

# Development & Infrastructure Services Committee Meeting

Agenda for Monday 11 November 2013



**shire of  
kalamunda**

## NOTICE OF MEETING DEVELOPMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Dear Councillors

Notice is hereby given that the next meeting of the Development & Infrastructure Services Committee will be held in the Council Chambers, Administration Centre, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda on **Monday 11 November 2013 at 7.00pm**. Dinner will be served prior to the meeting, at 5.30pm.

Rhonda Hardy  
Chief Executive Officer  
7 November 2013

# Our Vision and Our Values

## Our Vision

The Shire will have a diversity of lifestyle and people. It will take pride in caring for the natural, social, cultural and built environments and provide opportunities for people of all ages.

## Our Core Values

**Service** – We deliver excellent service by actively engaging and listening to each other.

**Respect** – We trust and respect each other by valuing our difference, communicating openly and showing integrity in all we do.

**Diversity** – We challenge ourselves by keeping our minds open and looking for all possibilities and opportunities.

**Ethics** – We provide honest, open, equitable and responsive leadership by demonstrating high standards of ethical behavior.

## Our Aspirational Values

**Prosperity** – We will ensure our Shire has a robust economy through a mixture of industrial and commercial development.

**Harmony** – We will retain our natural assets in balance with our built environment.

**Courage** – We take risks that are calculated to lead us to a bold new future.

**Creativity** – We create and innovate to improve all we do.

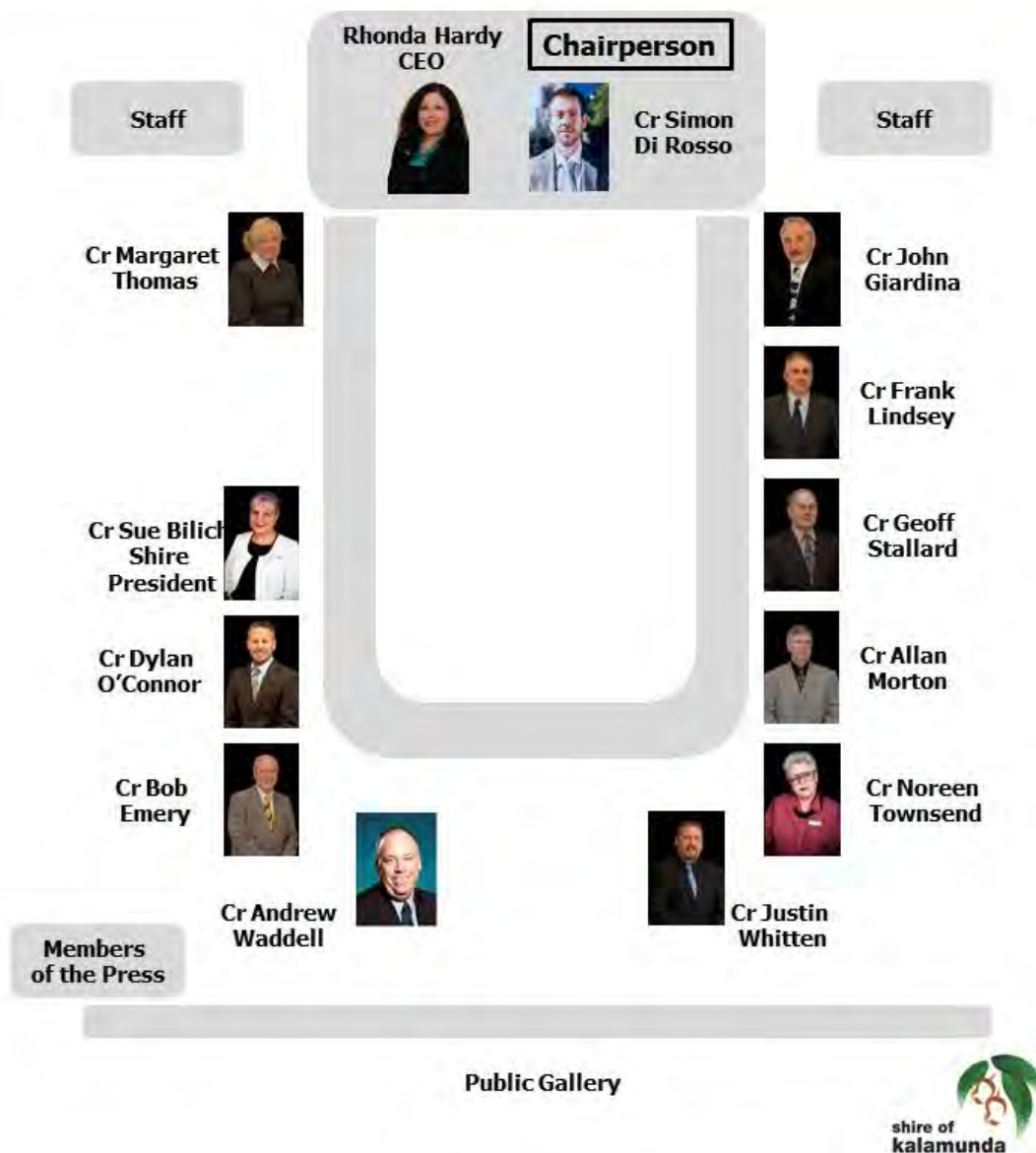


## INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC ATTENDING COMMITTEE OR COUNCIL MEETINGS

Welcome to this evening's meeting. The following information is provided on the meeting and matters which may affect members of the public.

If you have any queries related to procedural matters, please contact a member of staff.

### Council Chambers – Seating Layout



## **Standing Committee Meetings – Procedures**

1. Standing Committees are open to the public, except for Confidential Items listed on the Agenda.
2. Shire of Kalamunda Standing Committees have a membership of all 12 Councillors.
3. Unless otherwise advised a Standing Committee makes recommendations only to the next scheduled Ordinary Council Meeting.
4. Members of the public who are unfamiliar with meeting proceedings are invited to seek advice prior to the meeting from a Shire Staff Member.
5. Members of the public are able to ask questions at a Standing Committee Meeting during Public Question Time. The questions should be related to the purposes of the Standing Committee.
6. Members of the public wishing to make a comment on any Agenda item may request to do so by advising staff prior to commencement of the Standing Committee Meeting.
7. Comment from members of the public on any item of the Agenda is usually limited to three minutes and should address the Recommendations at the conclusion of the report.
8. To facilitate the smooth running of the meeting, silence is to be observed in the public gallery at all times except for Public Question Time.
9. All other arrangements are in general accordance with Council's Standing Orders, the Policies and decision of person chairing the Committee Meeting.

## **Emergency Procedures**

**Please view the position of the Exits, Fire Extinguishers and Outdoor Assembly Area as displayed on the wall of Council Chambers.**

**In case of an emergency follow the instructions given by Council Personnel.**

**We ask that you do not move your vehicle as this could potentially block access for emergency services vehicles.**

**Please remain at the assembly point until advised it is safe to leave.**

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## AGENDA

### 1.0 OFFICIAL OPENING

### 2.0 ATTENDANCE, APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

### 3.0 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

A period of not less than 15 minutes is provided to allow questions from the gallery on matters relating to the functions of this Committee. For the purposes of Minuting, these questions and answers are summarised.

### 4.0 PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS

### 5.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
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- 5.1 That the Minutes of the Development & Infrastructure Services Committee Meeting held on 14 October 2013 are confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:

#### **Statement by Presiding Member**

"On the basis of the above Motion, I now sign the minutes as a true and accurate record of the meeting of 14 October 2013".

<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
---

- 5.2 That the Minutes of the Special Development & Infrastructure Services Committee Meeting held on 21 October 2013 are confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:

#### **Statement by Presiding Member**

"On the basis of the above Motion, I now sign the minutes as a true and accurate record of the meeting of 21 October 2013".

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**6.0 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDING MEMBER WITHOUT DISCUSSION**

**7.0 MATTERS FOR WHICH MEETING MAY BE CLOSED**

- 7.1 **82. Confidential Item - Brewer Rd Maida Vale Former Shire Landfill: Shire Responsibility for Three Privately Owned Properties Classified under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003** - Provided under separate cover. Reason for Confidentiality – Local Government Act 1995 S5.23 (2) (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"

**8.0 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS**

**8.1 Disclosure of Financial and Proximity Interests**

- a. Members must disclose the nature of their interest in matters to be discussed at the meeting. (Sections 5.60B and 5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.)
- b. Employees must disclose the nature of their interest in reports or advice when giving the report or advice to the meeting. (Sections 5.70 and 5.71 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.)

**8.2 Disclosure of Interest Affecting Impartiality**

- a. Members and staff must disclose their interest in matters to be discussed at the meeting in respect of which the member or employee had given or will give advice.

**9.0 REPORTS TO COUNCIL**

Please Note: declaration of financial/conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.

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**Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.**

**75. Application to Keep More Than Two Dogs – Lot 41 (14) Waterloo Crescent, Lesmurdie**

Previous Items	Nil
Responsible Officer	Director Development Services
Service Area	Health & Ranger Services
File Reference	RA-ANC-011: ICS-62490
Applicant	GN Read
Owner	DA Powell & BC Irving

**PURPOSE**

1. To consider an application for an exemption under Section 26(3) of the *Dog Act 1976* to keep more than two dogs.

**BACKGROUND**

2. The applicant at Lot 41 (14) Waterloo Crescent Lesmurdie has recently applied to Council requesting permission to keep more than two dogs on the property.

**DETAILS**

3. The applicant is requesting approval to keep the following dogs at the above property.

	Breed	Sex	Sterilised	Colour	Name	Registration Number	Age	Local Authority
1.	Staffy X	F	Yes	Brindle & White	Tilly	1502843	2 ½	Kalamunda
2.	Maltese X	M	Yes	White & Apricot	Chevy	1502840	2	Kalamunda
3.	Staffy X	M	Yes	Brindle	Floyd	1502844	1 ½	Kalamunda
4.	Chihuahua	F	Yes	White & Tan	Betty	1502839	10	Kalamunda

4. In considering the merit of the application, an inspection was undertaken by Ranger Services to ensure the premises are appropriately sized so as to be capable of effectively and comfortably housing four dogs and to confirm that the fences and gates are compliant with the *Dog Act 1976*.

**STATUTORY AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

5. The property at Lot 41 (14) Waterloo Crescent Lesmurdie is 2061sqm and is zoned Urban Development.
6. The application for exemption to the Shire's Dogs Local Law 2010 is made under Section 26(3) of the *Dog Act 1976*.



7. Clause 3.2 of the Local Law reads:  
**“3.2 Limitation on the number of dogs**  
1. This clause does not apply to premises which have been –  
(a) licensed under part 4 as an approved kennel establishment; or  
(b) granted an exemption under Section 26(3) of the Dog Act, 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age.”
8. If Council refuses to permit four dogs on this property, the applicant has the right to appeal the decision through the State Administrative Tribunal within 28 days of notification in writing by the Shire.

## POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

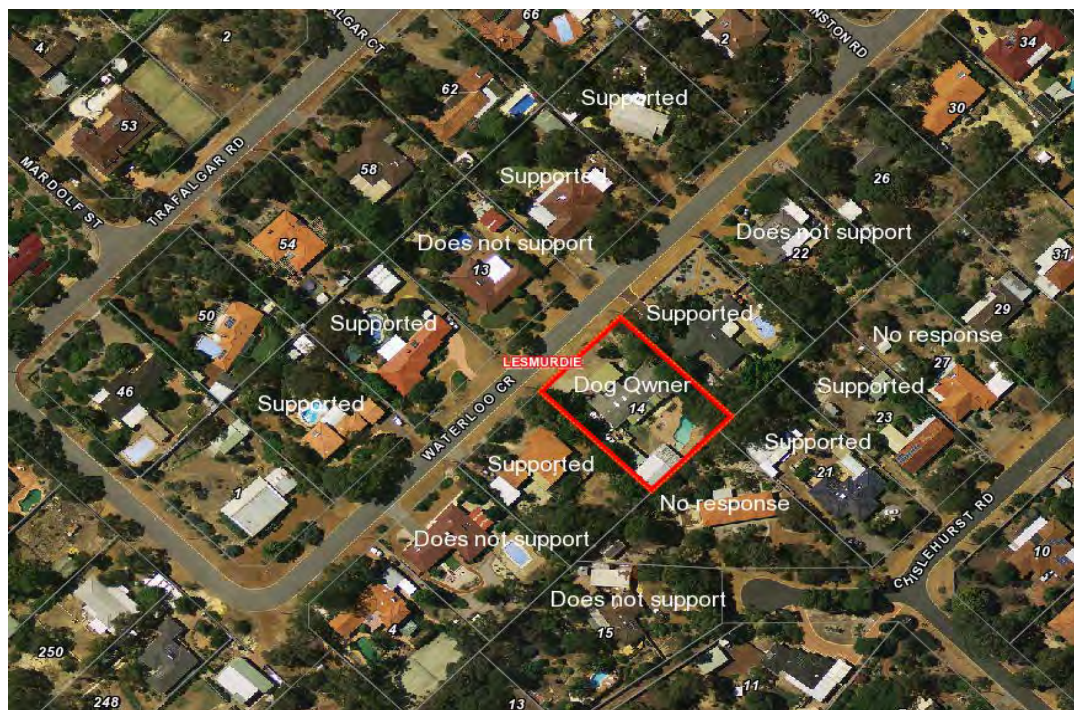
9. Nil.

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

10. When applications are received by the Shire to keep more than two dogs, a Ranger will attend the properties immediately adjoining the applicant’s property to ascertain if they have any objections. This process is undertaken by interview or, if the resident is not home at the time, a standard letter is left in their letterbox advising of the application.
11. There are fourteen properties within the vicinity of the applicant’s property that may be directly affected as shown in the Location Map below. The occupants of these properties have been contacted by the attending Ranger, eight properties have supported the application, four have not supported the application and two properties have not responded.

## Location Map

- 12.



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## FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION

13. Nil.

## STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN

### Strategic Planning Alignment

14. *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023*

OBJECTIVE 1.5 To provide a safe environment for the entire community to enjoy.

Strategy 1.5.1 Provide support for community safety through education, awareness raising programs and a responsive Ranger service.

## SUSTAINABILITY

### Social Implications

15. Council needs to consider that having more than two dogs may create excessive dog barking noise that can interfere with the peace, comfort or convenience of neighbours within the immediate vicinity of the property concerned.

### Economic Implications

16. Nil.

### Environmental Implications

17. Nil.

## RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATONS

- 18.

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Action/Strategy
Council may resolve to not approve application resulting in an appeal to SAT	Low	Medium	Report details all relevant information on application and is supported by the Officer.
Nuisance complaints, such as barking, may be received due to number of dogs	Low	Medium	Officer assessment considers nuisance aspects and dog history. Approval may be withdrawn or varied if substantiated complaints received.

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## OFFICER COMMENT

19. In considering this application for exemption, the following two options are available:
  - a. Council may grant an exemption pursuant to Section 26(3) of the *Dog Act 1976* subject to conditions, or
  - b. Council may refuse permission to keep more than two dogs.
20. As part of the assessment process, officers recorded that the four residents who objected to the application did so on the grounds of concerns related to barking and an incident off the property after there was an attempted break in at Lot 41 (14) Waterloo Crescent Lesmurdie.
21. This incident resulted in one formal complaint being received for a wandering dog. This incident occurred off the property where the dog charged at a neighbour when the dog was out following the attempted break-in. It should be noted that this neighbour has supported the multi-dog application.
22. It is recommended that the application to keep more than two dogs is supported and is noted that this approval may be varied or revoked should any dog complaints be received which are considered reasonable.

<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
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## OFFICER RECOMMENDATION (D&I 75/2013)

That Council:

1. Pursuant to Clause 3.2 of the Shire of Kalamunda Dogs Local Law 2010 made under Section 26(3) of the *Dog Act 1976*, grant exemption to the applicant at Lot 41 (14) Waterloo Crescent Lesmurdie to keep four dogs on this property.

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:

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**Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.**

**76. Shire of Kalamunda Draft Community Health & Wellbeing Plan 2013-2016**

Previous Items	NA
Responsible Officer	Director Development Services
Service Area	Health Services
File Reference	HE-PUH-013
Applicant	NA
Owner	NA
Attachment 1	Shire of Kalamunda Draft Community Health & Wellbeing Plan 2013-2016

**PURPOSE**

1. To endorse the Shire of Kalamunda Community Health & Wellbeing Plan 2013-2016 (the Plan) for public consultation purposes.

