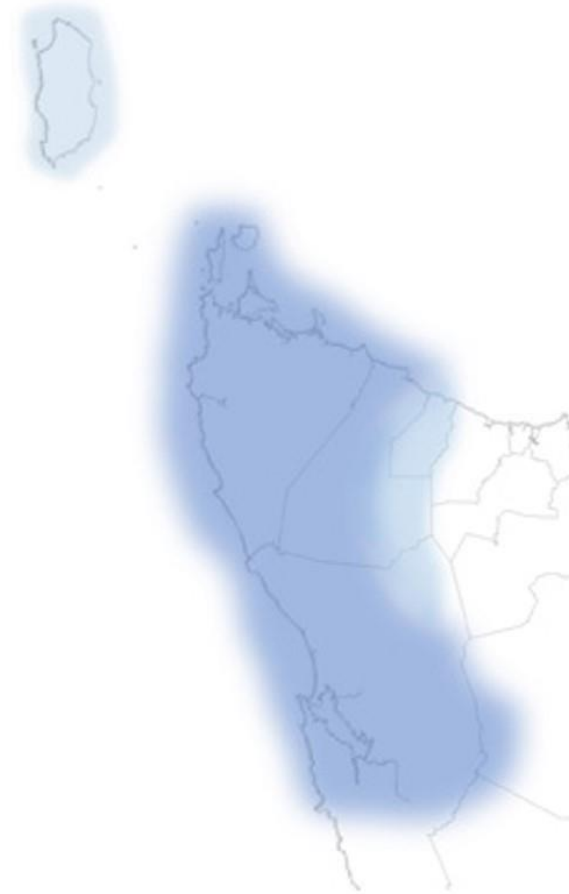


**The future
of local
government
review**

Western Community Catchment Information Pack

Review Stage 3 – May 2023

Let's All Shape the Future
of Local Government.



This information pack has been prepared by the Local Government Board with the assistance of the Tasmanian Policy Exchange at the University of Tasmania and the Department of State Growth.

It draws on ABS Census, council, and the Office of the Valuer General data.

The Local Government Board designed this information pack as a conversation starter for the upcoming Stage 3 consultation.

Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. An overview of the Western Community Catchment	7
Western: Scenario 1	11
Western: Scenario 2	19
Western: Scenario 3	27
3. Comparison of Scenarios	34
4. Implications for neighbouring Community Catchments	38
5. Appendix	39

1. Introduction

During Stage 3 of the Review, the Board will be engaging with communities to look at how we might reshape Tasmania's local councils to increase scale and capability so they can better serve clearly identified communities of interest. The goal is to design local government in Tasmania in a way that allows all councils to develop and maintain the capability that communities need, while delivering services locally, keeping jobs in local communities, and ensuring that all Tasmanians have a strong voice in decisions being made on their behalf.

This information pack provides detailed insights into the Western Community Catchment, outlining three possible structural reform scenarios. **These scenarios are not the only options for reform.** They are options designed to prompt a discussion about some of the possible pathways available to deliver a more capable and sustainable system of local government.

Communities and councils may have their own ideas about how local government could be better organised in their catchments. The Board welcomes alternative suggestions as part of the engagement process.

Where have these scenarios come from?

Each of the scenarios in the information pack has been developed using the Board's structural reform principles (see text box on next page) and the following four criteria.

1. **Place and Representation**
2. **Future Needs and Priorities**
3. **Financial Sustainability**
4. **Operational Capability.**

Scenario 1 – Establishing two separate councils – one encompassing the current King Island, Circular Head, and Waratah-Wynyard LGAs, and the second retaining the current West Coast LGA

Scenario 2 – Establishing three new LGAs – An enlarged West Coast Council incorporating the town of Waratah and Savage River; B. An LGA based on Waratah-Wynyard council areas but excluding Waratah and Savage River and Circular Head; and C. King Island

Scenario 3 – Establishing a consolidated Western council

The Board – in collaboration with the University of Tasmania – has identified and applied a range of relevant data sets to assess the scenarios individually and in comparison to one another.

By doing this, we want to test how well the different scenarios meet the criteria. This should promote a conversation about various trade-offs and how these might be managed or addressed. For example, scenarios that propose a larger number of smaller councils may be construed as providing higher levels of representation and local connection but would need to be supported by more extensive shared services and partnership arrangements to achieve the operational scale necessary to deliver long-run capability and financial sustainability. On the other hand, scenarios that establish larger councils may require less in the way of service sharing and may be more 'self-sufficient.'

Structural Reform Principles

1. A Focus on Future Community Needs
2. Retaining Jobs and Service Delivery Locally
3. Preserving and Enhancing Local Voice
4. Smoothing Financial Impacts for Communities
5. Dedicated and Appropriate Resourcing for the Transition

The data and analysis presented in this Information Pack has been sourced from a range of authoritative sources, including councils, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Office of the Valuer General, the Department of State Growth and the University of Tasmania. The Pack also presents the results of modelling undertaken to estimate indicative rates for possible council areas presented in the scenarios. Detailed notes on the methods and assumptions used in this modelling are provided in the Supporting Paper (*Methods and Technical Background*).

The scenarios presented in this Information Pack, and the data and analysis that informs them, are designed to inform community consultation about the future design of local government in Tasmania and are only one of multiple sources of information the Board will be considering when finalising its reform options.

What do we want councils and communities to tell us?

For each of the scenarios, we want councils and communities to consider four fundamental questions:

1. **What are the strengths?**
2. **What are the weaknesses or challenges?**

3. **Are there any adjustments that could be made to maximise the strengths and minimise the weaknesses?**
4. **Are there any other entirely different scenarios the Board should consider, which would still deliver against the Board's criteria and structural reform principles?**

Boundary changes are only one part of the equation. We also want councils and communities to think about options for complementary, supporting reforms, such as shared services, options to improve local services and keep jobs in local communities, and new models of engagement and representation.

To support this conversation, we have prepared a number of Supporting Papers which present a range of opportunities for councils and communities to consider. The Papers draw on research about new and evolving approaches in local government elsewhere, as well as the ideas that we have heard from talking with councils, state agencies, and the broader community, including from submissions we have received.

These papers focus on:

- **Supporting strong and empowered local Communities (protecting and enhancing local voice and local services);**
- **State government partnership opportunities for local government; and**
- **Potential models, options, and key considerations for shared service opportunities in Tasmania.**

We want people to keep these opportunities in mind as they consider how they might work with or support the operation of new council boundaries and service structures. Some of the opportunities might only make sense or be effective under some scenarios, while others might work across the board.

At this stage, the Board wants to encourage creative thinking about how we build new council structures that are not just more capable, but which can deliver more equitable outcomes and access to services and technology for all of Tasmania, particularly in our rural and regional communities.

The intent here is consistent with the Board's approach to community centred consolidation - to more flexibly and genuinely reflect and support what communities will want and need into the future. Our aim is to look at how future councils can access the benefits of scale yet remain responsive to local needs. A large part of this is to consider how we reorient representation and services around citizens and the people who access services and build administrative structures that can deliver that flexibility.

Please note: the Supporting Papers also include fact sheets which explain key data sets, data definitions and associated methodology.

