the community, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians, as part of the core of the City's values and principles.

For this reason, at the Elected Member workshop, attendees suggested that the City's officers explore options for the Aboriginal names previously selected as potential options for the renaming of Stephenson Avenue. This will involve exploring future naming or renaming of alternative locations, such as public plazas and gardens, within Stirling City Centre.

A report will be prepared by the City Future Business Unit in consultation with the City's Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group, with a further report to be presented to a future Planning and Development Committee.

This will support the City's Reconciliation Action Plan (July 2021 – June 2023), which aims to "*demonstrate respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by observing cultural protocols*" and "*demonstrate respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by public displays of recognition to the Traditional Custodians*".

In view of the discussions held and information above, the following alternative recommendation is now provided.

Suggested Alternative Recommendation

1. That Council CONSIDERS the name 'Stephenson Avenue' for the Stephenson Avenue road extension, and that the name be forwarded to Landgate for approval.

2. That the City INVESTIGATES alternative locations within the Stirling City Centre that would be suitable for the name suggestions identified in Attachment 1, and that a report be PRESENTED to a future Council meeting for consideration.

Proposed Name: 'Koortaboodjar'

Pronounced
'Koort-a-bood-jar'

Definition
Means 'Heartland' in the Nyoongar language.

Relevance
The word 'heartland' can be defined as 'the central or most important part of a country, area, or field of activity'. This is in reference to the Stirling City Centre being a strategic metropolitan centre and the centre of the City in general.

References:
http://boomerangandspear.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Whitehurst-1992.pdf

Proposed Name: 'Yellagonga'

Pronounced
'Yell-a-gong-gah'

Definition
The name of a leader of the Whadjuk Nyoongar.

Relevance
Yellagonga was a leader of the Whadjuk Nyoongar who inhabited the region north of the Swan River at the time of colonial settlement. Colonists saw Yellagonga as the owner of this area.

In 1843 the Settler Press reported that "*the mild, amiable Yella-gonga acknowledged by the natives as the possessor of vast tracts of land between Perth and Fremantle, is no more. He fell from a rock on the river's bank, and was drowned*".

Herdsman Lake, which is to the south of Stephenson Avenue, was previously used as a place for hunting by the Yellagonga people and to grow food by settlers.

Yellagonga Regional Park, around Lake Joondalup, was also named after him.

References:
https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/644356\
https://parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/park/yellagonga

Proposed Name: 'Wandjoo'

Pronounced
'Wand-joo'

Definition
Means 'welcome' in the Nyoongar language.

Relevance
The word 'welcome' can be defined as 'to greet hospitably and with courtesy or cordiality'. This could assist in projecting the Stirling City Centre's image as being a welcoming centre and reference the City's aim of working and building relationships with the Aboriginal community.

References:
https://www.noongarculture.org.au/glossary/noongar-word-list/

12.2/DS5 HERITAGE LIST AND LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY - METHODOLOGY AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Development Services
Business Unit:	Development Services
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/027

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

1. **That Council ENDORSES the proposed Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey methodology and assessment criteria as shown in Figure 1 and Attachment 1.**

2. **That Council NOTES that a report recommending modifications to the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey will be PRESENTED to a future meeting of the Planning and Development Committee. This will occur once Council has endorsed the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey methodology and assessment criteria, and City's officers and relevant Ward Councillors have reviewed each of the nominated Places.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council ENDORSES the proposed Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey methodology and assessment criteria as shown in Figure 1 and Attachment 1.

2. That Council NOTES that a report recommending modifications to the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey will be PRESENTED to a future meeting of the Planning and Development Committee. This will occur once Council has endorsed the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey methodology and assessment criteria, and City's officers and relevant Ward Councillors have reviewed each of the nominated Places.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That Council ENDORSES the proposed Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey methodology and assessment criteria as shown in Figure 1 and Attachment 1.

2. That Council NOTES that a report recommending modifications to the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey will be PRESENTED to a future meeting of the Planning and Development Committee. This will occur once Council has endorsed the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey methodology and assessment criteria, and City's officers and relevant Ward Councillors have reviewed each of the nominated Places.

Report Purpose

To consider a methodology and assessment criteria for evaluating changes to the City's Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Assessment criteria for assessing cultural heritage significance ⇩

Attachment 2 - List of places nominated for inclusion on the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey (updated 30 November 2021) ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

The Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 require each local government to prepare a Heritage List for its area. A Heritage List identifies places which are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of conservation.

Council adopted its first Heritage List in 2006, which was last modified by Council in 2015 and contains 50 Places. Properties on the Heritage List are protected through the Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS3), and any development to Places on the Heritage List must adhere to the provisions of LPS3 to retain and conserve the Place.

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* (replaced by the *Heritage Act 2018*) required local governments to prepare a heritage inventory (formerly called a 'Municipal Inventory'). The review to which this report relates was commenced under the 1990 Act. Council adopted its original Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1997.

The *Heritage Act 2018* has changed the term 'heritage inventory' to 'Local Heritage Survey' however, it has retained the requirement for local government to prepare or review a Local Heritage Survey.

To assist local governments in preparing a Local Heritage Survey, the Heritage Council of Western Australia published guidelines for the preparation of a Survey in July 2019.

Although there is a statutory requirement to prepare a Local Heritage Survey, the Survey has no statutory weight and cannot be used as the basis of decision-making for development applications or subdivision proposals.

The majority of Places on the City's Local Heritage Survey are located within the City's Heritage Protection Areas and are subject to planning controls through Part 6 of LPS3.

To meet statutory obligations of the *Heritage Act 2018* and the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, a review of the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List was undertaken in 2019.

The review called for nominations of Places to be added to the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List. All nominated places were assessed by a heritage consultant who recommended 10 of the 21 nominated places be included on the Heritage List and 16 be included on the Local Heritage Survey (several places were recommended for inclusion on both lists).

Council has considered the proposed additions to the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List resulting from the nomination process on several occasions, most recently on 15 October 2019. At that meeting, Council considered the recommendations of the heritage consultants and resolved (Council Resolution Number 1019/016) as follows:-

> "*1. That the review of the City's Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey be DEFERRED to enable the City to investigate the implications of the Heritage Act 2018 and the Guidelines for the preparation of Local Heritage Surveys, and effectively consult with the community with respect to the proposed properties, with the exception of those already listed on the State or Local Heritage List.*
>
> *2. That a further report be PROVIDED to a future Planning and Development Committee meeting outlining the implications of the Heritage Act 2018 and the Guidelines for the preparation of Local Heritage Surveys, which includes criteria to allow Council to determine which properties should be included on the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey and to consider associated community consultation*."

The reason for Council's resolution was:-

> "*Council supports the implementation of the City's Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey; however, the new legislation and guidelines do not set out a clear methodology. As such, Council is required to review the methodology for implementation to ensure we are listing properties on the Survey and List that are the most authentic places for generations to come, to enjoy. Furthermore, Council forms the opinion that effective or sufficient community consultation has not been undertaken on the proposed properties*."

An Elected Member workshop was held on 30 August 2021 to explain the recommended methodology and the assessment criteria that would be used.

This report provides a recommended methodology and assessment criteria that can assist Council in determining which nominated properties should be added to the Heritage List and or Local Heritage Survey.

Should Council resolve to adopt the criteria and methodology, these will be used to assess the outstanding list of nominated places, and any future nominated places.

Comment

Heritage List

The recommended additions to the City's Heritage List are a result of the statutory requirement for local governments to establish and maintain a Heritage List in the local planning scheme. Through LPS3, each Place on the Heritage List is allocated one of the following Management Categories:-

- Management Category A - Exceptional Cultural Heritage Significance
- Management Category B - Considerable Cultural Heritage Significance
- Management Category C - Some Cultural Heritage Significance

The *Heritage Act 2018* requires Council to have regard to the Local Heritage Survey in the preparation of the Heritage List and include such entries from the Local Heritage Survey into the Heritage List as it considers appropriate.

However, as the City's Local Heritage Survey contains over 500 places, it is not practical to review each of the Places on the Survey as part of the maintenance of the Heritage List, which is recommended to occur every five years.

Local Heritage Survey

The *Heritage Act 2018* requires local governments to prepare a Local Heritage Survey to identify and record places that are, or that might become, of cultural heritage significance.

The City utilises the Local Heritage Survey to interpret or promote heritage places and provide material for information or educational purposes. It forms a record of the City's evolving history and is also helpful in determining comparative information when assessing new nominations. The Survey has no statutory role; it is not used as the basis for decision-making for development applications or subdivision proposals. It is being used, as intended, as a historical resource only.

None of the Places already on the Local Heritage Survey are, through the current review process, recommended to be moved from the Local Heritage Survey to the Heritage List.

The relationship between the City's Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey is administered in line with the requirements of the *Heritage Act 2018* and the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

An assessment of each Place on the City's Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey has previously been undertaken, and Place Records prepared for each of those Places. Only Council can resolve to elevate a Place on the Local Heritage Survey to be included on the Heritage List. This can only happen during a review of the Heritage List and Local heritage Survey.

In preparing a Local Heritage Survey, the *Heritage Act 2018* requires a local government to have regard to any guidelines prepared by the Heritage Council for this purpose. The Heritage Council released 'Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys' (the Guidelines) in July 2019.

The Guidelines encourage local governments to adopt a local planning policy under their scheme to enable a consistent and transparent process for the adoption and administration of local heritage lists. A model policy is provided to assist local governments.

This model policy is not supported by the City's officers as LPS3 contains provisions that replicate those contained in the model policy. For example, the level of significance of Places contained in the model policy reflect those in LPS3.

It is the view of City officers that there is limited benefit in adopting the model local planning policy suggested, as much of the content reflects current practice.

Methodology for determining Heritage Significance

To ensure a consistent process for considering whether a Place should be included on the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey, the following methodology is recommended (see Figure 1 and refer Attachment 1):-

- Step 1 - **Nominations Invited**
- Step 2 - **Pre-Assessment of Nominations** (Use of assessment criteria by City Officers and Ward Councillors)
- Step 3 - **Place Record prepared** (by Heritage Consultant if supported by City's officers and Ward Councillors)
- Step 4 - **Assessment of Place Record by City's Officers and Ward Councillors** (of Place Record)
- Step 5 - **Stakeholder Consultation** (with Owners / Stakeholders including presentation of Place Record)
- Step 6 - **Report to Council and Council decision** (technical assessment and outcomes of consultation)

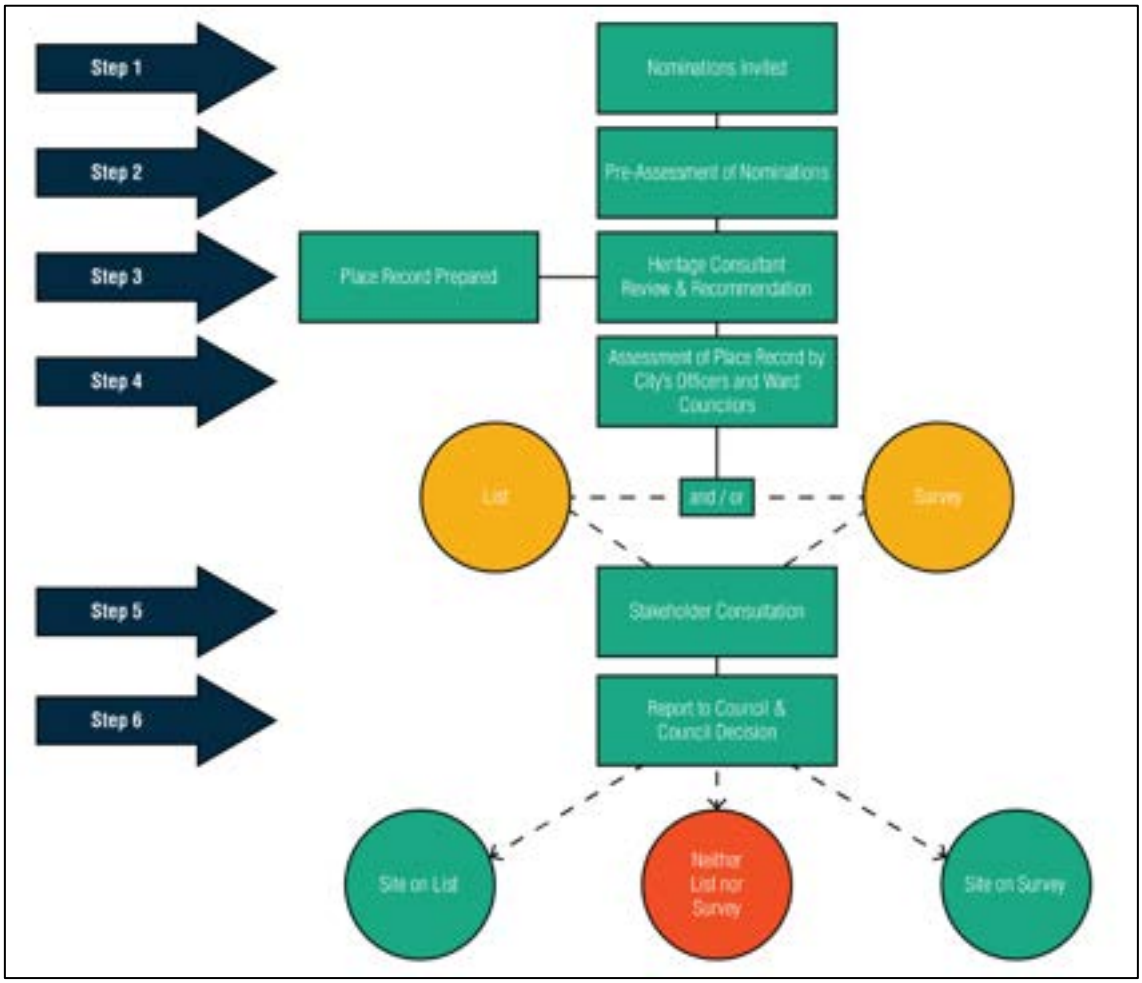


Figure 1 – Diagram of methodology

Criteria for Assessing Heritage Significance

The City's officers engaged heritage consultants to develop criteria to assist Council in determining whether properties should or should not be included on the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey. Consultants were used for this purpose to ensure that the criteria developed reflected established heritage criteria.

The Guidelines state that assessment of a Place should adopt criteria from either the National Heritage Convention (HERCON) or the Burra Charter in the preparation of a Local Heritage Survey. To satisfy this requirement, the following 10 headings from the Burra Charter are recommended to be used in assessing the cultural heritage significance of a Place:-

- Aesthetic
- Historic
- Scientific/Research
- Social
- Spiritual
- Rarity
- Representative
- Condition
- Integrity
- Authenticity

To assist Council in deciding what properties should be included on the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey, Attachment 1 of this report supplements each of these headings with reasons for either including or excluding a place from the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey.

When a place has been nominated for inclusion on the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey, that nomination will be assessed initially by the City's officers and relevant Ward Councillors. If this assessment finds the nomination may have merit, a Place Record will be prepared by a Heritage Consultant.

The City's officers and relevant Ward Councillors will review the Place Record and make a recommendation to Council relating to that nominated Place as to whether it is included on the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey.

The assessment criteria uses simple language adopted from the Burra Charter Practice Notes and the Guidelines to help understand each assessment criteria. These criteria can be used to justify the inclusion or exclusion of a Place in the Local Heritage Survey or Heritage List.

Objections unrelated to heritage significance matters are not to be a reason for exclusion or removal of a Place from the Local Heritage Survey. However, the exclusion guidelines in the assessment criteria provide Council with a rational reason for amending the Place Record and / or removing the Place from the Heritage List.

Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List Review

The Heritage List was last modified in 2015, and the Municipal Inventory (now Local Heritage Survey) was adopted in 1997.

As previously outlined, on 15 October 2019, Council deferred a decision on the nominations received for inclusion in the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey.

Should Council adopt the methodology and assessment criteria (shown in Figure 1 and Attachment 1), the City's officers will meet with relevant Ward Councillors to assess each individual nomination against the adopted assessment criteria.

Once this has happened a further report will be presented to Council with recommended modifications to the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey, for Council's endorsement.

With regards to consultation, the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 require a minimum consultation period of 21 days, and should involve:-

- Owners and occupiers; or
- Any other consultation the local government considers appropriate (e.g. Societies, community groups).

The consultation process as outlined in the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys suggests consultation should be consistent with a relevant policy adopted by the local government which is appropriate for its size and nature of stakeholder group.

Officers can confirm that the consultation at the time of the last review was as per the statutory requirements as well as Heritage Council Guidelines.

All property owners supported the nominations.

Aligning the review of Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey with Strategic Community Plan

The Guidelines recommend that a general review of the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey be aligned with a major review of a local planning strategy, community plan or defined intervals nominated by the local government. However, it is suggested for a local government with ongoing urban development a review should be undertaken within five to eight years.

The City is currently seeking feedback on its Strategic Community Plan 2018 – 2028, to inform a major review that needs to be undertaken.

The review of the Heritage List and / or Local Heritage Survey is anticipated to be concluded in the first quarter of 2022. This will conclude before the anticipated adoption by Council in July 2022 of the Strategic Community Plan 2018 – 2028.

Consultation Implications

Consultation with each owner of a nominated Place was undertaken in 2018/2019 to ensure that owners supported the nomination and recommended inclusion on the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey.

This was undertaken in accordance with Clause 7.1.3 of LPS3 which requires the City to:-

- Notify in writing each owner and occupier of the place and provides each of them with a description of the place and the reasons for the proposed entry;
- Invite each owner and occupier to make submissions on the proposal within 21 days of the day on which the notice is served or within a longer period specified in the notice; and
- Carry out any other consultation the local government considers appropriate.

Public consultation on the assessment criteria and methodology is not required in order for Council to adopt the assessment criteria and methodology.

As outlined previously, prior to recommending any property be added to either the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey, all landowners whose properties were nominated were consulted, and were supportive of the nominations.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 require a local government to establish and maintain a heritage list to identify places within the Scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation

The City's LPS3 requires the City to establish and maintain a Heritage List, and in the preparation of a Heritage List to have regard to the municipal inventory (former now Local Heritage Survey in accordance with Heritage Act 2018).

The *Heritage Act 2018* requires a local government to prepare a survey of places in its district that in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B1: Places to live, work and enjoy

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal: -

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Conservation	The protection of Places on the Heritage List reduces the likelihood of demolition thereby reducing the generation of waste from building materials.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Cultural and heritage value	Protection of Places on the Heritage List ensures to retain their cultural heritage significance.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
•	Dvlpmt of key business sectors Education and protection of cultural heritage significance in the built environment encourages creation of industy to develop mechanisms to maintain and enhance a Place on the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey.
•	Job creation Protection of Places on the Heritage List encourages industry to improve skilled labour in traditional building methods.

Conclusion

In 2018, the City embarked on a review of its Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey. Before progressing the review, Council requested the City's officers develop assessment criteria to assist Council in determining which Places should be added to either the Heritage List or Local Heritage Survey.

The City's officers subsequently developed a methodology and assessment criteria to assist Council in this review.

It is recommended that Council endorse the proposed Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey methodology and assessment criteria as outlined in Figure 1 and Attachment 1 of this report.

Following the endorsement of Council, the City's officers, in conjunction with relevant Ward Councillors, will review the nominations received against the assessment criteria.

A further report recommending modifications to the Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey will subsequently be presented to a future meeting of the Planning and Development Committee.

Assessment Criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage significance

The following table provides everyday terminology for each of the assessment criteria and introduces the most common discussion points on inclusion or exclusion for each of the criteria. This table can be used by officers to undertake a preliminary assessment prior to engaging a professional technical heritage assessment and then by Councilors to guide decision making following preparation of the Place Record.

		GUIDELINES FOR INCLUSION	GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION
AESTHETIC	It is significant in exhibiting aesthetic characteristics relating to its appearance or sensory perception. This may include, but not restricted to, its architectural form and style, siting and situation, landscaping or any other demonstrable artistic qualities considered rare or representative of the locality.	A particular group or community values this place for its aesthetic characteristics	The places' distinguishing features have been lost, degraded or compromised.
		This place is recognised as being on a prominent thoroughfare or in a space of public view	The Places' landmark or scenic qualities have been irreversibly degraded by surrounding or infill development.
		This place is a particularly good and well-presented example of its architectural style	The Place has only a limited association with creative or artistic excellence or achievement.
		The place has streetscape, landscape, or townscape value.	Streetscape, landscape, or townscape values have been irreversibly degraded by alterations, demolition, loss of fabric or surrounding infill development.

HISTORIC	It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the locality or district. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event.	A person or group of importance in the City of Stirling is connected to this place? e.g., designed or built it, lived there, worked there, etc.	It has brief, incidental, or distant association with historically important activities, processes, people or event.
		The place is a site of an important historical event	It is associated with events of interest only to a small number of people OR It is reputed to be the scene of an event, but there is no evidence to support the claim.
		There is still evidence of an important event at the place e.g., plaque	It retains no physical trace of the event or activity.
		The place looks like it did when that event happened?	It is unrecognisable as the same place as it was when that event happened.
		The place was built more than sixty years ago?	It was built less than sixty years ago and is not associated with an important event in the City of Stirling.
		The place helps us to better understand the history of the City of Stirling	There is little evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological deposits.
SCIENTIFIC	**SCIENTIFIC**		
	It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district, such as known archaeological potential. It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.	If this place were not recorded, would we lose some information or have a lesser understanding of an aspect of our history?	The place is not able to provide useful information through the fabric (its authenticity is so diminished that while the achievement is documented, it is no longer apparent in the place.)
		The place is used for educating people, or for research? For example, do school groups visit the place?	It is likely to yield similar information to other places or that could easily be obtained from documentary sources.