**BACKGROUND**

2. The Department of Health (WA) has drafted a new Public Health Bill (the Bill). The Bill will require the development of local health plans for each local government area based on local statistics and community consultation.
3. The Bill will encompass a much broader definition of health than is currently applied. Local authorities will be required to take on more responsibility for public health.
4. Endorsement of a Community Health & Wellbeing Plan (the Plan) prior to enactment of the Bill will allow the Shire to be the main driver and decision maker in this process and act in the best interests of its community.
5. The Plan identifies opportunities to actively engage with the community to provide opportunities for healthy active lifestyles.

**DETAILS**

6. Demographic data, epidemiological information and complaint information has been analysed to develop a Plan that meets local needs.
7. The Plan aligns with Federal and State priorities and a literature review has been undertaken to identify best practice initiatives.
8. Local Priority Action Areas identified are:
  - Environmental Health
  - Child Health & Development
  - Community Engagement
  - Alcohol Consumption
  - Obesity Prevention
  - Smoking

9. The Plan acknowledges activities already undertaken that promote health and wellbeing and also identifies future projects and actions that can be conducted to further enhance the health and wellbeing of the community.

## **STATUTORY AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

10. Development of a Local Health Plan is expected to be a requirement upon enactment of the new Public Health Bill, however the enactment date, while anticipated to be within the next 12 months, is not yet confirmed.

## **POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Federal Government Policies**

11.
  - *Australia: The Healthiest Country by 2020*
  - *National Environmental Health Strategy 2007-2012*

### **State Government Policies**

12.
  - *Western Australian Health Promotion Strategic Framework 2012-2016*

The above Framework and Strategies considered in the development of the Community Health and Wellbeing Plan identify the following key issues that have been incorporated into the Plan: Healthy Weight; Healthy Eating; Physical Activity Levels; Smoking; Alcohol Consumption; Emergency Preparedness; Climate Changes; Drinking Water; Urban Development; Indigenous Communities and Infant Health.

## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

13. Stoneham and Associates Public Health Consulting was contracted to facilitate the community consultation component of the planning process. A range of strategies to canvass community aspirations and opinions were organised including:

- Online and hardcopy mail out of community survey
- A series of community discussion groups
- Interviews with the Council Directors
- Online survey of Elected Members
- Online survey of key Stakeholders
- Online survey of the Shire of Kalamunda staff

163 community surveys were returned, 30 staff and 2 elected member surveys were returned. Focus group sessions were attended by 44 community members.

14. The next phase is to advertise the draft Plan seeking community comment.

- 
15. There is no statutory length of time for which the draft Plan must be advertised. It is considered that a two month advertising period is appropriate to ensure that the community has sufficient time to comment.
  16. Should Council agree to advertise the draft Plan, the formal sixty day period will involve a local public notice being placed in a paper circulating within the District.
  17. It is recommended that the advertising of the draft Plan include:
    - Draft Plan to be available for viewing on the Shire website and submission forms to be available for download.
    - Hardcopies of the draft Plan and submission forms be available for viewing at the Shire Administration Centre, Libraries and Recreation Centres.
    - Advertising through media releases such as "Kalamunda Comments".

## **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION**

18. Costs associated with the public consultation and advertising process will be met through the current budget provisions.
19. Plan implementation costs will be met through current, or agreed future, budget provisions and external funding where available.

## **STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN**

### **Strategic Planning Alignment**

20. *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023*

OBJECTIVE 1.7 – Create healthy environments and lifestyles for the community.

Strategy 1.7.1            Develop, implement and review a Local Community Health & Wellbeing Plan.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

### **Social Implications**

21. Community members will benefit from enhanced health and wellbeing opportunities.

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## Economic Implications

22. The Plan will have no direct economic impact on residents. Actions for 2013/14 and 2014/15 will met through the agreed operating budget and external funding where available. Additional resources will be subject to business case approval in 2015/16 budget.

## Environmental Implications

23. Encouraging active living and use of public spaces will promote a lifestyle that reduces the impact on the environment and pressure on natural resources.
24. Encouraging active lifestyles is likely to result in residents becoming more connected with their environment.

## RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATONS

- 25.

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Action/Strategy
Council may resolve not to endorse the Plan for public consultation.	Low	Medium	Ensure Council are well informed of the benefits of adoption of a Community Health & Wellbeing Plan
Funding for future Plan implementation may not be made available in future budgets.	Low	Medium	Provide adequate information on business cases and seek external funding where available.

## OFFICER COMMENT

26. The Plan represents an important step in the Shire responding to changing community needs.
27. The Plan outlines proposed actions that will allow the Shire to create healthy environments and support the community in creating healthy lifestyles for themselves and their families.
28. The Plan has been developed to meet all proposed requirements for a Local Health Plan in the Public Health Bill and takes into consideration local needs, statistics and conditions.

<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
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**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION (D&I 76/2013)**

That Council:

1. Endorses the Draft Shire of Kalamunda Community Health & Wellbeing Plan 2013-2016 for the purposes of advertising for a period of 60 days.

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:



**Attachment 1**

# **Shire of Kalamunda**

## **Draft Community Health & Wellbeing Plan 2013 – 2016**



## Community Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-2016

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## Executive Summary

The *Shire of Kalamunda Community Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-2016* ("the Plan") identifies the health and wellbeing needs of the Kalamunda community and establishes priorities and strategies to guide the Shire over the next three years. It informs the way in which public health is managed within the Shire of Kalamunda and provides the framework for an integrated and collaborative approach that will support and enhance the community's ability to lead healthy, productive and rewarding lives.

An analysis of demographic and health statistical data from federal, state and local area health agencies was completed and combined with the result of a thorough community consultation process. The analysis was conducted in a life stages model to identify how the health status of the community can be impacted by the Social Determinants of Health (for example socio-economic status), environment, genetic predisposition, and lifestyle choices.

Six Priority Program Areas have been identified:

1. Alcohol Consumption;
2. Children's Health & Development;
3. Community Engagement;
4. Environmental Health;
5. Obesity Prevention; and
6. Smoking.

It is important to recognise that the Shire already conducts a range of activities in these areas and these are listed in [Section 3.1](#). A range of new actions is proposed in [Section 3.2](#) ranging from: policy setting, partnership development, data seeking, provision of information services, and program development and delivery.

These actions will be undertaken by a range of Service Areas as promotion and protection of public health requires a multi-faceted approach and cooperation both within the Shire and with external agencies and community members.

### A Note on Amalgamation:

At the time of creating this Plan it is envisioned that the Shire of Kalamunda will merge with the City of Belmont by July 2015. It is important that key actions are still identified in this Plan as although the Shire boundaries and structure will change, the needs of residents within the area will remain. Actions outlined for 2013/14 and 2014/15 are expected to proceed as per the Plan, however items for 2015/16 will be subject to planning reviews that take place as a part of the amalgamation process. They remain in this Plan for the purposes of amalgamating with analogous Plans from the City of Belmont and to assist with future planning for the new Local Government Authority.

## 1.0 Background

Safeguarding health is one of the major foundations of local governments. The impact that local authorities can have on the health of their communities is frequently underestimated. Along with locally developed programs, local governments are uniquely positioned to take state and federal programs and policies and tailor them to meet their community's needs <sup>(1)</sup>.



In the nineteenth century local governments oversaw dramatic improvements in public health and a reduction of communicable diseases such as cholera, typhoid and small pox <sup>(1)</sup>. Local governments had a greater impact on improving public health conditions during that time than activities undertaken directly by the entire medical profession <sup>(2)</sup>. During the twentieth century immunisation programs have decreased rates of measles, mumps and other childhood diseases <sup>(1)</sup>.

The current "hot topics" of public health relate to the increasing number of people who are overweight or obese, known as "lifestyle disease". There is a lot of discussion around whether activities to target these types of issues can have an impact; however it has already been demonstrated as being definitively possible. For example drink driving, sexually transmitted disease and skin cancer have been targeted over the past 40 years. Major achievements include tobacco smoking rates for men reduced from 75% to 20%, road trauma decreased by 80% since 1970 and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome decreased by 75% since 1980<sup>(1)</sup>.

Local governments are well suited to promote community health. They have a combination of skilled public health professionals, a strong community presence and history of engagement with community members <sup>(2)</sup>. Our role as a local government is to engage with and represent our community to promote good health and prevent disease. This requires champions within local government, particularly at the Council and executive level, to work with public health



professionals and take a strong interest in the health of the community <sup>(2)</sup>. Planning for health ensures new development takes into account all of the determinants of health including facilities, open space, employment, community engagement, public services, walkability and transport <sup>(2)</sup>. It is vital that partnerships are developed and sustained with key stakeholders. Collaboration with the public, volunteers, businesses and government sectors allows specific issues to be addressed in a cost effective and sustainable manner while eliminating duplication <sup>(2)</sup>.

## 2.0 Strategic Framework & Data Analysis

In a local government setting actions must be implemented following a specific process. This ensures that actions are subject to a suitable level of scrutiny, are cost effective, best practice and avoids ad-hoc programs that are unlikely to be sustainable. The process involves:

- Research and priority identification – strategic planning;
- Policy setting – policy adoption to support the strategic framework;
- Partnership development – identify potential community/government or interagency partners;
- Program development – specific programs are developed in detail; and
- Implementation and Review.

### Data Sources

A thorough literature review and consultation process was undertaken to develop this Plan. Community consultation was conducted in 2012. This consultation involved surveys and focus group meetings with the community, Shire employees and elected members of Council <sup>(3)</sup>. Results of the consultation process have been incorporated into the document where relevant. Information on the community's health status has been obtained from the Department of Health (WA), Epidemiology Branch and the Drug and Alcohol Office. To provide further local context Health Investigation Requests received by the Shire over the past 4 years have been analysed, and a range of other factors specific to the Shire of Kalamunda including food security, asbestos, contaminated sites, and wastewater disposal have been explored.

A detailed analysis of the Shire has been conducted in relation to health statistics and demographics; individual suburb profiles have been provided in [Appendix A](#). These consider socio economic data, age groupings, employment types and ethnicity and are integral in identifying the diversity of health needs across the Shire.

[Appendix B](#) includes a thorough assessment of the determinants of health. These are factors that influence health outcomes yet are often out of an individual's control. Local health data is examined in detail as well as statistics that are known to influence health outcomes. Different stages of life involve varying health requirements, therefore the determinants of health analysis considers the following sections;

- Early Life
- Home Life
- Working Life
- Community Life
- Equal Life
- Later Life

### Strategic Framework

The Community Health and Wellbeing Plan sits within a hierarchy of federal, state and local plans, Figure 1. In the absence of a finalised State Public Health Plan, the Community Health & Wellbeing Plan aligns with the identified priorities for the WA Health Department, local data and consultation outcomes and acknowledges that a range of factors, the "determinants of health", in the built, social, economic and natural environments all contribute to people's health and wellbeing.

At the local level the Plan sits under the *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023*. It specifically aligns with Strategy 1.7.1 Develop, implement and review a Local Community Health & Wellbeing Plan but, due to the broad nature of public health, it also aligns with a large number of Objectives in the Strategic Community Plan.



Figure 1 - Hierarchy of health related plans

### State and Federal Targets

In addition to the local statistics and consultation data considered, the following State and Federal Government goals are reflected in the development of this Plan and Actions. (Table 1)

- Western Australian Health Promotion Strategic Framework 2012-2016 (WAHPSF) <sup>(4)</sup>
- National Environmental Health Strategy 2007-2012 (NEHS) <sup>(2)</sup>
- Australian Government Preventative Health Taskforce (AGPHT) <sup>(1)</sup>
- Council of Australian Governments (COAG) <sup>(6)</sup>

Table 1 – State and Federal Objectives and Targets

Priority Area	WAHPSF	NEHS	AGPHT	COAG	Target
Healthy Weight	✓		✓	✓	Increase the proportion of children and adults at a healthy body weight by 3% by 2018 as compared to 2009 levels.
Healthy Eating	✓			✓	Increase proportion of children and adults meeting national activity and eating guidelines by 15% by 2018, compared to 2009 levels.
Physical Activity Levels	✓			✓	
Smoking	✓		✓	✓	Prevalence of daily smoking to 10% or less
Alcohol Consumption	✓			✓	Reduce prevalence of drinking at harmful levels to : 14% (short term harm) 7% (long term harm)
Community Safety	✓				None Set
Emergency Preparedness		✓			None Set
Climate Change		✓			None Set
Drinking Water		✓			None Set
Urban Development		✓			None Set
Indigenous Communities		✓	✓		Reduce the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous.
Infant Health				✓	None set

### The Role of Local Government

Table 1 provides State and Federal objectives and targets for health and it is essential that local government authorities align with these targets. Traditionally these broader health areas have been seen as solely the responsibility of State and Federal Government however this does not acknowledge the strong position that local governments are in to effect change at the local level.

The intent is not for local governments to replace State and Federal government responsibilities in these key areas but to partner alongside existing programs. State and Federal Government provide a valuable resource of health information and many existing programs have been designed for use at the local government level.

Local governments will continue to rely heavily on State and Federal Governments to conduct research and identify key health priority areas. Broad reaching health promotion programs provided at the state and national level will remain a necessity, however these can be limited in reaching certain groups within a community, particularly the vulnerable and marginalised. By identifying which groups have a higher level of disadvantage within the Shire specific programs can be tailored to these groups in the community. It is envisioned these will operate alongside existing state and federal programs. This is where the close relationship between local government and the community comes into its own. Local government has the ability to effect significant local change that just cannot be achieved on a state or nation-wide scale.

Additionally the new Public Health Bill will require the development of local health plans which examine local data and detail how they will attend to the issues. The new Public Health Bill will encompass a much broader definition of health than the *Health Act 1911* and local authorities will be expected to extend beyond their traditional areas of responsibility. Initiating this action prior to enactment of the Bill will allow the Shire of Kalamunda to be in the driving seat of this process, rather than having our direction dictated by state or federal interests.

As this is the inaugural Health Plan developed for the Shire, a number of the proposed actions include investigating partnerships and opportunities that have the potential to improve community health. Upon review of the Plan, the need and effectiveness of these will be considered in further detail to ensure that programs implemented are relevant to the Shire.



## 3.0 Program Areas

### Priority Areas

The analysis undertaken (See [Appendices A and B](#)) highlights the following Priority Areas:

1. Environmental Health (EH)
2. Children's Health & Development (CHD)
3. Community Engagement (CE)
4. Alcohol (A)
5. Obesity Prevention (OP)
6. Smoking (S)

### Resources & Qualifications

Resources will align with the 10 Year Workforce Plan. Each additional resource requirement will be subject to usual Business Case requirements for each budget period. The ability to implement actions will depend on approval of positions and funding in some cases.

The move towards health promotion activities is a relatively new direction for the Shire of Kalamunda. To ensure programs are effective it will be necessary to base them on sound scientific evidence and best practice. Related qualifications held by current Shire Officers include:

- Graduate Diploma Health Promotion
- Bachelor of Science (Environmental Health)
- Bachelor of Leisure Science
- Bachelor of Sport and Recreation Management

### Monitoring & Review

Each Action identified below has a related measure. A report of progress against these measures will be prepared annually along with a review. In accordance with the proposed Public Health Bill this Plan will be replaced by a new Plan in 2016/17, subject to the amalgamation process outlined below.

### Timeframes and Amalgamation

At the time of creating this Plan it is envisioned that the Shire of Kalamunda will merge with the City of Belmont by July 2015. It is important that key actions are still identified in this Plan as although the Shire boundaries and structure will change, the needs of residents within the area will remain. Actions outlined for 2013/14 and 2014/15 are expected to proceed as per the Plan, however items for 2015/16 will be subject to planning reviews that take place as a part of that process. They remain in this Plan for the purposes of amalgamating with analogous Plans from the City of Belmont and to assist with future planning for the new Local Government Authority.