Navigating the Information Pack

The Information Pack is divided into five main sections:

- 1. Introductory information about how to interpret and use the Information Pack (this section);**
- 2. An overview of the Western catchment, including key demographic, economic, and geographic features;**
- 3. An explanation and analysis of each of the individual structural reform scenarios against evaluation criteria data;**
- 4. A comparative summary of all the scenarios against the evaluation criteria data; and**
- 5. An appendix, which presents analysis of existing councils within (or partially within) the catchment.**

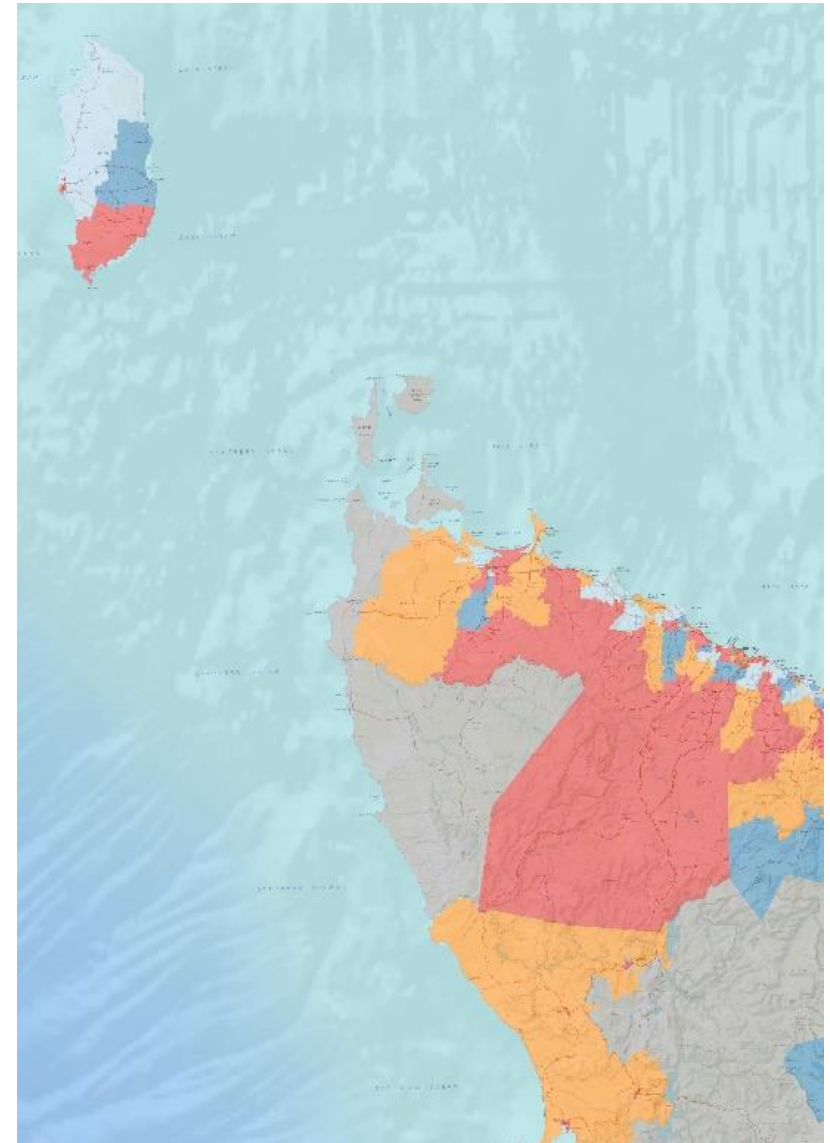
2. An overview of the Western Community Catchment

Western has strong geographic, economic, and social connections despite being – at least by Tasmanian standards – a large and sparsely populated area with significant distances between population centres. This community catchment includes King Island, the majority of Tasmania’s western coast to Port Davey in the south, the north-west coastline to around the Cam River, and to Cradle Mountain and south through the Highlands. A discussion of options for the north-eastern boundary of the area is presented later in this information pack.

While tourism and renewable energy projects are emerging as important growth areas, employment in this region continues to be dominated by primary industries including mining, forestry, agriculture, and aquaculture.

This region has been identified to host the Tasmanian Government’s first Strategic Regional Partnership, and benefits from regional coordination and collaboration through, for example, some shared service arrangements and the [Sustainable Murchison 2040](#) strategic planning initiative, as well as whole-of-region organisations such as the Cradle Coast Authority and the West by North West regional tourism authority.

The Western Catchment has a number of strategic opportunities particularly around existing and potential energy and mining projects and the further expansion of agriculture and tourism. At present, individual councils are exploring how to most effectively and sustainably develop natural resources and primary industries to deliver long-term benefits for their communities. Mines and aquaculture facilities are an important source of rate revenue for West Coast Council, and the council has told the Board it believes it should receive a more direct revenue from state mining royalties and rate revenue from wind farms for the west coast community.



King Island Council receives several income streams that are unique amongst Tasmanian councils: an infrastructure payment from the tungsten mine at Grassy; a levy on the export of sand; and a motor tax refund.

Achieving financial sustainability is challenging in this sparsely populated region. Three of the councils (Circular Head, King Island and Waratah-Wynyard) have averaged a negative Operating Surplus Ratio over the last 10 years, indicating deficits which will result in financial sustainability issues in the long term.

Perhaps the most significant shared issue facing the Western region is the combined challenge of population ageing and decline. While the State's population as a whole has increased by roughly 10 per cent over the past ten years, the Western region has grown by just 1.4 per cent. In some areas, population has decreased by up to 50 per cent. Together, these trends present considerable risk to the region's long-term sustainability. [Recent research](#) from the University of Tasmania has highlighted the fact that increasing demand for workers in the Western region – and its mining operations in particular – has been met by a large number of drive-in/drive-out (DIDO) workers who commute across existing local government boundaries. The prevalence of DIDO working poses challenges to local government funding, service provision and the sustainability of mining communities.

Additional challenges facing the region include a lack of appropriate housing, making it difficult to attract and retain workers long-term, limited healthcare facilities and community services, below state average health and education outcomes and, in some areas, pockets of persistently high unemployment.

In this catchment, the Board is seeking to establish a system of local government that can:

- maximise the community benefit arising from the energy, resource and tourism industries in the region
- deliver to residents and businesses and the range of regulatory services expected of all councils
- advocate effectively to the State and Commonwealth Governments to play their part in providing infrastructure and to partner on economic development and job opportunities
- provide services to both older and younger residents, given the concentrations of both young families and retirees
- provide fair and equitable services and representation to the many residents living in remote locations.