SOCIAL	**SOCIAL VALUE**		
	It has associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them today.	The place is important to a local group, community or organisation?	The associations with the place are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.
		The place is part of the City of Stirling's identity, or the identity of a particular cultural group?	The association with the place is recognised by only a small number of people.
		People gather here for a reason, e.g., social or cultural events, education	The association with the place is commonplace and does not have a significant social or cultural meaning.
		The place has been used by or associated with a particular group for a long time	The association with the place is of recent origin.
		The place has been the subject of public discussion, protest, campaigns to save it from demolition, improve its appearance, reinvent its function, or some other similar social activity The community want this place 'saved' from demolition, or the community would respond negatively if this place were altered or demolished	There is no evidence that the place is valued over and above the activities that occur there.

SPIRITUAL	**SPIRITUAL**		
	It demonstrates intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the emotional responses or community associations and be expressed through cultural practices and related places.	The place is used for ceremonies, rituals, practising traditions, learning about a culture, or expressing culture through art, music, drama, or other activity?	The association is not a recognised cultural practice or tradition.
		There is a recognised cultural group that uses or is associated with the place.	The association is recognised by only a small number of people.
RARITY	**RARITY**		
	It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.	The place is a fine or unique example within Stirling	The place is not rare in Stirling (Note: this does NOT apply to places within a HPA)
		This type of place becoming endangered with Stirling. e.g., corner shop	The place only appears rare because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise
		The place demonstrates a way of life or function no longer practised or of exceptional interest	There are other examples in Stirling that demonstrate a way of life or function no longer practised or of exceptional interest.
REPRESENTATIVENESS	**REPRESENTATIVENESS**		
	It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a type of place that has aesthetic, historic, social, scientific or spiritual value.	The place is a good example of this class of place	The characteristics do not clearly typify their class and there are better examples in the City.
		It is clear what this place was originally used for; or the phase in Stirling's history that it relates	The representative qualities of the place have been degraded or lost.

INTEGRITY	**INTEGRITY**		
	The extent to which a building retains its original function or can be easily restored back to its original function.	The building is used for what it was originally intended for. e.g. The place was built for public use, e.g. school, church, hall, is that public use still possible or could it be easily returned to public use should the situation arise.	The place does not reflect the original function and cannot be readily restored or understood.
AUTHENTICITY	**AUTHENTICITY**		
	The extent to which the fabric is in its original state. NOTE: it is possible to include places of low Authenticity if they exhibit evolution of use and change that is harmonious with the original design and materials.	The building presents as it did originally with little or no alteration	Much of the interior fabric and the exterior detailing of the place have been removed.

CONDITION	**CONDITION**		
	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on a scale of good, fair or poor. NOTE. The physical condition of a place does not generally influence its significance but will often be a factor in determining the management category of a place. The condition is graded either as good, fair or poor in relation to its heritage values.	The place is in good or fair condition (i.e.is it restorable?)	The place is beyond repair/structurally unsound? (Must be supported by structural engineer's report)
		If the place is in poor condition, is it reasonable that is could be restored?	The place is beyond being able to be restored. (Must be supported by heritage architect's report)

FOLLOWING THE OFFICER'S PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT DETERMINE THE NEED FOR A PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT WITH A STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

		GUIDELINES FOR INCLUSION	GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION
THRESHOLD CONSIDERATOINS	**IS IT WORTHY?**		
	Does the Statement of Significance indicate that the place is worthy of heritage acknowledgement and possible protection by the City?	Council considers that the place is either essential, very important, important or partially important to the heritage of the City of Stirling, and thus should be included in the LHS and possibly the HL.	Council considers that the place is not important to the heritage of the City of Stirling.
	WHAT IS ITS LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE?		
	Is the place of exceptional, considerable, some or of little cultural heritage significance to the City?	The place is of exceptional significance to the heritage of the City and thus a Category 1 on the LHS and a Management Category A on the HL. The place is of considerable significance to the heritage of the City and thus a Category 2 on the LHS and a Management Category B on the HL. The place is of some significance to the heritage of the City and thus a Category 3 on the LHS and a Management Category C on the HL. The place is of little significance to the heritage of the City and thus a Category 4 on the LHS and excluded from the HL.	The place has no heritage significance to the City of Stirling and is not included in the LHS or HL. Place of little significance are not included in the HL.

Places recommended for inclusion on Heritage List

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	PROPERTY ADDRESS	PAGE
Management Category A: Places of Exceptional Cultural Heritage Significance			
1	Inglewood Police Station	867 Beaufort Street, Inglewood	2
2A^	Mount Lawley War Memorial*	59 Queens Crescent, Mount Lawley	8
3	Annesley House	51 Lawley Crescent, Mount Lawley	19
4	Civic Theatre (Inglewood Clock Tower)	919 Beaufort Street, Inglewood	25
5	Beaucott Building	654 Beaufort Street, Mount Lawley+	31
Management Category B: Places of Considerable Cultural Heritage Significance			
6	Residence	107 Colin Road, Wembley Downs	38
7	Residence	37 Railway Parade, Mount Lawley	44
2B^	Mount Lawley Bowling Club and Memorial Gardens*	59 Queens Crescent, Mount Lawley	8
Management Category C: Places of Some Cultural Heritage Significance			
8	Mount Ingle Tennis Club (Inglewood Pre Primary)*	6 Hamer Parade, Inglewood	48
9	Walter Hamer Eighth Reserve (Inglewood Triangle)	5 Hamer Parade, Inglewood	55
10	Dianella Library*	44 Chester Avenue, Dianella	60
11	Cottonwood Crescent Reserve*	48 Cottonwood Crescent, Dianella	64

** City of Stirling Asset*

^ Partial listing forming one Place Record

+ Updated Place Record to include an additional building on the same site

Places recommended for inclusion on Local Heritage Survey

No.	Property Address
1.	107 Colin Road, Wembley Downs*
2.	Mount Ingle Tennis Club (Inglewood Pre Primary), 6 Hamer Parade, Inglewood*
3.	43 North Beach Road, North Beach
4.	Walter Hamer Eighth Reserve, Inglewood*
5.	Dianella Library*
6.	22 Barnes Street, Innaloo
7.	88 Barnes Street, Innaloo
8.	90 Barnes Street, Innaloo
9.	53 Osborne Place, Stirling
10.	35 Hendon Way, Hamersley
11.	'Lucafe' 68 Lawley Street, Tuart Hill
12.	'Woodside Flats', 26 Wood Street, Inglewood
13.	81 Fourth Avenue, Mount Lawley
14.	22 Almondbury Road, Mount Lawley
15.	290 Walcott Street, Menora
16.	Surrey Street Basin, 36 Surrey Street, Dianella
Note:	** Also recommended to be included on the Heritage List*

12.2/DS6 DRAFT LOCAL PLANNING POLICY 6.18 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION - OUTCOMES OF ADVERTISING

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Development Services
Business Unit:	Development Services
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☒	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/028

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That Council PROCEEDS with (adopts) draft 'Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation', with modifications, shown in Attachment 1 with the following amendment to Section 5.1:-

- **The City recognises that when considering the impacts of a planning or development proposal, those consulted may express the view that a proposal adversely affects them. The City's officers must be satisfied that there is a factual or realistic basis to the views expressed on a proposal, and must balance this view with an assessment of the likely impacts of the proposal.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

That Council PROCEEDS with (adopts) draft 'Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation', with modifications, shown in Attachment 1 with the following amendment to Section 5.1:-

- The City recognises that when considering the impacts of a planning or development proposal, those consulted may express the view that a proposal adversely affects them. The City's officers must be satisfied that there is a factual or realistic basis to the views expressed on a proposal, and must balance this view with an assessment of the likely impacts of the proposal.

Officer's Recommendation

That Council PROCEEDS with (adopts) draft 'Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation', with modifications, shown in Attachment 1.

Report Purpose

To report on the outcomes of advertising of draft 'Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation', and to obtain a Council resolution to proceed with the Policy, with modifications.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Draft Local Planning Policy 6.18 Public Consultation - Modified after advertising (for adoption) ⇩

Attachment 2 - Draft Local Planning Policy 6.18 Public Consultation - Modified after advertising (Track changes) ⇩

Attachment 3 - Draft Local Planning Policy 6.18 Public Consultation (as advertised) ⇩

Attachment 4 - Tables 1 & 2 - Summary of Submissions ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

In February 2021, amendments to the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (the Regulations) came into effect. Those amendments affected how local government undertakes a number of its planning functions, including how planning proposals are advertised for public comment.

The Regulations provide high level advertising requirements, but do not provide detail of how different types of planning proposal should be advertised. The Regulations allow a local government to adopt a local planning policy to provide this detail.

The City's current Planning Consultation Procedure, which was last reviewed in 2018, provides transparency for how planning proposals are to be advertised and by what methods.

Owing to the changes made to the Regulations, preparation of a Policy is required to ensure the City can differentiate how it advertises different types of planning proposals. The proposed Policy contains a number of changes to the way the City has previously carried out public consultation.

At its meeting on 14 September 2021, Council considered the draft Policy, and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0921/008) as follows:-

> *"That Council PREPARES Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation, as shown in Attachment 1 for the purpose of public advertising."*

Summary of proposed changes

The changes proposed in the draft Policy incorporate mandatory consultation that is required by the Regulations, and changes to improve how the City consults with the community on planning proposals.

Changes introduced as a result of amendments to the Regulations (mandatory requirements)

The following changes were recommended as a result of amendments to the Regulations:-

- ‘Standard Applications’ are to be advertised for 14 days;
- ‘Complex Applications’ are to be advertised for 28 days;
- Structure Plans are to be advertised for 42 days;
- Mandatory minimum sign size requirements for ‘Complex Applications’;
- The only holiday periods that can extend the timeframe for advertising a planning proposal are between 25 December and 1 January, and a period of seven days commencing on Good Friday;
- Statutory timeframes for advertising of some planning proposals are now mandated, and not just a minimum;
- Increases to advertising periods for planning proposals require (depending on the type of proposal) agreement of the applicant or approval of the Western Australian Planning Commission;
- The placement of notices in local newspapers is no longer mandatory;
- The City cannot add seven days to the consultation period when a planning proposal is also advertised to an adjoining local authority; and
- Development applications can no longer be readvertised.

Changes to improve how the City consults (non-statutory requirements)

The following changes were recommended to improve how the City consults on planning proposals:-

- Inclusion of ‘Child Care Premises’ into the definition of a ‘Complex Application’;
- Identifying targeted consultation to specific stakeholders for certain planning proposals; and
- Various administrative changes and other modifications to provide clarification, including the increased use of social media.

This report details the outcomes of the public consultation of draft ‘Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation’.

Consultation

Advertising of draft ‘Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation’ was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 and the City’s Planning Consultation Procedure.

Advertising commenced on 14 October 2021 and concluded on 4 November 2021.

Information on the proposal was placed on the City’s website, and notices were placed in the City’s Administration Centre for the duration of the advertising period. Notices were also placed in all community newspapers covering the City.

The City wrote to 10 community groups, and 15 government agencies and public authorities.

Additionally, as part of targeted consultation, the City also wrote to six ‘informal’ community groups who may be interested in the Policy. These include community groups who had previously raised concerns with the City’s consultation processes.

At the conclusion of the advertising period, nine submissions were received:-

- Four individual submissions;
- One submission from a community group (Mount Lawley Society); and
- Four submissions from government agencies (Main Roads, Department of Health, Department of Fire and Emergency Services, and Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage).

A summary of the submissions received is outlined in Tables 1 and 2 in Attachment 4.

Comment

Comments raised in the submissions

The following concerns and requests for changes to the draft Policy were included in the submissions received:-

- Requests for the consultation period for development applications to be lengthened;
- Requests for community groups to be consulted with;
- Requests that letters sent to landowners notifying the advertising of Complex Applications be provided to an area greater than 200m of the subject site;
- Concerns the City can no longer add seven days to the consultation period when a planning proposal is advertised to an adjoining local authority;
- Requests for local papers to continue to be used as a method of public consultation;
- Requests for all adjacent properties and relevant community groups be notified of all development proposals in the Heritage Protection Area;
- Requests for all development applications within the Heritage Protection Area be considered 'Complex Applications';
- Concerns that certain development applications can no longer be advertised;
- Requests for the waiving of public consultation requirements for development applications be aligned to the provisions in the Regulations; and
- Requests for the City to clarify which public consultation requirements for the Strategic Planning Instruments are statutory requirements in the Regulations.

A detailed summary of the comments received and the officer's responses is available in Attachment 4.

Modifications to draft Policy proposed after public consultation

Having considered the submissions received, the following changes are recommended to the draft Policy:-

- Clarifying where the waiving of public consultation requirements is allowed;
- Clarifying that notifying Ward Councillors when a strategic planning instrument is being advertised is an internal process, not a requirement of the Regulations;
- Inserting reference to the City's 'Planning Framework List'; and
- Updating the 'Submission Table' that is provided in Council reports to identify the relative location of a submitter who has requested changes to an advertised planning proposal.

In addition, a number of minor modifications are recommended, which provide additional clarity to the Policy, and which do not diminish how the City will consult on planning proposals, or alter the intent of the advertised Policy (refer to Attachment 2 for track changes showing the modifications proposed).

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Policy is to be processed in line with the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.

Where a local government resolves to proceed with a Local Planning Policy, these require local governments to:-

- Review the draft policy in light of the submissions made after the submission period closes;
- Resolve to proceed with or without modifications, or not proceed with the draft policy; and
- Publish notice on the City's website.

Financial Implications

All costs associated with the Policy will be covered by the Development Services Business Unit.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Governance and leadership

Outcome G4: Capable and efficient organisation

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Community engagement	To provide a consistent approach to the advertising of planning proposals, allowing the community to be engaged and inform the decision-making process.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Consistency of process	The changes to the Regulations are part of the planning reform agenda. A key intent behind the reform is to ensure local governments operate consistently and efficiently. This will benefit landowners and adjoining property owners.

Conclusion

In September 2021, Council considered a draft 'Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation' prepared by the City's officers. This draft Policy, which replaces the City's Planning Consultation Procedure, was prepared due to changes imposed by the State Government to how local governments advertise planning proposals.

The draft Policy identifies how the City will undertake public consultation for planning proposals, and was advertised for public comment between October and November 2021.

During public consultation, nine submissions were received, with changes to the advertised draft Policy requested. Subsequently, modifications to the draft Policy are recommended to address comments received.

The draft Policy will bring the City's consultation processes in line with those mandated by the State Government. Additionally, the draft Policy also allows the City to define what a 'Complex' development application is, and to support other matters not addressed in the Regulations.

Comments and submissions received during consultation provide valuable input into the planning assessment process. The proposed Policy provides a consistent and transparent method of seeking the view of the community.

Accordingly, it is recommended that draft Local Planning Policy 6.18 proceed, with modifications, as shown in Attachment 1.

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6.18 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

This document has been prepared under Schedule 2 of the *'Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015'* and the *City of Stirling 'Local Planning Scheme No 3'*.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Policy is used by the City to ensure a consistent approach to consultation on planning proposals and supplements the advertising requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

Information sheets are available on the City's website to assist applicants, residents and the community understand and participate in planning consultations.

2. OBJECTIVES

This Policy aims to ensure that:

- The community is appropriately informed of planning proposal and is given the opportunity to express its views in a consistent way.
- The community understands the need to focus views on relevant planning considerations when making submissions on planning proposals.
- Applicants have the opportunity to understand community views during the assessment process.
- Determination of planning proposals is based on the planning framework, taking into consideration community views.

3. SCOPE

This Policy applies to the advertising (where required) of:

- Development Applications;
- Local Planning Scheme Amendments;
- Local Planning Policies;
- Structure Plans; and
- Local Development Plans.

Note: This Policy does not apply to specific planning strategies, projects, or new schemes, the advertising of these will be determined on a case by case basis in line with the minimum advertising requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 (where applicable) and having regard to this Policy.

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4. REQUIREMENTS

All development applications and strategic planning instruments shall be advertised in accordance with this Policy.

Where there is an inconsistency between this Policy and Local Planning Scheme No.3 or Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015, the provisions of the Local Planning Scheme No.3 or Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 shall prevail.

4.1 ADVERTISING REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements apply to all planning proposals advertised by the City:

a) All consultation material is to be worded in plain English, subject to legislative requirements.

b) Advertising commences on the date after the day on which the City publishes the notices as per the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.

c) An 'excluded holiday period day', that is in —

(i) a period commencing on 25 December in a year and ending on the next 1 January; or

(ii) a period of 7 days commencing on Good Friday in a year,

is not to be counted in calculating an advertising period as per the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.

d) Where a planning proposal adjoins another local authority (Cities of Bayswater, Cambridge, Joondalup, Swan, Vincent and Wanneroo), the City will notify the adjoining local authority of the proposal to allow them the opportunity to advertise to their community.

4.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS – DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS:

	Time period (Calendar Days)	Sign on Site	Letters to Owners / Occupiers	Website	Ward Councillors
Standard Application	14 days or a longer period of time agreed upon between the applicant and local government	No	Yes – to adjoining	Yes	Yes
Complex Application	28 days or a longer period agreed upon between the applicant and local government	Yes	Yes – all within 200m, and properties in the vicinity of the proposed development who, in the view of the local government, are likely to be affected by the granting of development approval	Yes	Yes

(i) All applications subject to consultation will be posted on the City's website and will include the plans and documents submitted with the application.

(ii) The City will advertise variations to development standards to affected landowners/occupiers such as variations to Setbacks, Retaining Walls, Boundary Walls and Visual Privacy that may impact upon their property, as determined by the City.

(iii) Advertising to adjoining landowners/occupiers is to be carried in accordance with the figures below which depict typical lot layouts within the City.

(iv) Sign on sites are to be provided in accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission's Erecting Signs for Notice of Development Applications form. The City may request the provision of larger signs depending on the size, type and complexity of development.

(v) All expenses incurred by the City as a result of advertising Complex Applications to landowners/occupiers are to be payable by the applicant in accordance with the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

Figure 1 – Example of the extent of consultation for a Standard Application where there are varying lot types

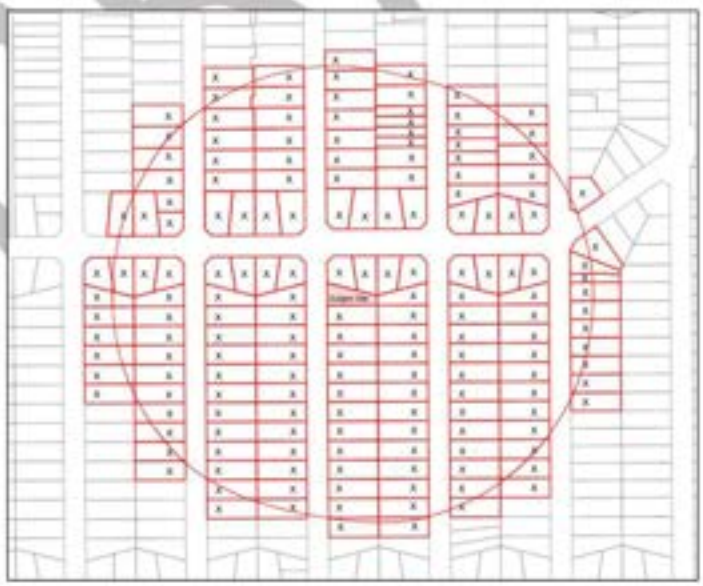

Figure 2 – Example of the extent of consultation for a Complex Application or Strategic Planning Instrument based on a 200m radius from the boundary of a subject site

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4.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS – STRATEGIC PLANNING INSTRUMENTS:

	Standard Amendment	Complex Amendment	Precinct and Standard Structure Plans (New or Amendment)	Local Development Plan (New or Amendment)	Local Planning Policy (New or Amendment)	Development Contribution Plan
Time period (Calendar Days) (i)	42 days	60 days	42 days	Not less than 14 days	Not less than 21 days	60 days
Website	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Admin Centre Notice Board	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Relevant public authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes~	Yes
Letters to Owners / Occupiers (ii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ (v)	Yes~ (v)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)
Sign on Site (iv)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Local Newspaper Notice (v)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Community groups (vi)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Planning Framework List	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Social Media (vii)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Ward Councilors	Yes'	Yes'	Yes'	Yes'	Yes'	Yes'

~ Denotes a non-statutory requirement that will be carried out at the discretion of (depending on the type of planning document advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

' Denotes the City's standard internal process.

(i) The Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 stipulates that advertising commences on the date after the day the notice is published in accordance with the Regulations.

(ii) Letters will be sent to owners and occupiers who, in the view of the City, are likely to be affected by the approval of the proposal. Refer to the minimum extent of consultation in Figure 1 above. The City may advertise to additional properties which are potentially directly affected by the proposal or as resolved by Council.