### 3.1 Existing Program Areas

#### 1 – Early Life

#	Existing Action	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Support Child Health Centers	Operating and building maintenance costs for Kalamunda, High Wycombe and Forrestfield Child Health Centers.	CHD, CE	Ongoing	Community Development	Existing	Costs covered.
2	Develop Partnerships	Attend meetings of Zig Zag Early Years Partnership Group	CHD	Monthly	Health Services, Library Services	Existing	All meetings attended annually by at least 1 Shire representative.
3	Playground Safety Inspection Program	Enables the replacement of playgrounds on a planned and prioritised basis, rather than reactive	CHD, OP, CE	Ongoing	Infrastructure	Existing	Playground inspected in accordance with Asset Management Plan.
4	Manage Parks and Reserves	Development of Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan	CHD, OP, CE	Ongoing	Infrastructure	Existing	Plan developed.
5	Provide New Facilities	Implement Communities Facilities Plan	CHD, OP, CE	Ongoing	Community Development	Existing	Facilities provided in accordance with Plan.
6	Recreation Programs	Kids Cooking Club (HWRC)	CHD, OP, CE	Ongoing	Recreation Services	Existing	Number of attendees maintained or increased annually.

#	Existing Action	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
7	Children's programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rhyme time</li> <li>• Story time</li> <li>• Better beginnings program</li> <li>• Supporting educational outcomes</li> <li>• Children's book week, including healthy eating displays</li> </ul>	CHD, CE	Ongoing	Libraries	Existing	Number of attendees maintained or increased annually.
8	Parenting programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parenting workshops</li> <li>• FIFO parenting workshops</li> </ul>	CHD, CE	Ongoing	Libraries	Existing	Number of attendees maintained or increased annually.
9	Children's Environmental Health Report Card Project	Submission prepared to compare children's health strategies among LGA's. Conducted by Public Health Advocacy Institute (WA)	CHD, EH	Ongoing; annual Jul/Aug	Health Services	Existing	Application submitted. Average grade maintained or increased.

**2 – Home Life**

#	Existing Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Mosquito Management Program	Adult mosquito trapping and identification, and larval control of Shire Storm water Gullies.	EH	Ongoing: Annual – Dec/Jan	Health Services	Existing	Program completed annually.
2	Food Safety Promotion	Food News Newsletter to food businesses within the Shire	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	Newsletter sent quarterly.
		Subscription to <i>I'm Alert</i> online food safety training web portal so that all food handlers have access to free training.					Number of users accessing web portal maintained or increased annually.

#	Existing Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
3	Food Premises Inspection Program	All food businesses in the Shire are inspected regularly in accordance with risk priority rating.	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Less than 5% high risk food business outstanding at any time.</li> <li>2. Less than 20% all other food business outstanding at any time.</li> <li>3. Nil premises &gt;100% overdue for inspection at any time</li> </ol>
4	Water Sampling Program	All food businesses without access to scheme water and all public swimming pools are sampled to ensure water quality and facility safety complies with relevant guidelines.	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	All premises inspected at the required frequency.
5	Food Sampling Program	Food manufacturers within the Shire are sampled to ensure food meets relevant microbiological and chemical standards. As per annual Food Sampling Plan.	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in all LHACC /DoH programs.</li> <li>- All allocated points used.</li> <li>- All substandard results investigated.</li> </ul>

#	Existing Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
6	Other Health Premises Inspection Program	All health premises in the Shire are inspected regularly in accordance with risk priority rating to ensure safety of facilities in accordance with relevant laws. Includes public buildings, lodging houses, caravan parks, B&B's, catteries, offensive trades, hairdressers, skin penetration premises.	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	Less than 20% all other health premises inspections outstanding at any time.  Nil premises >100% overdue for inspection at any time
7	Health Licensing	Licensing of required premises. Includes food businesses, bee keepers, catteries, offensive trades, lodging houses, caravan parks, food stalls and traders.	EH	Annual Jul/Aug	Health Services	Existing	All invoices raised and licenses issued.  <5% fees outstanding 60 days after invoices raised.

#	Existing Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
8	Effluent Disposal Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approval of new and upgraded effluent disposal systems.</li> <li>- Monitoring of reporting requirements for Aerobic Treatment Units.</li> </ul>	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All applications processed within 5 days.</li> <li>- Permits issued as required.</li> <li>- All ATU reports received and recorded, all non-compliances investigated within 5 days.</li> </ul>
9	Resource Recovery & Waste Management	Ensure an effective waste management service is provided for the community	EH	Ongoing	Infrastructure Services	Existing	As per Waste Strategy outcomes.
10	Environmental Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plants for Residents</li> <li>• Tree Planting</li> <li>• Reserve Maintenance</li> <li>• CCP Programs</li> </ul>	EH	Ongoing	Environmental Services	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. plants distributed</li> <li>- No. trees planted</li> <li>- Reserves maintained</li> <li>- No. programs implemented</li> </ul>
11	Notifiable Disease Investigations	Incidents of notifiable disease (mosquito borne, food borne) are investigated and results reported to DoH.	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	All notifications are investigated within 5 days.

#	Existing Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
12	Complaint investigation	Investigation of complaints received from public (noise, pollution, pests etc).	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	Written complaints responded to within 5 working days.
13	Support Needle Syringe Exchange Program	A service to exchange used syringes, minimizing blood borne disease transmission and needle stick injury in the community.	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	Annual report received.
14	Affordable Housing	Develop and Implement Local Draft Housing Strategy	EH	Ongoing	Planning Services	Existing	Strategy adopted.
15	Community Safety	Implement Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan 2013 – 2018	EH	Ongoing	Community Services	Existing	Plan actions implemented.
16	Food Access and Costs Survey	Participate in DoH Food Access and Costs Survey	OP	Ongoing, 3 yearly, Aug 2013	Health Services	Existing	Survey completed and returned.



**3 – Work Life**

#	Action	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Staff Health Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occupational Safety &amp; Health</li> <li>Health on the Move Program</li> <li>Skin Cancer Screenings</li> </ul>	EH,OP	Ongoing	Human Resources	Existing	- Time lost due to injury maintained or decreased. - No. participants maintained or increased. - No. participants maintain or increased.
2	Employee Health Survey	Baseline health data from Shire employees	OP, A, S	Ongoing – Biannual, 2014	Health Services	Existing	- No. respondents >30% of staff. - Survey results report completed.
3	Discounted gym memberships	50% gym memberships available to Shire staff	OP	Ongoing	Recreation Services	Existing	No. discounts claimed maintained or increased annually.
4	Flu Vaccination Program	Free flu vaccinations for Shire staff	EH	Ongoing Annual – March	Health Services	Existing	No. vaccinations administered maintained or increased annually.
5	Needlestick Register	Central register of all staff who encounter needle syringes in the field	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	Register completed for all occurrences.

#	Action	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
6	TravelSmart Project – Map and TravelSmart Plan	Being developed in conjunction with EMRC and involving Kalamunda Town Centre businesses as well as the Shire facilities and services in the Town Centre vicinity.	OP	Short Term 2014	Health Services	Existing	- TravelSmart Map developed. - TravelSmart Action Plan developed.

**4 – Community Life**

#	Existing Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Healthy Community Initiative	Healthy Life Challenge, healthy eating and physical activity program for non-working adults.	OP, CE	Short Term - 2013/2014	Healthy Communities	Existing	Max no. participants per round filled.
2	Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Games Club</li> <li>Community Movie nights</li> <li>Touring Authors</li> <li>Pedometer Loans</li> </ul>	CE, OP	Ongoing	Library Services	Existing	No. participants, attendees or loans maintained or increased annually.
3	Recreation Programs	Physical activity programs, facilities and sporting club support.	CE, OP	Ongoing	Recreation Services	Existing	No. participants maintained or increased annually.
4	Public Safety Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building Maintenance Program</li> <li>Road/Footpath Maintenance Program</li> <li>Pool Fencing Inspections</li> <li>Community Safety &amp; Crime Prevention Plan</li> </ul>	EH	Ongoing	Infrastructure Services, Building Services, Community Development	Existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance programs completed.</li> <li>% of required pool fences inspected annually maintained or increased.</li> <li>Plan implemented</li> </ul>
5	Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Events</li> <li>Corymbia Festival</li> <li>Walk the Zig Zag</li> </ul>	CE	Ongoing	Events	Existing	No. attendees maintained or increased annually.

#	Existing Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
6	Shared Services Agreements	Provision of environmental health service to Shires of Brookton and Pingelly.	EH	Ongoing	Health Services	Existing	Health services provided as per M.O.U requirements. All partners satisfied (VicHealth Partnership Analysis Tool Checklist).
7	Healthy Spaces and Places	Multi-service area training program to deliver healthy planning outcomes	OP, CE	Short Term – Sep 2013	Healthy Communities	Existing	Max. no. attendees achieved.
8	Maintain Environment	Implement Local Biodiversity Strategy 2008, Water Action Plan and other Environmental Management Plans	EH	Ongoing	Environment Services	Existing	Plans implemented.
9	Community Facilities	Implement Community Facilities Plan 2011	OP, CE	Ongoing	Community Development	Existing	Plan implemented.
10	Walking groups	There are currently 5 walking groups operating within the Shire through the walking program	OP, CE	Ongoing	Recreation Services	Existing	No. participants maintained or increased annually.
11	Bike week event	Annual family friendly event	OP, CE	March annually	Recreation Services	Existing	No. attendees maintained or increased annually.

#	Existing Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
12	Strategic Partnerships	Continue to develop partnerships with key organisations eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active after school,</li> <li>• Department Sport and Recreation, etc.</li> </ul>	OP	Ongoing	Recreation Services	Existing	Active partnerships Proportion partners satisfied (VicHealth Partnership Analysis Tool Checklist) maintained or increased annually.
13	Cash in lieu of POS Working Group	Public open space working group meet to discuss key project to use cash in lieu funds. Group includes representatives from various service areas.	OB, CE	Ongoing	Community Development ; Planning; Finance; Infra-structure.	Existing	Working Group Active.
14	Community Kitchen	A community kitchen is being set up in Kalamunda	OP, CE	2013	Cultural & Community Services	Existing	-Kitchen up and running. -No. members maintained or increased annually.
15	Disaster Preparedness	Renewal of the Local Emergency Management Plan	EH	2013	Health and Ranger Services	Existing	Plan renewed and endorsed.

**4 – An Equal Life**

#	Action	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Disability Access and Inclusion Plan	Implement Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2012-2017	CE	Ongoing	Community Development	Existing	Plan implemented.
2	Disability Awareness Week	Promotion of disability issues to the community	CE	Ongoing Annual – December	Community Development	Existing	No. attendees maintained or increased annually.
3	Books on Wheels	Books delivered to disabled persons	CE	Ongoing	Library Services	Existing	Membership rate, no. books loaned per population, maintained or increased annually.
4	Bustop Accessibility Works Program	Upgrade bus stops to meet the requirements of the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport.	CE, OP	Ongoing	Infrastructure Services; Perth Transit Authority.	Existing	Percentage of Bus Stops compliant (Asset Register) increases annually.
5	HACC Services	Provides services for frail, aged and disabled persons. A variety of programs available for people with an assessed need. Not available to general population.	CE	Ongoing	HACC	Existing	Services provided as per HACC Plan.
6	Events	International Day for People with a Disability	CE	Ongoing	Community Development	Existing	No. attendees maintained or increased annually

**6 – Later Life**

#	Action	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Events	Seniors Week	CE	Ongoing	Community Development	Existing	No. attendees maintained or increased annually
2	Books on Wheels	Books delivered to seniors.	CE	Ongoing	Library Services	Existing	Membership rate, no. books loaned per population, maintained or increased annually.
3	Health Seniors Workshops	Existing programs include; Stay on Your Feet.	CE, OP	Ongoing - 6 monthly	Community Development	Existing	No. attendees maintained or increased annually.
4	Seniors Recreation Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heartmoves</li> <li>• Living Longer Living Stronger</li> </ul>	OP, CE	Ongoing	Recreation Services	Existing	No. participants maintained or increased annually.
5	HACC Services	A variety of programs available for people with an assessed need. Not available to general population.	CE	Ongoing	HACC	Existing	Services provided as per HACC Plan.
6	Computer Classes	Woodlupine and Jack Healy Centers; run by volunteers	CE	Ongoing	Community Development	Existing	No. attendees maintained or increased annually.

#	Action	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
7	Men's Shed	Men's sheds are currently operating in Kalamunda and Forrestfield	CE	Ongoing	Community and Cultural Services	Existing	No. members maintained or increased annually.
8	Woodlupine Seniors Coffee Lounge	Shire provides venue and equipment, run by volunteers.	CE	Ongoing	Community Development	Existing	Venue and equipment provided.
9	Library Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centrelink workshops (pensions, wills, retirement planning)</li> <li>Health workshops (recognising strokes, de-clutter your home).</li> </ul>	EH, CE	Ongoing	Library Services	Existing	No. attendees maintained or increased annually.
10	Aged Accommodation	Implement Aged Accommodation Strategy 2008	EH	Ongoing	Property & Procurement Services	Existing	Strategy Implemented.



### 3.2 New Program Areas

#### 1 – Early Life

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Time-frame	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Develop Play Space Policy	Policy to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clarify roles and responsibilities within Service Areas;</li> <li>outline design considerations (eg: shade, fencing, age-range suitability)</li> <li>outline ongoing maintenance considerations</li> </ul>	OP, CHD, CE	14/15	Community Development	Existing	Policy Developed and endorsed.
2	Kids Cooking Club	Investigate external funding opportunities to expand this program.	OP, CE	13/14	Health Services; Recreation Services	Seek external funding	Funding applications submitted Appropriate funding obtained.

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Time-frame	Service Area	Budget	Measure
3	Immunisation Promotion	- Investigate source of higher rates of vaccine preventable diseases and community reluctance to immunise.	EH	14/15	Health Services	Existing	Summary report of findings completed.
4	Provide Early Childhood Programs to Childcare settings	Deliver health, wellbeing, literacy and other programs to Childcare Service Providers	CHD, OP, A	15/16	Health Services Library Services	Additional FTE – level 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. programs delivered, proportion of children in care receiving service maintained or increased annually.</li> <li>- Proportion of centers signing up to program maintained or increased annually.</li> </ul>

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Time-frame	Service Area	Budget	Measure
5	Child Friendly City	Investigate process required to become a UNICEF Child Friendly City. <sup>(42)</sup>	CHD	14/15 – 15/16	Health Services	Existing	Investigation Complete.
6	Child Friendly by Design	Investigate implementation of <i>Child Friendly by Design</i> ( <a href="http://www.healthyllawarra.org.au">http://www.healthyllawarra.org.au</a> ) to assist in designing new facilities.	CHD, OP	14/15 – 15/16	Health Services	Funding (required for workshop attendance)	Report complete.
7	Child Care Service Planning	Investigate Implementation of <i>Department of Education, Employment Workplace Relations - Best Practice Guidelines for the Planning and Development of Child Care Facilities</i> , when they are released.	CHD	when released	Health Services/Planning Services	Existing	Report complete.
8	Alcohol Promotion	Identify partnerships and investigate existing projects that promote the danger of drinking during pregnancy.	CHD, A	15/16	Health Services	Existing	-Partnerships developed. -Existing projects investigated.

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Time-frame	Service Area	Budget	Measure
9	Youth Arts Fest – Mental Health	Adding a mental health subject category to existing youth arts prize.	CHD	13/14	Community Development	Existing	Category included in event. No. submissions in category maintained or increased annually.
10	Youth Consultation	Seek female comment on Hartfield Skate Park	CHD	13/14	Community Development	Existing	High proportion female comment received.

**2 – Home Life**

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	House Unfit Procedure	Develop guideline document outlining what actions the Shire will take in certain house unfit situations.	EH	14/15	Health Services	Existing	Procedure developed and endorsed.
2	Air Quality Project	Investigate potential partnerships to conduct air quality assessments in Shire, Focus on wood smoke contribution to PM10 particulate levels and NEPM guidelines.	EH	14/15	Health Services	Existing	Partnership identified.
3	Food Plants for Residents	Expand plants for residents program to include food plants to encourage home gardening, including promotion of local indigenous food plants.	OP, CE	14/15, then ongoing	Health Services	<\$5000	No. plants distributed maintained or increased annually.

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
4	Local Government Alcohol Management Strategy	Stage 1 – Investigate suitability/need within Shire (survey report to be completed).	A	14/15	Health Services	Existing	Survey report complete.
5	Asbestos Management	Introduce an asbestos sampling service to assist residents to determine presence of asbestos on their properties.	EH	13/14	Health Services	Existing	Service provided and promoted. No. samples analyzed.
		Implement risk assessment of demolition applications prior to approval.		14/15		Existing	Risk assessment process implemented. Assessment received for all relevant applications.
6	Validation of Mosquito Control Program	Validate effectiveness and environmental impact of larvicide in Shire storm water gullies.	EH	13/14 – 14/15	Health Services	Minor budget allocation reqd.	Investigation report complete. Report recommendations implemented.