Tasmania's changing community dynamics

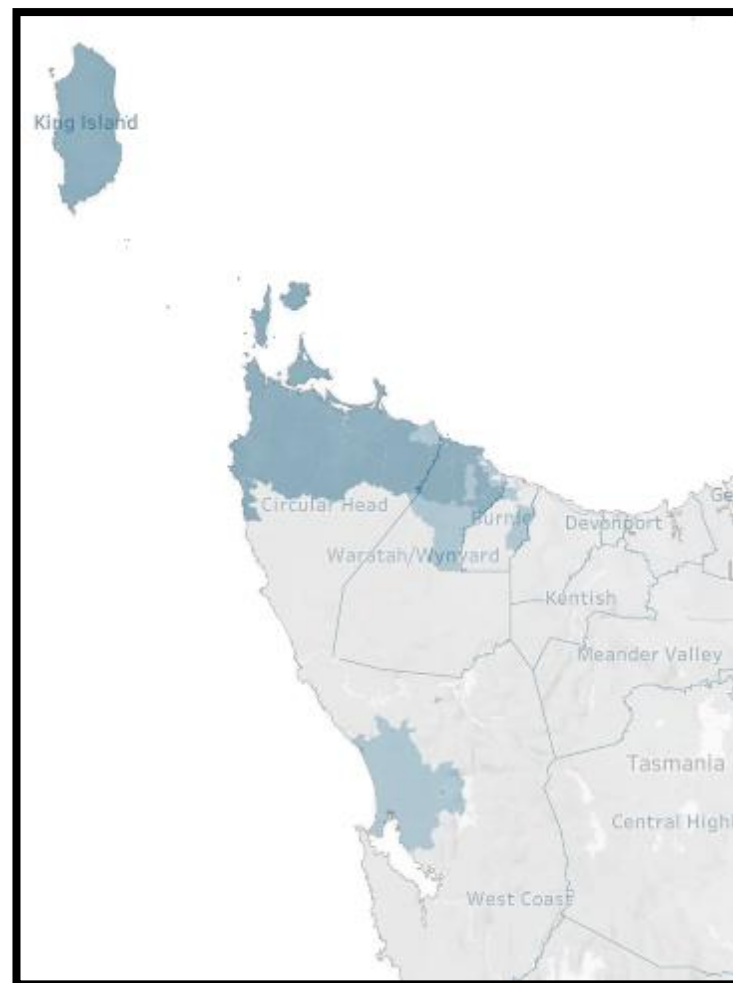
Tasmanians are much more mobile than a generation ago and a growing number of residents cross at least one local government boundary every day. One widely accepted way of defining a 'community of interest' that provides insights into the appropriate scale for local government is to identify the areas in which most residents live, work and use government services (Productivity Commission 2017). Reflecting this approach, the Board has produced a series of maps which illustrate commuting patterns to major employment centres as one possible tool to help inform community discussions around boundary consolidation options.

Analysis of commuting patterns for the Western region highlight how it is a largely self-contained catchment, with Smithton and Wynyard serving as significant employment hubs.

Two exceptions to this that warrant further discussion are the townships of Somerset and Wynyard on the north eastern tip of the Catchment where around half of employed local residents work in the neighbouring city of Burnie and about the same number work in Wynyard. The question of whether Somerset and Wynyard should be within the Western or Cradle Coast Catchment is discussed further below and in the *Cradle Coast Community Catchment Information Pack*.

As we have noted, previous [research](#) has demonstrated that over 30% of workers within the West Coast LGA are working on a DIDO basis with most residing in the existing Waratah/Wynyard Council area or the neighbouring Cradle Coast Community Catchment. As would be expected, King Island is a small, distinctive and self-contained community within the Western Catchment (see Scenario 2).

Commuter connections in the Western region



Key

Unshaded – SA1s where fewer than 30 workers (less than 13 %) work within the Western Community Catchment area

Light blue – between 30 and 100 (13%-40%) workers work within the Western Community Catchment area

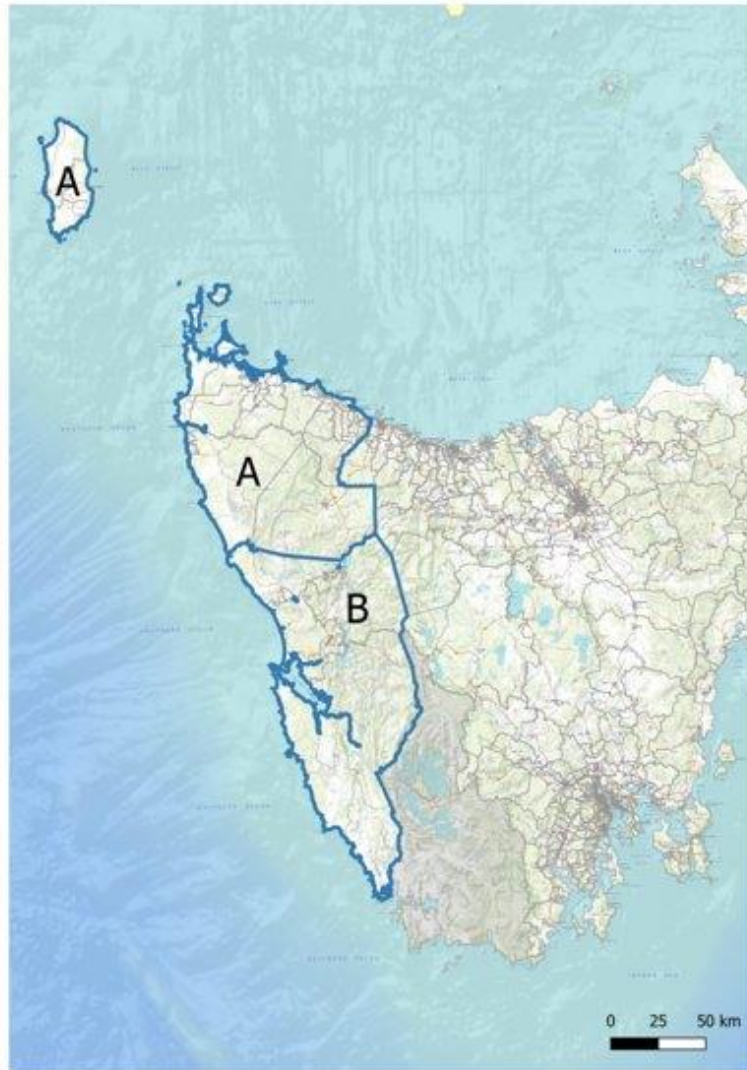
Dark blue – more than 100 (40%) workers work within the Western Community Catchment area

One way of quantifying the extent to which potential future council areas align with communities of interest is to calculate the proportion of workers in a council area who also live in that area – the local workforce ratio. The local workforce ratio for this Catchment as a whole is 79.3% and ratios for each of the reform scenarios within this Information Pack are reported in the data tables below.

		Place of work (SA2)						
		King Island	Stanley-Smithton and Far North West	Waratah	West Coast	Somerset	Wynyard	Burnie
Place of usual residence (SA2)	King Island	756	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stanley-Smithton and Far North West	0	3185	24	8	96	3	49
	Waratah	0	58	480	29	95	283	491
	West Coast	0	0	6	1458	3	0	13
	Somerset	0	18	58	30	308	140	864
	Wynyard	0	88	111	41	121	924	917
	Local workforce ratio	96.5%	83.7%	42%	68.2%	31.2%	47%	-

*The data presented in the table above are from the ABS 2021 *Australian Census of Population and Housing* and are based on SA2 areas. In larger or more populous urban areas (such as Burnie), several SA2s have been combined to reflect established communities as closely as possible.

*While the Board identified Burnie City Council (BCC) in the Western Community Catchment in its Stage 2 Interim Report, based on our further analysis, we have not contemplated the council in any of the Scenarios identified in this Information Pack. However, the Board has been clear that these are not the only options and consultation councils in this Catchment may have an alternative view on how BCC might play a role in any alternative scenario – be they boundary or shared service related.



Western: Scenario 1

Overview

Scenario 1 establishes two new council areas within the Western Community Catchment. The first (A) combines the existing LGAs of Circular Head, King Island, and Waratah-Wynyard. The second (B) consists of the existing West Coast LGA.

Under this scenario, the two council areas have been formulated on the basis of communities of interest relating to common industries, demographics and projected future needs and priorities. It recognises existing shared service arrangements and primary travel connections and movements in the region.

Under this model, there is the possibility of existing administrative, customer service, and works hubs being maintained in their current locations in order to ensure local jobs, representation and services are maintained. This would be especially important for King Island given its isolation and distinctive needs.