(iii) For Scheme Amendments, Local Planning Policies and Development Contribution Plans, letters will be sent where the application applies to a specific site or area (or otherwise deemed appropriate by the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future). Letters will be sent to those properties located within the area and those within the radius specified in the table above. Where the proposal does not relate to a specific site or area, the requirement to send letters to owners and occupiers does not apply.

(iv) A minimum sign size of 1.0m x 1.5m is required to be displayed on each street boundary. Text shall be legible from the street and the font size shall be large enough to fill the sign. Signs shall only be required at the discretion of (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

(v) Advertising in local newspapers will be at the discretion of (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

(vi) Community groups as identified on the community groups register maintained by the Development Services Business Unit.

(vii) Advertising on social media will be carried out where considered suitable by (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate, and will be done in collaboration with the City's Customer and Communications Business Unit. The type of social media channels to be used for engagement will be decided upon agreement between the Development Services or City Future business units and the Customer and Communication Business Unit.

4.4 OTHER CONSULTATION

To ensure that the City engages as widely as possible on changes to the City's strategic planning documents, the City's officers have compiled a list of individuals and businesses (the Planning Framework List) who have requested to be kept informed of changes to the City's planning framework. Whenever changes to the City's planning framework are proposed, these individuals will be notified.

At the discretion of the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future, the City will consult with individuals and/or organisations who may be able to add value to the strategic planning process. This may include, but is not limited to, emailing previous applicants for development approval, private planning consultants who often represent landowners or developers, building industry companies, and peak industry bodies.

4.5 WAIVING PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

The City may waive the public consultation requirements where a Standard development application relates to development that does not comply with the requirements of Local Planning Scheme No.3, if the City is satisfied that the non-compliance is of a minor nature. This ability does not apply to development applications that Local Planning Scheme No.3 requires to be advertised for public comment.

Under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes Regulations) 2015 the local government may decide to not advertise a Local Development Plan where the local government is satisfied that the plan is not likely to adversely affect any owners or occupiers within the area covered by the plan or an adjoining area. The Regulations also allow a local government to determine not to advertise amendments to a Structure Plan or Local Development Plan if, in the view of the local government, the amendment is of a minor nature. The decision to not advertise any of these documents can only be made by Council.

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5. CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

All written material submitted to the Council in response to the advertising of a planning proposal must be received by the close of business on the closing date for submissions identified by the City. This written material will be considered by officers in reporting on the planning proposal, subject to the following:

- The submission being received by the City during the public consultation period.
- Officers will assess and report on valid submissions received based on the written content only.
- Officers will not conduct any investigation into the origin, usual residential address of authors, or age of authors.
- More than one response received from the same address will be counted as individual responses where signed by different people, excepting where the content is identical.
- When one person signs more than one response (unless one of these is a petition) those responses shall be classified as one response.

5.1 WHAT MATTERS CAN BE CONSIDERED

The City recognises that when considering the impacts of a planning or development proposal, those consulted may form the view that a proposal adversely affects them. The City's officers must balance this view with an assessment of the likely impacts of the proposal, and must be satisfied that there is a factual or realistic basis to the views expressed on a proposal.

These views must relate to valid planning considerations, and the matters that constitute valid planning considerations are detailed below.

The City may seek professional opinions and independent advice to assist with this assessment.

Valid Planning Considerations	Non-Valid Considerations
a) Matters to be considered by the City under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (the Regulations); and/or b) The requirements of Local Planning Scheme No.3 or applicable Planning Instrument (Structure Plan, Local Development Plan or Planning Policy which requires the decision maker to exercise judgement; and/or c) Any development standard requiring the decision maker to exercise judgement against the Design Principles of the R-Codes.	The City cannot take into account matters which are not valid planning considerations, including but not limited to: a) Perceived loss of property value b) Private disputes between neighbours including access & egress and easements c) Dividing fence issues d) Impact of construction work e) Trade competition concerns (in most circumstances) f) Personal morals or views about the applicant g) Matters that is controlled under other legislation

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5.2 SUBMISSIONS ON DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

The City is only able to consider written submissions. Verbal communication with City officers via telephone or at the administration Centre and comments provided through social media platforms will not be considered as a submission to a development application. All written submissions received within the public consultation period raising valid planning considerations will be taken into consideration during the assessment of the application.

Submissions received highlighting non valid planning considerations will not be considered by the City when assessing the application.

5.3 SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS PROVIDED TO APPLICANT

The City will provide a summary of the planning issues raised in submissions to the Applicant and provide the opportunity for the applicant to respond for both development applications and strategic planning documents. Applicants, if they respond, should do so in a timely manner to ensure assessment timeframes are maintained. Applicants can respond by:

- Providing the City with additional comment or justification to address the planning issue raised in the submission; and/or
- Amending the proposal to address the planning issue raised in the submission.

The applicant's response to issues raised in submissions will be included in the report provided to the decision maker.

5.4 CATEGORISATION OF SUBMISSIONS

Submissions received to any planning proposal will be categorised into one of the following types:

Submission Category	Description
A: Original unique submissions	Includes any uniquely worded and original letters and e-mails, even if only marginally different from each other, which: • Are addressed to the City of Stirling (Council, Mayor, Officers); and • Include the name and address of the author(s).
B: Pro-forma submissions	Includes identical (pro-forma) letters, emails or cards, including those with individual and unique comment, which; • Are addressed to the City of Stirling (Council, Mayor, Officers); and • Include the name and address of the author(s).
C: Petitions	Submissions received which meet the petition criteria as outlined in the City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2009. (Further information is available on the Petitions page of the City's website.)

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5.5 CONSIDERATION OF LATE SUBMISSIONS

The City will consider late submissions only where these are received in sufficient time to allow for their reporting. Where this occurs the City will note submissions which have been received after the closing of the advertising period.

5.6 CORRESPONDENCE TO SUBMITTERS

All persons who lodge submissions will receive notification of the decision made. Additionally, where the application is presented to;

- The City's Planning & Development Committee (for consideration),
- Council (for consideration or determination), and/or
- The Metropolitan North West Joint Development Assessment Panel (for determination).

Submitters will receive further notification by the City of those specific meeting dates and details.

Where a decision is made by the Metropolitan North West Joint Development Assessment Panel, Western Australian Planning Commission, the Minister for Planning or State Administrative Tribunal on a Statutory Planning Instrument or Development Application, the City will advise all persons who lodged a submission of the decision made.

5.7 COUNCILLOR REQUESTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE OUTCOMES OF ADVERTISING

Councillors may request, with a minimum of 48 hours' notice, the following be provided at the relevant Committee or Council meeting:

- A confidential copy of all submissions received, and/or
- A map identifying the location of all submitters identified.

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7. LEGISLATION/LOCAL LAW REQUIREMENTS

The following documents and legislation are relevant:

- Planning and Development Act 2005
- Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015
- City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2009
- City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme No.3
- City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme No.3 Policy Manual
- Relevant State Planning Policies

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OFFICE USE ONLY:			
Local Planning Scheme No.3 - Local Planning Policy History:			
Action	*Council Date*	*Resolution No*	*Effective Date*
Adopted	*dd/mm/yyyy*	*xxxx/yyy*	*dd/mm/yyyy*
Modified	-	-	-

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ATTACHMENT 1: DEFINITIONS

Standard Application	A development application required to be advertised under Local Planning Scheme No.3 that is not defined as a Complex Application.
Complex Application	A development application: (a) for a use that is not specifically referred to in the zoning table under Local Planning Scheme No.3 in respect of the zone in which the development is located; or (b) with an estimated value of $2 million and over excluding: - Single Houses - Grouped Dwellings - Warehouses - Located within the Industry Zone - Located within the Service Station Zone; or (c) which proposes 10 or more Multiple Dwellings; or (d) which proposes Telecommunications Infrastructure; or (e) which proposes Child Care Premises (except development that is a class P use in relation to the zone in which the development is located).

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ATTACHMENT 2: ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION LETTERS

The content of notification letters provided to landowners and residents should be appropriate for the proposal being advertised. The letters must meet the statutory notification requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 and the City's Local Planning Scheme No 3. Letters should be written in plain English and clearly advise:

- What the proposal is that the City is seeking comment on, including (where appropriate) the specific aspects where the decision maker is required to exercise discretion.
- Why the City is consulting with the particular individual.
- Who the decision maker will be.
- How comment / submissions can be made and how to make a valid submission.
- How further information can be obtained.
- What happens to submissions received.
- What further notification the City will provide.

REPORTING FORMAT

In all cases where submissions have been received, the following table is to be included in the report presented for Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

SUMMARY TABLE: SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED - RELATIVE LOCATION

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED	WITHIN 200m RADIUS OF PROPOSED SITE	REMAINDER OF THE CITY	ALL SUBMISSIONS
SUPPORT	*a%*	*b%*	*c%*
OBJECT	*d%*	*e%*	*f%*
CHANGES REQUESTED	*g%*	*h%*	*i%*
OTHER (Not stated / No opinion / No objection)	*x%*	*y%*	*z%*

In reporting on the percentages of submissions in support and opposition to an application or proposal, it is acknowledged that the numbers counted must not be seen as a referendum on whether a proposal should proceed or not. The examination of submission is instead a way of identifying planning issues that need to be considered and addressed.

In cases where no more than five submissions are received, the issues raised in the submissions are to be summarised in the following format as part of the reporting to the relevant Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

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SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBMISSION DETAILS	OFFICER COMMENT
1		
2		
3		

In cases where more than five submissions are received, the issues raised in the submissions are to be summarised in the following format as part of the reporting to the relevant Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
xx		
xx		
xx		

This Policy provides the applicant with an opportunity to respond to submissions and where appropriate may result in adjustments to proposals being made.

This information is considered sufficient to allow the decision maker to understand the issues raised.

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6.18 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

This document has been prepared under Schedule 2 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* and the City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme No.3.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Policy is used by the City to ensure a consistent approach to consultation on planning proposals and supplements the advertising requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

Information sheets are available on the City's website to assist applicants, residents and the community understand and participate in planning consultations.

2. OBJECTIVES

This Policy aims to ensure that:

- The community is appropriately informed of planning proposal and is given the opportunity to express its views in a consistent way.
- The community understands the need to focus views on relevant planning considerations when making submissions on planning proposals.
- Applicants have the opportunity to understand community views during the assessment process.
- Determination of planning proposals is based on the planning framework, taking into consideration community views.

3. SCOPE

This Policy applies to the advertising (where required) of:

- Development Applications;
- Local Planning Scheme Amendments;
- Local Planning Policies;
- Structure Plans; and
- Local Development Plans.

Note: This Policy does not apply to specific planning strategies, projects, or new schemes, the advertising of these will be determined on a case by case basis in line with the minimum advertising requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 (where applicable) and having regard to this Policy.

4. REQUIREMENTS

All development applications and strategic planning instruments shall be advertised in accordance with this Policy.

Where there is an inconsistency between this Policy and Local Planning Scheme No.3 or Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015, the provisions of the Local Planning Scheme No.3 or Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 shall prevail.

4.1 ADVERTISING REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements apply to all planning proposals advertised by the City:

a) All consultation material is to be worded in plain English, subject to legislative requirements.

b) Advertising commences on the date after the day on which the City publishes the notices as per the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.

c) An 'excluded holiday period day', that is in —

(i) a period commencing on 25 December in a year and ending on the next 1 January, or

(ii) a period of 7 days commencing on Good Friday in a year

is not to be counted in calculating an advertising period as per the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.

d) Where a planning proposal is required to be advertised to an adjoining adjoins another local authority (Cities of Bayswater, Cambridge, Joondalup, Swan, Vincent and Wanneroo), the City will notify the adjoining local authority of the proposal to allow them the opportunity to advertise to their community.

4.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS – DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS:

	Time period (Calendar Days)	Sign on Site	Letters to Owners / Occupiers	Website	Ward Councillors
Standard Application	14 days or a longer period of time agreed upon between the applicant and local government	No	Yes – to adjoining	Yes	Yes
Complex Application	28 days or a longer period agreed upon between the applicant and local government	Yes	Yes – all within 200m, and properties in the vicinity of the proposed development who, in the view of the local government, are likely to be affected by the granting of development approval	Yes	Yes

(i) All applications subject to consultation will be posted on the City's website and will include the plans and documents submitted with the application.

(ii) The City will advertise variations to development standards to affected landowners/occupiers such as variations to Setbacks, Retaining Walls, Boundary Walls and Visual Privacy that may impact upon their property, as determined by the City.

(iii) Advertising to adjoining landowners/occupiers is to be carried in accordance with the figures below which depict typical lot layouts within the City.

(iv) Sign on sites are to be provided in accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission's Erecting Signs for Notice of Development Applications form. The City may request the provision of larger signs depending on the size, type and complexity of development.

(v) All expenses incurred by the City as a result of advertising Complex Applications to landowners/occupiers are to be payable by the applicant in accordance with the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

Figure 1 – Example of the extent of consultation for a Standard Application where there are varying lot types

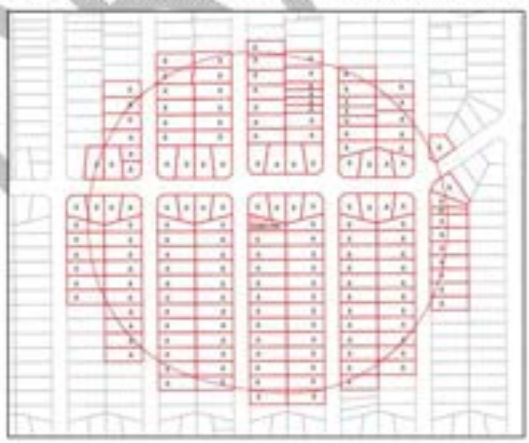

Figure 2 – Example of the extent of consultation for a Complex Application or Strategic Planning Instrument based on a 200m radius from the boundary of a subject site

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4.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS – STRATEGIC PLANNING INSTRUMENTS:

	Standard Amendment	Complex Amendment	Precinct and Standard Structure Plans (New or Amendment)	Local Development Plan (New or Amendment)	Local Planning Policy (New or Amendment)	Development Contribution Plan
Time period (Calendar Days) (i)	42 days	60 days	42 days	Not less than 14 days	Not less than 21 days	60 days
Website	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Admin Centre Notice Board	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Relevant public authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes~	Yes
Letters to Owners / Occupiers (ii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ (v)	Yes~ (v)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)
Sign on Site (iv)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Local Newspaper Notice (v)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Community groups (vi)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Planning Framework List	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Social Media (vii)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Ward Councillors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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~ Denotes a non-statutory requirement that will be carried out at the discretion of (depending on the type of planning document advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

^ Denotes the City's standard internal process.

(i) The Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 stipulates that advertising commences on the date after the day the notice is published in accordance with the Regulations.

(ii) Letters will be sent to owners and occupiers who, in the view of the City, are likely to be affected by the approval of the proposal. Refer to the minimum extent of consultation in Figure 1 above. The City may advertise to additional properties which are potentially directly affected by the proposal or as resolved by Council.

(iii) For Scheme Amendments, Local Planning Policies and Development Contribution Plans, letters will be sent where the application applies to a specific site or area (or otherwise deemed appropriate by the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future). Letters will be sent to those properties located within the area and those within the radius specified in the table above. Where the proposal does not relate to a specific site or area, the requirement to send letters to owners and occupiers does not apply.

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(iv) A minimum sign size of 1.0m x 1.5m is required to be displayed on each street boundary. Text shall be legible from the street and the font size shall be large enough to fill the sign. Signs shall only be required at the discretion of (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

(v) Advertising in local newspapers will be at the discretion of (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

(vi) Community groups as identified on the community groups register maintained by the Development Services Business Unit.

(vii) Advertising on social media will be carried out where considered suitable by (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate, and will be done in collaboration with the City's Customer and Communications Business Unit. The type of social media channels to be used for engagement will be decided upon agreement between the Development Services or City Future business units and the Customer and Communication Business Unit.

4.4 OTHER CONSULTATION

To ensure that the City engages as widely as possible on changes to the City's strategic planning documents, the City's officers have compiled a list of individuals and businesses (the Planning Framework List) who have requested to be kept informed of changes to the City's planning framework. Whenever changes to the City's planning framework are proposed, these individuals will be notified.

At the discretion of the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future, the City will consult with individuals and/or organisations who may be able to add value to the strategic planning process. This may include, but is not limited to, emailing previous applicants for development approval, private planning consultants who often represent landowners or developers, building industry companies, and peak industry bodies.

4.5 WAIVING PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

The City may waive the public consultation arrangements/requirements for a where a Standard development application relates to development that does not comply with the requirements of Local Planning Scheme No 3, if the City is satisfied that the non-compliance is of a minor nature. This ability does not apply to development applications that Local Planning Scheme No 3 requires to be advertised for public comment development application in the following instances:

1. Where a development application would ordinarily be required to be advertised however is consistent with and therefore has no greater impact than one previously approved on the same site within the preceding two years. In this instance public consultation may be waived.

2. Where a development application previously approved seeks to extend the period within which any development application must be substantially commenced. In this instance public consultation shall be waived.

Under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes Regulations) 2015 the local government may decide to not advertise a Local Development Plan where the local government is satisfied that the plan is not likely to adversely affect any owners or occupiers within the area covered by the plan or an adjoining area. The Regulations also allow a local government to determine not to advertise amendments to a Structure Plan or Local Development Plan if, in the view of the local government, the amendment is of a minor nature. The decision to not advertise any of these documents can only be made by Council.

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5. CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

All written material submitted to the Council in response to the advertising of a planning proposal must be received by the close of business on the closing date for submissions identified by the City. This written material will be considered by officers in reporting on the planning proposal, subject to the following:

- The submission being received by the City during the public consultation period.
- Officers will assess and report on valid submissions received based on the written content only.
- Officers will not conduct any investigation into the origin, usual residential address of authors, or age of authors.
- More than one response received from the same address will be counted as individual responses where signed by different people, excepting where the content is identical.
- When one person signs more than one response (unless one of these is a petition) those responses shall be classified as one response.

5.1 WHAT MATTERS CAN BE CONSIDERED

The City recognises that when considering the impacts of a planning or development proposal, those consulted may form the view that a proposal adversely affects them. The City's officers must balance this view with an assessment of the likely impacts of the proposal, and must be satisfied that there is a factual or realistic basis to the views expressed on a proposal.

These views must relate to valid planning considerations, and the matters that constitute valid planning considerations are detailed below.

The City may seek professional opinions and independent advice to assist with this assessment.

Valid Planning Considerations	Non-Valid Considerations
a) Matters to be considered by the City under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (the Regulations); and/or b) The requirements of Local Planning Scheme No 3 or applicable Planning Instrument (Structure Plan, Local Development Plan or Planning Policy which requires the decision maker to exercise judgement; and/or c) Any development standard requiring the decision maker to exercise judgement against the Design Principles of the R-Codes.	The City cannot take into account matters which are not valid planning considerations, including but not limited to: a) Perceived loss of property value b) Private disputes between neighbours including access & egress and easements c) Dividing fence issues d) Impact of construction work e) Trade competition concerns (in most circumstances) f) Personal morals or views about the applicant g) Matters that is controlled under other legislation

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5.2 SUBMISSIONS ON DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

The City is only able to consider written submissions. Verbal communication with City officers via telephone or at the administration Centre and comments provided through social media platforms will not be considered as a submission to a development application. All written submissions received within the public consultation period raising valid planning considerations will be taken into consideration during the assessment of the application.

Submissions received highlighting non valid planning considerations will not be considered by the City when assessing the application.

5.3 SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS PROVIDED TO APPLICANT

The City will provide a summary of the planning issues raised in submissions to the Applicant and provide the opportunity for the applicant to respond for both development applications and strategic planning documents. Applicants, if they respond, should do so in a timely manner to ensure assessment timeframes are maintained. Applicants can respond by:

- Providing the City with additional comment or justification to address the planning issue raised in the submission; and/or
- Amending the proposal to address the planning issue raised in the submission.

The applicant's response to issues raised in submissions will be included in the report provided to the decision maker.

5.4 CATEGORISATION OF SUBMISSIONS

Submissions received to any planning proposal will be categorised into one of the following types:

Submission Category	Description
A: Original unique submissions	Includes any uniquely worded and original letters and e-mails, even if only marginally different from each other, which: • Are addressed to the City of Stirling (Council, Mayor, Officers); and • Include the name and address of the author(s).
B: Pro-forma submissions	Includes identical (pro-forma) letters, emails or cards, including those with individual and unique comment, which: • Are addressed to the City of Stirling (Council, Mayor, Officers); and • Include the name and address of the author(s).
C: Petitions	Submissions received which meet the petition criteria as outlined in the City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2009. (Further information is available on the Petitions page of the City's website.)

5.5 CONSIDERATION OF LATE SUBMISSIONS

The City will consider late submissions only where these are received in sufficient time to allow for their reporting. Where this occurs the City will note submissions which have been received after the closing of the advertising period.

5.6 CORRESPONDENCE TO SUBMITTERS

All persons who lodge submissions will receive notification of the decision made. Additionally, where the application is presented to:

- The City's Planning & Development Committee (for consideration);
- Council (for consideration or determination), and/or
- The Metropolitan North West Joint Development Assessment Panel (for determination)

Submitters will receive further notification by the City of those specific meeting dates and details.

Where a decision is made by the Metropolitan North West Joint Development Assessment Panel, Western Australian Planning Commission, the Minister for Planning or State Administrative Tribunal on a Statutory Planning Instrument or Development Application, the City will advise all persons who lodged a submission of the decision made.