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
7	Noise Awareness Program	Promote correct air-conditioner installation guidelines to installers and people building new residences, or doing significant upgrades through the building license system.	EH	14/15	Health Services	Existing	Promotion conducted. Proportion relevant application provided with package maintained or increased annually.
8	Publicity of Health Issues	Issue press release for; mosquito control program, other topical issues.	EH	13/14 – 15/16	Health Services and Public Relations	Existing	No. releases issued maintained or increased annually.

**3 – Work Life**

#	Action Required	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Employee Health & Wellbeing Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workplace Healthier Food and Drink</li> <li>Workplace Physical Activity</li> <li>Healthy Social Club Policy</li> </ul>	OP	14/15	Community Development	Existing	Policies endorsed
2	Healthy Vending Machine	Investigate providing healthier options in Shire vending machines and provide nutritional information on machine.	OP	13/14	Health Services	Existing	Investigation complete. Proportion healthy food choices increased.
3	Fruit Share	Promote adoption of a fruit share bowl in each Service Area. Trial through healthy workers grant of providing fruit and then continuing through the social club	OP	13/14	Community Development	External funding	No. ongoing fruit shares maintained or increased.
4	Implement TravelSmart Plan	Implementation of TravelSmart Plan developed in 2013	OP	14/15	Health Services	Minor budget allocation reqd	Plan implementation



#	Action Required	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
5	Staff Fitness Challenge	Organise and conduct an annual staff fitness challenge: Past examples include the 10,000 steps program	OP	13/14-15/16	Community Development	Minor budget allocation reqd	No. participants >30% staff, maintained or increased annually.
6	Partner with EH ECU	Develop relationship to ensure long term viability of trainee program and encourage research options	EH	13/14	Health Services	Existing	Active partnership. All partners satisfied (VicHealth Partnership Analysis Tool Checklist).
7	Smoking Cessation	Provide Fresh Start smoking cessation for staff smokers	S	14/15	Community Development	Existing	- No. staff completing the program. - Proportion of smokers on staff decreases annually.
8	Healthy Workers Grant Initiative	Implement grant activities if successful	OP, S, A	13/14	Com Dev. / Health Services	External funding	Activities implemented as per Grant application.

**4 – Community Life**

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Healthy Planning Processes	Develop a Policy/Assessment framework for Healthy Planning Considerations to apply to DA/Structure Planning Process. Consider if current stipulations under WAPC "Structure Planning Guidelines" are adequate. Resource – Active Living for All <sup>(17)</sup> , Healthy Active By Design <sup>(44)</sup>	OP, CE	15/16	Health Services Planning Services	Existing	Framework developed & integrated into planning process.
2	Healthy 4 Life	Sustainable education and exercise program based from the Hartfield Park Recreation Centre. 10 week healthy eating and exercise program. Essentially stage 2 of the Healthy life challenge. Provided at a subsidised rate.	OB, CE	Ongoing from July 2013	Recreation Facilities	Fee for service	No. participants maintained or increased annually.

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
3	Food Gardening Web Hub	Online facility for school gardens, community gardens and individual home gardeners/hobbyists to share ideas, equipment needs, successes and failures with each other, promote composting etc. Can link with a register of kitchen gardens/Barter system and/or a surplus collection and distribution system with relevant partners.	OP, CE	14/15	Health Services	Minor budget allocation reqd. <\$2000	Number members to site >50 within first year, maintained or increased annually.
4	Community funding program	Adding additional selection criteria to the community funding program to include items such as increasing physical activity levels and including healthy eating	OB	14/15	Recreation Services	Existing	Proportion funding applications received with new criteria maintained or increased annually.
5	Community Kitchen	Setting up of a sustainable community kitchen group. First group to start at the Kalamunda Church.	OB, CE	13/14	Healthy Communities	External funding	Set up of a minimum of two groups by 2014. No. participants maintained or increased annually.

**5 – An Equal Life**

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Staff Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural Awareness</li> <li>Disability Awareness</li> </ul>	CE	13/14	Human Resources	Corporate Training Budget	No. attendees >20% staff.
2	Gym Program	Support gym instructors to develop personal training plans for people with physical/intellectual disabilities	OP, CE	14/15	Recreation Services	Minor budget allocation reqd for setup plus fee for service	- Programs developed. - No. participants increased annually.
3	CALD Communities	Investigate Opportunities for Project Partnerships	CE	15/16	Health Services	Existing	Partners identified. Projects planned.
4	Indigenous Communities	Investigate Opportunities for Project Partnerships	CE	15/16	Health Services	Existing	Partners identified. Project/s planned.
5	Access and Inclusion Resources	Compile and disseminate a database of library materials to improve community awareness/education on persons with disabilities	CE	13/14	Library Services	Existing	-Database compiled. -No. loans from list increases annually.

**6 – Later Life**

#	New Actions	Details	Priority Area	Timeframe	Service Area	Budget	Measure
1	Environmental Health Guide for Seniors	A checklist for seniors to create a healthy home; pest control, chemical awareness, food safety, mosquitoes etc.	EH	14/15	Health Services	Existing	-Checklist created and disseminated to relevant groups. -No. downloads or pamphlets distributed annually maintained or increased.

## Appendix A – Local Government Characteristics

### Shire overview

The Shire of Kalamunda (SoK) is an outer metropolitan area located 24 kilometres east of Perth. It is characterised by its position along the Darling Scarp, the geography of which creates three key precincts: the escarpment; the foothills; and the eastern rural district. The land area of 324km<sup>2</sup> includes some 560ha of national bush land reserves, with extensive Jarrah and Marri forests. Nestled in this setting are urban and rural districts with diverse socio-demographic characteristics.

This area was originally inhabited by the Beeloo people and the name 'Kalamunda' comes from the local Aboriginal words 'cala', meaning home, and 'munnda', meaning forest. Today, Kalamunda is estimated to have 18,872 occupied private dwellings and 56,462 people who call this place 'home' <sup>(7)</sup>.

A majority of residents live in the Kalamunda town centre and new and older housing developments in the urban area of the foothills. A strong community exists in the escarpment suburbs of Gooseberry Hill, Lesmurdie and Walliston, while a smaller number of residents occupy the rural, semi-rural and orchard growing areas east of the escarpment. Between 2007 and 2012 the Shire experienced an average population growth of 1.9% per year, with a 2.9% increase from 2011 to 2012. The estimated population is 61,800 for 2018 <sup>(8)</sup>, and may be as high as 75,000 by 2023.

The top industries of employment in Kalamunda are retail, construction, manufacturing, health care and social assistance.



Professionals comprise the top three occupational classifications for workers in the area. The

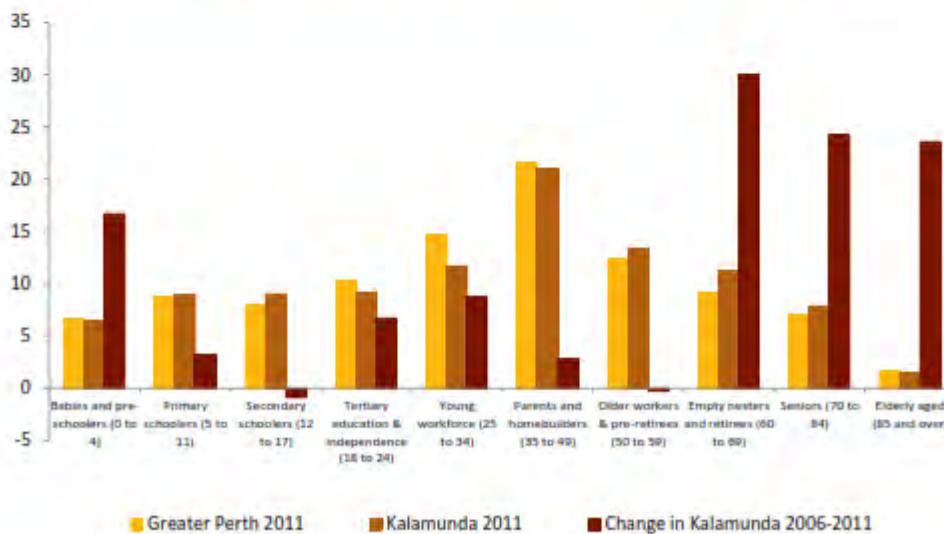
The Shire boasts a thriving working community with a lower unemployment level than Greater Perth area (3.7% compared to 4.8%). Residents have lower levels of educational attainment than the metro average, with less people holding Bachelor or higher degrees (14.1% compared to 19.6%) and more people having no qualifications (45.6% compared to 42.3%) <sup>(7)</sup>. Technicians/Trade workers, Clerical/Administrative workers and

top industries of employment in Kalamunda are retail, construction, manufacturing, health care and social assistance <sup>(7)</sup>.

While there is diversity between suburbs, an overall assessment of age demographics through key service age groupings reveals a strong population of Parents and Homebuilders (35-49), and this is true for all suburbs within the Shire. As shown in Figure 2 below, the Shire generally leans towards an older demographic, with a higher representation of residents in the categories of Older Workers & Pre-Retirees (50-59); Empty Nesters and Retirees (60-69); and Seniors (70-84). There are pockets containing a higher representation of young families (see the below suburb analysis) and young adults are least represented in the Shire, particularly those in the early career (20-34) age bracket <sup>(7)</sup>.



Figure 2: 2011 Age Structure By Key Age Groupings and Change Over Time (2006-2011)



## Suburb Socio-Economic Profile<sup>1</sup>

The Shire of Kalamunda has an overall IRSD rating of 1050.3 and all suburbs within the Shire scored higher than the standardised average of 1000<sup>(7)</sup>. Socio-demographic characteristics between the suburbs of the Shire are quite diverse, with some areas experiencing disadvantage. These elements are further discussed within the individual summaries below.

### Forrestfield (Foothills)



The foothills suburb of Forrestfield boasts a thriving retail hub that serves as a district centre for commercial and community facilities. Forrestfield contains predominantly older housing stock, with some newer subdivisions, and has the most affordable housing within the Shire<sup>(33)</sup>. It is home to two key areas of public open space: Hartfield Park (Class A Reserve), which serves as the focal point for a majority of the sporting clubs operating within the Shire; and Pioneer Park, a previous landfill site.

Forrestfield abuts the International Airport on its western side and is home to a significant industrial area and logistics hub.

Forrestfield is one of the largest communities in the Shire, housing 11,763 people (22% of the Shire's population). This area also has the largest community of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (2.87%). There is a higher proportion of single parent families (12.9%) than the Shire of Kalamunda and Greater Perth (10.3% and 9.9% respectively)<sup>(7)</sup>.



Forrestfield has an IRSD rating of 1,001.2, being the Shire's lowest socio-economic area and placing it below the national (1,002.0) and state (1,021.5) results<sup>(7)</sup>. Unemployment levels in Forrestfield are the highest in the Shire (3.5%)

#### <sup>1</sup> **About the LGA's Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)**

*Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) are indexes used to rank geographic areas across Australia according to relative socio-economic characteristics. For the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) used in this report, statistics are derived from Census attributes that reflect disadvantage including low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. The scores are standardised to a distribution where the average equals 1000 and the standard deviation is 100. A number above 1000 indicates higher socio-economic status*



and residents have the lowest median household income (\$1302) and the lowest levels of educational attainment within the Shire <sup>(7)</sup>.

### High Wycombe (Foothills)

This primarily residential suburb contains district level sporting facilities at a number of reserves and includes the High Wycombe Recreation Centre. It is part of the burgeoning urban area of the foothills and has the largest population within the Shire (11,777 residents), with the second largest community of Aboriginal and Torres-Strait Islanders (2.5%) <sup>(7)</sup>. High Wycombe also abuts the industrial area and Airport along its western boundary.

The population characteristics reveal a larger representation of children (including babies, pre-schoolers, primary schoolers and secondary schoolers) than other areas within the Shire. The area currently has a smaller representation of people over 50 (including retirees, seniors and the elderly), however trend analysis shows the highest growth between 2006 and 2011 was in the categories of retirees (60-69) and seniors (70-84) <sup>(7)</sup>.



High Wycombe is geographically adjacent to Forrestfield and shares some of its socio-demographic characteristics. It is identified as the second lowest socio-economic area in the Shire and its IRSD rating of 1,029.7 makes it and Forrestfield the only two suburbs to fall below the average for the Shire of Kalamunda (1,050.3). High Wycombe exhibits different characteristics to Forrestfield with higher growth, higher median income levels for the household (\$1480 compared to \$1302) and the individual (\$700 compared to \$646), and unemployment levels of 2.9%, which are lower than the Shire, Metro and State averages <sup>(7)</sup>.



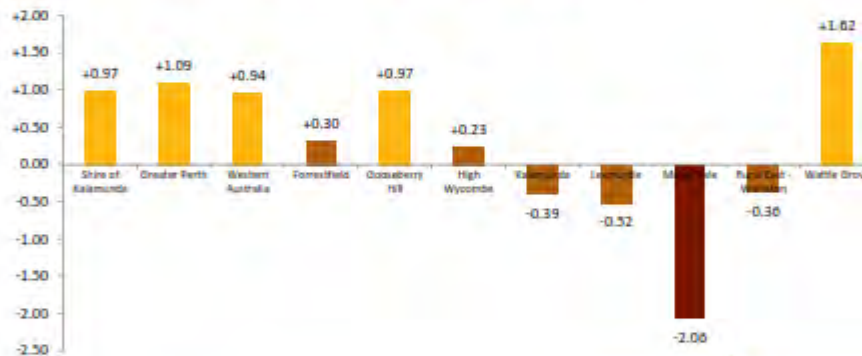
### Maida Vale (Foothills)

The foothills suburb of Maida Vale has experienced substantial socio-economic change in recent years. Figure 2 shows this area experienced population growth of 7.9% between 2006 and 2011 and the largest increase within the Shire in the category of empty nesters and retirees

(60-69). Most residents earn in the higher two income quadrants and Maida Vale has a SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage rating of 1073.1, the third highest in the Shire <sup>(7)</sup>. The main categories of occupation for residents of Maida Vale were clerical and administrative workers, technicians and managers <sup>(7)</sup>.

Unemployment dropped dramatically between 2006 and 2011, while the Shire generally experienced an increase. As shown in Figure 3 the area now has the lowest rate of unemployment across the Shire (0.62%). A comparison between the AEDI results for 2009 and 2012 shows a dramatic improvement in the number of children identified as vulnerable in one or more, or two or more, domains of the AEDI Index. The figures shifted from 33.3% and 8.3% in 2009 to 7.4% and 1.9% in 2012 respectively, making it the top performing suburb <sup>(10)</sup>.

Figure 3: Unemployment Change across the Shire (2006-2011)



### Wattle Grove (Foothills)

Wattle Grove exhibits a unique set of socio-demographic characteristics within the Shire. Between 2006 and 2011, Wattle Grove experienced a remarkable 78% population growth. The area has a younger demographic, oriented toward the family, with 44.8% of households within Wattle Grove comprising couples with children. Wattle Grove has the highest representation within the Shire in the categories of: babies and pre-schoolers (0-4); primary

Wattle Grove residents comprise a larger percentage of immigrants from non-English speaking countries and these come from a diverse range of countries.

schoolers (5-11); young workforce (25-34); and parents and homebuilders (35-49).

Conversely, the population of over 50s is substantially lower. Between 2006 and 2011 there was a notable spike in the 18-24 year old age bracket, indicating that this trend of a generally younger community will continue <sup>(7)</sup>.

According to the AEDI Index, children of Wattle Grove exhibited the second lowest levels of vulnerability in one or more (7.6%) and two or more (3%) domains within the Shire <sup>(10)</sup>.



Wattle Grove residents have the highest median income per person and per household within the Shire. However, the area reports 3.28% unemployment which is relatively high compared to other areas within the Shire, though still lower than the metro (4.8%) and state (4.7%) averages. It had the highest increase in unemployment within the Shire between 2006 and 2011 <sup>(7)</sup>.

Wattle Grove is particularly unique in relation to the large cultural diversity of its population, further discussed Equal Life, below. The area has a larger percentage of immigrants from non-English speaking backgrounds and a diverse range of countries. This area also experienced a far greater increase in new arrivals when comparing the period 2006-2011 to 2001-2005 (128%). The average increase across the shire was 87% <sup>(7)</sup>.