Council Area	2021 Population	% Growth 2011-21
Area A	24,022	3.4%
Area B	4,273	-8.6%

Western Scenario 1

Rationale and evidence

Scenario 1 would benefit residents within the Western Community Catchment by increasing the scale and capability of Council A in particular (population of approximately 24,000). It represents a logical extension of the existing collaboration and service sharing between the Circular Head, Waratah-Wynyard, and to a lesser extent, King Island councils (see Supporting Paper on *Shared Services Models*, which discusses some potential governance models to support King Island). This larger council would have increased scale and capacity to better meet the distinctive needs of the King Island community, although there would need to be a specific focus on ensuring representation of that community and provision of services on the island within the structure.

Under this scenario the existing West Coast Council is retained reflecting its distinctive geography, industry, and identity. Given its small scale, declining population (an 8.6% decline over 10 years) and the future needs of its community, it would rely heavily on systematic service sharing and regional partnerships.

Key data to consider for Scenario 1 in relation to the reform criteria established by the Board are presented in the table below.

Alignment with the principles for successful structural reform

Focus on future community needs: Waratah-Wynyard and Circular Head LGAs have similar demographic and economic profiles. Smithton and Wynyard are two well established commercial and administrative centres which would likely be retained given the geographic size of Council A. Administrative centres would also be retained in Currie and Queenstown ensuring that 91% of residents in Council A would be within a 30-minute

drive of the major service and administrative hubs. In Council B, this figure is 73%, with another 25% within 30-60 minutes.

Under this scenario, Council A would have additional resources to support service provision, local infrastructure and the development of agriculture as the key industry in this region. Council B would retain a focus on mining and aquaculture. Both Councils share challenges in overcoming isolation and housing and workforce shortages in particular and could collaborate around common industries such as tourism and renewable energy projects through existing partnerships and regional organisations.

This scenario would help address the acute scale and sustainability challenges facing King Island, although it would do little to address similar concerns facing the West Coast Council and community. Addressing these structural challenges will require advocacy and greater collaboration and resource sharing through partnerships, such as the Strategic Regional Partnership Program and organisations such as the Cradle Coast Authority and the Cradle Coast Waste Management Group. By creating only two councils, this scenario would help to streamline the implementation of strategic planning initiatives, such as the Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy, although not to the same extent as Scenario 3.

Retain local jobs and services: Under this scenario, existing service and administrative hubs within the Catchment would be retained to maintain local employment and knowledge.

Council A's scale would improve the prospects of recruiting and retaining technical and professional staff and improve the capacity to assess complex planning applications and address other technical challenges. King Island would benefit from improved access to professional staff by being part of a much larger council and would be better placed to access regional or state-

Western Scenario 1

wide back office systems and processes. Larger regulatory services teams should provide greater capacity to manage workloads, allow for business continuity during periods of leave, and help to attract and retain specialist staff.

Despite Council A's greater scale relative to the status quo, accessing technical capability is likely to remain a challenge for both councils in this part of Tasmania. It will be necessary for Council B to draw on shared service arrangements for specialist staff and assets, as West Coast Council currently does by sourcing planning and environmental health services from Kentish and Latrobe councils.

This scenario represents modest, incremental consolidation, with the proposed councils still significantly smaller than those proposed for major population centres.

An example model of partnerships with State Government agencies that may aid operational sustainability (and thus local jobs and services), is demonstrated by the agreement between Devonport Council and Service Tasmania, which have fully integrated their customer service centres to make it simpler for residents to engage with state and local government services face to face. As in other scenarios, there is potential to apply this in each proposed council area (see Supporting Paper on *State Government Partnership Opportunities*).

The integration of centralised or standardised corporate 'back-office' systems or services for council finance and administration may reduce staff time spent on repetitive transactional tasks, allowing councils to reallocate or refocus resources towards improving the scope and quality of service provision (see Supporting Paper on *Shared Services Models*).

Preserve and enhance local voice: Western is a remote, geographically large and sparsely populated catchment which poses challenges when it comes to community engagement and representation. Given the geography of Council A (Smithton and Wynyard are a 50-minute drive apart) administrative centres would be retained in both towns to serve their immediate communities. The new larger council would have the notional capacity to develop more innovative and systematic models of outreach and engagement, particularly for the residents in rural areas.

A significant challenge associated with this scenario, as has been noted, is ensuring the King Island community retains a local voice and significant autonomy within the proposed structure. Any model for doing so would need to be co-designed with the King Island community and may need to consider unique governance arrangements that support the community and ensure regional equity (see Supporting Paper on *Supporting Strong and Empowered Local Communities*).

As also discussed in the Supporting Paper, community advisory panels may also be used by both councils to provide regular advice to councils to ensure constituent communities have formal representation and direct influence in the decision-making process including community budget priorities. Operations hubs could also be used for a program of scheduled regional council meetings in different areas of the new council area.

Fair funding models: Applying existing rates and funding models to the new council areas, their total rates revenue in 2021 dollars would be an estimated \$20.6 million for Council A and \$5.3 million for Council B. While the newly created Council A would have greater scale to provide additional services and address future community needs, it would still be significantly smaller than most urban councils and would need to draw on regional or

state-wide service sharing models. There is some variation in rating across the catchment with the Circular Head Council currently raising among the lowest residential rates per capita of any Tasmanian council. By contrast, the residential rates per capita of Waratah-Wynyard and King Island councils are at the higher end.

The three current councils that would form Council A have all averaged deficits over the last 10 years. New and innovative funding arrangements will need to be considered for these councils to be financially sustainable in the long term. Some councils in this region have provided submissions on potential mechanisms to improve financial sustainability by unlocking additional rating revenue or other associated income. During consultation, the Board would like to hear further about how such opportunities might work with the scenarios, or any alternative proposals.

The Catchment benefits from significant funds through Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants. Rates sourced from mining and aquaculture properties are also significant in the region. Equalising rates and service provision would have to be carefully managed through negotiated transition arrangements.

Appropriate resourcing for transition: In addition to transitional issues for rates, and the need to explore innovative funding models, new and future-focused resource sharing arrangements would need to be negotiated between the two proposed councils, as well as new relationships with key regional service sharing organisations.

Western Scenario 1

Community data and alignment with reform criteria

The table below presents demographic, household, employment and operational council data for hypothetical councils established under each of the consultation scenarios. These data have been produced by analysing 2021 ABS Census (SA1 level) and other relevant data sets to align with the hypothetical boundaries of the new areas proposed in each scenario.

As we have indicated these data are indicative and are designed to inform community discussions about the merits of different structural reform

options. Structural reforms adopted by the Tasmanian Government based on the Board's recommendations will likely be subject to a detailed technical review and implementation plan. While every effort has been made to ensure consistency and accuracy, variation between SA1 and LGA boundaries may mean that some of the figures below may differ slightly from existing council statistics. Detailed methodological notes are presented in the Methods and Technical Background Supporting Paper. Detailed methodological notes on the below data are presented in the *Methods and Technical Background* Supporting Paper.

Summary Data – Scenario 1

Category		Measure	Council A	Council B
Overview	Demographics	Population	24,022	4,273
		Median age	45.5	46
	Income and Employment	Local workforce ratio	68.5	72.2
		SEIFA ¹ (decile)	2	1
	Housing	Total dwellings	11,097	2,754
		No. of single person households	2,948 (30.9%)	791 (42.3%)
		% dwellings vacant	12.8	29.8
		Indicator		
1. Place and Representation	Alignment with local communities of interest	% of area workforce residing locally	68.5%	72.2%

¹ 'SEIFA', or 'Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas', is an index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics which ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage or disadvantage.