5.7 COUNCILLOR REQUESTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE OUTCOMES OF ADVERTISING

Councillors may request, with a minimum of 48 hours' notice, the following be provided at the relevant Committee or Council meeting:

- A confidential copy of all submissions received, and/or
- A map identifying the location of all submitters identified.

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7. LEGISLATION/LOCAL LAW REQUIREMENTS

The following documents and legislation are relevant:

- Planning and Development Act 2005
- Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015
- City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2009
- City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme No 3
- City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme No 3 Policy Manual
- Relevant State Planning Policies

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OFFICE USE ONLY:

Local Planning Scheme No 3 - Local Planning Policy History:

Action	*Council Date*	*Resolution No.*	*Effective Date*
Adopted	*dd/mm/yyyy*	*xxxx/yyy*	*dd/mm/yyyy*
Modified	-	-	-

ATTACHMENT 1: DEFINITIONS

Standard Application	A development application required to be advertised under Local Planning Scheme No.3 that is not defined as a Complex Application.
Complex Application	A development application: (a) for a use that is not specifically referred to in the zoning table under Local Planning Scheme No.3 in respect of the zone in which the development is located; or (b) with an estimated value of $2 million and over excluding: - Single Houses - Grouped Dwellings - Warehouses - Located within the Industry Zone - Located within the Service Station Zone; or (c) which proposes 10 or more Multiple Dwellings; or (d) which proposes Telecommunications Infrastructure; or (e) which proposes Child Care Premises (except development that is a class P use in relation to the zone in which the development is located).

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ATTACHMENT 2: ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION LETTERS

The content of notification letters provided to landowners and residents should be appropriate for the proposal being advertised. The letters must meet the statutory notification requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 and the City's Local Planning Scheme No 3. Letters should be written in plain English and clearly advise:

- What the proposal is that the City is seeking comment on, including (where appropriate) the specific aspects where the decision maker is required to exercise discretion.
- Why the City is consulting with the particular individual.
- Who the decision maker will be.
- How comment / submissions can be made and how to make a valid submission.
- How further information can be obtained.
- What happens to submissions received.
- What further notification the City will provide.

REPORTING FORMAT

In all cases where submissions have been received, the following table is to be included in the report presented for Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

SUMMARY TABLE: SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED - RELATIVE LOCATION

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED	WITHIN 200m RADIUS OF PROPOSED SITE	REMAINDER OF THE CITY	ALL SUBMISSIONS
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OBJECT	d%	e%	f%
CHANGES REQUESTED	g%	h%	i%
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In reporting on the percentages of submissions in support and opposition to an application or proposal, it is acknowledged that the numbers counted must not be seen as a referendum on whether a proposal should proceed or not. The examination of submission is instead a way of identifying planning issues that need to be considered and addressed.

In cases where no more than five submissions are received, the issues raised in the submissions are to be summarised in the following format as part of the reporting to the relevant Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

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1		
2		
3		

In cases where more than five submissions are received, the issues raised in the submissions are to be summarised in the following format as part of the reporting to the relevant Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

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xx		
xx		
xx		

This Policy provides the applicant with an opportunity to respond to submissions and where appropriate may result in adjustments to proposals being made.

This information is considered sufficient to allow the decision maker to understand the issues raised.

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6.18 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

This document has been prepared under Schedule 2 of the *'Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015'* and the City of Stirling *'Local Planning Scheme No.3'*

1. INTRODUCTION

This Policy is used by the City to ensure a consistent approach to consultation on planning proposals and supplements the advertising requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

Information sheets are available on the City's website to assist applicants, residents and the community understand and participate in planning consultations.

2. OBJECTIVES

This Policy aims to ensure that:

- The community is appropriately informed of planning proposal and is given the opportunity to express its views in a consistent way.
- The community understands the need to focus views on relevant planning considerations when making submissions on planning proposals.
- Applicants have the opportunity to understand community views during the assessment process.
- Determination of planning proposals is based on the planning framework, taking into consideration community views.

3. SCOPE

This Policy applies to the advertising (where required) of:

- Development Applications;
- Local Planning Scheme Amendments;
- Local Planning Policies;
- Structure Plans; and
- Local Development Plans.

Note: This Policy does not apply to specific planning strategies, projects, or new schemes, the advertising of these will be determined on a case by case basis in line with the minimum advertising requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 (where applicable) and having regard to this Policy.

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4. REQUIREMENTS

All development applications and strategic planning instruments shall be advertised in accordance with this Policy.

Where there is an inconsistency between this Policy and Local Planning Scheme No.3 or Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015, the provisions of the Local Planning Scheme No.3 or Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 shall prevail.

4.1 ADVERTISING REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements apply to all planning proposals advertised by the City:

a) All consultation material is to be worded in plain English, subject to legislative requirements.

b) Advertising commences on the date after the day on which the City publishes the notices as per the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.

c) An 'excluded holiday period day', that is in —

(i) a period commencing on 25 December in a year and ending on the next 1 January; or

(ii) a period of 7 days commencing on Good Friday in a year.

is not to be counted in calculating an advertising period as per the requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015.

d) Where a planning proposal is required to be advertised to an adjoining local authority (Cities of Bayswater, Cambridge, Joondalup, Swan, Vincent and Wanneroo), the City will notify the adjoining local authority of the proposal to allow them the opportunity to advertise to their community.

4.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS – DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS:

	Time period (Calendar Days)	Sign on Site	Letters to Owners / Occupiers	Website	Ward Councillors
Standard Application	14 days or a longer period of time agreed upon between the applicant and local government	No	Yes – to adjoining	Yes	Yes
Complex Application	28 days or a longer period agreed upon between the applicant and local government	Yes	Yes – all within 200m, and properties in the vicinity of the proposed development who, in the view of the local government, are likely to be affected by the granting of development approval	Yes	Yes

(i) All applications subject to consultation will be posted on the City's website and will include the plans and documents submitted with the application.

(ii) The City will advertise variations to development standards to affected landowners/occupiers such as variations to Setbacks, Retaining Walls, Boundary Walls and Visual Privacy that may impact upon their property, as determined by the City.

(iii) Advertising to adjoining landowners/occupiers is to be carried in accordance with the figures below which depict typical lot layouts within the City.

(iv) Sign on sites are to be provided in accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission's Erecting Signs for Notice of Development Applications form. The City may request the provision of larger signs depending on the size, type and complexity of development.

(v) All expenses incurred by the City as a result of advertising Complex Applications to landowners/occupiers are to be payable by the applicant in accordance with the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

Figure 1 – Example of the extent of consultation for a Standard Application where there are varying lot types

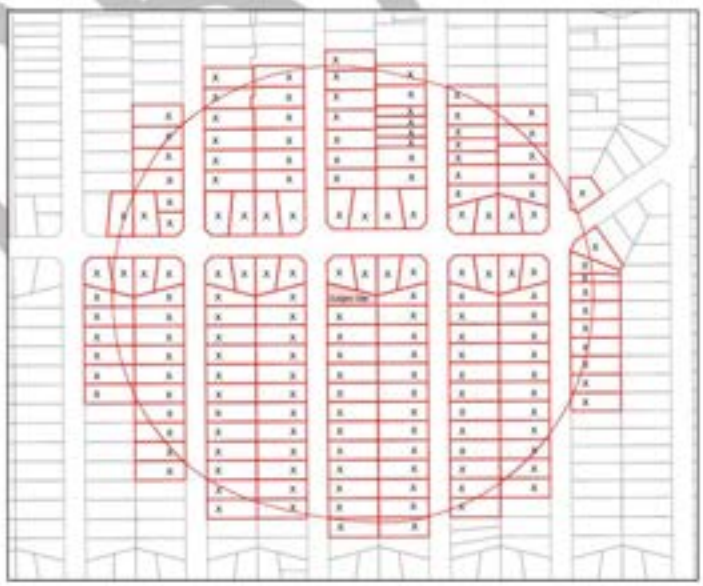

Figure 2 – Example of the extent of consultation for a Complex Application or Strategic Planning Instrument based on a 200m radius from the boundary of a subject site

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4.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS – STRATEGIC PLANNING INSTRUMENTS:

	Standard Amendment	Complex Amendment	Precinct and Standard Structure Plans (New or Amendment)	Local Development Plan (New or Amendment)	Local Planning Policy (New or Amendment)	Development Contribution Plan
Time period (Calendar Days) (i)	42 days	60 days	42 days	Not less than 14 days	Not less than 21 days	60 days
Website	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Admin Centre Notice Board	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Relevant public authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes~	Yes
Letters to Owners / Occupiers (ii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ (v)	Yes~ (v)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)	Yes~ – all within 200m (iii)
Sign on Site (iv)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Local Newspaper Notice (v)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Community groups (vi)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Social Media (vii)	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~	Yes~
Ward Councilors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

~ Denotes a non-statutory requirement that will be carried out at the discretion of (depending on the type of planning document advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

(i) The Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 stipulates that advertising commences on the date after the day the notice is published in accordance with the Regulations.

(ii) Letters will be sent to owners and occupiers who, in the view of the City, are likely to be affected by the approval of the proposal. Refer to the minimum extent of consultation in Figure 1 above. The City may advertise to additional properties which are potentially directly affected by the proposal or as resolved by Council.

(iii) For Scheme Amendments, Local Planning Policies and Development Contribution Plans, letters will be sent where the application applies to a specific site or area (or otherwise deemed appropriate by the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future). Letters will be sent to those properties located within the area and those within the radius specified in the table above. Where the proposal does not relate to a specific site or area, the requirement to send letters to owners and occupiers does not apply.

(iv) A minimum sign size of 1.0m x 1.5m is required to be displayed on each street boundary. Text shall be legible from the street and the font size shall be large enough to fill the sign. Signs shall only be required at the discretion of (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

(v) Advertising in local newspapers will be at the discretion of (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate.

(vi) Community groups as identified on the community groups register maintained by the Development Services Business Unit.

(vii) Advertising on social media will be carried out where considered suitable by (depending on the type of proposal advertised) the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future as appropriate, and will be done in collaboration with the City's Customer and Communications Business Unit. The type of social media channels to be used for engagement will be decided upon agreement between the Development Services or City Future business units and the Customer and Communication Business Unit.

4.4 OTHER CONSULTATION

To ensure that the City engages as widely as possible on changes to the City's strategic planning documents, the City's officers have compiled a list of individuals and businesses who have requested to be kept informed of changes to the City's planning framework. Whenever changes to the City's planning framework are proposed, these individuals will be notified.

At the discretion of the Manager Development Services or Manager City Future, the City will consult with individuals and/or organisations who may be able to add value to the strategic planning process. This may include, but is not limited to, emailing previous applicants for development approval, private planning consultants who often represent landowners or developers, building industry companies, and peak industry bodies.

4.5 WAIVING PUBLIC CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

The City may waive the public consultation arrangements for a development application in the following instances:

1. Where a development application would ordinarily be required to be advertised however is consistent with and therefore has no greater impact than one previously approved on the same site within the preceding two years. In this instance public consultation may be waived.
2. Where a development application previously approved seeks to extend the period within which any development application must be substantially commenced. In this instance public consultation shall be waived.

Under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes Regulations) 2015 the local government may decide to not advertise a Local Development Plan where the local government is satisfied that the plan is not likely to adversely affect any owners or occupiers within the area covered by the plan or an adjoining area. The Regulations also allow a local government to determine not to advertise amendments to a Structure Plan or Local Development Plan if, in the view of the local government, the amendment is of a minor nature. The decision to not advertise any of these documents can only be made by Council.

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5. CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

All written material submitted to the Council in response to the advertising of a planning proposal must be received by the close of business on the closing date for submissions identified by the City. This written material will be considered by officers in reporting on the planning proposal, subject to the following:

- The submission being received by the City during the public consultation period.
- Officers will assess and report on valid submissions received based on the written content only.
- Officers will not conduct any investigation into the origin, usual residential address of authors, or age of authors.
- More than one response received from the same address will be counted as individual responses where signed by different people, excepting where the content is identical.
- When one person signs more than one response (unless one of these is a petition) those responses shall be classified as one response.

5.1 WHAT MATTERS CAN BE CONSIDERED

The City recognises that when considering the impacts of a planning or development proposal, those consulted may form the view that a proposal adversely affects them. The City's officers must balance this view with an assessment of the likely impacts of the proposal, and must be satisfied that there is a factual or realistic basis to the views expressed on a proposal.

These views must relate to valid planning considerations, and the matters that constitute valid planning considerations are detailed below.

The City may seek professional opinions and independent advice to assist with this assessment.

Valid Planning Considerations	Non-Valid Considerations
a) Matters to be considered by the City under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (the Regulations); and/or b) The requirements of Local Planning Scheme No.3 or applicable Planning Instrument (Structure Plan, Local Development Plan or Planning Policy which requires the decision maker to exercise judgement; and/or c) Any development standard requiring the decision maker to exercise judgement against the Design Principles of the R-Codes.	The City cannot take into account matters which are not valid planning considerations, including but not limited to: a) Perceived loss of property value b) Private disputes between neighbours including access & egress and easements c) Dividing fence issues d) Impact of construction work e) Trade competition concerns (in most circumstances) f) Personal morals or views about the applicant g) Matters that is controlled under other legislation

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5.2 SUBMISSIONS ON DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

The City is only able to consider written submissions. Verbal communication with City officers via telephone or at the administration Centre and comments provided through social media platforms will not be considered as a submission to a development application. All written submissions received within the public consultation period raising valid planning considerations will be taken into consideration during the assessment of the application.

Submissions received highlighting non valid planning considerations will not be considered by the City when assessing the application.

5.3 SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS PROVIDED TO APPLICANT

The City will provide a summary of the planning issues raised in submissions to the Applicant and provide the opportunity for the applicant to respond for both development applications and strategic planning documents. Applicants, if they respond, should do so in a timely manner to ensure assessment timeframes are maintained. Applicants can respond by:

- Providing the City with additional comment or justification to address the planning issue raised in the submission; and/or
- Amending the proposal to address the planning issue raised in the submission.

The applicant's response to issues raised in submissions will be included in the report provided to the decision maker.

5.4 CATEGORISATION OF SUBMISSIONS

Submissions received to any planning proposal will be categorised into one of the following types:

Submission Category	Description
A: Original unique submissions	Includes any uniquely worded and original letters and e-mails, even if only marginally different from each other, which: • Are addressed to the City of Stirling (Council, Mayor, Officers); and • Include the name and address of the author(s).
B: Pro-forma submissions	Includes identical (pro-forma) letters, emails or cards, including those with individual and unique comment, which; • Are addressed to the City of Stirling (Council, Mayor, Officers); and • Include the name and address of the author(s).
C: Petitions	Submissions received which meet the petition criteria as outlined in the City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2009. (Further information is available on the Petitions page of the City's website.)

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5.5 CONSIDERATION OF LATE SUBMISSIONS

The City will consider late submissions only where these are received in sufficient time to allow for their reporting. Where this occurs the City will note submissions which have been received after the closing of the advertising period.

5.6 CORRESPONDENCE TO SUBMITTERS

All persons who lodge submissions will receive notification of the decision made. Additionally, where the application is presented to;

- The City's Planning & Development Committee (for consideration),
- Council (for consideration or determination), and/or
- The Metropolitan North West Joint Development Assessment Panel (for determination).

Submitters will receive further notification by the City of those specific meeting dates and details.

Where a decision is made by the Metropolitan North West Joint Development Assessment Panel, Western Australian Planning Commission, the Minister for Planning or State Administrative Tribunal on a Statutory Planning Instrument or Development Application, the City will advise all persons who lodged a submission of the decision made.

5.7 COUNCILLOR REQUESTS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE OUTCOMES OF ADVERTISING

Councillors may request, with a minimum of 48 hours' notice, the following be provided at the relevant Committee or Council meeting:

- A confidential copy of all submissions received, and/or
- A map identifying the location of all submitters identified.

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7. LEGISLATION/LOCAL LAW REQUIREMENTS

The following documents and legislation are relevant:

- Planning and Development Act 2005
- Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015
- City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2009
- City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme No.3
- City of Stirling Local Planning Scheme No.3 Policy Manual
- Relevant State Planning Policies

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OFFICE USE ONLY:			
Local Planning Scheme No.3 - Local Planning Policy History:			
Action	*Council Date*	*Resolution No.*	*Effective Date*
Adopted	*dd/mm/yyyy*	*xxxx/yyy*	*dd/mm/yyyy*
Modified	-	-	-

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ATTACHMENT 1: DEFINITIONS

Standard Application	A development application required to be advertised under Local Planning Scheme No. 3 that is not defined as a Complex Application.
Complex Application	A development application: (a) for a use that is not specifically referred to in the zoning table under Local Planning Scheme No. 3 in respect of the zone in which the development is located; or (b) with an estimated value of $2 million and over excluding: - Single Houses - Grouped Dwellings - Warehouses - Located within the Industry Zone - Located within the Service Station Zone; or (c) which proposes 10 or more Multiple Dwellings; or (d) which proposes Telecommunications Infrastructure; or (e) which proposes Child Care Premises (except development that is a class P use in relation to the zone in which the development is located).

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ATTACHMENT 2: ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION LETTERS

The content of notification letters provided to landowners and residents should be appropriate for the proposal being advertised. The letters must meet the statutory notification requirements of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015 and the City's Local Planning Scheme No 3. Letters should be written in plain English and clearly advise:

- What the proposal is that the City is seeking comment on, including (where appropriate) the specific aspects where the decision maker is required to exercise discretion.
- Why the City is consulting with the particular individual.
- Who the decision maker will be.
- How comment / submissions can be made and how to make a valid submission.
- How further information can be obtained.
- What happens to submissions received.
- What further notification the City will provide.

REPORTING FORMAT

In all cases where submissions have been received, the following table is to be included in the report presented for Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

SUMMARY TABLE: SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED - RELATIVE LOCATION

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED	WITHIN 200m RADIUS OF PROPOSED SITE	REMAINDER OF THE CITY	ALL SUBMISSIONS
SUPPORT	*a%*	*b%*	*c%*
OBJECT	*d%*	*e%*	*f%*
OTHER (Not stated / No view / Conditional)	*x%*	*y%*	*z%*

In reporting on the percentages of submissions in support and opposition to an application or proposal, it is acknowledged that the numbers counted must not be seen as a referendum on whether a proposal should proceed or not. The examination of submission is instead a way of identifying planning issues that need to be considered and addressed.

In cases where no more than five submissions are received, the issues raised in the submissions are to be summarised in the following format as part of the reporting to the relevant Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBMISSION DETAILS	OFFICER COMMENT
1		
2		
3		

In cases where more than five submissions are received, the issues raised in the submissions are to be summarised in the following format as part of the reporting to the relevant Committee, Council, and/or Development Assessment Panel meeting.

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
xx		
xx		
xx		

This Policy provides the applicant with an opportunity to respond to submissions and where appropriate may result in adjustments to proposals being made.

This information is considered sufficient to allow the decision maker to understand the issues raised.

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TABLE 1 - SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED – RELATIVE LOCATION

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED	WITHIN 200M RADIUS	OUTSIDE 200M RADIUS	ALL SUBMISSIONS
SUPPORT	0%	0%	0%
OBJECT	0%	0%	0%
CHANGES REQUESTED	44.5%	11.1%	55.6%
OTHER (Not stated / No opinion / No Objection)	11.1%	33.3%	44.4%

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
2	No comments.	Noted. No changes to Policy required.
1	No objections.	Noted. No changes to Policy required.
Length of public consultation periods		
1	Development applications should be advertised for a minimum of 21 days to allow time for those affected to learn and respond to the proposals.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The advertising of Complex Applications for 28 days and Standard Applications for 14 days are statutory requirements in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*. The City cannot vary these requirements. A longer consultation period is only possible where an applicant agrees. This would be done on a case-by-case basis.
1	Complex Applications should be advertised for longer than 28 days.	Noted.