### Kalamunda (Escarpment)

On the escarpment, the suburb of Kalamunda serves as the District Centre with a thriving retail and commercial focus, in addition to key social and community facilities such as the Zig Zag Cultural Centre, Performing Arts Centre, Library, Visitors Centre and Museum. Kalamunda also



serves as the administrative hub of the municipality, housing the Shire offices and Chamber of Commerce.

Kalamunda has a significantly larger representation of professionals than other occupations, and this category saw the greatest increase from 2006 <sup>(7)</sup>. Residents of Kalamunda have slightly higher levels of educational attainment than other areas within the Shire, with more people holding Diploma, Bachelor, or higher qualifications and the second lowest representation of people who have no qualification <sup>(7)</sup>.



Kalamunda residents are a notably older demographic. This suburb contains the smallest representation of babies, pre-schoolers and primary schoolers

compared to other suburbs. It is home to a strong community of over 60-84 year olds, and the largest representation of elderly aged (85+) within the Shire. The area has a higher proportion of single person households than other suburbs. Kalamunda has the second smallest community of Aboriginal and Torres-Strait Islanders in the Shire <sup>(7)</sup>.

*Gooseberry Hill has the largest proportion of high income earners and people with tertiary degrees*

### Gooseberry Hill (Escarpment)

Gooseberry Hill residents are an older demographic, with a higher than average representation of over 50s including a particularly high number of 60-69 year olds. There is a much smaller representation of people in the young workforce (25-34) category <sup>(7)</sup>.

Gooseberry Hill is the Shire's highest socio-economic area, as identified on the SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (1,112.2 rating). Residents of this suburb are the most educated within the Shire and exhibit higher levels of educational attainment than the metro average. Over a quarter of the population hold a Bachelor or higher degree and the area has the lowest percentage of people in the Shire with no qualification. There is a substantially large representation of professional workers residing in this area <sup>(7)</sup>.



### Lesmurdie (Escarpment)

Lesmurdie has the third largest population within the Shire (7,996) and is the second highest socio-economic area according to the SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (1,082.8 rating) <sup>(7)</sup>.



It has the highest representation of secondary schoolers (12-17) within the Shire and a proportionately lower representation of the young workforce (25-34) when compared to other suburbs. A

much larger proportion of people in Lesmurdie are employed in the Education and Training sector compared to the Shire on average. Other key industries for this community are retail, health care and social assistance, construction and manufacturing. Professionals are strongly represented in Lesmurdie and this occupation experienced the highest growth between 2006 and 2011 <sup>(7)</sup>.

### Eastern Rural Districts

The remaining suburbs in the Shire are combined to create the Eastern Rural Districts, comprising Piesse Brook, Walliston, Carmel, Canning Mills, Paulls Valley, Hackett's Gully, Bickley and Pickering Brook. The deep clay soils in the valley provide ideal conditions for rural land uses and local industries including orchards, horticulture, grazing, animal agistment hobby farms, minor sawmills, poultry, wine production and a small commercial rose growing industry. Walliston also contains a small industrial area.



This area has the smallest population in the Shire (3,264) and, demographically, a higher representation of over 50s. This area has an aging population and had the largest increase in seniors (70-84) and elderly aged (85+) within the Shire between 2006 and 2011. Over this

period there was a substantial decrease in the 35-49 (parent and home builder) age bracket. Rural east has a smaller proportion of residents in the young workforce category (25-34) and a higher representation of secondary schoolers when compared to other areas in the Shire <sup>(7)</sup>.

The rural east has the second lowest rate of unemployment (1.65%), but also have the lowest median income in the Shire. It is the only suburb to report median household and individual income levels that are lower than the national median <sup>(7)</sup>.

## Appendix B – Determinants of Health

Health inequalities come from a range of areas and impact the health status of individuals and communities. It is not simply about persons making decisions to improve their health as much as it is the empowerment and knowledge they have to do so. This stems from a range of life circumstances including where they are born, live and work. This section considers aspects that influence health both from a social, environmental and genetic perspective, or the extrinsic determinants of health.

Although social and environmental factors may be largely out of an individual's control, there are a number of health behaviours within the control of the individual that can also significantly influence a person's health and wellbeing. For example, choosing to smoke or not, eating well, exercising, attending health screenings and having immunisations. These are the intrinsic determinants of health.

The extrinsic and intrinsic determinants of health combine to influence an individual's overall health. Due to genetic variation not all individuals exposed to the same health factors will experience the same level of health, however overall population deviations can be observed.

People at different stages of their lives have differing health requirements. To account for this the analysis has been done under the following sections;

- Early Life
- Home Life
- Working Life
- Community Life
- Equal Life
- Later Life

## Early Life

The early years covers the years from birth to 18, and includes the prenatal period and health of the mother. It is worthwhile focussing on these years as health initiatives that impact children are the most effective at improving lifelong positive health behaviours and outcomes <sup>(1)</sup>. These initiatives increase parental confidence and have significant direct benefits for children <sup>(11)</sup>.

Policies addressing early life should aim to increase education of both children and mothers, provide sound nutrition, education and health facilities and foster strong relationships between children, parents and the broader school community <sup>(11)</sup>. Initiatives addressing physical activity and nutrition are further discussed in the *Home Life* and *Community Life* sections, below.

## Immunisation

Immunisation is one of the first protective measures that can be made in one's life. Despite being arguably the most effective medical intervention ever discovered many vaccine preventable diseases still occur. Rates of vaccine preventable diseases in the Shire are 142% higher than the metropolitan average. Outcomes such as time lost from work and school, hospitalisation or permanent disability and death can result from these diseases <sup>(12)</sup>.

For immunisation to be effective 90% of children must be immunised, this is known as "herd immunity".

Early childhood immunisation rates in the Shire are:

- 92.9% for 12-15 months
- 90.0% for 24-27 months and
- 86.5% for 5 years <sup>(13)</sup>.

The rate of vaccine preventable disease is 142% higher than the state average



This implies that as children get older the parental motivation to immunise decreases. This could be due to a variety of factors ranging from lack of easy access to services, awareness of the requirements for booster shots and newly developed vaccines, to active objection to the immunisation program. Active objections may stem from misinformation and an apprehension about potential side effects, or underestimation of the severity of the effects of vaccine preventable diseases.

Prior to the late 1990's the Shire coordinated immunisation clinics however a change to Medicare rebates saw attendance numbers decline rapidly as parents had their children immunised at the local GP. To assist in improving these numbers the Shire can conduct educational and promotional activities and programs in line with the Western Australian Immunisation Strategy 2013-2015. However a return to direct coordination of immunisation programs is not supported.

### Maternal and Infant Health (0 to 4 years)

An individual's health starts being influenced at conception and programs must be targeted at both the mother and child and commence in early pregnancy. Within the Shire non-indigenous females have a higher rate of hospitalisation for pregnancy with abortive outcomes than the state average; this figure includes ectopic pregnancies, miscarriages and terminations <sup>(13)</sup>. This suggests that improvements can be made in maternal health, particularly in early pregnancy as this is when foetal development is most vulnerable. Reduced foetal development is a risk factor for health conditions in later life, poor emotional attachment and stimulation, and can affect education and social opportunities <sup>(13)</sup>.

### Australian Early Development Index

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) is a population based measure of children's development as they enter school. It looks at five areas of early childhood development (labelled 'domains'): physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, and communication skills and general knowledge. The AEDI shows how the character of communities in which children live, including the economic climate and accessibility of appropriate services, has a significant influence on children's development <sup>(10)</sup>.

The number of children developmentally vulnerable in two or more AEDI domains in the Shire is increasing

The AEDI is a good indicator of success at school. Educational outcomes in early life provide



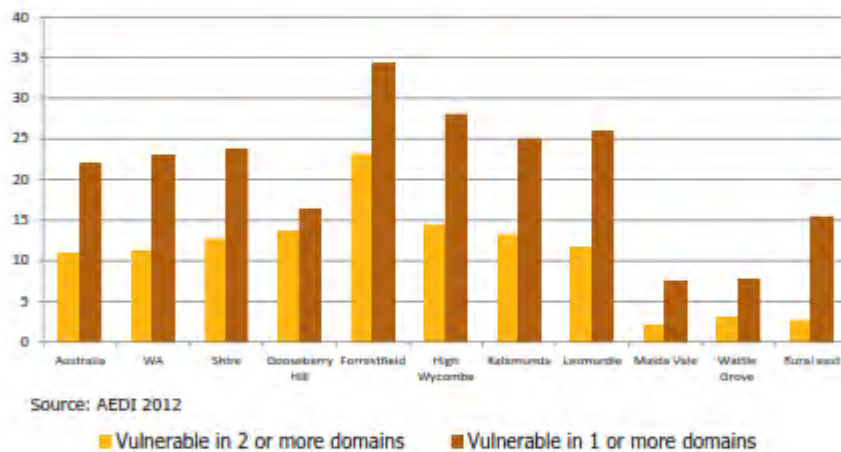
the foundation for a person to have control over future life situations such as career, income levels, where they live and other factors that influence health and wellbeing <sup>(11, 14)</sup>, this in turn can improve the overall quality of life and address key determinants in adulthood <sup>(2)</sup>. Education can further improve health literacy, a concept which relates to one's



ability to assess their health needs in a greater context of health related information <sup>(14)</sup>.

In 2012 over 700 children residing in the Shire participated in the AEDI survey. 23.6% were identified as developmentally vulnerable in one more AEDI domains. This is a 3.5% improvement from 2009 (27.1%) and exceeds the national result (1.6% improvement), but is still higher than the national average (22%). Of concern is that the number of children identified as developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains increased by 1% to 12.7% from 2009 to 2012. In contrast, the national rate decreased by 1% to 10.8% over the same period <sup>(10)</sup>.

Figure 4: Children Developmentally Vulnerable in One or More, and Two or More Domain/s by Suburb



As shown in Figure 4, results of this survey vary between the suburbs. Children residing in Forreestfield have the highest rate of vulnerability in 2 or more domains, with children in Gooseberry Hill, Kalamunda and High Wycombe also having a higher rate than the State average <sup>(10)</sup>.

One area of consideration in improving readiness for school, particularly in the domain Language and Cognitive Skills, is for children to be regularly read to or encouraged to read within the home.



The Shire result for 2012 was 68.2%, lower than both the State (69%) and national (73%) figures <sup>(10)</sup>.

Potential strategies to support early year's development include:

- Raising awareness about importance of early years within community;
- Develop and strengthen parental engagement strategies; and
- Create and strengthen networks between early years professionals to explore new ways of working together to ensure children get the best start.

### Alcohol Consumption during Pregnancy and Breastfeeding

Federal guidelines for drinking during pregnancy and breastfeeding are for no alcohol to be consumed, however a 2010 survey found over 50% of women continue to drink whilst pregnant <sup>(15)</sup>. Alcohol consumption during pregnancy can lead to developmental problems for the child, known as Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD). FASD is the leading cause of non-genetic disability in the Western World. It can cause a vast range of problems including; speech, hearing, cognitive development and difficulty controlling emotions and reduced socialisation skills. They may be diagnosed as having hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) <sup>(15)</sup>.

This disorder may not be able to be diagnosed until 5 or 6 years of age so prevention is imperative. Local government can play a part in raising awareness about the dangers of drinking during pregnancy and by implementing alcohol management actions in general. Adults drinking behaviours are discussed in *Home Life*, below.

### Childcare

In 2012, 17.8% of children in the Shire attended child care through a day care centre or family day care <sup>(10)</sup>. Children in low-quality care, or who attend long hours of care or attend care at a very young age are more likely to have higher stress levels and demonstrate undesirable psychosocial outcomes. However children in high quality child care do not experience the same negative impacts <sup>(16)</sup>. Quality of childcare is determined by a range of factors including; child to



staff ratios, group sizes, staff qualifications, and the child's level of interaction and engagement with staff and other children <sup>(16)</sup>.

Children in childcare do not have the opportunity to attend the range of community programs that other children do. This is an area the Shire can help to address by delivering literacy and other child development programs directly to the facilities within the Shire.

## Youth

Less than half of school students meet physical activity guidelines and only 10.1% of girls in secondary school meet current physical activity guidelines <sup>(17)</sup>. The Shire has undertaken an extensive Youth Consultation Process and the Youth Consultation Plan directly addresses issues pertinent to this demographic.



## Home Life

Most people spend a significant proportion of their time at home. That makes the home one of the most important environments for good health. This includes physical characteristics such as air quality, water and food safety, chemical safety and also social factors such as a stress free and safe environment. This section also incorporates lifestyle choices such as smoking, alcohol consumption and healthy food choices.



Some of these factors will manifest in non-specific poor health outcomes, for example;

- 19% of adult residents have high blood pressure and 20% have high cholesterol <sup>(13)</sup>.
- Non-indigenous males have a higher rate of hospitalisation for diseases of the mouth, digestive system, and hernia than the State average <sup>(13)</sup>
- Over 26,000 (65%) residents are overweight or obese, and rates are continuing to increase <sup>(13)</sup>

Non-indigenous males have a higher rate of hospitalisation for diseases of the mouth, digestive system, and hernia than the State average

Some will result in lower preventative health actions by the individual;

- Cervical cancer screening rates are lower than state average <sup>(13)</sup>
- Males are less likely to attend services such as GP, hospitals and mental health services than females and are more likely to attend emergency departments than females <sup>(18)</sup>.

But by assisting to address these factors overall health outcomes can be improved. There is a desire within the community to use health services as "access to medical services, aged care service, and advocating for increased GP and medical services in the Shire, and lobbying for increased and improved medical services" was the number 3 priority identified by the community <sup>(13)</sup>.

### Smoking and Alcohol Consumption

In the Shire of Kalamunda 16.7% of adults are current smokers and 33% of adults consume excessive amounts of alcohol <sup>(13)</sup>. Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death and hospitalisations in Australia and alcohol use is second <sup>(19)</sup>. Tobacco smoking is responsible for approximately 90% of drug related deaths in Western Australia <sup>(20)</sup>. It is further recognised that second-hand smoke causes premature death in non-smokers <sup>(20)</sup> with passive smoking recorded at number 1 of the top 5 perceived health risks in WA <sup>(21)</sup>.

Age specific alcohol related hospitalisations are significantly higher in Shire of Kalamunda males (5.9 per 1,000 person years) than females (4.2 per 1,000 person years); between 2005 and 2009 there were 1,337 alcohol related hospitalisations in Shire residents <sup>(22)</sup>.

A 2010 survey revealed that 17.8% of Western Australian adults consume more than four standard drinks during a drinking occasion and that 38.8% consume more than two standard drinks during a drinking occasion <sup>(19)</sup> making alcohol a key state health priority area. The trend was further identified that the more socio-economically disadvantaged populations were, the higher the rate of hospitalisations due to alcohol; disadvantaged populations are 1.5 times more likely to be hospitalised for an alcohol related condition <sup>(19)</sup>. The suburbs of Forrestfield and High Wycombe are disadvantaged areas <sup>(7)</sup> and are likely to have above average rates of smoking and unhealthy drinking behaviours.

The adverse health outcomes identified from alcohol consumption include; alcoholic liver cirrhosis, alcoholism, cancers, stroke, road injuries, falls, suicide, assaults, and other injuries and alcohol related diseases <sup>(22)</sup>. The adverse health outcomes identified from tobacco smoking include; lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart disease and stroke <sup>(20)</sup>. Tobacco and alcohol use is further associated with social and economic disadvantage <sup>(11)</sup> and alcohol particularly is an influencing factor in violence, property damage and anti-social behaviour.

Local governments can play a role in influencing the supply and demand factors that reduce the social and individual impacts of alcohol and tobacco consumption. These should focus on the areas of healthy policies, creating supporting environments, public awareness and community engagement.

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death and hospitalisations in Australia and alcohol use is the second.

Between 2005 and 2009 there were 1,337 alcohol related hospitalisations in Shire residents

### Mental Health and Stress

Stressful situations in which people feel anxious, worried and unable to cope can damage their health and lead to premature death <sup>(11)</sup>. Psychosocial factors such as insecurity, low self-esteem and lack of control at home and work can accumulate in life causing detrimental effects on health. Stress initiates the fight or flight response which increases heart rate and diverts energy and blood away from physiological processes that are essential to maintaining health systems; this affects both cardiovascular and immune systems leading to infections, stroke, heart attack, depression, diabetes and aggression <sup>(11)</sup>.