Western Scenario 1

Category		Measure	Council A	Council B
	Established administrative, commercial and service hub/s	% of population within 30 mins of administrative hub	91%	73%
	Urbanisation	% of population in urban areas of population 10,000 or greater	14%	0%
	Mobility/Migration	% of population living at a different address 5 years ago	32.1	32.5
2. Future Needs and Priorities	Population growth	Population change 2011-21	787 (3.4%)	-404 (-8.6%)
	Housing supply and infrastructure demand	Change in occupied dwelling numbers (2011-21)	521	-50
		% Change in occupied dwelling numbers (2011-21)	5.8%	-2.6%
	Employment growth	Change in labour force 2011-21 by place of residence	0%	-19%
	Older/aging communities	% Population over 65	16%	14%
	Younger communities	% Population under 15	20%	21%
3. Financial Sustainability	Value of rateable land	Value of rateable land - residential	\$3,837,800,000	\$547,400,000
		Value of rateable land - primary production	\$3,314,000,000	\$36,100,000

Western Scenario 1

Category		Measure	Council A	Council B
		Value of rateable land - industrial	\$164,800,000	\$40,100,000
		Value of rateable land - commercial	\$259,800,000	\$96,900,000
		Value of rateable land - vacant	\$217,000,000	\$41,300,000
		Value of rateable land - other	\$440,800,000	\$101,300,000
		Value of rateable land - total	\$8,234,200,000	\$863,100,000
	Estimation of theoretical rate revenue applying current rates ²	Estimated rate revenue – residential	\$10,300,000	\$3,000,000
		Estimated rate revenue - commercial	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
		Estimated rate revenue - industrial	\$700,000	\$400,000
		Estimated rate revenue - primary production	\$7,600,000	\$100,000
		Estimated rate revenue - vacant	\$600,000	\$500,000
		Estimated rate revenue - other	\$300,000	\$200,000
		Estimated rate revenue – total	\$20,600,000	\$5,300,000
	Road Infrastructure	Km of council roads – sealed	676	122
		Km of council roads – unsealed	1,021.9	69

² There are limitations involved with this analysis, and it is acknowledged that the modelled revenues underestimate actual council revenues in some instances. The modelled revenues are a superior measure of relative fiscal capacity between council scenarios, and caution is advised for any comparison between modelled revenues for scenarios and existing councils. More information on revenue and value of rateable land is provided in the Methods and Technical Background Supporting Paper.

Category	Measure	Council A	Council B
<p>4. Operational Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council A would have a moderately sized population base that should give it the capacity to service its community. • Special administrative and operational arrangements would be needed to support King Island, with a strong on-island presence remaining within Council A. • Given Council B has experienced population decline over the last 10 years, its capacity to continue providing high quality services to its community in the long-term will need to be carefully considered in structural design. Significant external support in the form of shared service arrangements and innovative partnerships would be expected to continue. • There is likely to be a benefit from all councils participate in service sharing arrangements to further extend their capability, particularly in the areas of ‘back-office’ services (regional or state-wide sharing), waste management (catchment, regional or state-wide sharing), regulatory services (regional sharing), asset construction and maintenance (catchment or regional sharing). 		



Western: Scenario 2

Overview

Scenario 2 establishes three council areas within the Western Catchment: (A) The existing West Coast LGA extending north to incorporate Waratah and Savage River; (B) Circular Head and Waratah-Wynyard minus Waratah and Savage River; and (C) King Island existing LGA.

Under this scenario, the three councils recognise different communities of interest. Incorporating Waratah and Savage River into the West Coast area reflects the prevalence of mining communities, and to the north (Council B), the predominance of agriculture. While increasing the area of the south-western council over Scenario 1, this scenario only marginally increases its population and rating base. King Island remains a stand-alone council.

Existing customer service, works, and administrative hubs could be maintained under this model, with Waratah’s hub reorientated to the West Coast area. This scenario would be suited to a shared service or cross-LGA coordination mechanism, such as through the Cradle Coast Authority or an authority focussed on this catchment.

Council Area	2021 Population	% Growth 2011-21
Area A	4 542	-8.7%
Area B	22 138	3.6%
Area C	1 615	3%

Rationale and evidence

By reconfiguring council boundaries, this scenario would deliver stronger alignment with existing and future communities of interest by establishing/maintaining councils to represent King Island, the coastal and agricultural communities of Tasmania's far north west (Council B) and the distinct communities of Western Tasmania (Council A).

Creating a larger coastal council (B) builds incrementally on the existing resource sharing agreement between the Waratah-Wynyard and Circular Head councils and would build scale and capability required to help meet future community needs. However, under this scenario all councils within the Catchment would need to maintain or enhance resource and service sharing at a catchment, regional or state-wide scale. This is especially true for King Island given its remoteness, size and the important role of local government on King Island. Given this challenge it will be important for councils and communities in the Catchment and beyond to consider innovative models for supporting the King Island Council and community in the future (see Supporting Paper on *Supporting Strong and Empowered Local Communities*).

Alignment with the principles for successful structural reform

Focus on future community needs: Each of the three councils established under this scenario include regional towns and smaller dispersed communities. In Council A, 68% of residents would be within a 30-minute drive of the likely service hub of Queenstown; in Council B, 94% within 30 minutes of Smithton and Wynyard, and in Council C, 91% within 30 minutes of Currie. This figure is higher than Scenarios 1 and 3, reflecting the smaller council areas of this model. The trade-off which the community will have

to consider is whether a three-council model is the most effective and sustainable model for providing local representation and services.

This scenario recognises the common interests within the three areas, with Council A dominated by mining and the rugged West Coast environment and challenged by a declining population; Council B is characterised by agricultural production (most notably dairy), the Tarkine/takayna, and coastal settlements. The incorporation of Waratah and Savage River into the West Coast more closely accommodates these differences. Council C reflects the contained community of King Island with its dairy and beef production, and specific issues such as shipping and transport to mainland Tasmania and Victoria.

Under this model, all three councils would need to cooperate to support existing or expanded shared services arrangements such as those between Circular Head and Waratah-Wynyard, and regional emergency management committees. All councils would share challenges associated with remoteness and could usefully collaborate in advocacy on these issues. Council C is very likely to remain an order of magnitude smaller than its neighbouring councils and would need to depend heavily on shared services on a local or regional scale. As discussed in the Supporting Paper on Strong and Empowered Local Communities, alternative governance and service delivery models may have to be considered for the Bass Strait islands and other remote Tasmanian communities.

Retain local jobs and services: There is significant scope to retain existing council administrative and operations hubs in the townships of Queenstown, Waratah, Wynyard, Smithton and Currie. This would maintain local employment and support local engagement and service delivery. One model for how this could work is provided by Devonport Council and Service Tasmania, which have fully integrated their customer service

centres to make it simpler for residents to engage with state and local government services face to face. There is potential to apply this model in each proposed council area (see Supporting Paper on *State Government Partnership Opportunities*).

Given the small size of Councils A and C (serving approximate populations of 4 500 and 1 600 respectively), there will be ongoing challenges recruiting and retaining staff (in an environment where this is already an issue for the sector). New approaches to sharing specialist and technical staff at a regional level will be required, even for the larger Council B.

The integration of centralised or standardised corporate 'back-office' systems or services for council finance and administration may reduce staff time spent on repetitive transactional tasks, allowing councils to reallocate resources towards improving the scope and quality of service provision (see Supporting Paper on *Shared Services Models*).

Preserve and enhance local voice: Council B in particular would have the notional capacity to invest in new and more systematic approaches to community engagement to ensure all communities within the larger council areas are heard and represented. Councils A and C are not radically changed from existing arrangements, and would thus not benefit from increased scale, but would be supported to enhance community engagement methods through specific reforms discussed in the Supporting Paper on *Supporting Strong and Empowered Local Communities*).