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
	and should also be agreed upon by the residents not just the applicant and local government.	No changes to Policy recommended. The *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* states that Complex Applications are to be advertised for 28 days. This is a statutory requirement that cannot be varied. A longer consultation period is only possible where an applicant agrees. This would be done on a case-by-case basis.
1	A longer consultation period should be provided for advertising larger projects, as these have a greater impact and take longer for the community to consider. For instance, an extra ten days of consultation could be added for every extra "0" on the construction cost over one million.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* state that Complex Applications are to be advertised for 28 days. This is a statutory requirement that cannot be varied. A longer consultation period is only possible where an applicant agrees. This would be done on a case-by-case basis.
1	Projects that the City deem would benefit from further consultation should have a longer consultation period, because the community can sometimes provide useful insight.	Noted. The benefits of engaging with the community to ascertain their views on projects is recognised. However, no changes to the Policy are recommended. The City's offices acknowledge there is a need to differentiate how certain development applications should be advertised. For this reason, the draft 'Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation' differentiates between 'Standard' and 'Complex' development

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
		applications, with differing advertising periods. It should be noted that the advertising timeframes for development applications cannot be varied (unless agreed to in writing between the applicant and local government), as these are statutory requirements in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*. Similarly, the advertising period for certain strategic planning proposals, such as scheme amendments and structure plans, also cannot be varied as they are also statutory timeframes in the Regulations.
1	Concerned that the City cannot add seven days to the consultation period when a planning proposal is advertised to an adjoining local authority.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015* stipulates when consultation periods can be extended, and this does not include when a planning proposal is advertised to an adjoining local authority. This is a statutory requirement that cannot be varied.
1	A shorter advertising period within the heritage protection area is likely to put local organisations like the Mount Lawley Society and Mount Lawley Ratepayers Association under considerable resource pressure and deny the City potentially valuable feedback.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The benefits of engaging with community groups to ascertain their views on projects is recognised. However, no changes to the Policy are recommended. In preparing strategic planning documents such as policies or strategies that affect the City's Heritage Protection Areas, the

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
		City consults early and often with these groups, before statutory consultation commences. However, these organisations are not consulted when development applications are received. The advertising timeframes for development applications are a statutory requirement under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*, and cannot be varied.
Methods of public consultation		
1	Formal community groups such as the Mount Lawley Society and the Mount Lawley Ratepayers Association should be consulted with, as they can provide useful feedback from the community to achieve good outcomes for all.	Noted. The benefits of engaging with community groups to ascertain their views on projects is recognised. However, no changes to the Policy are recommended. The City currently consults with community groups on strategic planning proposals (such as scheme amendments and local planning policies). This will not change.
1	Concerned that notices no longer have to be placed in local newspapers. Encourages the City to continue to use local newspapers for communication of complex development proposals to make communications accessible to those who do not use social media, as not all members of the community (particularly the elderly) access social media.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. While the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* removed the requirement for notices to be placed in local papers, it also allows local governments to publish notices in newspapers if the local government "*considers that it is appropriate in the circumstances*". The City will place notices in local papers in circumstances where it is deemed appropriate,

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
		such as for a local planning policy that apply City-wide. For instance, a notice on the advertising of draft 'Local Planning Policy 6.18 – Public Consultation' was placed in local papers. As a decision of Council is required before most strategic planning documents are advertised for comment, Council will be notified how the City's officers intend to advertise a proposal, including where newspapers adverts will be used.
1	The City should make communications accessible to those who do not use social media. For some elderly members of the community, only using social media for communication is discriminatory.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The use of social media is not the City's sole method of communicating public consultation. The City also uses other methods, such as placing notice of the proposal on the City's website, placing of a notice on the City's administrative centre's noticeboard, and, dependant on the type of proposal, also through the sending of letters and emails and placing of signs on site.
1	The overall costs each year to the Council to use community papers are minimal. New developments are generally associated with higher property values, and subsequently higher rates are collected by the City. To keep the community informed, the costs of placing notices in local papers for large and complex development proposals should be borne either by the City, or alternatively by the developers.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The cost of placing notices in local papers for strategic planning documents (such as local planning policies) alone cost approximately $20,000 per year – this is a significant cost. This figure does not cover development applications, as these are not advertised in local papers. The City advertises development applications through a range of

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
		other methods, such as through the placing of notices on the City's website and dependant on the type of development application, letters will be sent to landowners and signs on site will also be placed.
1	Letters sent to owners as part of a Complex Application consultation should be provided to a greater area than 200m, as the effect on development can have significant impact on the residents.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The 200m consultation boundary is a statutory requirement in the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*. However, the Regulations also allow the City to give notice to owner and occupiers of properties in the vicinity of the proposed development who, in the opinion of the City, is likely to be affected by the proposal. This would be done on a case-by-case basis.
Development applications within the Heritage Protection Area		
1	Requests the City to consider notifying all adjacent properties, properties in close proximity and relevant community groups via letter and email for all development application proposals in the Heritage Protection Area.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The City receives a diverse range of development applications in the Heritage Protection area, ranging from applications for single houses to applications for "minor" developments such as front fences, patios, and carports. Should the City notify all adjacent properties, properties in close proximity and relevant community groups via letter and email for all development applications in the City's Heritage Protection Area, this would include applications for "minor" applications.

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
		This would incur a substantial additional cost, and it would cause unnecessary delays to the development application process for "minor" developments. The City received 184 development applications for properties within the Heritage Protection Area in the 2018/2019 financial year, 271 development applications in the 2019/2020 financial year, and 276 development applications in the 2020/2021 financial year. Should the City advertise all development applications received in the Heritage Protection Area, the additional costs and workload created would be significant. Additionally, advertising development applications that meet the requirements of the local planning scheme, relevant local planning policies and the Residential Design Codes may raise expectations that a development proposal will be modified based on comments made, when there is no requirement or ability to do so.
1	Development applications affected by Local Planning Policy 3.1 Character Retention Guidelines Mount Lawley and Menora, Local Planning Policy 3.1A Inglewood Retention Guidelines, and the Beaufort Street Local Development Plan should be considered 'Complex Applications'.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The City receives a diverse range of development applications in the Heritage Protection area, ranging from applications for single houses to applications for "minor" developments such as front fences, patios, and carports. Should the City notify all adjacent properties, properties in close proximity and relevant community groups via letter and email for all development

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
		applications in the City's Heritage Protection Area, this would include applications for "minor" applications. This would incur substantial additional cost, and it would cause unnecessary delays to the development application process for "minor" developments. The City received 184 development applications for properties within the Heritage Protection Area in the 2018/2019 financial year, 271 development applications in the 2019/2020 financial year, and 276 development applications in the 2020/2021 financial year. Should the City advertise all development applications received in the Heritage Protection Area, the additional costs and workload created would be significant. Additionally, advertising development applications that meet the requirements of the local planning scheme, relevant local planning policies and the R-Codes may raise expectations that a development proposal will be modified based on comments made, when there is no requirement or ability to do so. For the above reasons, the submitter's request is not supported.
1	Due to the more complex requirements of Local Planning Policy 3.1 and 31A, more time is required to properly consider advertised proposals. This is particular in the case of Local Planning Policy 3.1A, because there are extensive new provisions in this policy which the community is still adjusting to.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The advertising timeframes for development applications are a statutory requirement under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes)*

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
		Regulations 2015, and cannot be varied.
Alignment with the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*		
1	Section 4.5 (Waiving Public Consultation Requirements) of the Policy should be modified to ensure consistency with the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*, in particular, Clause 64 within Part 8 of Schedule 2 which pertains to the advertising of applications for development approval.	Noted. Changes to Policy proposed. The submission refers to a requirement of the Regulations that requires all Standard Applications, if they are an 'A' use, to be advertised for public comment. This was not the intent projected by the advertised policy. The policy is recommended to be reworded to clarify that certain advertising requirements can only be waived where the non-compliance is of a minor nature, and that the waiving of advertising requirements does not apply to applications the scheme requires to be advertised.
1	The requirements under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* should be defined when compared to the City's requirements under Table 4.3 (Public Consultation Requirements – Strategic Planning Instruments) of the Policy.	Noted. Changes to Policy proposed. While there is already a note under Table 4.3 that denotes which requirements in the table are the City's (non-statutory) requirements, an additional note is inserted to designate that the requirement to inform ward councillors is the City's standard internal process.
Other comments		
1	Concerned development applications can no longer be advertised.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. This in incorrect, as development applications can still be advertised.
1	Consultation with the community should always be warranted,	Noted.

NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS TO RAISE ISSUE	SUBMISSION COMMENT	OFFICER COMMENT
	particularly for Complex Applications.	No changes to Policy recommended. A Complex Application will always be advertised for public consultation, as required by the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.*
1	The proposed changes indicate that Complex Applications will be those deemed as 'large commercial' such as shopping centres, and other smaller mixed-use and multiple dwelling developments will be classified as a standard development application. This therefore changes the nature of the types of consultation undertaken.	Noted. No changes to Policy recommended. The City's officers support being able to differentiate how development applications are advertised, and the proposed policy provides certainty around how this happens. The previous Planning Consultation Procedure contained a definition of a 'Complex Application', and the only change proposed is the addition of Child Care Premises under that definition. No changes were made to the definition of Standard Application.
1	As the proposal seeks to amend the way public consultation is undertaken, which is not considered an intensification of land use, the application of *State Planning Policy 3.7 Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas* may not be required in this instance.	Noted. No changes to Policy required.

12.2/CF1 NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR LISA THORNTON - POP-UP PLAZA OSBORNE PARK

This item was REFERRED to the Planning and Development Committee Meeting to be held 30 November 2021 at the Council meeting held 31 August 2021 to enable Council's consideration after the local government elections had been held.

Councillor Lisa Thornton submitted the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting held 17 August 2021:-

"That a report be PRESENTED to Council identifying key considerations and costs associated with utilising a portion of the public car park at Lot 340 and Lot 4, House Numbers 223 and 223A, Main Street, Osborne Park for a pop-up public plaza trial."

Background Information/Reason for Motion *(provided by Councillor Lisa Thornton)*

"Given the success of the Gnalla Pop-up plaza at the Nollamara shopping centre designed to create vibrant streets and public spaces for community to interact and connect with each other, a report should be presented to Council regarding the car park at the corner of Main Street and Royal Street, Osborne Park."

Report Information

Location:	Main Street District Centre, Osborne Park
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager City Future
Business Unit:	City Future
Ward:	Osborne
Suburb:	Osborne Park

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/029

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That the City CONSIDERS the interim options for a civic space, including a potential pop-up plaza, in and around Lot 340 and Lot 4, House Numbers 223 and 223A, Main Street, Osborne Park once the road design has been finalised for the intersection upgrade works.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

That the City CONSIDERS the interim options for a civic space, including a potential pop-up plaza, in and around Lot 340 and Lot 4, House Numbers 223 and 223A, Main Street, Osborne Park once the road design has been finalised for the intersection upgrade works.

Officer's Recommendation

That a report be PRESENTED to Council identifying key considerations and costs associated with utilising a portion of the public car park at Lot 340 and Lot 4, House Numbers 223 and 223A, Main Street, Osborne Park for a pop-up public plaza trial.

(Suggested Alternative Recommendation – refer to Conclusion)

Report Purpose

To respond to the Notice of Motion submitted by Councillor Lisa Thornton.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Nil.

Available for viewing at the meeting

Nil.

Background

Main Street Urban Design Study

The Main Street Urban Design Study commenced in 2017. The objectives of the Study were identified as:-

- Understand urban design and place issues across the Main Street Centre;
- Develop a shared vision for the Main Street Centre with the local community, including principles and redevelopment objectives;
- Develop design and place making options to guide built form and transport planning to improve Main Street and deliver the vision; and
- Identify quick wins and longer term delivery strategies and initiatives.

An analysis of the area and the perceived issues was initially undertaken. Following this, an extensive community engagement process was undertaken in 2017/2018. This engagement, which comprised four community workshops as well as an online survey, directly contributed to the recommendations of the Main Street Urban Design Strategy and associated documents.

A total of five documents were ultimately produced as a result of the Main Street Urban Design Study as follows:-

- Main Street Urban Design Strategy;
- Transport Plan;
- Proposed Scheme Amendment No.112 to Local Planning Scheme No.3;
- Proposed Local Development Plan; and
- Feasibility Study on the Potential Mixed Use Development of the Public Car Park.

The Main Street Urban Design Strategy and the Transport Plan were endorsed by Council at its meeting held 25 February 2020 (Council Resolution Number 0220/042).

Scheme Amendment No.112 and the associated Local Development Plan for the Study area were endorsed by Council at its meeting held 9 February 2021 (Council Resolution Number 0221/005). These documents were referred to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage in April 2021, and are still pending the consideration of the Western Australian Planning Commission.

Main Street Urban Design Strategy

As identified above, the Main Street Urban Design Strategy was endorsed by Council on 25 February 2020.

Modifications to the Main Street Urban Design Strategy were further endorsed by Council on 9 February 2021 (Council Resolution Number 0221/005). As part of that report, Council also resolved as follows:-

> *"That the City INVESTIGATES and that a report is PRESENTED to Council on interim options for civic space in and around Lot 340 and Lot 4, House Numbers 223 and 223A, Main Street, Osborne Park, within three months of an agreement with Main Roads on the design of the intersection of Main Street and Hutton Street."*

The upgrade of the Main Street, Hutton Street and Royal Street intersection is being funded by the State Government as a congestion busting measure. The scope and design of these roadworks is still the subject of discussions between the various stakeholders, including the City and Main Roads WA.

The approved Main Street Urban Design Strategy identifies a series of quick wins, as well as measures which will be implemented over a longer period. The consideration of a civic space on the site of the existing car park was included in the Strategy as a longer-term measure that, as per Council Resolution Number 0221/005, officers were planning to report back to Council once the design of the upgrading of the Main / Hutton / Royal Street intersection has been finalised. This is not expected to occur until at least mid-2022 as detailed traffic modelling, designs and approvals from Main Roads WA are required.

Comment

If Council choose to pursue a pop-up plaza, the following factors should be considered:

Alignment with Main Street Urban Design Strategy

The provision of a pop-up plaza in this location is not supported by the Main Street Urban Design Strategy.

The community have an expectation that it is the Quick Wins of the Main Street Urban Design Strategy that will be prioritised. A pop-up plaza in this location was not identified as an option in the Urban Design Strategy adopted by Council. Whilst a permanent civic space is identified in the Strategy, it was always intended to be a long term outcome which would only occur as part of a redevelopment of the site.

Land Ownership

The current car park is constructed across two lots and part of the adjoining road reserve (refer Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Lot Configuration and ownership of existing Car Park

Lot 340, which is the one closes to the intersection, is owned by the State of WA. The State of WA have via the Department of Lands delegated the management of the land to the City of Stirling. The Management Order identifies that the City is to manage the land so that it is "…utilised for the designated purpose of parking only". If the City were to seek to operate a civic space on Lot 340, including a temporary pop-up plaza, then the City would need to lodge a request with the Department of Lands for the Management Order to be modified to faciliate this. The modification to the Management Order could take up to six months and may not be succcessful given the land has been vested for the purpose of parking since as early as 1969.

Lot 4 is owned in freehold by the City. There would be no impediment to holding a pop-up plaza on that portion of the car park, however depending on the scope of the use and/or extent of works, development approval may be required.

Metropolitan Region Scheme

The eastern and southern edges of the car park are located within the Hutton Street and Main Street road reserves (refer Figure 1). This land is reserved as an Other Regional Road under the Metropolitan Region Scheme. If the City wished to pursue a pop-up plaza within this area, then depending on the scope of the use and/or extent of works, development approval from the Western Australian Planning Commission may be required.

Parking Considerations

The current car park provides parking for staff and customers within the Main Street centre. Whilst the approved Main Street Local Development Plan requires a minimum of 75 public car parking bays to be maintained in the case of the redevelopment of the lots, this would not be possible if bays within the car park were temporarily removed to facilitate a pop-up plaza. The most recent parking survey undertaken of the area was in 2016, and indication a utilisation rate of 53%. Whilst the provision of a small plaza is unlikely to cause a significant parking shortage, it would be appropriate for an up to date parking utilisation survey to be undertaken to ensure there is still sufficient parking capacity to enable the surplus bays to be used as a temporary plaza.

Future Roadworks

As already identified, the potential for a temporary civic space on the site of the existing car park was intended to be considered in further detail only once the design of the upgrading of the Main / Hutton / Royal Street intersection has been finalised. This has not occurred yet and is not expected to occur until mid to late 2022 as detailed traffic modelling, designs and approvals from Main Roads WA are required.

Until an agreement is reached, the scope and extent of the roadworks and their potential impact on a pop-up civic space in and around Lots 240 and 4 cannot be determined. If Council choose to implement a civic space prior to the scope of roadworks being determined, it risks creating a space which is likely to be impacted by roadworks.

Amenity Considerations

The Urban Design Strategy envisages a civic space surrounded by mixed use development with active frontages and buffering to the street. In the current context, the site is exposed to the elements with limited opportunities for activation from surrounding land uses or buffering of adjoining road traffic.

Financial Considerations

It is expected that establishing a temporary pop-up plaza on Main Street for a period of six months would cost approximately $150,000. This does not include staff resourcing, which would average 0.5 FTE over the length of the project (up to 2.0 FTE required during intensive periods of the project e.g. set up, events and pack down, but only 0.25 FTE during quieter periods).

This does not include any permanent works that may be needed to address the poor amenity of the car park.

Options

Council has the following options available for consideration:-

- Option 1 - Support the implementation of a pop-up plaza in this location and consider budgeting for this in the 2022/23 financial year.
- Option 2 - Delay consideration of the implementation of a pop-up plaza in this location until the road design has been finalised.
- Option 3 - Delay consideration of the implementation of a pop-up plaza in this location until the roadworks have been completed.
- Option 4 - Determine that a pop-up plaza in this location should not be supported.

Option 3 is recommended, as the upcoming roadworks are likely to directly conflict with the implementation of a pop-up plaza in this location. It is considered best to revisit the potential for a pop-up plaza in this location once the roadworks have occurred.

Consultation/Communication Implications

There has been no consultation with the community regarding the potential for a pop-up plaza at this location. It is not possible to quantify whether there is sufficient community support for the proposal.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Main Street Urban Design Strategy did not recommend the provision of a pop-up plaza in this location. If Council wish to pursue this above other Strategy implementation measures then it may compromise the outcomes sought by the Strategy.

Financial Implications

The cost to temporarily construct, maintain and activate a pop-up plaza for a period of six months would be approximately $150,000. This is not currently budgeted for and does not include staff resources, which would average 0.5 FTE for the duration of the project, and would need to be redirected from current initiatives.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B1: Places to live, work and enjoy

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	The provision of a civic space in this location in the long term as part of a coordinated redevelopment of the site is supported by the Main Street Urban Design Strategy. However implementing a pop-up plaza in the short term is unlikely to achieve sufficient amenity for users to warrant it going ahead.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The provision of a civic space on the subject lots as part of their redevelopment was part of the longer-term measures identified in the Main Street Urban Design Strategy.

This report outlines numerous factors which should be considered by Council as part of their deliberations on whether to proceed with a trial pop-up plaza on Lots 340 and 4. Critically, the impending roadworks at this major intersection mean that the installation of a temporary pop-up plaza is premature as the roadworks are likely to impact the subject lots.

Suggested Alternative Recommendation

That the City CONSIDERS the interim options for a civic space, including a potential pop-up plaza, in and around Lot 340 and Lot 4, House Numbers 223 and 223A, Main Street, Osborne Park within three months of the roadworks having been completed.

Reason for Alternative Recommendation

The upcoming roadworks have the potential to significantly disrupt a pop-up plaza. The land may be required for construction or staging purposes, and the City would have no say in this given it is land owned by the State of WA.

It is recommended that the City revisit the potential for a pop-up plaza only once the roadworks have been completed. This recommendation will also allow sufficient time for the other measures of the Urban Design Strategy to be implemented, which will assist in reducing vehicle speeds and improving the amenity of the area prior to trialling a plaza in this location.

12.2/PRSE1 NEW LICENCE OVER PORTION OF LOT 7546, HOUSE NUMBER 7B, KITCHENER STREET, NORTH BEACH TO COASTAL COMMUNITY GARDEN INC.

Report Information

Location:	Portion of Lot 7546, House Number 7B, Kitchener Street, North Beach
Applicant:	Coastal Community Garden Inc.
Reporting Officer:	Director of Infrastructure
Business Unit:	Property Services
Ward:	Coastal
Suburb:	North Beach

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/030

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Farrelly

1. That Council APPROVES a new licence over portion of Reserve 26492, being Lot 7546 on Deposited Plan 171857, known as House Number 7B, Kitchener Street, North Beach to Coastal Community Garden Inc. with the following provisions:-

a. A term of five years commencing upon execution of the licence; and

b. Rent at the commencement of the licence to be set at $1.00 per annum.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to the necessary documentation to effect the new licence between the City and Coastal Community Garden Inc.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0) by exception resolution.

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Committee Recommendation

1. That Council APPROVES a new licence over portion of Reserve 26492, being Lot 7546 on Deposited Plan 171857, known as House Number 7B, Kitchener Street, North Beach to Coastal Community Garden Inc. with the following provisions:-

   a. A term of five years commencing upon execution of the licence; and

   b. Rent at the commencement of the licence to be set at $1.00 per annum.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to the necessary documentation to effect the new licence between the City and Coastal Community Garden Inc.

Officer's Recommendation

1. That Council APPROVES a new licence over portion of Reserve 26492, being Lot 7546 on Deposited Plan 171857, known as House Number 7B, Kitchener Street, North Beach to Coastal Community Garden Inc. with the following provisions:-

   a. A term of five years commencing upon execution of the licence; and

   b. Rent at the commencement of the licence to be set at $1.00 per annum.

2. That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to the necessary documentation to effect the new licence between the City and Coastal Community Garden Inc.

Report Purpose

To seek Council's approval to enter into a Licence over portion of Lot 7546, House Number 7B, Kitchener Street, North Beach to Coastal Community Garden Inc.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Locality Plan ⇩

Attachment 2 - Aerial Plan ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

At its meeting held 30 March 2021, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 0321/038) as follows:-

1. *"That Council ENDORSES the Coastal Community Garden at Charles Riley Reserve.*

2. *That Council APPROVES for a Partial Surrender of Lease to be entered into between the City of Stirling and the North Beach Tennis Club Inc. over the portion of land required for the establishment of the Coastal Community Garden as shown in Attachment 1.*

3. *That AUTHORITY be given to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to the necessary documentation to effect the partial surrender of lease with the North Beach Tennis Club Inc."*

Comment

In April 2021, North Beach Tennis Club signed a partial surrender of lease to excise the area identified for the establishment of the Coastal Community Garden. This Deed of Surrender has been executed by all parties.