7% of adults have high levels of psychological distress and 12% have a diagnosed mental health problem

In the Shire, 7% of adults have high levels of psychological distress and 12% have a diagnosed mental health problem <sup>(12)</sup>. Shire rates per 100,000 people of female suicide between the ages of 16-24 (13.4%), was significantly higher than metro (4.4%) and state (4.9%) <sup>(13)</sup>.

### Environmental Health

Environmental health efforts aim to improve health standards by educating the community and responding the complaints that affect health and amenity issues such as smoke, odour, dust and noise as well assessing the suitability of properties for safe habitation. The need for environmental health services was identified by the community during consultation in which the provision of environmental health services including food safety, noise management, safe swimming pools, pest management and waste management identified as the fifth highest priority <sup>(2)</sup> in the community. On a state level, water scarcity, misuse of chemicals in the home and germs in food were three of the top five perceived health risks by residents in Western Australia <sup>(21)</sup>.

Ensuring adequate environmental health services such as food safety, noise management, safe swimming pools, pest management and waste management were the 5<sup>th</sup> priority identified by the community

The four most common environmental health complaints are:

- Noise complaints;
- Pollution Complaints (smoke, odour, dust and effluent);
- Pests and Keeping of Animals (excludes dogs); and
- Housing (Houses unfit, illegal occupation of caravan parks).

### Noise

Noise has been linked to a number of adverse health effects and can play a significant role in the overall health and well-being of a person. The World Health Organization (WHO) has been addressing the problem of community and environmental noise as a determinant of health since the 1980's. The main sources of noise are; noise from roads, railways and aircraft; industry; construction and noise sources within residential neighbourhoods <sup>(23)</sup>.

Pollution complaints account for 25% of environmental health complaints in the Shire.

Environmental noise can adversely affect mental health and can disrupt sleep <sup>(24)</sup>; this can lead to conditions such as hypertension, myocardial infarctions and depression with those most at risk being vulnerable groups of the population <sup>(23)</sup>.

Noise pollution in the community is increasing, largely due to higher density dwellings and lifestyle changes. In the 5 year period from 2007-2011 an average of 37 noise complaints per year were received, however in 2012 a total of 64 noise related complaints were received and responded to. This reflects a steady increase over time with 60 complaints in 2010 and 50 complaints in 2011.

### Pollution

Pollution comes in many forms, smoke, odour, dust, contamination of air or water supplies. Pollution complaints are the second most common environmental health complaint and account for 25% of all health complaints received. They predominantly include; dust (36%), smoke (33%), asbestos (19%) and wastewater (12%) <sup>(25)</sup>. Smoke complaints peak during the winter months. Asbestos contamination, contamination of land and wastewater are discussed in the relevant sections, below.

Dust complaints are dealt with by the Shire's Health Service on an as needs basis. They are generally associated with subdivisions and vacant land and are therefore transient.

Heart disease, cancers of the respiratory system and cancer generally are the highest causes of death in the Shire.

Burning wood releases particulates into the atmosphere. Within the Shire there are two main complaints, burning of greenwaste and use of domestic wood burners for heating. Wood heaters are responsible for the release of more particulates per year than automobiles (20,000T and 12,000 T respectively) <sup>(20)</sup>. These particulates are strongly linked to increase cardiovascular and respiratory disease, especially in older people <sup>(20)</sup>. Heart disease, cancers of the respiratory system and cancer generally are the highest causes of death in the Shire. Females have a higher rate of hospitalisation for diseases of the mouth, lungs, digestive system, joints and spine than the State average <sup>(13)</sup>.

Many local authorities have put restrictions on the burning of greenwaste in residential areas. The Shire does not have a local law of this type and as a result many residents, especially in the Hills and Rural East burn greenwaste. This, along with a higher proportion of wood fired home heating, may mean Shire residents may be subjected to a higher level of particulate pollution than neighbouring areas. There is a need for investigation of air quality in the Shire, particularly in the Hills area in winter.

### Asbestos

Crocidolite (blue) asbestos was banned in 1967, amosite (brown) asbestos in the mid 1980's and chrysotile (white ) asbestos on 31 December 2003, so while ACM product use began to decline in the 1980's, it did not formally cease until 2004 <sup>(27)</sup>. Many properties in the Shire predate this time and it is estimated that 60% of properties will have some form of ACM, predominantly asbestos fencing and eaves lining boards. A smaller number of "fibro" houses and asbestos rooves also exist throughout the area.



While asbestos is generally considered safe if undisturbed and in good order, serious health effects can occur when materials containing asbestos become damaged or mishandled. This is more likely to occur during home renovation projects where power tools may be used to clean or alter asbestos containing materials or incorrect disposal techniques are applied. Asbestos has been found to be responsible for causing

mesothelioma, asbestosis and a number of other cancers. Due to the long latency period following asbestos exposure the Asbestos Disease Society predicts peak mortality to be reached between 2010 and 2020 <sup>(28)</sup>. Further program areas could be implemented to support homeowners with this material on their properties such as a high level of information, research and the coordination of an Asbestos Sampling Service.



### Contaminated Sites

The Contaminated Sites Act 2003 requires suspected or known contaminated sites to be reported. This process has identified and resulted in the classification of a number of sites within or adjacent to residential areas that have the potential to adversely affect surrounding residents by way of environmental pollution. Pollution may affect adjacent properties by way of landfill gas and groundwater & soil contamination. Contaminates may include hazardous chemicals, hydrocarbons or asbestos cement products. As of June 2013, 23 sites were reported on the contaminated sites register for the Shire of Kalamunda <sup>(29)</sup>. The Shire is responsible for the investigation and monitoring for seven of these sites. A large part proportion of current Shire investigations and monitoring relate to the former Dawson Avenue Forrestfield & Brand Rd High Wycombe Landfill facilities.

### Effluent Disposal

There are over 10,000 premises without access to the reticulated sewer, meaning over 40% of the Shire utilise onsite wastewater disposal methods. This is a significant proportion of properties that have the potential to come in contact with effluent if the systems are not maintained appropriately. Raw effluent can contain harmful microorganisms including bacteria, viruses and parasites. These microorganisms can be responsible for diseases including gastro enteric diseases such as giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis; viral diseases include hepatitis <sup>(30)</sup>. Vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly are the most susceptible and education measures should be aimed toward householders to prevent illness. Environmental health services assess complaints and new applications to ensure effluent disposal systems are installed to ensure long term suitability for the site.

10,000 homes in the Shire dispose of their wastewater on site.

### Pests and Animals

Generally this relates to the keeping of animals or properties in a manner to prevent issues of odour, dust, flies, rodents or other pests. The Shires Officers investigate written complaint under the relevant Local Laws.

In addition to the nuisance impact from animals and insects, some have the ability to spread a range of diseases, the most prolific in the Shire being Mosquito Borne Diseases (MDB). Ross River Virus and Barmah Forrest Virus are two mosquito borne diseases seen in the Shire; these have the potential to cause debilitating illness affecting both work and family life.

The Shires Environmental Health Officers conduct interviews of all residents diagnosed with an MBD and report findings to the Department of Health (WA) so that trends can be identified and action taken. An annual mosquito control program is also conducted to minimise mosquito breeding in stormwater gullies and other known breeding sites.

Notifications of Ross River Virus were above the long term average in 2003/04 and 20011/12, however these were state-wide years of outbreak and not an increase in isolated local cases, Figure 5. <sup>(31)</sup>

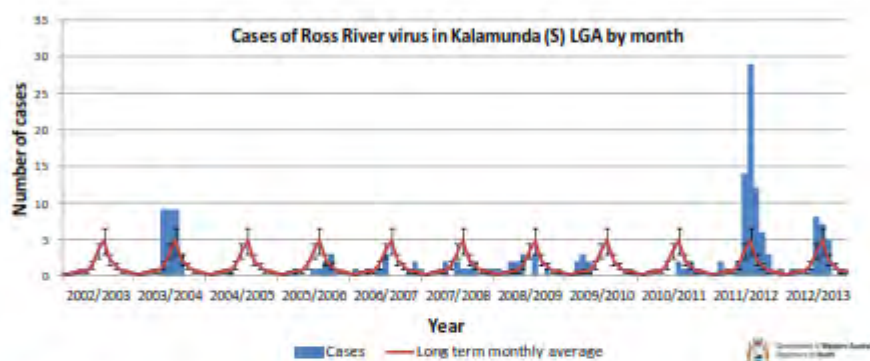


Figure 5: Human cases of RRV disease in the Shire of Kalamunda. The red line indicates the long term average number of cases with 95% confidence intervals. The blue bars indicate the actual number of cases of RRV. Thus, there have been outbreaks of RRV in Kalamunda in 2003/04; 2011/12 and 2012/13.

Barmah Forrester Virus cases in the Shire have remained steady compared with state averages for the past decade however the 2012/2013 year has seen an uncharacteristically high numbers of cases.

This uncharacteristic data should be interpreted with caution as it has yet to be explored for validity and is not isolated to the Shire of Kalamunda but reflective of a state wide average <sup>(32)</sup>.

The Shire has identified a need for the development of smaller dwellings more suited to aged residents.

**Housing**

Health Services inspect caravan parks and respond to complaints and enquiries regarding illegal camping and unsatisfactory housing standards (“unfit houses”).

The provision of quality housing is directly related to improved health standards. Poor housing impacts mental health through anxiety, depression, strained relationships and sleeping difficulties <sup>(2)</sup>. Physical health concerns arise from houses that are unsafe, damp, cold and overcrowded <sup>(2)</sup>. In the Shire 7% of adults are reported to have asthma <sup>(13)</sup> which can be triggered by poor housing conditions such as dust, mould and cigarette smoke.

Local governments have a role to play in planning for affordable and quality housing, particularly for vulnerable persons where complex issues are identified. The Shire has identified a need for the development of smaller dwellings more suited to aged residents <sup>(33)</sup> to cope with the ageing population and this is being addressed through the Local Housing Strategy (Draft).

Most dwellings in the Shire are classified as 'separate houses' (93.6%) and there is a far smaller proportion of medium and high density living (5.8%) compared with the greater Perth area (22.7%) <sup>(7)</sup>. 78% of persons in the Shire own (or are purchasing) their own home <sup>(7)</sup>. The number of rental homes in the Shire of Kalamunda increased by 11.6% between the 2006 and 2011 census despite a population increase of only 7.5% <sup>(34, 35)</sup>. This may be driven by increased financial returns for landlords as the cost of rental properties has increased significantly during this time.



To improve housing standards coordination of low level interventions are recommended for local government authorities as these can be small tasks that can have a significant impact on a person's ability to continue living within their home. Examples of low level interventions include handyperson schemes, gardening and DIY initiatives <sup>(7)</sup>.

### Food Security

Food security is defined as the "ability of individuals, households and communities to acquire appropriate and nutritious food on a regular and reliable basis, and using socially acceptable means". The availability and cost of food is a major factor in people's food choices. Consumption of healthy food leads to a healthy community. Energy dense food, generally those high in fats sugar and salt, tend to be cheaper <sup>(36)</sup>.

Over 26,000 (65%) residents are overweight or obese, and rates are continuing to increase

In the Shire:

- 45% of residents do not eat enough fruit, and
- 86% do not eat enough vegetables <sup>(13)</sup>

People most at risk of food insecurity include people of low socio-economic status. Causes can be lack of money to purchase food or proximity of food outlets, known as a Food Desert. The Shire includes a number of areas that are potential food deserts, meaning that healthy food cannot be accessed within 800m, or ten minutes walking <sup>(43)</sup>.

The outcomes of being food insecure can include:

- Poor physical and mental health
- Increased overweight and obesity as people consume nutritionally poor but cheap alternatives. Increased weight leads to increased prevalence of diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancers.
- Poor concentration and subsequent low performance among school children <sup>(43)</sup>.

In 2011 15% of residents surveyed reported some form of insecurity in the past 12 months with those in Forrestfield and High Wycombe being the most affected. People with disabilities, large families or low incomes were the most at risk. The cost of fresh fruit and vegetables was identified by respondents as the most significant factor influencing their ability to obtain food <sup>(37)</sup>.

People on low incomes are at a significant disadvantage when it comes to eating fresh and healthy food. To consume a diet based on the Australian Dietary Guidelines a person on Centrelink benefits would need to spend 50% of their income vs the average income earner who would need to spend 16% <sup>(36)</sup>.

### Disaster Preparedness

The Western Australian State Emergency Management Plan for Human Epidemic <sup>(38)</sup> discusses a number of prevention strategies to reduce infectious disease transmission. These include; environmental health programs, immunisation programs, vector control programs, health promotion activities and collaboration with state and national agencies. The role of local government involves assisting emergency response and recovery and controlling exposure sources. Specific areas where this might occur include food safety, contaminated waste and pest control.



The Local Emergency Management Plan <sup>(39)</sup> includes risk assessment of potential hazards and identifies recovery processes. The key risk areas of the plan are; bush fire, structure fire, severe storm, road transport emergency, agricultural disease, air transport emergency and hazardous materials.

## Working Life

The workplace is a setting that can directly impact the health of an individual. This occurs through social interaction and the relationships formed in addition to work place policies and procedures. Stress caused through workload demands and strained working relationships

Workplace based programs have been shown to be effective and financially viable, providing employers with employees with decreased illness, injury rates and absenteeism and improved productivity.

contribute to adverse health outcomes. Settings that involve high demands and little control over one's situation result in increased rates of worker absence, cardiovascular disease and lower back pain <sup>(11)</sup>. Conversely, workplaces that offer social support and rewards in the form of status, financial incentives and self-esteem can be protective to health, creating a positive health cycle in which improved working conditions delivers a healthier working community, reduced absenteeism, illness and injury, increases productivity, and an environment in which workers health can improve further <sup>(1, 9)</sup>. Workplace policies should ensure decision making involves employees at all levels, workstations are ergonomically appropriate and early mental health detection programs are in place <sup>(11)</sup>.

Employment statistics aid in understanding of socio-economic status, the social characteristics of the population and the strength of the local economy. The Shire of Kalamunda boasts a thriving working community, with an employment level of 96.3% (compared to 95.2% for the greater Perth area). Workplaces in the area provide 13,151 jobs and almost 50% of workers also live within the Shire. For the 6, 907 people who commute, the main catchment areas are the City of Gosnells, the City of Swan, the City of Armadale, the Shire of Mundaring and the City of Canning <sup>(7)</sup>.

One setting that is particularly relevant to the Shire due to the close proximity to the airport is the Fly In-Fly Out worker (FIFO). This working arrangement can have impacts on families and individuals due the long-hours required and social isolation involved. 1330 Shire of Kalamunda residents work in the mining industry and, between 2006 and 2011, mining and construction were the two key areas experiencing significant growth <sup>(7)</sup>. Approximately 8.5% of households have someone who works away from home <sup>(3)</sup>.

Almost 50% of workers within the Shire of Kalamunda also live within the Shire.

Further research is being undertaken to determine the extent of the Shire's FIFO community and what can be done to cater to the unique lifestyle, health and wellbeing challenges faced by these workers and their families.



Unemployment is a risk factor to health with unemployed persons and their family members suffering higher rates of premature death <sup>(11)</sup>. Other health effects of unemployment include anxiety, depression and heart disease and these effects commence as soon as a person feels their job has become threatened <sup>(11)</sup>.

Low income levels are correlated with higher rates of health risk behaviours and chronic disease <sup>(14)</sup>. Additionally, an inverse relationship has been identified between income level and social participation and community connectedness <sup>(14)</sup>. Policies should be aimed at preventing job insecurity and unemployment, reducing the hardship faced by unemployed persons and providing secure jobs to unemployed persons. Improving education and training systems is crucial to address unemployment in the community <sup>(11)</sup>. There are currently no employment placement services within the Shire with job-seekers having to travel to Midland, Cannington or elsewhere to access these services.

### Transport

Public transportation and accessibility to work are important issues. Within the Shire of Kalamunda public transport is limited to buses, where a number of routes service the more populous areas of the Shire. There is a regular bus service to Midland, Cannington and the Perth CBD via Belmont. There are no train stations within the Shire. The nearest stations are located in Midland, Guildford and Cannington.



Sustainable transport and advocating for improved public transport services, provision and improvement of community and public transport was the number 2 priority identified by the community

The most vulnerable groups of society are disproportionately affected by limited transport options available in their neighbourhoods. It has been observed that members of lower socio-economic regions are discouraged from active travel and play and experience more traffic accidents; these regions are considered 'obesogenic environments'.<sup>(2)</sup> Limited transport options diminish the accessibility to vital services further broadening the inequalities between neighbourhoods<sup>(2)</sup>.