Fair funding models: Applying existing rates and funding models to the new council areas, their total rates revenue in 2021 dollars would be an estimated \$ 5.6 million for Council A, \$ 18.1 million for Council B, and \$2.3 million for Council C, highlighting how their future sustainability would continue to be dependent on grant funding and other support.

Under this scenario, transition arrangements would have to be developed when integrating the finances of Waratah-Wynyard Council given that it has imposed higher residential rates than Circular Head Council, which has more heavily levied non-residential properties.

The average deficits incurred by three of the councils (King Island, Circular Head, Waratah-Wynyard) over the last 10 years prompt the need to consider new and innovative funding arrangements for all councils in this catchment. Some councils in this region have provided submissions on potential mechanisms to improve financial sustainability by unlocking additional rating revenue or other associated income. During consultation, the Board would like to hear further about how such opportunities might work with the scenarios, or any alternative proposals.

Appropriate resourcing for transition: In addition to rating, transition arrangements would need to carefully consider the need for existing regional structures and shared service arrangements, and how best to adapt and integrate and transition systems between and across the new existing councils into an integrated framework to meet the future needs of the Western Community Catchment.

Community data and alignment with reform criteria

The table below presents demographic, household, employment and operational council data for hypothetical councils established under each of the consultation scenarios. These data have been produced by analysing 2021 ABS Census (SA1 level) and other relevant data sets to align with the hypothetical boundaries of the new areas proposed in each scenario.

As we have indicated, these data are indicative and are designed to inform community discussions about the merits of different structural reform options. Structural reforms adopted by the Tasmanian Government based on the Board's recommendations will likely be subject to a detailed technical review and implementation plan. While every effort has been made to ensure consistency and accuracy, variation between SA1 and LGA boundaries may mean that some of the figures below may differ slightly from existing council statistics. Detailed methodological notes on the below data are presented in the *Methods and Technical Background Supporting Paper*.

Summary Data – Scenario 2

Category		Measure	Council A	Council B	Council C
Overview	Demographics	Population	4,542	22,138	1,615
		Median age	46	45	45
	Income and Employment	Local workforce ratio	47.5%	80.9%	99.5%
		SEIFA ³ (decile)	1	2	6
	Housing	Total dwellings	2,892	10,139	820
		No. of single person households	829 (41.9%)	2,681 (30.5%)	229 (35.1%)
		% dwellings vacant	27.6	12.3	21.1
		Indicator			
1. Place and Representation	Alignment with local communities of interest	% local workforce	47.5%	80.9%	99.5%
	Established administrative, commercial and service hub/s	% of population within 30 mins of administrative hub	68%	94%	91%
	Urbanisation	% of population in urban areas of population 10,000 or greater	0%	15%	0%

³ 'SEIFA', or 'Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas', is an index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics which ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage or disadvantage.

Western Scenario 2

Category		Measure	Council A	Council B	Council C
	Mobility/Migration	% of population living at a different address 5 years ago	33.6	31.9	30.5
2. Future Needs and Priorities	Population growth	Population change 2011-21	-433 (-8.7%)	769 (3.6%)	47 (3%)
	Housing supply and infrastructure demand	Change in occupied dwelling numbers (2011-21)	-61	553	-21
		% Change in occupied dwelling numbers (2011-21)	-3%	6.7%	-3.1%
	Employment growth	Change in labour force 2011-21 by place of residence	-20%	1%	-3%
	Older/aging communities	% Population over 65	14%	16%	18%
	Younger communities	% Population under 15	21%	20%	16%
3. Financial Sustainability	Value of rateable land	Value of rateable land – residential	\$582,000,000	\$3,574,500,000	\$228,600,000

Western Scenario 2

Category		Measure	Council A	Council B	Council C
		Value of rateable land – primary production	\$91,200,000	\$2,602,600,000	\$656,300,000
		Value of rateable land – industrial	\$40,100,000	\$148,100,000	\$16,700,000
		Value of rateable land – commercial	\$100,200,000	\$209,000,000	\$47,500,000
		Value of rateable land – vacant	\$52,400,000	\$168,900,000	\$37,000,000
		Value of rateable land – other	\$114,700,000	\$357,600,000	\$69,700,000
		Value of rateable land - total	\$980,700,000	\$7,060,700,000	\$1,055,900,000
	Estimation of theoretical rate revenue applying current rates ⁴	Estimated rate revenue – residential	\$3,100,000	\$9,700,000	\$500,000
		Estimated rate revenue - commercial	\$1,100,000	\$1,000,000	\$100,000

⁴ There are limitations involved with this analysis, and it is acknowledged that the modelled revenues underestimate actual council revenues in some instances. The modelled revenues are a superior measure of relative fiscal capacity between council scenarios, and caution is advised for any comparison between modelled revenues for scenarios and existing councils. More information on revenue and value of rateable land is provided in the Methods and Technical Background Supporting Paper.

Category		Measure	Council A	Council B	Council C
		Estimated rate revenue – industrial	\$400,000	\$700,000	\$40,000
		Estimated rate revenue - primary production	\$300,000	\$6,000,000	\$1,500,000
		Estimated rate revenue - vacant	\$600,000	\$500,000	\$100,000
		Estimated rate revenue - other	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$100,000
		Estimated rate revenue - total	\$5,600,000	\$18,100,000	\$2,300,000
	Road Infrastructure	Km of council roads - sealed	127.9	581.9	88.0
		Km of council roads - unsealed	78.0	669.0	344.0
4. Operational Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council B would have a moderately sized population base that should give it the capacity to service its community. • Given Council B has experienced population decline over the last 10 years, its capacity to continue providing high quality services to its community in the long-term will need to be carefully considered in structural design. Significant external support in the form of shared service arrangements would be expected to continue for both councils B and C, with Council C also receiving significant grant support given the challenging logistics of island living. • There is likely to be a benefit from all councils participate in service sharing arrangements to further extend their capability, particularly in the areas of ‘back-office’ services (regional or state-wide sharing), waste management (catchment, regional or state-wide sharing), regulatory services (regional sharing), asset construction and maintenance (catchment or regional sharing). 				



Western: Scenario 3

Overview

Scenario 3 creates one consolidated council area for the Western Community Catchment, combining the communities of Tasmania’s west coast and far north, including that of King Island.

Under this scenario, the entire community catchment becomes one LGA, recognising the strong interconnections (for example, through work, travel, service delivery) between communities, and the natural geography of the region. This proposal maximises possible scale benefits for this remote and sparsely populated region and the scope for cohesive coordination to address common challenges across the area.

The trade-off for building capability through scale is the need to make greater effort in servicing the specific needs of different local communities. This scenario would require establishing a number of administration and service centres with supporting works hubs in other areas to maintain regional employment and service delivery. It would also depend on establishing robust mechanisms for engaging with communities around the council area to ensure that all voices are represented in council decisions.

2021 Population	% Growth 2011-21
28,295	1.4%

Rationale and evidence

This scenario creates one consolidated council, bringing together the West Coast, Circular Head, Waratah-Wynyard and King Island LGAs. It maximises potential scale capabilities in this sparsely populated region and reduces the need for shared service arrangements.

While geographically large by Tasmanian standards, the area has significant shared interests and needs. Maintaining existing customer service, administration and local work forces would be needed to counter any distance issues, while increasing the ability of the council to attract and retain critical workers.

The challenge for the single council model will be ensuring local representation, employment and service delivery across the entire Western Community Catchment (particularly for King Island), although the consolidated council would have the resources (hypothetical rate revenue of \$25.9m) to invest in community engagement, development and establishing administrative and service delivery hubs across the community.