Coastal Community Garden Inc. is now required to enter into a licence agreement to enable the use of the premises for community gardening. This will ensure that the group complies with the City's requirements by outlining shared responsibilities and arrangements for the use of the premises.

The following essential terms and conditions have been discussed with Coastal Community Garden Inc for inclusion in the proposed new licence:-

Licensee	Coastal Community Garden Inc.
Licenced Area	Portion of Reserve 26492, being Lot 7546 on Deposited Plan 171857, known as House Number 7B, Kitchener Street, North Beach.
Initial Term	Five years commencing execution of the licence
Licence Purpose	Community Garden
Annual Commencing Rent	$1.00
Outgoings	The community is to pay all outgoings including, but not limited to:- • Water, Gas and Electricity consumption; • Telephone; • Waste Removal; and • Any other services to the premises.
Licensor's Contributions	An annual maximum water consumption target will be set each financial year for the community garden (refer to the Community Garden Guidelines for the water consumption target). Provided that the total amount of water used is equal to or less than this target, the Licensor will pay all water utility charges incurred for the site.
Licensee Maintenance Responsibilities	Licensee to maintain licenced premises in good and tenantable repair and condition, fair wear and tear excepted
Special Conditions	Any installation made by the Licensee will be the sole responsibility of the Licensee to maintain, repair and replace.

The above conditions are in line with what is considered appropriate for a community group of this structure.

Consultation/Communication Implications

The proposed licence to the group is not required to be advertised.

Policy and Legislative Implications

A licence is not a disposition of property and therefore Section 3.58 of the *Local Government Act 1995* does not apply.

Financial Implications

The City will prepare the licence documentation using internal resources at no cost to Coastal Community Garden Group. In the event that substantive changes to the City's licence document are requested by Coastal Community Garden Group, the City reserves the right to on-charge any legal expenses incurred.

The group will be responsible for occupancy costs including all consumable outgoings and maintenance of the premises.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Sustainability

Outcome N2: Greener City

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

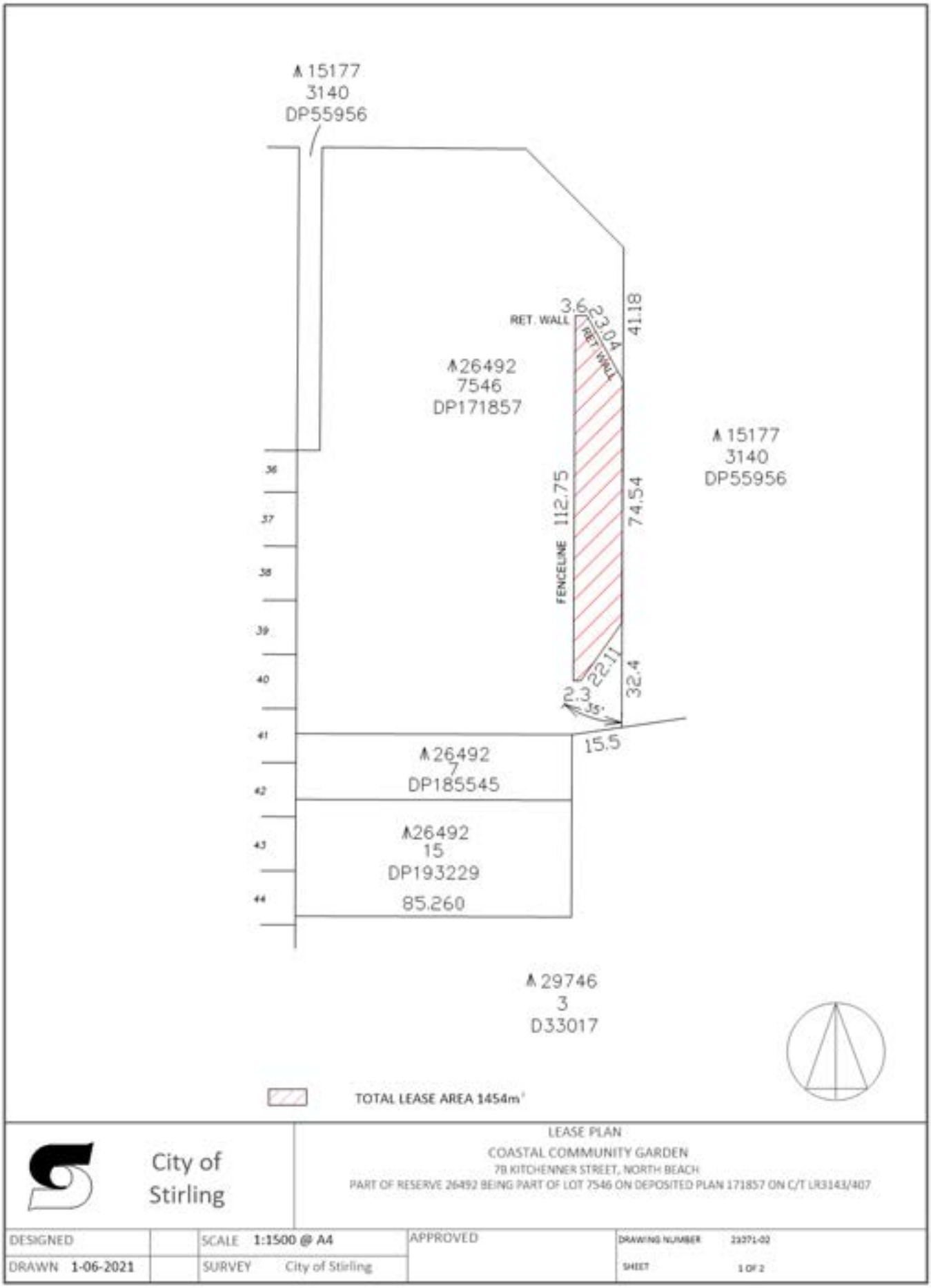
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Vegetation impact	Community garden construction activities can result in damage to existing trees on the site. Careful planning and management of this risk will be required by the Community Garden Group when developing the garden.
Water Consumption	Community gardens can use large amounts of water for irrigation for edible plants and trees. Careful planning and management of water will be required.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Community engagement	Granting a licence to the garden community will secure a future tenure to the community group and allows members to participate in the gardens and activities.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

The City is proposing to enter a licence with Coastal Community Garden Inc. for the purpose of a community garden over a portion of Lot 7546, known as House Number 7B, Kitchener Street, North Beach. This presents an opportunity for the City to bring the local community together through the medium of food production and a sense of community.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TOTAL LEASE AREA 1454m²
City of Stirling
LEASE PLAN
COASTAL COMMUNITY GARDEN
78 KITCHENNER STREET, NORTH BEACH
PART OF RESERVE 26492 BEING PART OF LOT 7546 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 171857 ON C/T LR3143/407
DESIGNED
DRAWN 1-06-2021
SCALE 1:1500 @ A4
SURVEY City of Stirling
APPROVED
DRAWING NUMBER 23271-02
SHEET 1 OF 2

Licence over portion of Lot 7546, House Number, 7B Kitchener Street, North Beach

13. REPORTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH CLAUSE 4.2(4) OF THE MEETING PROCEDURES LOCAL LAW 2021

In accordance with Clause 4.2(4) of the City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021, the Chief Executive Officer may include on the agenda of a Council meeting; in an appropriate place within the order of business; any matter which must be decided, or which he considers is appropriate to be decided, by that meeting.

13.1 HERITAGE ADVISORY GROUP - REVIEW OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

This item was REFERRED to a future meeting of Council at the Council meeting held 14 September 2021 to allow a review to be received by the 2021-2023 Council to consider how the City can manage heritage matters.

Additional information has been included at the end of the report.

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Development Services
Business Unit:	Development Services
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Moved Councillor Re, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That Council RETAINS the Heritage Advisory Group with the Terms of Reference contained in Attachment 3; and AUTHORISES the Chief Executive Officer, with approval of the Mayor, to accept the nominations received to the group.

The motion was put and declared LOST (5/8).

For: Councillors Farrelly, Olow, Re, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Councillors Creado, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Perkov, Proud, Sandri and Sargent.

During debate, Councillor Bianca Sandri foreshadowed the following motion:-

Council Resolution

1221/031

Moved Councillor Sandri, seconded Councillor Proud

That Council DISBANDS the Heritage Advisory Group, and the City continues to ENGAGE with the community on heritage matters in a targeted way as required.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (10/3).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Sandri and Sargent.
Against: Councillors Re, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.

Reasons for change

The Heritage Advisory Group provides a means of ensuring heritage issues are given the respect and evaluation they deserve.

Recommendation

That Council DISBANDS the Heritage Advisory Group, and the City continues to ENGAGE with the community on heritage matters in a targeted way as required.

Report Purpose

To consider the role of the Heritage Advisory Group, and how it may become more involved in the management of the City's heritage.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Electors' Motions 2019 Heritage Advisory Group ⇩

Attachment 2 - Review of approach of other local governments to Heritage Groups ⇩

Attachment 3 - Terms of Reference Heritage Advisory Group - Tracked changes ⇩

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

The City has a history dating back to 1999 of using Advisory Panels and Committees to inform and assist the City in carrying out its responsibilities. In November 1999, Council endorsed the creation of a Heritage Advisory Committee. At the time the Committee was created, Council noted that it was not the intention to delegate its powers to the Heritage Advisory Committee, or have the Committee involved in the daily decision-making processes of the City, but for the Committee to provide input to various projects associated with the management of the City's heritage and make recommendations to Council.

At the time, it was noted that the Committee would act as a forum for members to discuss issues relating to the management of the City's heritage, including Heritage Protection Areas and the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places and make recommendations for consideration by Council.

Some of the key matters that the Committee would be called upon to provide support for included the establishment of a Heritage Awards Program and identification of sites for heritage or historic site markers.

Since this time, the role of the Committee has simplified. The Committee was changed to a Heritage Advisory Panel in 2007 and its role no longer included providing planning advice to Council.

Most recently, in December 2018, Council endorsed a change to the Terms of Reference (Attachment 1) to reflect a new name, being the Heritage Advisory Group. The current

Heritage Advisory Group (the Group), comprising of four community members, was established on 29 October 2019 (Council Resolution Number 1019/015).

Motions of Electors' General Meeting 2 December 2019

At the Electors' General Meeting, a number of queries were raised relating to the City's approach to heritage and the Heritage Advisory Group resulting in a motion being passed at that meeting.

All motions arising from the Electors' General Meeting were considered by Council at its meeting held 11 February 2020. The motion relating to the Heritage Advisory Group was considered at this meeting and is detailed in Attachment 2.

In summary, the motion called on Council to defer all recommendations for review of the City's Heritage Design Guidelines to the Heritage Advisory Group, and that a Special Meeting of the Heritage Advisory Group to be convened as soon as possible with regard to the City's approach to maintenance and compliance of the Heritage Design Guidelines.

The City's officer's response was to recommend that Council considers the role of the Heritage Advisory Group when it next reviews the Terms of Reference prior to the 2021 Council elections.

In response to this motion, at that meeting Council resolved:-

> *"That the following motion be REFERRED to a future Council meeting to revise the wording of the motion (to include ways for the Heritage Advisory Group to be more involved in the City's processes in a manageable way):-*
>
> *4. That Council CONSIDERS the role of the Heritage Advisory Group when it next reviews the Terms of Reference prior to the 2021 Council elections."*

This report addresses the above resolution, as it considers ways for the Heritage Advisory Group to be more involved in the City's heritage processes in a manageable way.

At its meeting held 11 February 2020 meeting, Council also considered a Notice of Motion report that proposed:-

> "*That Council REFERS all recommendations for review of the City's Heritage Design Guidelines, and any other Heritage related applications, to the City of Stirling Heritage Advisory Group for consideration and comment prior to the item being referred to Council, to ensure both local experts and community persons, and City of Stirling experts, can rationalize their views and provide Council with more information on the items raised*."

The following reason for this Notice of Motion was provided by Councillor Elizabeth Re:-

> "*In order for decision making to be in an accordance with the Terms of Reference aims and objectives - strategic matters relevant to the City's heritage management (e.g. review of the City's Character Retention Guidelines, review of the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage) that Council needs to be better informed and the Advisory Group was established to support Council in its decision making on Heritage issues and has been underutilised*."

City officers did not support this Notice of Motion as it was considered contrary to the Terms of Reference of the Heritage Advisory Group.

Councillor Elizabeth Re subsequently moved the following Alternative Motion:-

> "*That the City CONTINUES to provide all strategic documents to the Heritage Advisory Group for its consideration*."

The motion lapsed for want of a seconder.

Comment

Since Council instigated the Heritage Advisory Committee in 1999, which is now known as the Heritage Advisory Group (the Group), its Terms of Reference have been reviewed periodically to reflect the statutory and non-statutory planning functions undertaken by the City. These functions have changed since the Group was created. A number of the matters for which the Committee was established have now been completed.

Since the Group was created, Council has expanded its approach to heritage management, and the following are examples of measures now in place that did not exist when the Group was originally convened:-

- Establishment of heritage provisions in the Local Planning Scheme such as Heritage Protection Areas and Demolition by Neglect provisions;
- Adoption of local planning policies to guide development in the Menora, Mount Lawley and Inglewood Heritage Protection Areas;
- Establishment of a Heritage Awards Program; and
- Adoption of a Heritage Management Strategy 2016-2020.

In light of the resolution of Council to consider ways for the Group to be more involved in the City's processes in a manageable way, the City's officers sought suggestions at the Group meeting held 4 August 2021 as to how this might be achieved.

At that meeting, (attended by two of the four community members) the Group made the following suggestions for the role of the Group:-

- Assist with identifying locations for heritage markers; and
- Assist with judging the bi-annual heritage awards.

The Group also stated that it would be useful to have guest speakers attend the meeting to make presentations on heritage related matters.

Additionally, Group members who did not attend were asked for suggestions, with the following suggestions received:-

- Assessment of development applications that are of State Significance and development applications that have a heritage classification of 1 under the Local Heritage Survey.
- Assessment / review of Heritage Strategies, Local Heritage Survey and also Local Planning Policies.

A response to each of these suggestions is contained below.

Assist with identifying heritage markers

The current Terms of Reference for the Group state that the Group's advice may be sought on the identification of sites for heritage or historic site markers relevant to the City's Heritage Site Marker Program.

As this is within the scope of the Terms of Reference, the City's officers annually ask the Group for suggestions for locations for Heritage Site Markers.

Assist with judging the bi-annual Heritage Awards

The current Terms of Reference for the Group state that the Group's advice may be sought in relation to programs to promote and raise awareness of Heritage throughout the City. Assisting with the bi-annual Heritage Awards falls within the scope of the Group.

The Group nominates a Group member bi-annually to form part of the judging panel for the bi-annual awards.

Assessment of development applications that are of State Significance and applications that have a heritage classification of 1 under the Local Heritage Survey.

The City has a statutory responsibility under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 to assess development applications against the City's planning framework, including Local Planning Scheme No.3 and relevant local planning policies.

There is nothing legally stopping input from the Group to inform the Council's assessment. However, this does raise the following concerns:-

- Duplication of the assessment process;
- Raises the expectation of the Group that their assessment will form part of the decision making process; and
- Calls into question the decision of the City should an applicant be aggrieved with a decision of the City.

For these reasons, the suggestion that certain development applications are assessed by the Group is not supported.

Assessment / review of Heritage Strategies, Local Heritage Survey and also Local Planning Policies.

The assessment of these documents is within the scope of the Terms of Reference of the Group.

In recent times when the City has prepared its Heritage Management Strategy in 2016 and more recently when the Inglewood Character Retention Guidelines were revised, the City's officers sought input from the Group on these documents.

The Heritage Strategy sets the City's strategic direction for Heritage Management in the City, while the revised Inglewood Character Retention Guidelines proposed changes to clarify the level of design flexibility that could be considered in the area.

The City didn't receive any comments from the Group on either of these documents.

Guest speakers attend the meeting to make presentations on heritage matters.

At the meeting of the Heritage Advisory Group, a suggestion was made that the City invite guest speakers to address the Group.

Whilst this suggestion may be of some general interest to members of the Group, it would not contribute to an improvement in the City's processes. It would also involve cost to the City in terms of officer time and speaker fees.

Practical operation of the Heritage Advisory Group

The Heritage Advisory Group has held limited meetings during its last two year term primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A review of the meeting minutes in recent years has indicated that the meetings of the Group are primarily used to update the Group on activities the City is undertaking. In recent times, these updates have primarily related to:-

- Heritage Incentives program;
- Nominations for judging panel for the bi-annual Heritage Awards;
- Review of Inglewood Character Retention Guidelines;
- Nominations for Heritage plaques program; and
- Nominations for Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey Review.

The City's officers have sought the input of the Group on items relating to:-

- Preparation of Heritage Strategy;
- Nominations for judging panel for the bi-annual Heritage Awards;
- Review of Inglewood Character Retention Guidelines;
- Nominations for Heritage plaques program; and
- Nominations for Heritage List and Local Heritage Survey.

In each of these instances, no comments were made by the Group.

Future of the Heritage Advisory Group

In light of the above, it is the City's officers view that this Group is not achieving its purpose of providing advice on various projects and issues associated with the management of the City's heritage, including incentive and promotion programs.

To try to identify how other local governments engage with the community on heritage matters, the City's officers undertook a review of the actions of other local governments. A summary of this review is contained in Attachment 2.

This review indicated that the majority of local governments surveyed did not have a similar community group. With the exception of one group whose role involved assessing certain heritage development applications (which is not recommended by the City's officers), no opportunities were identified for the expansion of the Group's activities.

Considering the workload associated with running the Group, and the limited benefits derived for both the City and Group members, the continued operation of the Group is not recommended.

The resolution of Council that the City's officers investigate ways for the Heritage Advisory Group to be more involved in the City's processes in a manageable way is noted, however for the reasons provided in this report, the City's officers recommend the Group be disbanded.

The current Terms of Reference provide an opportunity for the Group to be involved in the City's processes in a manageable way. However, it is the experience of the City's officers that the Group has not contributed when their advice has been sought.

Owing to the nature of the work undertaken by the City, there are no other opportunities for the Group to provide advice to the City outside of those opportunities identified in the Terms of Reference for the Group.

The City has a practice of consulting widely and proactively (as demonstrated in the recent changes to the Inglewood Character Retention Guidelines) on matters affecting heritage, including with those directly affected by proposed changes.

Should Council resolve as per the recommendation that the Group be disbanded, the City's officers will focus their attention on engaging with owners and community groups such as the Mount Lawley Society or Mount Lawley Ratepayers Association. In the case of community groups, resources will be able to be directed to the group as a whole when needed, rather than a single representative.

Options

Noting that Council has requested a review of the Terms of Reference to include ways for the Heritage Advisory Group to be more involved in the City's processes in a manageable way, the following options are available to Council.

Option 1 - Disband Heritage Advisory Panel

For the reasons provided earlier in this report, neither the current nor previous Groups have achieved their purpose of providing advice on various projects and issues associated with the management of the City's heritage, including incentive and promotion programs.

The City's officers have, in recent times, undertaken a successful community engagement exercise in relation to a review of the Inglewood Character Retention Guidelines. That community engagement allowed all members of the community to provide input into the policy review process, and resulted in Council adopting a local planning policy that reflected the aspirations of the community.

Should the Group be disbanded, the City's officers would continue to develop targeted community consultation exercises that will allow a broader section of the community to comment on matters relating to heritage management.

Option 2 - Retain Heritage Advisory Group

Should Council resolve not to disband the Group, the review of the Terms of Reference has not found any opportunities for the group to be more involved in the City's processes in a manageable way.

Consequently, should Council wish to continue the Group, the existing Terms of Reference are recommended to be retained in their current form, as shown in Attachment 3 with minor changes to reflect correct Business Unit names.

Consultation/Communication Implications

Nil.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The Heritage Advisory Group has no decision making powers and is not governed by specific policies or legislation.

Financial Implications

Should Council resolve to retain the Heritage Advisory Group, the cost of calling for nominations (approximately $2,000) and regular operational administration of the Group (approximately $1,000 per year) will be borne by the City Future Business Unit.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Thriving communities

Outcome S4: Safer City

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Heritage management	The successful management of the City's heritage assets has positive impacts on the built environment in the City.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Community engagement	The City's officers support engaging with the community in a positive and constructive way. The proposed alternative method of engaging with the community on heritage matters will ensure that a wider section of the community can be involved in heritage management.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Economic benefits	The succesful management of the City's heritage has been proven to have financial benefits through increased property values.

Conclusion

Council has requested the City's officers consider whether there are ways for the Heritage Advisory Group to be more involved in the City's processes in a manageable way. This report explores a range of opportunities for the Group to be more responsive. These include:-

- Assist with identifying heritage markers for identified; and
- Assist with judging the bi-annual heritage awards;
- Having guest speakers attend the meeting to make presentations on heritage related matters;
- Assessment of development applications that are of State Significance and development applications that have a heritage classification of 1 under the Local Heritage Survey; and
- Assessment / review of Heritage Strategies, Local Heritage Survey and also Local Planning Policies.

None of these opportunities are supported. In this report, two options have been put forward. Firstly, disbanding of the Group, and secondly that, should Council decide to retain the Group, its Terms of Reference are modified simply to reflect correct Business Unit names.