89.4% of people travel to work by private vehicle whereas only 6.4% of people take public transport and 2.4% walk or ride a bicycle<sup>(7)</sup>.

This is an area that could be addressed within the Shire, particularly considering the health benefits gained from walking or riding to work or when accessing to public transport. Sustainable transport and advocating for improved public transport services and the provision and improvement of community and public transport was the second highest priority identify during community consultation<sup>(3)</sup>. The Shire is currently undertaking a TravelSmart project which should provide further detail on transport habits in the Kalamunda Town Centre area.





## Community Life

Social support provides people with essential practical and emotional resources by providing conditions in which they feel loved, cared for, valued and esteemed <sup>(11)</sup>.

People who receive less social and emotional support are at higher risk of experiencing depression, complications with pregnancy and disability from chronic diseases. Social support is important to reduce the physiological response to stress and improving patient recovery and pregnancy outcomes in vulnerable groups <sup>(11)</sup>.



Shire rates per 100,000 people of female suicide between the ages of 16-24 (13.4%) were significantly higher than the metro (4.4%) and state (4.9%) averages <sup>(12)</sup>.

Participation in community activities such as sport, art and other cultural activities is beneficial to mental health by improving well-being and self-esteem <sup>(2, 14)</sup>. Local authorities should aim to remove barriers to social services, health care and affordable housing while considering interventions that reach both individuals and neighbourhoods. <sup>(11)</sup>.

This section is broadly divisible into physical facilities to support social networks (reserves, parks and buildings), and service provisions, most significantly the library services. Providing these gives an opportunity for individuals to get together outside of their homes and participate in community life.

### Community Facilities and Services

The Shire provides and maintains a large number of services and facilities. Examples include; recreation centres and libraries, sporting reserves, halls and meeting rooms, and support for community groups and sporting clubs.

Access to recreational facilities and programs, more cycle paths and walkways, and provision of services and programs to get people active was the number 1 priority identified by the community <sup>(3)</sup>. In a similar vein; providing and maintaining community facilities was the number 4 priority identified during community consultation <sup>(3)</sup>.

Access to recreational facilities and programs, more cycle paths and walkways, and provision of services and programs to get people active was the number 1 priority identified by the community

Community facilities should be designed to encourage social interaction and environments such as schools and workplaces should also be considered, particularly considering their protective factors with regards to mental health <sup>(11)</sup>. Additionally, social engagement and cohesion are improved through walkability; neighbourhoods that are considered to have high walkability tend to be more engaged in their community and trusting of others <sup>(2)</sup>.

Community facilities must be well designed and maintained. Along with being cost effective and functional a range of other factors needs to be considered such as; ablutions, waste management, pests, weeds, needle stick injury prevention, shade, seating, mosquito control, lead paint, treated pine, non-smoking signage. Sun exposure is 1 of the top 5 perceived health risks in WA <sup>(21)</sup>.

### Physical Activity

Access to recreational facilities and programs, more cycle paths and walkways, and provision of services and programs to get people active was the number 1 health priority identified by the community <sup>(3)</sup>. People who are sufficiently active tend to rate their neighbourhood more positively than those who are inactive. <sup>(17)</sup>

Levels of physical activity are in decline;

- 50% of residents do not get enough exercise <sup>(13)</sup>.
- 9% decrease in walking for recreation since 1999;
- 10% decrease in walking for transport since 2006 <sup>(17)</sup>;

Ideally physical activity should be incorporated into daily life for example, active transport such as cycling, walking and public transport, playing actively with children, gardening, and active recreation choices. The target is 30 minutes a day for adults and 60 minutes for children <sup>(17)</sup>.

The Kalamunda Bike Plan <sup>(90)</sup> identified a number of gaps in existing bicycle infrastructure. While footpaths were identified to be well maintained for pedestrian use concerns were identified that discouraged bicycle use. These include cul-de-sacs that did not contain pedestrian access ways and a lack of bicycle end-of-trip facilities. Other concerns identified



included safety issues such as inadequate lighting and insufficient U-rails at busy intersections <sup>(40)</sup>.

Local government can support active living choice by providing well linked and attractive cycle and walkways, community facilities and by conducting a broad range of education and information activities. Active Living Principles <sup>(17)</sup> should be considered when designing neighbourhoods. Many opportunities exist to link in to State and Federal Initiatives and Best Practice Planning Guides.

### Librarians as Health Promoters

The State Library of Western Australia and Local Government public libraries are the only government funded agencies that provide year round free access to resources and services that support literacy. Public libraries are accessible public meeting spaces and information hubs with free access to books, publications and the internet, and social engagement. Libraries provide many benefits to communities; improved literacy outcomes, the development of social capital, and a contribution to a reduction in social inequality” <sup>(41)</sup>.



The Shire has 4 libraries, a higher rate per population than many local authorities. The libraries have almost 15,000 members. Over 370,000 items were loaned to residents in 2012/2013. Attendance numbers at childrens groups was over 9000. Membership and lending rates compare well to other local authorities:

LGA	Libraries	Population (2011 <sup>(2)</sup> )	Items Loaned	# Per Person
Kalamunda	4	53,567	370,922	6.92
Bayswater	3	61,262	428,711	7.00
Armadale	3	62,296	376,100	6.04

The libraries also hold a significant number of workshops and sessions for the general community such as; Author talks, Rhyme Time and Story Time, and other programs. They have a high level of interaction with the community and are passionate about education. There is untapped potential to promote good health and vibrant communities though the libraries and this should be fully explored and developed.

## Equal Life

The social gradient refers to socio-economic levels within which various groups of society are located. Disadvantaged groups are located lower on a socio-economic scale; Indigenous Australian's are an example of this. Where a group lies on this scale is determined by a number of factors including the social, economic and political environment. The risk of serious illness and premature death is reported to double for those located further down the scale <sup>(14)</sup>.



Social exclusion is defined as *"the outcome of a loss or lack of connection to the community in which you live"* <sup>(14 p. 8)</sup>. This involves the inability to purchase required goods and services and lack of community participation in the areas of politics, economics and social and family activities <sup>(14)</sup>.

Social exclusion accompanies poverty and is correlated with stress, anxiety, reduced social support and unhealthy food and lifestyle choices <sup>(14)</sup>. The longer a person lives in poverty and exclusion the more likely they are to suffer from health conditions such as cardiovascular disease and social issues including divorce, separation and social isolation <sup>(11)</sup>. Persons who are particularly vulnerable include those who have left institutions such as prisons; psychiatric hospitals, and children's homes <sup>(11)</sup>. People from lower socio-economic groups have just over half the physical activity participation rate of people with a high income, 45% and 80%, respectively. <sup>(17)</sup>

Local authorities must understand how geography and diversity affects health outcomes and should promote equality and social cohesion. Various groups within the broader population will respond differently to the same intervention. This requires all members of the population, not just the most disadvantaged, to be considered in any intervention. The goal is that the whole of the population's health improves, however the most vulnerable person's health outcomes improve at a faster rate to reduce social inequalities <sup>(2)</sup>.

### Aboriginal Community

Aboriginal people account for 1.7% of the Shire's population, which is only slightly higher than the greater Perth area (1.6%) and much lower than the State average (3.1%). From 2006-2011 there was growth in this community of 1% across the Shire <sup>(15, 35)</sup>.



It is well documented that Aboriginal people have a lower overall health status than the general population, for example they are;

- 1.4 times more likely to have a disability or chronic illness (excludes remote Aboriginals);
- Approximately 10 years lower life expectancy; and
- Twice the child mortality rate for children under 5 years of age <sup>(47)</sup>.

Approximately two thirds of the health gap between aboriginals and the broader community is attributable to chronic disease <sup>(47)</sup>.

Locally adverse health outcomes for indigenous residents within the Shire are higher in some areas compared with state averages. Aboriginal males have a higher rate of hospitalisation for diseases of the blood and related organs and soft tissue disorders than the state averages <sup>(13)</sup>. Whereas Aboriginal females have a higher rate of hospitalisation as a result of chemotherapy than State averages <sup>(13)</sup>.

#### Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Groups (CALD)

Social exclusion is further exacerbated by racism and discrimination which can subsequently lead to; substance abuse, unequal access to education, employment, housing and healthcare and physical abuse.

9.5% of Shire residents were born overseas, from a non-English speaking background

Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) persons face additional language barriers resulting in difficulty accessing health care, education, employment and social support and inclusion <sup>(14)</sup>. Within the Shire, 9.5% of residents were born overseas, from a non-English speaking background <sup>(7)</sup>.

The Shire exhibits less cultural diversity in comparison to the Perth metro area. 66.8% of residents are Australian-born and, of those born overseas, almost two-thirds are from English speaking

countries. The United Kingdom and New Zealand are best represented, with South Africa, Italy and India completing the top five countries of birth outside Australia. Only a very small number of Shire residents state they speak English not well or not at all (0.9% compared to 2.4% for the Greater Perth area) <sup>(7)</sup>.



Kalamunda also has less recent arrivals within its migrant community, with only 16.2% arriving between 2006 and 2011, compared to 26.8% for Greater Perth <sup>(7)</sup>. Nonetheless, the area is home to people from over 45 different nationalities <sup>(7)</sup> and a trend analysis shows that between 2006 and 2011 the number of migrants increased by 13.5% (from 13,133 to 14,901), and the number of residents from a non-English speaking background increased by 24.5% (from 4,107 to 5,112) <sup>(34, 35)</sup>.

As mentioned previously, Wattle Grove has the greatest cultural diversity with overseas-born residents from New Zealand (147), India (121), Afghanistan (94), Philippines (66), China (53) and South Africa (51). Smaller populations in this suburb include residents from Malaysia, Bangladesh, Singapore, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Burma and Thailand <sup>(7)</sup>.

### Disabled Persons

Adult social care provides a form of social support for vulnerable persons by allowing individuals with disabilities to live independent lives for longer. This is achieved by developing housing suited to their needs and providing social care before it turns into medical care <sup>(2)</sup>.

In 2011, 1,706 disabled residents required external assistance



Disability statistics give an indication on the prevalence of people who need support within the community, and assist in developing strategies for their health and wellbeing needs. The total number of people needing assistance in the Shire in 2011 was 1,706. The proportion this represents within the population was lower than the Perth Metro area (3.2% compared to 3.6%) as well as being lower in each of the individual age brackets. For the Shire, the greatest number of people needing assistance was in the 20 to 59 years age bracket (443 people and 1.6% of the age group population). Those 85 and over had the greatest proportion of people within their age group requiring assistance (42.7%) <sup>(7)</sup>.



## Later Life

Australia's population is ageing due to declining mortality rates and higher life expectancies alongside declining fertility rates <sup>(42)</sup>. The baby boomer generation is entering into the 65+ age bracket and the current national demographic trend is predicted to continue. The number of people over 80 will triple within 40 years (from 1.7% at 2007 levels to 5.6% by 2047) <sup>(42)</sup>.

The proportion of over 80 year olds in Australia is anticipated to increase from 1.7% in 2007 to 5.6% by 2047

A trend analysis of the shift in age structure between 2006 and 2011 indicates an aging population in the Shire of Kalamunda <sup>(7)</sup>. The tendency for today's post-retirement generation to 'age in place' <sup>(33)</sup> means the Shire must consider these demographic characteristics and trends.

Complex conditions caused by chronic disease will increase in the elderly. Conditions such as dementia, incontinence and vision impairment are expected and these impact on an individual's overall health and wellbeing <sup>(42)</sup>.

Ageing is considered in three phases; entering old age; transitional stage; and frail aged. The aim is to extend and promote the earliest stage of ageing allowing people to live healthy, active and fulfilling lives. This stage allows numerous opportunities for health promotion to capitalise on the optimism, independence and mobility of this group. Transitional stage occurs when people first experience ill-health brought on from ageing. Programs aimed toward this group should focus on self-management skills to allow people to continue to live independently in the community. Programs should be flexible in their approach during the transitional phase. The frail aged stage depicts a time when a person becomes physically or mentally frail and the emphasis at this time should be on supporting carers <sup>(42)</sup>. Within the Shire the rate of falls in older people is higher than the metropolitan and state averages. The rate of falls requiring hospitalisation (per 100, 000 people) for older adults aged 65 years and older is 1643 compared with metropolitan (1557) and state (1391) numbers <sup>(13)</sup>.



The Western Australian Department of Health model of care for older persons includes the following objectives; extend the period that people are well aged; promote services and programs that keep people out of hospitals and share the balance of care to the community; and deliver services that are integrated across the continuum of care and promote smooth transition between the interfaces in

difference care settings<sup>(42)</sup>. The Shire has a significant number of Strategies, Plans and Programs in place to address the ageing population.





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Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.

**77. Amendment No. 59 to Local Planning Scheme No. 3 - Rezone from Public Purpose to Special Rural and Additional Uses – Lot 5 (33) and 4255 (29) Lewis Road, Wattle Grove**

Previous Items	OCM 98/2013
Responsible Officer	Director Development Services
Service Area	Development Services
File Reference	PG-LPS-003/059
Applicant	Nil
Owner	Shire of Kalamunda

Attachment 1	Existing and Proposed Scheme Zoning Map
Attachment 2	Local Planning Strategy Key Elements Plan
Attachment 3	Submission Table

**PURPOSE**

- To consider submissions received and whether to adopt Amendment No. 59 to Local Planning Scheme No. 3 (the Scheme) to rezone Lot 4255 (29) Lewis Road, Wattle Grove, from Public Purpose (Hall/Community Centre) to Special Rural, and allow for the additional uses Community Purpose and Place of Worship at Lot 7 (25) and 4255 (29) Lewis Road, Wattle Grove. Refer to (Attachment 1).

**BACKGROUND**

- Land Details:**

Land Area:	Lot 4255 - 1.02ha Lot 7 – 1.02ha
Local Planning Scheme Zone:	Local Reserve – Public Purpose (Hall/Community Centre)
Metropolitan Regional Scheme Zone:	Rural

**Locality Plan**

- 



4. The properties contain a community hall and associated car parking, which has been previously occupied by Swan TAFE.
5. Surrounding properties contain single dwellings and associated outbuildings. Reserve land abuts the south west and north west boundaries.
6. Nearby properties are zoned Special Rural under the Scheme.
7. The surrounding properties, with the exception of the property at the rear, have been identified in the Shire's Local Planning Strategy (the Strategy) as being a Foothills Investigation Area with the intention of being rezoned to Residential Bushland. Refer to the Local Planning Strategy Key Elements Plan (Attachment 2).
8. In July 2013, Council resolved (En Bloc Resolution OCM 98/2013) to initiate the amendment.

## **DETAILS**

9. It is proposed to rezone Lot 4255 (29) Lewis Road from Public Purpose (Hall/Community Centre) to Special Rural.
10. Approval is also being sought to allow for the additional uses Community Purpose and Place of Worship to be considered on Lot 4255 (29) and Lot 7 (25) Lewis Road subject properties, in addition to those already able to be considered in the Special Rural zone.

## **STATUTORY AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

### **Local Planning Scheme No. 3**

11. The *Town Planning Regulations 1967* establish procedures relating to amendments to local planning schemes. If Council resolves to adopt the proposed amendment, then ultimately the amendment will be determined by the Minister for Planning.
12. If the amendment is approved by the Minister, applications for land uses such as Community Purpose and Place of Worship could be considered, subject to planning approval being obtained from the Shire.
13. Clause 4.2.2 (Objectives of the Zones – Special Rural) of the Scheme stipulates that an objective of the Special Rural zone is to retain the amenity in a manner consistent with orderly and proper planning.
14. Clause 4.5 (Additional Uses) of the Scheme stipulates that *"despite anything contained in the Zoning Table, the land specified in Schedule 2 may be used for the specific use or uses that are listed in addition to any uses permissible in the zone in which the land is situated subject to the conditions set out in Schedule 2 with respect to that land"*.

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## **POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

15. Nil.

## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

16. The proposal was advertised for 42 days in accordance with the provisions of the *Town Planning Regulations 1967*, which involved a public notice in a local paper circulating the District, a sign being erected at the front of the property, and the proposal being referred to affected landowners for comment.
17. During the advertising period one non-objection on the proposed amendment was received. Refer to the Submission Table (Attachment 3).