Key data to consider for Scenario 3 in relation to the reform criteria established by the Board are presented in the table below.

Alignment with the principles for successful structural reform

Focus on future community needs: The consolidated council established under this scenario would have improved resources and capabilities to respond to emerging community needs. In terms of accessing services, if existing council offices across the Community Catchment were maintained as a part of a network model, then 83% of residents would be within a 30-

minute drive of the major service and administrative hubs. The trade-off, which the community will have to consider, is whether a single council model is the most effective and sustainable one for providing local representation and services across Western.

The area has strong geographic, economic, and social connections, with employment focused largely on mining and primary industries. As with the constituent parts discussed in other scenarios, it faces the combined challenge of population aging, and in many areas, population decline and remoteness from major cities.

Many services and businesses are organised at this regional scale. Similarly, strategic planning and partnerships are also organised around this grouping, such as [Sustainable Murchison 2040](#). In this sense, the broader Western Catchment can be regarded as a largely self-contained community of interest or functional economic region.

Under this model, there may be less need for regional shared services arrangements than the other scenarios in this catchment, although existing common service providers and organisations such as the Cradle Coast Authority could be retained to serve this and neighbouring communities. A larger regional council would be well placed to advocate for the Western community and enter strategic partnerships with other tiers of government. It would also be well placed to deliver effective land use and strategic planning initiatives, such as the Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy (which includes both the Western and Cradle Coast Community Catchments).

Retain local jobs and services: Establishing a single consolidated council to represent the Western Community Catchment would deliver some scale benefits. Given the size and remoteness of the Catchment, cloud-based services and systems could support regionally-based staff and enhance service delivery (see Supporting Paper – *Shared Services Models*).

King Island would benefit from improved access to professional staff by being part of a much larger council. Despite this, it would still be challenging to attract and retain specialist staff for some regulatory matters such as planning, building and environmental health, and regional or state-wide shared service arrangements may still be needed.

There would have to be a clear strategy of retaining jobs and teams across the region to maintain local employment and knowledge. Retaining existing works and service centres would be necessary to address the issue of distance between geographically dispersed communities.

Preserve and enhance local voice: The greatest challenge, which requires careful consideration, is how to ensure that a single regional council preserves and enhances local voice across and area as remote, geographically large and sparsely populated as this. A single consolidated council would, however, have the capacity to invest in new and more systematic approaches to community engagement to ensure all communities within the larger council areas are heard and represented.

Ensuring the sparsely populated West Coast and isolated King Island communities retain a local voice and significant autonomy within the proposed structure is critical. Any model would need to be co-designed with these communities, with options (discussed in more detail in the Supporting Paper on *Supporting Strong and Empowered Local Communities*) including:

- the creation of community advisory panel/s to ensure communities have formal representation and direct influence over community funding decisions;
- establishing an island commissioner responsible for coordinating service provision and integration between the council and other levels of government, and representing and advocating for the needs of the island; or
- exploring alternative governance options for the most sparsely populated areas, such as ‘unincorporated area’ models used in other jurisdictions.

Operations hubs could also be used for a program of scheduled regional council meetings in different areas of the municipality.

Fair funding models: Applying existing rates and funding models to the new council area, the total rates revenue in 2021 dollars would be an estimated \$25.9m. The council would have access to a greater rate base drawn from a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial lands although would continue to be dependent on grant income. The transition to one consolidated council would have to be carefully managed given the different approaches to rating that are currently applied by the four existing councils with the Catchment. For example, Circular Head Council currently applies among the lowest residential rates per capita of any Tasmanian council. By contrast, Waratah-Wynyard and King Island councils’ residential rates per capita are at the higher end.

The average deficits incurred by three of the councils (King Island, Circular Head, Waratah-Wynyard) over the last 10 years prompt the need to consider new and innovative funding arrangements in this catchment. Some councils in this region have provided submissions on potential

mechanisms to improve financial sustainability by unlocking additional rating revenue or other associated income. During consultation, the Board would like to hear further about how such opportunities might work with the scenarios, or any alternative proposals.

The Catchment benefits from significant rates and royalties sourced from mining and aquaculture properties. Equalising rates and service provision would have to be carefully managed through negotiated transition arrangements.

Appropriate resourcing for transition: In addition to rating, transition arrangements would need to carefully consider the need for existing regional structures and shared service arrangements, and how best to adapt and integrate the systems across four existing councils into an integrated framework to meet the future needs of the Western Community Catchment.

Community data and alignment with reform criteria

The table below presents demographic, household, employment and operational council data for hypothetical councils established under each of the consultation scenarios.

As we have indicated, these data are indicative and are designed to inform community discussions about the merits of different structural reform options. Structural reforms adopted by the Tasmanian Government based

on the Board's recommendations will likely be subject to a detailed technical review and implementation plan. While every effort has been made to ensure consistency and accuracy, variation between SA1 and LGA boundaries may mean that some of the figures below may differ slightly from existing council statistics. Detailed methodological notes are presented in the *Methods and Technical Background* Supporting Paper.

Summary Data – Scenario C

Category		Measure	Council
Overview	Demographics	Population	28,295
		Median age	45.6
	Income and Employment	Local workforce ratio	83.3%
		SEIFA ⁵ (decile)	2
	Housing	Total dwellings	13,851
		No. of single person households	3,739 (32.7%)
		% dwellings vacant	15.8
		Indicator	
1. Place and Representation	Alignment with local communities of interest	% local workforce	83.3%
	Established administrative,	% of population within 30 mins of administrative hub	87%

⁵ 'SEIFA', or 'Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas', is an index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics which ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage or disadvantage.

Western Scenario 3

Category		Measure	Council
	commercial and service hub/s	% of population within 30-60 mins of administrative hub	13%
	Urbanisation	% of population in urban areas of population 10,000 or greater	12%
	Mobility/Migration	% of population living at a different address 5 years ago	32.2
2. Future Needs and Priorities	Population growth	Population change 2011-21	383 (1.4%)
	Housing supply and infrastructure demand	Change in occupied dwelling numbers (2011-21)	471
		% Change in occupied dwelling numbers (2011-21)	4.3%
	Employment growth	Change in labour force 2011-21 by place of residence	-3%
	Older/aging communities	% Population over 65	16%
	Younger communities	% Population under 15	20%
3. Financial Sustainability	Value of rateable land	Value of rateable land - residential	\$4,385,200,000
		Value of rateable land - primary production	\$3,350,100,000
		Value of rateable land - industrial	\$204,900,000
		Value of rateable land - commercial	\$356,700,000
		Value of rateable land - vacant	\$258,200,000
		Value of rateable land - other	\$283,900,000
		Value of rateable land – total	\$8,839,000,000
		Estimated rate revenue - residential	\$13,300,000

Category	Measure	Council
	Estimation of theoretical rate revenue applying current rates ⁶	Estimated rate revenue – commercial \$2,100,000
		Estimated rate revenue - industrial \$1,100,000
		Estimated rate revenue - primary production \$7,800,000
		Estimated rate revenue - vacant \$1,200,000
		Estimated rate revenue - other \$500,000
		Estimated rate revenue - total \$25,900,000
	Road Infrastructure	Km of council roads - unsealed 1091
		Km of council roads - sealed 797.9
4. Operational Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This council would have a moderately sized population base that should give it the capacity to service its community. • Special administrative and operational arrangements would be needed to deal with the King Island, with a strong on-island presence remaining. • Given the population and remoteness challenges this council would face, significant external support in the form of grants, as well as regional or state-wide shared service arrangements, would continue to be needed. 	