In recent time the effectiveness of the Group to assist the City on the management of heritage has diminished. Therefore officers recommend that the Heritage Advisory Group be disbanded, and that the City continues to engage with the community on heritage matters in a targeted way as required.

Additional Information – 7 December 2021

At its meeting held 14 September 2021, Council considered a report that recommended the Heritage Advisory Group be disbanded, and resolved (Council Resolution Number 0921/009) as follows:-

> *"That Council DEFERS disbanding the Heritage Advisory Group until the New Council of 2021/2023 operates and members are not nominated until a review of this is made by the new Council to consider how the City of Stirling can manage heritage matters."*

The reason for this decision was:-

> *"It is clear that the report on the Heritage Advisory Group by the Planning directorate indicates that there is seemingly no enthusiasm for Elected Members nor community to attend the two meetings a year. The Planning and Development Committee has supported the disbandment of the Heritage Advisory Group.*
>
> *However where will community have a recognised role Citywide to comment and support heritage matters? I ask that this group is retained as Heritage matters of Buildings, Parks and Gardens and places of cultural significance are becoming more important to communities and it would be retrograde for the Council to disband a group that has regular discussion on the City's heritage. Residents are asking for Councils to retain a 'sense of place' and it may be worthwhile to refer to this 'sense of place' as part of the revised Scope of the Advisory group."*

This additional information addresses Council's reasoning to defer a decision on the future of the Group, and the call for nominations to the Heritage Advisory Group.

Council resolution to defer a decision on the future of the Heritage Advisory Group

The following responses are provided in relation to Council's reasons for deferring a decision on the future of the group.

- *"Where will community have a recognised role Citywide to comment and support heritage matters?"*

This comment is noted, however, the ability of the community to comment on and support heritage matters will not be diminished should Council resolve to disband the Group.

The Group's role is to provide advice on certain heritage matters, and feedback on the practical operation of this Group in recent years is contained previously in this report. This role is supplementary to targeted community consultation that the City undertakes when seeking comment on heritage matters. The recommended disbanding of the Group will have no impact on the community commenting on heritage matters.

The City's officers will continue to engage with the community when developing proposals relating to heritage matters. However, in addition to the broader community being consulted, a more targeted approach to specific groups will be undertaken.

- *"This group [should be] retained as Heritage matters of Buildings, Parks and Gardens and places of cultural significance are becoming more important to communities and it would be retrograde for the Council to disband a group that has regular discussion on the City's heritage."*

This comment is noted, and the importance of heritage retention to the community is acknowledged. Council has, since 1999, expanded its approach to heritage management. The following are examples of measures now in place that did not exist when the Group was originally convened:-

- Establishment of heritage provisions in the Local Planning Scheme such as Heritage Protection Areas and Demolition by Neglect provisions;
- Adoption of local planning policies to guide development in the Menora, Mount Lawley and Inglewood Heritage Protection Areas;
- Establishment of a Heritage Awards Program; and
- Adoption of a Heritage Management Strategy 2016-2020.

Council has supported the development over time of a robust planning framework that seeks, in particular, to conserve and retain buildings in the Heritage Protection Area. Similarly, in areas outside the Heritage Protection Areas, the City has adopted a Heritage List that also seeks to retain and conserve Places on that list.

These provisions enable places in the Heritage Protection Areas and on the Heritage List to be conserved and retained, reflecting the importance of these places to the community.

A Heritage Advisory Group is not required to ensure these places can continue to be protected.

Table 1 below shows how the City's officers engage with the broader community when considering different heritage matters.

Heritage aspect / element	Who	Community involvement
Development applications	Development Services	Yes – when required to be advertised
Heritage Awards	City Future	Representative of Mount Lawley Society
Heritage Plaques	City Future	No
Heritage List / Local Heritage Survey	Development Services	Yes
Preparation / review of policies affecting heritage	Development Services	Yes
Review of Heritage Strategy	City Future	Yes

Table 1 – Existing community engagement over heritage matters

- *"Residents are asking for Councils to retain a 'sense of place' and it may be worthwhile to refer to this 'sense of place' as part of the revised Scope of the Advisory group."*

The City's approach to creating a '*sense of place'* is contained in the City's adopted Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028, which contains an objective to '*Strengthen communities through sense of place'*. This will be achieved through the following strategies:-

- Facilitating social participation through engagement and activation of local places;
- Celebrating and advocating for the City's multicultural and diverse community;
- Encouraging and promoting active participation and volunteering; and
- Enabling opportunities for lifelong learning.

Endeavours to create a '*sense of place'* are being undertaken in a considered and methodical way, and this is reflected in Council's adoption of the Strategic Community Plan. The strategies identified above in the Strategic Community Plan are being delivered by the City's Marketing and Communication Business Unit.

It is considered the creation of a '*sense of place'* will continue to be delivered by the various other initiatives being undertaken by the City and developed with the wider community. The Heritage Advisory Group is not the appropriate Group to deal with this issue.

Nominations to Heritage Advisory Group

In September 2021, the City's officers called for nominations to the City's Heritage Advisory Group. This happened as the Group has a term of two years, and at the end of this time, a new call for nominations is made prior to the term of the Group expiring.

At the conclusion of the nomination period, the City received one nomination. A late nomination was also received. None of the previous members of the Group renominated.

The current Terms of Reference for the Group do not identify a minimum number of members to form a quorum, but allows for up to nine community members to form the Group.

The small number of nominations received reflects a declining trend in the number of nominations that are received for this Group. To operate the Group with only two community members will not, in the officers' view, provide a forum that reflects the views of the wider community in relation to heritage matters.

Future of the Heritage Advisory Group

It is the City's officers' view that this Group is not achieving its purpose of providing advice on various projects and issues associated with the management of the City's heritage, including incentive and promotion programs. The reasons for this are detailed previously in this report.

Considering the workload associated with running the Group, and the limited benefits derived for both the City and Group members, the continued operation of the Group is not recommended.

Council's reasons for deferring a decision on disbanding the Group are noted, and having been considered, the City's officers retain their recommendation that the Group be disbanded.

Should Council resolve as per the recommendation that the Group be disbanded, the City's officers will undertake engagement on heritage matters in line with the City's Community and Stakeholder Policy, and the Public Consultation local planning policy (which is a separate item on the agenda of this meeting).

This approach will ensure the wider community has input on heritage matters in a consistent and transparent manner.

Additionally, the City's officers will engage with owners of heritage places and community groups such as the Mount Lawley Society or Mount Lawley Ratepayers Association. In the case of community groups, resources will be able to be directed to the group as a whole when needed, rather than a single representative who represents the Group.

For the reasons provided in this report, the City's officers previous recommendation that the Heritage Advisory Group be disbanded is reaffirmed. Should Council resolve to retain the Group, an amended Terms of Reference is provided in Attachment 3.

MOTION NUMBER	ELECTORS' MOTIONS AT THE 2019 ELECTORS' GENERAL MEETING	OFFICER COMMENT	RECOMMENDATION
Motion 4	Moved Tracey King, seconded Isaac Trajkovski *That Council defers all recommendations for review of the City's Heritage Design Guidelines to the Heritage Advisory Group. Part one of this is that this would be done in accordance with the Terms of Reference and objectives of the Heritage Advisory Group. And the second part of the motion is that a report be provided to the Heritage Advisory Group at a Special Meeting of the Heritage Advisory Group to be convened as soon as possible with regard to the City's approach to maintenance and compliance of the Heritage Design Guidelines.*	The Heritage Advisory Group performs an advisory function and does not have any delegated authority. The Terms of Reference for the Heritage Advisory Group state that its purpose is to 'provide advice on various projects and issues associated with the management of the City's heritage, including incentive and promotion programs'. It is not the role of the Heritage Advisory Group to undertake the actions identified in the motion. If Council determines to review the Character Retention Guidelines, the Heritage Advisory Group will be consulted. However Council has not decided to do this at this point.	**That Council CONSIDERS the role of the Heritage Advisory Group when it next reviews the Terms of Reference prior to the 2021 Council elections.**

City council	Heritage Policy	Community heritage advisory group	Terms of Refrence Provided
Town of Cambrige	Local Planning Policy 1.6 Assistance for Heritage Places	Contacted Council - No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed	No
City of Nedlands	Local Planning Policy - Heritae Incentives	No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed	No
City of Perth	Section 4.10 Heritage Policy Section 6.6 King Street Heritage Area Design Guidelines Section 6.8 William Street Heritage Area Design Guidelines Section 4.6 Signs Policy (for signage on heritage buildings)	Contacted Council - No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed	
City of Joondalup	Local Planning Scheme No 3	Contacted Council - No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed	No
Bassendean Town Council	Municipal Heritage Inventory	Bassendean Historic Society - Ran by library and Private	No
City of Swan	City of Swan Heritage Strategic plan Local Planning Policy - Guildford Conservation Precinct	Contacted Council - No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed	
City of Armadale	PLN 3.8 Heritage Management Incentive PLN 3.9 River Road Heritage Area	Community Heritage Advisory Group (CHAG)	Provided
City of Gosnells	Heritage Stratergy 2018-2022	City of Gosnels History and Heritage Advisory Group	Provided
City of South Perth	P313 Local Heritage Listing Local Heritage Inventory	Contacted Council - No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed	No
City of Canning	City of Canning Heritage Stratergy City of Canning Heritage List	City of Canning Community Advisory Group - not specific to heritage	No
City of Bayswater	City of Bayswater - heritage policies	Bayswater Heritage Advisory Committee	
City of Subiaco	Local Planning Scheme No 5 3.0 Conservation and Heritage 3.1 Additions and amendments to the Local Heritage Survey, the Heritage List and Heritage Areas 3.2 Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance 3.3 Excercising Discretion under Clause 12 of the Deemed Provisions 3.4 Development Guidelines for Residential Heritage Areas 3.5 Development Guidelines for Places included on the Heritage List 3.6 Development Guidelines for the Rokeby Road and Hay Street Heritage Area 3.7 Kershaw Street Heritage Area 3.8 Union and Redfern Heritage Area 3.9 Chesters' Subdivision Heritage Area 3.10 Duke Street Heritage Area 3.11 Hamersley Road Group Heritage Area 3.12 Sadlier and Redfern Street Heritage Area 3.13 Kings Road Heritage Area 3.14 Salisbury and Rupert Street Heritage Area	Contacted Council - No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed Advisory panel (architects)	No
City of Vincent	7.6.1 Heritage Management - Development Guidelines for Heritage and Adjacent Properties 7.6.2 Heritage Management - Assessment 7.6.3 Trees of Significance 7.6.4 Heritage Management - Interpretation 7.6.5 Heritage Management - Amending MHI 7.6.6 Heritage Management - The Heritage List MHI 7.6.7 Heritage Management - Bonuses 7.6.8 Heritage Management - Enquiries 7.6.9 Heritage Assistance Fund	Contacted Council - No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed Have had in the past but no longer operates	
City of Vic Park	Local Heritage Survey	Contacted Council - No Community Heritage Advisory Groups Listed	No

Heritage Advisory Group Terms of Reference

1. Name

The name of the group shall be the Heritage Advisory Group (The Group).

2. Purpose

To provide advice on various projects and issues associated with the management of the City's heritage, including incentive and promotion programs.

3. Scope

3.1 Advice

The Group's advice may be sought on the following:

- Strategic matters relevant to the City's heritage management (eg review of the City's Character Retention Guidelines, review of ~~the Local~~the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List).
- Matters pertaining to heritage listing (eg comments to the Heritage Council on places being considered for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places).
- Identification of sites for heritage or historic site markers relevant to the City's Heritage Site Marker Program.
- Programs to promote and raise awareness of Heritage throughout the City.
- Incentive programs to encourage the conservation of the City's heritage places.

3.2 Support

Group members may be requested to assist with the following support:

- Participation in sub-panels where necessary (eg Heritage Awards Judging Panel). The Group collective will nominate such a representative.

3.3 Resolutions

Whilst the Group has no statutory status, the advice or collective view of the Panel will be based on a consensus.

Telephone (08) 9205 8555 | **Email** stirling@stirling.wa.gov.au | **Web** www.stirling.wa.gov.au | /citystirlingwa
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Heritage Advisory Group Terms of Reference

4. Membership

4.1 Membership

The Group will consist of up to nine (9) community representatives with skills, expertise or an interest in heritage matters. It is preferable that a community representative reside within the City of Stirling.

4.2 Council Officers

City officers from the following Business Units will attend:

- City ~~Planning~~ Future - Manager City Planning (or Manager's~~hip~~ nominee) and a Strategic Planning Officer will attend in a professional capacity.
- City ~~Planning~~ Future - An Administration Officer will attend to record the minutes of the meeting.
- Libraries - the Local Studies Librarian (or suitable representative) will attend in a professional capacity (on an 'as-needs' basis).

4.3 Elected Members

As per the City's *'Guidelines for Community Consultation Panels'* Elected Members are not appointed to Community Consultation Panels. Prior to each meeting an invitation will be extended to the City's Elected Members (including a meeting agenda), attendance would then be at their individual discretion

4.4 Other

Other City Officers and/or individuals (e.g. professionals, community representatives) may be invited to attend meetings where it is considered that their professional advice or experience will be beneficial.

5. Meetings

Meetings of the Group will be held at the City of Stirling Administration Centre on a bi-annual basis. Exceptional meetings may be called by the representative of the City ~~Planning~~ Future Business Unit where deemed necessary.

In the absence of a majority of Panel Members a meeting may be postponed at the discretion of the City ~~Planning~~ Future representative.

6. Minutes

City Officers shall be responsible for taking minutes of each meeting, their circulation to Councillors and Executive via the "Desk of the CEO", and their distribution to all Panel members.

Copies of Agendas and Minutes are to be circulated to the relevant Business Unit Managers where issues affecting their operations have been raised.

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Heritage Advisory Group Terms of Reference

7. Insurances

The Stirling City Council shall arrange all insurances affecting the Group in the normal course of its duties and any associated public liability.

8. Delegation

Nil.

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13.2 E-RIDEABLE TRIAL

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Director Infrastructure
Business Unit:	Infrastructure
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☐	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☒	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☐	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/032

Moved Councillor Sandri, seconded Councillor Sargent

1. That Council AGREES to a 12 month trial period of e-Rideables with the proponent (as shown in Confidential Attachment 1) subject to:-

a) An assessment of all proposed sites including:-

i. Sight Lines;
ii. Risk Assessment; and
iii. Preliminary consultation with businesses.

b) Identification and finalisation of appropriate restrictions for operating areas including:-

i. No parking zones;
ii. Pedestrian zones; and
iii. No access zones.
iv. Appropriate Speed Restrictions in high use precincts, paths, shared paths etc

c) Preparation of a Legal Agreement / Operator Agreement including:-

i. Finalisation of terms and conditions to the City's satisfaction;
ii. An agreed term of up to 12 months;
iii. Permitted operating areas, restricted zones and stopping locations may be subject to change, withdrawal or substitution during the licenced period at the City's discretion;
iv. Formalisation of trial success factors and data sharing with the proponent; and
v. Establishment of protocols regarding abandoned e-Rideables supplied by the proponent.

d) Completion of due diligence over the proponent and the proposal.

2. That PRIORITISATION in any implementation of e-Rideables be given to the Coastal Path network which should be the initial area of focus.

3. That, subject to completion of the steps outlined in Recommendation 1 above, Council AUTHORISES the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer to execute an appropriate Deed of Agreement with the proponent, prepared by the City's solicitors.

4. That the footpaths in the pilot program area for e-Rideables should be UGPRADED to accommodate the safe movement of e-Rideables and pedestrians prior to instigating this program.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Recommendation

1. That Council AGREES to a 12 month trial period of e-Rideables with the proponent (as shown in Confidential Attachment 1) subject to:-

    a. An assessment of all proposed sites including:-

        i. Sight Lines;
        ii. Risk Assessment; and
        iii. Preliminary consultation with businesses.

    b. Identification and finalisation of appropriate restrictions for operating areas including:-

        i. No parking zones;
        ii. Pedestrian zones; and
        iii. No access zones.

    c. Preparation of a Legal Agreement / Operator Agreement including:-

        i. Finalisation of terms and conditions to the City's satisfaction;
        ii. An agreed term of up to 12 months;
        iii. Permitted operating areas, restricted zones and stopping locations may be subject to change, withdrawal or substitution during the licenced period at the City's discretion;
        iv. Formalisation of trial success factors and data sharing with the proponent; and
        v. Establishment of protocols regarding abandoned e-Rideables supplied by the proponent.

    d. Completion of due diligence over the proponent and the proposal.

2. That, subject to completion of the steps outlined in Recommendation 1 above, Council AUTHORISES the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer to execute an appropriate Deed of Agreement with the proponent, prepared by the City's solicitors.

Report Purpose

To consider various options for the introduction of e-Rideables throughout the municipal boundary of Stirling.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - City of Stirling Trial Proposal (previously circulated to Elected Members under confidential separate cover)

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

At its meeting held 17 August 2021, Council resolved (Council Resolution Number 0821/053) as follows:-

1. *"That Council AGREES for the City undertake a review and feasibility study exploring the appropriateness of shared electric bicycle/scooter facilities within the City of Stirling with a view to supporting tourism and moveability.*

2. *That a report be PRESENTED to a Council meeting in the third quarter of the 2021/2022 financial year with the outcome of the City's review and feasibility study."*

Officers have been reviewing information and researching the technology to better understand the regulatory framework that governs e-Rideables and the potential of introducing them into the City's municipal district. An Elected Member workshop was held on 22 November 2021 to discuss various options to roll out an e-Rideable scenario in the short term.

Comment

New e-Rideables Legislation

New laws on the use of e-Rideables will come into effect on 4 December 2021. This will lead to greater consistency with other jurisdictions; will reflect recent amendments to the Australian Road Rules; and will ensure that the State's road rules keep up with changes in technology.

e-Rideables are electric powered devices not permitted to travel faster than 25 km/h and include e-scooters, electric unicycles, electric skateboards, electric roller skates, one-wheel electric scooters and hoverboards.

The new laws include:-

- The speed limit on bike paths, shared paths and local roads will be 25 km/h, consistent with regulations in Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and New Zealand;
- The speed limit on footpaths and in pedestrian areas will be 10km/h;
- Users will be required to give way to pedestrians and keep to the left of oncoming riders;
- Users of e-Rideables must be at least 16 years of age;
- Users must wear an approved helmet, use lights and reflectors at night, and have a working warning device; and
- The same drink and drug driving and mobile phone rules apply as for motor vehicle drivers.

Under existing Western Australian rules, children under the age of 16 years can use motorised scooters with a maximum power output of 200w and maximum speed of 10km/h. This provision will not change.

Information relating to the new e-Rideable legislation is available on the Road Safety Commission's website - https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission

Impact and Options

Given the introduction of the legislation to legalise the use of e-Rideables on local roads, footpaths and shared paths, Council must consider how best to manage them on the City's local network, and whether commercial hire throughout the municipality can and should be facilitated.

e-Rideables can contribute to more vibrant and sustainable cities. They add to transport choice and can be a convenient, environmentally friendly mode of transport that may lead to business opportunities for tourism and rideshare operators. Council has already identified the opportunity to facilitate their introduction through its decision in August of this year.

It is acknowledged that e-Rideables have the potential to be a popular choice, particularly for users of the foreshore and coastal pathways across metropolitan Perth (which are already very busy) however with the use now legalised, it is expected that personal use of e-Rideables will grow significantly. The overall impact on the path and shared path network cannot be fully assessed and understood until the expected take up of e-Rideables occurs.

The pros and cons of three options currently open to Council are discussed below:-

1. SCOPE THE ROLL OUT OF e-RIDEABLES AND PROCURE A PROVIDER THROUGH A FORMAL TENDER PROCESS

Pros

- Allows the City to complete a robust scope development, procurement and assessment process.
- Facilitates interest from all providers.
- Would enable a longer-term agreement to be developed and considered.

Cons

- We don't know what we don't know!
- Will take at least six months to go through a procurement process.
- We have no basis to consider a charging mechanism for use of the public realm.

2. TRIAL WITH A PROVIDER FOR A 12 MONTH PERIOD

Pros

- Allows the City to complete a robust procurement and assessment process with the knowledge garnered over the trial period.
- It can commence quickly – the City has received a proposal from a provider who has indicated that they could potentially commence in four to six weeks from signing an agreement.
- Provides an opportunity to manage the introduction of e-rideables in a proactive way.
- Use of e-Rideables can be regulated through terms of the agreement (in relation to speed and access of areas) which will establish a good baseline practice and set an example for use of personal e-Rideables.
- The City will gather knowledge and experience throughout the trial which will inform scope for any future agreements.
- A trial will give time to better understand the benefits and any issues which may arise.
- A trial will also give us time to consider what pricing structure should apply.

Cons

- Dealing with only the one service provider.
- A commercial e-Rideable company would be permitted to operate on the current path system – in addition to personal e-Rideables.

3. DO NOTHING

Pros

- Will not result in commercial operators adding additional vehicles into the path network.

Cons

- Personal e-Rideables will create additional usage of the path network – some review of the path capacity will still be necessary.
- Companies may establish businesses without Council approval.
- The City will not understand and manage the implementation of e-Rideables in a proactive way.
- The City may lose an opportunity to generate additional revenue for re-investment back into the path network.