⁶ There are limitations involved with this analysis, and it is acknowledged that the modelled revenues underestimate actual council revenues in some instances. The modelled revenues are a superior measure of relative fiscal capacity between council scenarios, and caution is advised for any comparison between modelled revenues for scenarios and existing councils. More information on revenue and value of rateable land is provided in the Methods and Technical Background Supporting Paper.

3. Comparison of Proposed Councils by Scenarios

Criteria and Indicator	Metric					
	Scenario 1 Council A	Scenario 1 Council B	Scenario 2 Council A	Scenario 2 Council B	Scenario 2 Council C	Scenario 3
<i>Place and Representation</i>						
Alignment with local communities of interest <i>% area workforce residing locally</i>	68.5%	72.2%	47.5%	80.9%	99.5%	83.3%
Established administrative, commercial and service hub/s <i>% of population within 30 minutes of administrative hub</i>	91%	73%	68%	94%	91%	87%
Urbanisation <i>% of population in urban settlements</i>	14%	0%	0%	15%	0%	12%
Mobility/Migration <i>% of population who have moved in last 5 years</i>	32.2%	32.5%	33.6%	31.9%	30.5%	32.2%

Criteria and Indicator	Metric					
	Scenario 1 Council A	Scenario 1 Council B	Scenario 2 Council A	Scenario 2 Council B	Scenario 2 Council C	Scenario 3
Future Needs and Priorities (Note – population projections are not available at SA1 level)						
Population growth 2011-21 <i>absolute number and % growth</i>	787 (3.4%)	-404 (-8.6%)	-433 (-8.7%)	769 (3.6%)	47 (3%)	383 (1.4%)
Housing supply and infrastructure demand <i>Ten-year change (2011-21) in occupied dwelling numbers (absolute and per 1000 pop)</i>	521 (21.7 per 1000)	-50 (-11.7 per 1000)	-61 (-13.4 per 1000)	553 (25.0 per 1000)	-21 (-13.0 per 1000)	471 (16.6 per 1000)
Employment growth <i>% growth in employment since 2011</i>	0%	-19%	-20%	1%	-3%	-3%
Older/ aging communities <i>Share of population aged over 65 years</i>	16%	14%	14%	16%	18%	16%
Younger communities <i>Share of population aged under 15 years</i>	20%	21%	21%	20%	16%	20%

Criteria and Indicator	Metric					
	Scenario 1 Council A	Scenario 1 Council B	Scenario 2 Council A	Scenario 2 Council B	Scenario 2 Council C	Scenario 3
Financial Sustainability						
Value of rateable land <i>Total \$ value within region</i>	\$8,234,200,000	\$821,781,000	\$980,700,000	\$7,060,700,000	\$1,055,800,000	\$8,838,979,000
Estimation of total rate revenue⁷	\$20,600,000	\$5,300,000	\$5,600,000	\$18,100,000	\$2,300,000	\$25,900,000
Estimated rate revenue as a % of area total rateable property value	.25%	.64%	.57%	.26%	.24%	.29%
Road infrastructure Length and type of councils roads in new region Km by type						
Km of council roads - unsealed	1,021.9	69.0	78.0	669.0	344.0	1,091.0
Km of council roads - sealed	676.0	122.0	127.9	581.9	88.0	797.9
Additional Key Metrics						
Population	24,022	4,273	4,542	22,138	1,615	28,295
Median Age	45.5	46	46	45	45	45.6

⁷ There are limitations involved with this analysis, and it is acknowledged that the modelled revenues underestimate actual council revenues in some instances. The modelled revenues are a superior measure of relative fiscal capacity between council scenarios, and caution is advised for any comparison between modelled revenues for scenarios and existing councils. More information is provided in the Methods and Technical Background Supporting Paper.

Criteria and Indicator	Metric					
	Scenario 1 Council A	Scenario 1 Council B	Scenario 2 Council A	Scenario 2 Council B	Scenario 2 Council C	Scenario 3
SEIFA (decile)	2	1	1	2	6	2

4. Implications for neighbouring Community Catchments

Community Catchments have been established to facilitate discussions about options for council consolidation at a regional level. We are also mindful that the design of the reforms in one community catchment will have impacts on neighbouring regions and the local government system as a whole. Given this, it is important to note how the design of the Western Catchment may have implications for neighbouring Community Catchments and councils therein.

Overall, the Western Community Catchment is a reasonably clearly defined and self-contained area. Specific observations and implications include:

- A large proportion of the area's boundaries are formed by coastlines or within national parks and reserves, and thus present few issues for local governments and neighbouring LGAs.
- There are options for the north-eastern boundary of the Catchment which need to be considered by the community. It will need to be determined whether the township of Somerset (population 4067) should be included in the Cradle Coast Catchment (as opposed to Western), given its proximity and connections to the City of Burnie.

- A final boundary question is whether the township of Wynyard (population 6300) should also be included in the Cradle Coast Catchment. While Wynyard has a strong, independent identity and is a regional administrative and commercial hub, it also has strong commuter connections with, and demographic similarities to, Burnie. If Wynyard were to be aligned with the Cradle Coast, Somerset would also be allocated that way, given its geographical location.
- As noted in the Cradle Coast Community information pack, almost three times as many residents of Somerset work in Burnie compared to those who work locally (864 as opposed to 308). For Wynyard, there is almost a 50/50 split between residents who work in Burnie and those who work locally (917 compared to 924).

5. Appendix

Analysis of existing Councils within (or partially within) community catchment⁸

Council	Population	No. of employees	Average Residential Rates & Annual Charges per Residential Property (\$)	Current ratio (10 yr average)	Cash Expense Cover Ratio	Own source revenue coverage ratio (10 yr average)	Underlying surplus ratio (10 yr average)	Debt service cover ratio (8 yr average)	Asset sustainability ratio (7 yr average)
Year	2021	2020-21	2020-21	2011-21	2011-21	2011-21	2011-21	2013-21	2014-21
Circular Head	8117	53.09	840.43	4.99	12	75%	-4%	4.2	91%
King Island	1617	30.55	1357.29	5.89	12	65%	-8%	5.0	84%
Waratah-Wynyard	14300	88.88	1393.75	3.55	9	79%	-2%	170.1	79%
West Coast	4263	58.28	1159.02	3.71	7	80%	0%	11.9	96%

⁸ Definitions of data items can be found *Existing Council Data Definitions Supporting Paper*.

Council	Asset renewal funding ratio (7 yr average)	Asset consumption ratio (7 yr average)	Cash and investments held (\$'000s)	Net Financial Liabilities Ratio (%)	Interest bearing liabilities (\$'000s)	No. of discretionary development applications received	Value of all development approvals (\$)	No. of councillors
Year	2014-21	2014-21	30-Jun-22	2020-21	30-Jun-22	2020-21	2020-21	2018
Circular Head	89%	72%	16,931	82%	-	123	54,646,764	9
King Island	54%	55%	8,281	77%	728	16	7,735,000	9
Waratah-Wynyard	100%	60%	14,248	25%	2,807	241	23,763,737	8
West Coast	79%	57%	13,519	41%	8,500	51	39,046,805	9

Summary of Updates

Version	Date	Change
V1.1	29/05/2023	Inserted clarifying footnote on page 10 regarding role of Burnie City Council in subsequent consultation pertaining to the Western Community Catchment
V1.2	07/07/2023	Total dwelling numbers were updated for all scenarios to include unoccupied dwellings. Clarified that 2011-21 dwelling change figures refer to occupied dwellings. No impact on financial data such as rateable land estimations, which were calculated separately.