There is much that the City does not yet know about the opportunity and impacts that e-Rideables represent. It is acknowledged, however, that e-Rideables will become more prevalent on the City's path network and the introduction of a commercial operator may well assist the City to regulate use, speed and movement of these vehicles in and around the path network.

On review of the various options, it would seem that implementation of a 12-month trial period would provide the City with enough information to develop a more comprehensive scope to better manage the introduction of e-Rideables throughout the municipal boundaries. On that basis, officers recommend developing an agreement that would permit the introduction of e-Rideables on the path network for a 12-month trial period.

Next Steps

City officers continue to review the e-Rideable proposal (refer to confidential attachment) and are considering what draft terms could be established to govern their use. Further work and assessments are necessary before a trial could commence. The work outstanding includes:-

1. Assess all proposed sites including:-
    - Sight lines.
    - Impact on trafficable path width.
    - Risk assessment.
    - Preliminary consultation with businesses.
2. Identification and finalisation of appropriate restrictions for operating areas including:-
    - No parking zones.
    - Pedestrian zones.
    - No access zones.

3. Prepare a Legal Agreement / Operator Agreement
    - Finalise terms and conditions.
    - Agree Tenure – 12 months.
    - Permitted operating areas, restricted zones and stopping locations may be subject to change, withdrawal or substitution during the Licenced period at the City's discretion.
    - Formalise trial success factors / data sharing with proponent.
    - Establish protocol regarding abandoned e-Rideables supplied by the proponent.

4. Complete due diligence over proponent

5. Execute and Roll Out

Consultation/Communication Implications

No consultation has been undertaken with the broader community, although the change in legislation in relation to e-Rideables has been completed by the State Government. Officers are recommending that a 12-month trial period be introduced to facilitate the commercial operation of e-Rideables within the municipal boundaries of the City. This will provide time for the City to gain valuable data on the use of e-Rideables, consult the community on their impact and to make an informed decision on their future on our network.

Policy and Legislative Implications

The proposal to introduce e-Rideables will need to align with the City's Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028, the Economic and Tourism Development Strategy 2021-2025 as well as the City's Local Planning Scheme No.3 and future planning and infrastructure plans.

There are two legal approvals a proponent would require in order to operate:-

- a ***permit*** under the City's local laws to undertake a commercial operation in thoroughfares, public places, parks and reserves; and

- a ***licence*** from the City as owner or manager of land to enable the proponent to use land that the City owns or has care, control or management of.

Both of these approvals can be granted through the development of an agreement for the proposal drafted by the City's solicitors. Such an agreement would also deal with risks to the City.

Financial Implications

It is anticipated that the trial would be provided at no cost to the City.

Should the roll out of e-Rideables be broadly supported beyond the trial period, it is likely that the City would seek to some ongoing revenue stream. This revenue could be reinvested in improvements to the path network.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Vibrant economy

Outcome E1: Destination City

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Energy consumption	The trial would assist the City to determine the benefits of alternate modes of transportation and their energy consumption burden and benefits as it pertains to the provision of e-Rideables.
Pollution	The establishment of shared e-Rideables would likely contribute to lower level of pollution when compared with traditional modes of transportation.

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Amenity	The provision of shared e-Rideable facilities has the potential to contribute additional amenity within tourism destinations and economic centres.
Transport and access	The provision of shared e-Rideable facilities would likely improve the visibility of and promote alternative modes of transportation.

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Transport and infrastructure	The City will need to assess how shared e-Rideable infrastructure would compliment and enchance transportation within tourism desinations and economic centres.

Conclusion

This report canvasses various options for the conduct of an e-Rideables trial. Implementation of a 12-month trial period would provide the City with enough information to develop a more comprehensive scope to better manage the introduction of e-Rideables throughout the municipal boundaries. On that basis, officers recommend developing an agreement that would permit the introduction of e-Rideables on the path network for a 12-month trial period.

13.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995 - SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED REFORMS

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Governance
Business Unit:	Governance
Ward:	Not Applicable
Suburb:	Not Applicable

Authority/Discretion

Definition

☒	Advocacy	*when Council advocates on its own behalf or on behalf of its community to another level of government/body/agency.*
☐	Executive	*the substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council. e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.*
☒	Legislative	*includes adopting local laws, town planning schemes and policies. It is also when Council reviews decisions made by Officers.*
☐	Quasi-Judicial	*when Council determines an application/matter that directly affects a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of Quasi-Judicial authority include town planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (e.g. under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.*
☐	Information Purposes	*includes items provided to Council for information purposes only, that do not require a decision of Council (i.e. - for 'noting').*

Council Resolution

1221/033

Moved Councillor Farrelly, seconded Councillor Lagan

That Item 13.3 – Local Government Act 1995 – Submission on Proposed Reforms be REFERRED to an Elected Member Workshop to be held on a date prior to the Council meeting on 15 February 2022 to allow Elected Members to fully understand the submission; the impacts of the reform on their roles and their interactions with the community; and to refine the feedback, given the Minister's recent extension of the submission deadline.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Recommendation

That Council ENDORSES and FORWARDS the City of Stirling formal Submission regarding the *Local Government Act 1995* proposed reforms to the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries by 4 February 2022 and to WALGA by 12 January 2022, as shown in Attachment 1.

Report Purpose

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider a submission to the Department of Local Government, Sports and Cultural Industries (the 'Department') on the *Local Government Act 1995* ('the Act') proposed reforms.

Relevant Documents

Attachments

Attachment 1 - City of Stirling Response to Proposed LGA Reforms (previously circulated to Elected Members under separate cover) ⇨

Attachment 2 - Local Government Reform Summary of Proposed Reforms WALGA Submission (previously circulated to Elected Members under separate cover) ⇨

Available for viewing at meeting

Nil

Background

The Minister for Local Government announced the commencement of a major review of the Act in June 2017.

On 10 November 2021, the Minister for Local Government announced significant proposed reforms to the Act based on the below six themes:-

1. Earlier intervention, effective regulation and stronger penalties
2. Reducing red tape, increasing consistency and simplicity
3. Greater transparency and accountability
4. Stronger local democracy and community engagement
5. Clear roles and responsibilities
6. Improved financial management and reporting.

The comment period for the proposed reforms closes 4 February 2022.

WALGA intends to convene a Special Meeting of State Council to finalise a sector position prior to the 4 February 2022 deadline. WALGA has requested that submissions be made to it by 12 January 2022. WALGA's advocacy positions and recommendations are contained in Attachment 2.

An Elected Member Workshop was held on 22 November 2021 to discuss the proposed reforms at which significant feedback was received from Elected Members.

Comment

The City's response to the proposed reforms of the Act is contained in Attachment 1.

A Councillor or member of the community who has a different point of view on the consensus reached on any of the key themes, may make a separate direct submission to the Department by 4 February 2022.

Consultation/Communication Implications

An Elected Member workshop was held on 22 November 2021 to gain a consensus on the various themes.

At the workshop, a query was raised whether insurance arrangements need to be made to cover Elected Member's legal costs, if action by the proposed Inspectorate is taken against them due to their role.

It is advised that the City's insurance arrangements are a matter for the City and do not form part of the proposed reforms. The City can review its insurance arrangements following any changes that impact on Elected Members and require an increase in cover. As a consequence, this will not be included in the City's submission.

Policy and Legislative Implications

Any subsequent changes to the Act may require amendments to current local laws, policies and procedures and will be reviewed as and when required.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Governance and leadership

Outcome G1: Good governance

Sustainability Implications

The following tables outline the applicable sustainability issues for this proposal:-

ENVIRONMENTAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

SOCIAL	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

ECONOMIC	
Issue	**Comment**
Nil.	

Conclusion

It is recommended that Council endorses the formal submission regarding the proposed reforms to the *Local Government Act 1995* to ensure the City's views are considered by the Department of Local Government, Sports and Cultural Industries and also WALGA.

'Notices of Motion for Consideration' include a brief report to assist Council in decision to approve or not approve the Motion.

A further and more detailed report will be submitted at a future Ordinary Council meeting for Motions that are approved, in accordance with Clause 4.5(2)(c) of the City of Stirling Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021.

14. NOTICES OF MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION

14.1 PROPOSED NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR TONY KRSTICEVIC - ROAD SAFETY ASSESSMENT

Report Information

Location:	Roads abutting Karrinyup Shopping Centre
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Engineering Services
Business Unit:	Engineering Services
Ward:	Coastal
Suburb:	Karrinyup

Council Resolution

1221/034

Moved Councillor Krsticevic, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That a report be PRESENTED to Council about the following matter:-

That the City COMPLETES a post opening Road Safety Assessment of traffic and parking issues for the roads immediately surrounding the Karrinyup Shopping Centre including Karrinyup Road, Francis Avenue, Burroughs Road and Davenport Street.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Background

The City has been made aware of concerns from residents and road users regarding traffic, parking and road safety issues on the four roads surrounding the Karrinyup Shopping Centre since the expansion of re-opening of the shopping centre.

Comment

In order to assess and quantify the issues of concern, the City can organise for a formal road safety audit of the roads abutting the Karrinyup Shopping Centre, including Karrinyup Road, Francis Avenue, Burroughs Road and Davenport Street.

A road safety audit is a formal examination of a future road or traffic project or an existing road, in which an independent, qualified team reports on the project's crash potential and safety performance. A road safety audit has the greatest potential for improving safety.

Financial Implications

The City will need to prepare a project brief covering the roads in question and issue the brief to suitably qualified consultants for quotations in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy. The cost of the audit is likely to be in the range of $5,000 to $10,000 and can be funded from the Engineering Services Business Unit's Consultancy budget (Cost Centre A0156-A-3321).

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Liveable neighbourhoods

Outcome B3: Built infrastructure that meets community needs

14.2 PROPOSED NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR ELIZABETH RE - RECYCLING SHOE PROGRAM

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Waste & Fleet
Business Unit:	Waste & Fleet
Ward:	Not Applicable
Suburb:	Not Applicable

Council Resolution

1221/035

Moved Councillor Re, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That as part of Council's support for sustainability and recycling projects, that the City ENGAGES in a partnership with organisations such as Treadlightly for the collection and recycling of second-hand shoes. A report on how this can be established is to be presented to the February 2022 Community and Resources Committee meeting.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (8/5).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Krsticevic, Olow, Proud, Re, Sargent and Thornton.
Against: Councillors Hatton, Lagan, Perkov, Sandri and Mayor Irwin.

Background

Background Information/Reason for Motion *(provided by Councillor Elizabeth Re)*

"Over 110 million shoes are manufactured world-wide every year, however only about one percent are actually recycled, with most either going to landfill or staying at the bottom of the wardrobes for prosperity. On average, most shoes take at least 1,000 years to be totally reduced to dust and therefore the recycling of shoes would go a long way to reducing the landfill capacity and associated costs to ratepayers

Having a shoe collection day similar to the successful clothes and TV collection days, I raised many years, would assist the community and raise the City of Stirling sustainability and recycling targets."

Comment

TreadLightly is a national recycling initiative that takes unwanted sport and active lifestyle footwear and responsibly recycles it here in Australia to give it new life. TreadLightly does not collect business footwear, heels, wedges, or boots. The organisation provides a large collection network through sports, activewear and footwear retail outlets, including within the City of Stirling.

The Notice of Motion suggests that TreadLightly, or other such organisations, should be researched to partner with the City to support recycling or recovery of shoes; and that the City provides drop-off days, similar to the successful charity clothing drop-off day, in support of footwear. The City is currently working through a draft Strategic Waste Management Plan due to be presented to Council by the end of the 2021/2022 financial year. The Strategic Waste Management Plan may be best suited to exploring options to extend product stewardship and recycling programs, including a review of community drop-off days.

Financial Implications

Detailed financial implications would be explored as part of a future report to Council.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Sustainability

Outcome N1: Sustainable natural resources

N1.1.1 – Ensure efficient, effective and innovative waste services and use of materials to reduce, reuse and recycle

14.3 PROPOSED NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR ELIZABETH RE - CITY OF STIRLING MUSIC AWARDS

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Customer and Communications
Business Unit:	Customer and Communications
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	Not Applicable

Council Resolution

1221/036

Moved Councillor Re, seconded Councillor Sandri

That a report be PRESENTED to Council about the following matter:-

That as part of the City of Stirling commitment to the Arts and local talent especially in the face of COVID-19, that Council AGREES to establish City of Stirling Music Awards, to enable the local musical talents within the City to be recognised and displayed. These awards would take place in the similar way to the City of Stirling Art Awards in 2022.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Background

Background Information/Reason for Motion *(provided by Councillor Elizabeth Re)*

“The City of Stirling has a rich array of musical talent, both solos and in the many bands that have been in hibernation due to COVID-19 restrictions. As part of the Council’s commitment to the Arts, these budding and established musicians should be showcased for all to see, enjoy and encourage other perspective musicians.

Also as part of the celebrations of the rich history of the City of Stirling anniversary milestones, it would be appropriate to align this award with the different cultures and countries that make our City so multicultural and inviting.”

Comment

A report can be prepared for Council addressing the matters raised in the Notice of Motion. That report will include consideration of the community and music industry demand for the proposed Awards. This will require consultation with relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to the WA Music Industry Association.

The report will also consider alignment of the proposed Awards with the City's existing arts, events and cultural development activities. The proposed awards may warrant the development of a broader Arts and Events Plan or Cultural Plan to ensure the City's activities are both aligned and effective.

Financial Implications

A report to Council can identify the financial implications of implementing the proposed City of Stirling Music Awards.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Thriving communities

Outcome S1: Inclusive and harmonious City

14.4 PROPOSED NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR SUZANNE MIGDALE - CITY FORUM FOR SHARED SCHOOL FACILITIES

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Recreation and Leisure Services
Business Unit:	Recreation and Leisure Services
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Council Resolution

1221/037

Moved Councillor Sandri, seconded Councillor Lagan

That a report be PRESENTED to Council about the following matter:-

1. **That the City HOLDS a forum, no later than April 2022, with all local school principals and representatives from the Department of Education and Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries to deliver improved community accessibility to school facilities, particularly ovals and recreational infrastructure.**

2. **That at the forum the City SEEKS expressions of interest from local school principals who would like to explore future shared community facility use partnerships with the City.**

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Background

Background Information/Reason for Motion *(provided by Councillor Suzanne Migdale)*

"The City has developed a new Draft Public Open Space Strategy 2021-2031 that is being considered at the 7 December 2021 Council meeting for endorsement to proceed to public comment. The Strategy outcomes outline the need to advocate to the Department of Education and Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries for a review of current policies relating to shared community use of public school sites including school ovals and recreational infrastructure as a key action to address gaps in public open space and community infrastructure provision. Given increasing community participation and requests for improved access to recreation amenities, the forum should also discuss access to other school amenities such as basketball and tennis courts. The Strategy identifies a number of actions that should be considered when addressing gaps in provision including shared use of facilities such as school ovals. Seeking expressions of interest from local school principals will assist Officers with the suburb based Public Open Space and community infrastructure plan recommendations."

Comment

The City's new Draft Public Open Space Strategy (the Strategy) has been developed and is being considered for endorsement to proceed to advertising at the Council Meeting to be held 7 December 2021.

The Strategy identifies key challenges and responses. It outlines the need to advocate to the Department of Education and the Department of Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries for a review and improvement of policies regarding shared use outcomes between local schools and local government.

The Strategy recognises the need to prioritise suburb Public Open Space plans. The plans will consider current provision and future needs; identify gaps; and recommend opportunities to address any variances. It identifies that shared use and better access to school facilities should be progressed as one of several actions to address any gaps in provision, access or quality of open space in the area.

The Department of Education Community Use of Public School Facilities Policy (December 2020) identifies in part, the following:-

> *"Principals and college managers have the delegated authority under the School Education Act 1999 to approve the use of existing facilities on school premises for a fixed period of no more than two (2) years, and a new licence agreement is prepared and signed for each period."*

While there are a number of schools across the City, the level of formalised community accessibility to ovals and recreational infrastructure, such as basketball courts, is low. There are a number of schools which are reliant upon access to Public Open Space managed by the City to support their Physical Education programs and other activities.

A forum with local school principals and representatives from the Department of Education and the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries to discuss improved community accessibility to school facilities directly supports the Strategy and is supported.

Financial Implications

The implementation of any formalised shared use arrangements may have varying financial implications dependent on the type of access and level of infrastructure. These implications will need to be assessed against community benefits, and then considered through Council's capital and/or operating budgets.

Any costs associated with hosting a forum will be managed through the 2021/2022 operating budget.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Thriving communities

Outcome S2: Active and healthy City

14.5 PROPOSED NOTICE OF MOTION - COUNCILLOR FELICITY FARRELLY - STORAGE AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Report Information

Location:	Brighton Beach
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Facilities, Projects & Assets
Business Unit:	Facilities, Projects & Assets
Ward:	Coastal
Suburb:	Scarborough

Council Resolution

1221/038

Moved Councillor Farrelly, seconded Councillor Krsticevic

That a report be PRESENTED to Council outlining the cost, potential fee and practicality of:-

a. PROVIDING a sea container at Brighton Reserve for use by Perth Go Surf; and
b. ENCLOSING a portion (specifically the south/west quadrant) of the current Brighton Reserve public toilet facility for use by Perth Go Surf.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Comment

Officers can develop a report to be submitted to Council in early 2022.

Financial Implications

Any financial implications related to the proposed Notice of Motion can be addressed within the report.

Strategic Implications

Key Result Area: Thriving communities

Outcome S2: Active and healthy City

15. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

15.1 QUESTION ON NOTICE - COUNCILLOR ELIZABETH RE

Councillor Elizabeth Re submitted the following question prior to the Council meeting held 7 December 2021:-

Q1. "How many times has the City of Stirling appeared in a court in WA each year since 2016?"

Q2. "Under which City of Stirling Business Units have these legal cases originated from?"

Q3. "How much has each individual business unit spent on these legal cases each year since 2016?"

Q4. "How many of these legal cases have been won and lost by the City of Stirling?"

Q5. "How many and how much money has been recovered in legal expenses each year since 2016 and by which Business Units?"

City of Stirling legal expenses reduced by 65% from the 2018/2019 financial year to the 2020/2021 financial year.

Detailed written responses to these questions will be provided in due course.

16. NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE

Nil.

17. MATTERS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Council Resolution

1221/039

Moved Councillor Lagan, seconded Councillor Farrelly

That:

1. **Item 17.1 - Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021 be CONSIDERED Behind Closed Doors in accordance with Section 5.23(2)(d) of the *Local Government Act 1995* , which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following:-**

   (d) legal advice obtained, or which may be obtained, by the local government and which relates to a matter to be discussed at the meeting.

2. **Item 17.2 - Parks, Reserves and Buildings Naming Requests be CONSIDERED Behind Closed Doors in accordance with Section 5.23(2)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1995* , which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following:-**

   (b) the personal affairs of any person.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

At 7.59pm, the meeting was closed to the public, and all employees who were not required left the meeting prior to consideration of Items 17.1 and 17.2.
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17.1 MEETING PROCEDURES LOCAL LAW 2021

Confidentiality

This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 5.23(2)(d) of the *Local Government Act 1995* , which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following:-

(d) legal advice obtained, or which may be obtained, by the local government and which relates to a matter to be discussed at the meeting.

Report Information

Location:	Not Applicable
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Governance
Business Unit:	Governance
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	City Wide

Council Resolution

1221/040

Moved Councillor Lagan, seconded Councillor Sandri

1. That Council NOTES the Minister for Local Government proposes to introduce a state-wide model Meeting Procedures Local Law as part of the legislative reform package to the *Local Government Act 1995.*

2. That Council NOTES the comments and undertakings requested by the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation to the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2021.

3. That the Mayor WRITES to the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation requesting that the Committee recommends to the Legislative Council that it proceeds with the disallowance motion.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Reason for Motion

Council is of the understanding that that the Minister for Local Government, as part of the reforms being made to the *Local Government Act 1995*, will seek to standardise meeting procedures for all local governments in Western Australia. Council forms the view that its interests are best served by conducting its meetings in accordance with its Meeting Procedures Local Law 2009.

17.2 PARKS, RESERVES AND BUILDINGS NAMING REQUESTS

Confidentiality

This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 5.23(2)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1995* , which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following:-

(b) the personal affairs of any person.

Report Information

Location:	City Wide
Applicant:	Not Applicable
Reporting Officer:	Manager Recreation and Leisure Services
Business Unit:	Recreation and Leisure Services
Ward:	City Wide
Suburb:	Balcatta, Wembley Downs and North Beach

Council Resolution

1221/041

Moved Councillor Proud, seconded Councillor Hatton

That Council PROCEEDS with the confidential recommendations related to reserve and building naming as outlined in the conclusion of this report.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

Council Resolution

1221/042

Moved Councillor Perkov, seconded Councillor Re

That the Meeting be REOPENED to the public.

The motion was put and declared CARRIED (13/0).

For: Councillors Creado, Farrelly, Hatton, Krsticevic, Lagan, Olow, Perkov, Proud, Re, Sandri, Sargent, Thornton and Mayor Irwin.
Against: Nil.

At 8.08pm the meeting was reopened to the public.

18. CLOSURE

The Presiding Member declared the meeting closed at 8.08pm.

These minutes were confirmed as a true and correct record of proceedings on:-

……/……/ 2021

SIGNED:-

Presiding Member Name: ……..

PRESIDING MEMBER