## **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION**

18. Nil.

## **STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN**

### **Strategic Planning Alignment**

19. *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023*
- OBJECTIVE 5.2 – To deliver alternative funding strategies through property development to fund future investments.
- Strategy 5.2.3 Assess and preserve land reserved for Public Purpose where it provides a benefit to the broader community.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

### **Social Implications**

20. Nil.

### **Economic Implications**

21. If approved, the proposed land uses will potentially create more employment opportunities for local residents.

### **Environmental Implications**

22. Future development of the site will have to give consideration to the existing vegetation over the site.

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## RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

23.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Action/Strategy</b>
Minister for Planning may decide not to support the amendment.	Possible	Major	Ensure that the WA Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning are aware that matters relating to potential impacts the future uses may have on the amenity of the area will be dealt with at the development application stage if the amendment is approved.

### OFFICER COMMENT

24. The proposed zoning is considered appropriate as it is the same zoning as nearby properties.
25. The proposed additional uses are considered acceptable as they will retain the amenity of the area and meet the Scheme objectives of the Special Rural zone.
26. Matters relating to traffic safety and car parking vegetation retention will be taken into consideration at the development application stage if the amendment is approved.

<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
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### OFFICER RECOMMENDATION (D&I 77/2013)

That Council:

1. Notes the submission received in response to Amendment No. 59 to Local Planning Scheme No. 3.
2. Adopts the amendment to Local Planning Scheme No. 3 without modification, in accordance with the following:

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005  
RESOLUTION DECIDING TO AMEND A LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME  
SHIRE OF KALAMUNDA  
LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO. 3  
AMENDMENT NO. 59

Resolved that the Council in pursuance of Part 5 of the Planning and Development Act 2005 amend the above Local Planning Scheme by:

1. Rezoning Lot 7 (25) and 4255 (29) Lewis Road, Wattle Grove, from Public Purpose (Hall/Community Centre) to Special Rural.
2. Inserting the following into Schedule 2 (Additional Uses) of the Scheme:

No.	Description of Land	Additional Use	Conditions
A 49	Lot 7 (25) and 4255 (29) Lewis Road, Wattle Grove	Community Purpose and Place of Worship.	Uses are not permitted unless approval is granted by Council ("D").

3. Amends the Scheme Zoning Map and text accordingly.
4. Duly executes the Amendment documents and forwards them and the submission received to the Minister for Planning requesting final approval be granted.

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:



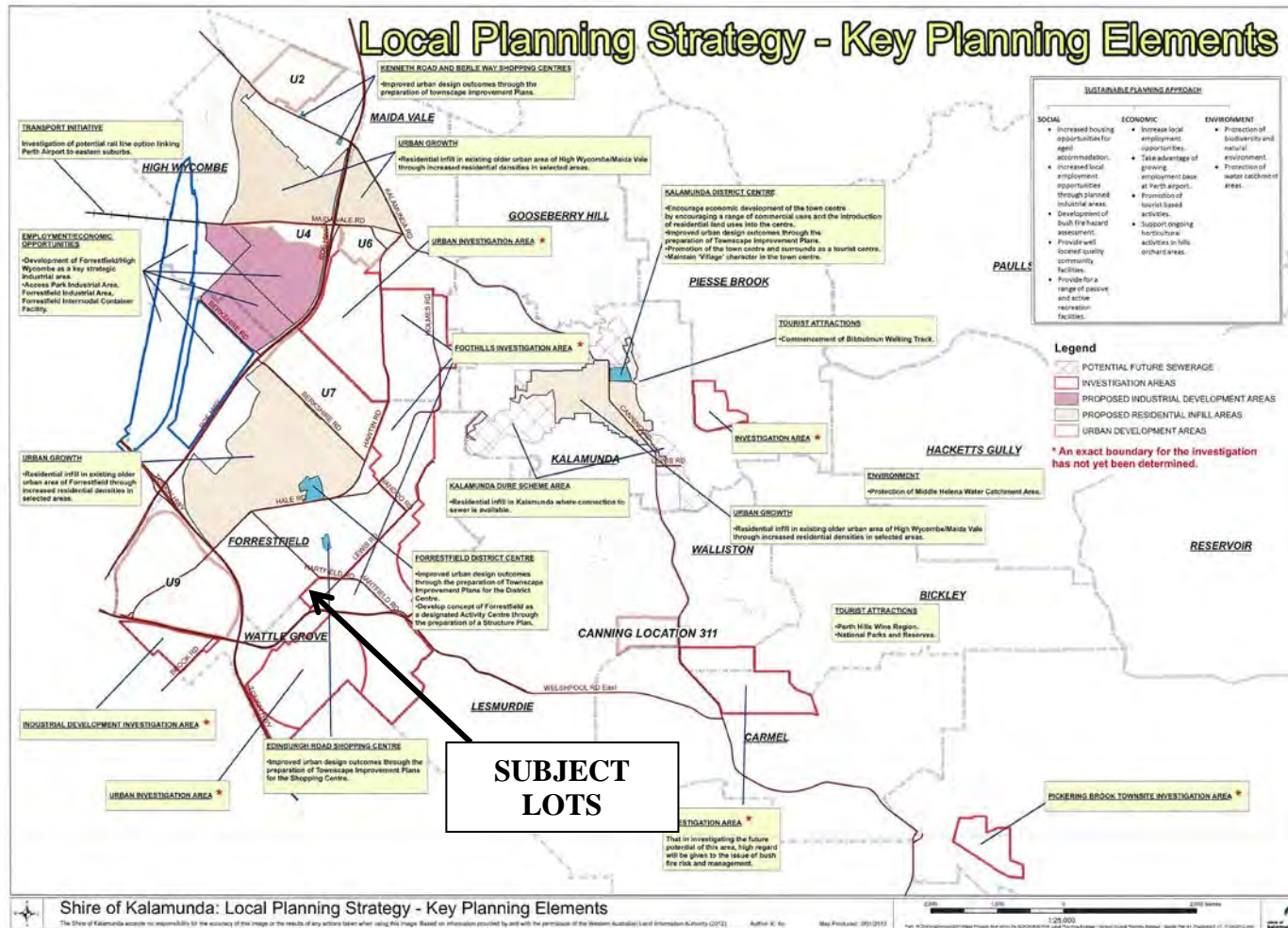
**Attachment 1**

Amendment No. 59 to Local Planning Scheme No. 3 - Rezone from Public Purpose to Special Rural and Additional Uses –  
 Lot 7 (25) and 4255 (29) Lewis Road, Wattle Grove  
**Existing and Proposed Scheme Zoning Map**



**Attachment 2**

**Amendment No. 59 to Local Planning Scheme No. 3 - Rezone from Public Purpose to Special Rural and Additional Uses – Lot 7 (25) and 4255 (29) Lewis Road, Wattle Grove  
 Local Planning Strategy Key Elements Plan**



**Attachment 3**

Amendment No. 59 to Local Planning Scheme No. 3 - Rezone from Public Purpose to Special Rural and Additional Uses –  
Lot 5 (33) and 4255 (29) Lewis Road, Wattle Grove

**Submission Table**

	<b>Details</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Staff Comment</b>
1.	S Chamberlain 12 Lewis Road WATTLE GROVE WA 6107	No objection.	Noted.

Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.

**78. Health and Fitness Centre – Lot 34 (338) Hale Road, Wattle Grove**

Previous Items	OCM 08/2012
Responsible Officer	Director Development Services
Service Area	Development Services
File Reference	HL-01/338
Applicant	Realcom Group Pty Ltd
Owner	Tiger Management Pty Ltd

Attachment 1	Site Plan
Attachment 2	Enlarged Site Plan
Attachment 3	Internal Floor Plan
Attachment 4	Elevations
Attachment 5	Wattle Grove Cell 9 Structure Plan

**PURPOSE**

- To consider a planning application to build a health and fitness centre at Lot 34 (338) Hale Road, Wattle Grove. Refer to (Attachments 1 to 4).

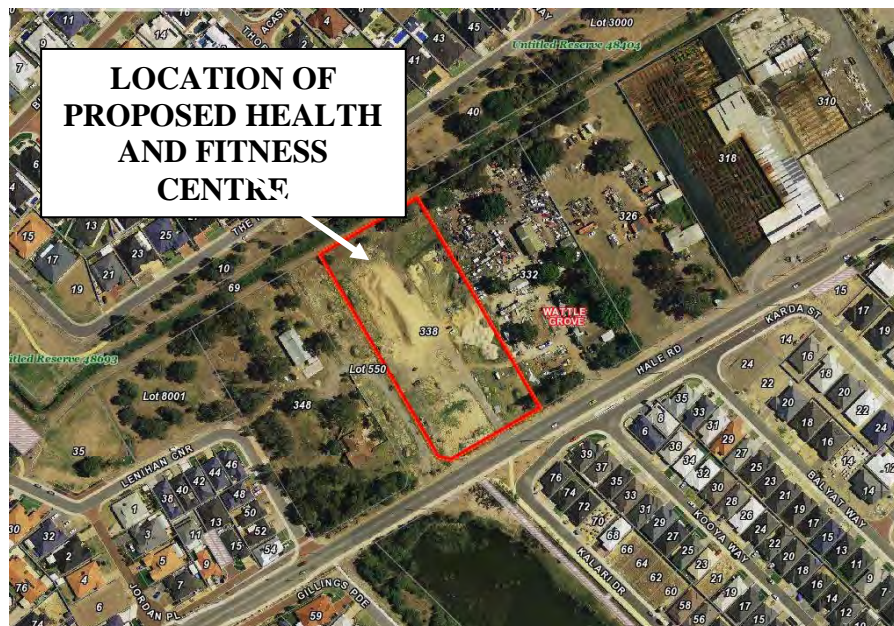
**BACKGROUND**

**2. Land Details:**

Land Area:	1.05ha
Local Planning Scheme Zone:	Urban Development (Commercial)
Metropolitan Region Scheme Zone:	Urban

**Locality Plan**

**3.**



4. The property falls within the Wattle Grove Cell 9 Structure Plan ("Structure Plan") which shows the property as being Commercial. Refer to the Wattle Grove Cell Structure Plan (Attachment 5).
5. In February 2012, Council resolved (En Bloc Resolution OCM 08/2012) to approve an application to build a shopping centre on the front portion of the property. Subsequently amended plans have been approved under delegation which include a fast food outlet within the shopping centre with a drive through facility adjacent to the north east boundary.
6. There are 175 car parking bays proposed as part of the Shopping Centre proposal on Lot 0 and Lot 34 Hale Road in lieu of 167 bays required, a surplus of eight bays.
7. In July 2013, the WA Planning Commission approved an application to subdivide the property into three freehold lots. Clearance is yet to be issued for this subdivision. The proposed planning application is consistent with the approved subdivision application.

## **DETAILS**

8. Details of the application are as follows:
  - A single storey health and fitness centre is proposed to be built in the north west portion of the property which abuts an area shown on the Structure Plan as being for public open space.
  - A total of 19 car parking bays are proposed to be available for the proposed health and fitness centre.
  - Shade trees are proposed within the car parking area for the proposed health and fitness centre.
  - Access to the health and fitness centre is proposed via the adjoining lot.
  - The health and fitness centre is proposed to operate 24 hours a day. Staffed hours are proposed to be between 10.00am and 7.00pm Monday to Thursday, and 10.00am and 4.00pm Friday.
  - No signage details are currently available therefore a separate application will be required to be submitted and approved prior to any being installed.
  - The applicant has advised that there is to be no fencing between the health and fitness centre and the public open space at the rear.

## **STATUTORY AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

### **Local Planning Scheme No. 3**

9. Clause 4.2.1 (Objectives of the Zones – Urban Development) of Local Planning Scheme No. 3 ("Scheme") stipulates that the objectives for the Urban Development zone are the following:

- To provide orderly and proper planning through the preparation and adoption of a Structure Plan setting the overall design principles for the area.
- To permit the development of land for residential purposes and for commercial and other uses normally associated with residential development.

10. The property is identified as “Commercial” on the Structure Plan. The Scheme states that where a designation is shown on a Structure Plan, the permissibility of the use would be as if the land is zoned for that purpose.

11. The use Health and Fitness Centre is defined as being the following under the Scheme:

*“Means a building designed and equipped for recreation and sporting activities and includes outdoor recreation if specially approved by the local government.”*

12. Table 1 (Zoning Table) of the Scheme does not include the zoning Urban Development, and therefore does not stipulate which uses are permissible in that zoning. However, since the Structure Plan was adopted it has been the intention that the property be developed for commercial purposes.

13. Under Table 2 (Site Requirements) of the Scheme, the following provisions apply to properties zoned for commercial purposes:

	<b>Scheme Requirement</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
<b>Side Setback</b>	0m	0m
<b>Rear Setback</b>	0m	1.2m
<b>Site Coverage</b>	31% Maximum	31%
<b>Plot Ratio</b>	0.6 Maximum	0.3

14. The Scheme car parking requirements for the use Health and Fitness Centre are the following:

<b>Car Parking Requirement</b>	<b>Required</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
Health and Fitness Centre	5 bays per 100sqm Gross Lettable Area = 23 bays minimum	19

- 
15. Clause 5.8.2 of the Scheme stipulates that Council may, at its discretion, apply a greater or lesser requirement for parking than that stipulated in the Scheme, if the proposed use is likely to demand a greater or lesser need for car parking bays, having regard to the scale and nature of the intended use.
16. Clause 5.8.3 (Reciprocal Parking) of the Scheme stipulates that the Shire may vary the parking requirements when it is considered reasonable to do so by the recognition of reciprocal arrangements for parking or access or circulation. In making its decision on application for such recognition, the Shire is to take into consideration the following matters:
- (i) *“the nature of the proposed development in relation to the existing or future development of any land within the immediate vicinity of the subject land;*
  - (ii) *the hours of normal operation of the intended use and abutting land uses;*
  - (iii) *any such matters as the local government considers relevant, including any legal agreements between affected landowners.”*
17. In considering an application for planning approval, Clause 10.2 of the Scheme (Matters to be Considered by Local Government) requires Council to have due regard to number of matters, including:
- The compatibility of the development within its settings.
  - The likely effect of the scale and appearance of the proposal.
  - Whether the proposed means of access and egress from the property are adequate.
  - Any State Planning Policy.
  - Any relevant submissions received on the application.
18. If Council refuses the development, or imposes conditions that are not acceptable to the applicant, there is a Right of Review (appeal) to the State Administrative Tribunal.

## **POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

### **Local Planning Policy DEV41 – Framework for assessing requests for variations to the number of car parking bays.**

19. Local Planning Policy DEV41 – Framework for Assessing Requests for Variation of the Number of Car Parking Bays stipulates that a reduction in parking will only be considered by Council and not under delegation.

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### **Liveable Neighbourhoods (January 2009)**

20. *Liveable Neighbourhoods (January 2009)* is an integrated planning and assessment policy to assist with the design and assessment of structure and subdivision plans to guide urban development within metropolitan and regional Western Australia.
21. The Policy requires commercial uses to be integrated into central locations to provide improved environmental, economic and social outcomes.

### **Directions 2031 and Beyond**

22. *Directions 2031 and Beyond* is a high level strategic plan that establishes a vision for future growth of the Perth metropolitan area.
23. The objectives of which include the following:
  - Ensuring that economic development and accessibility to employment inform urban expansion.

### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

24. There is no statutory requirement for the proposal to be advertised.

### **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION**

25. If approved, the proposal will incur developer contributions in accordance with the Cell 9 provisions contained in Schedule 11 of the Scheme.

### **STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN**

#### **Strategic Planning Alignment**

26. *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023*

OBJECTIVE 4.1 - To ensure the Shire's development is in accord with the Shire's statutory and legislative obligations and accepted urban design planning standards.

Strategy 4.3.1            Provide efficient building and development approval services to the community.

### **SUSTAINABILITY**

#### **Social Implications**

27. Activities conducted on site would be required to comply with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*



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### Economic Implications

28. Approval of the health and fitness centre will provide more employment opportunities for the local population.

### Environmental Implications

29. Nil.

### RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

30.

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Action/Strategy
Council may resolve not to support the proposal.	Possible	Minor	Ensure Council is aware that the proposal is considered an appropriate use in the proposed location.

### OFFICER COMMENT

31. The proposal is compliant with the Scheme, Liveable Neighbourhoods Policy, Directions 2031 and Beyond with the exception of the car parking requirements.
32. From a planning perspective it is considered that the proposal will have no significant impact on the amenity of the area given its scale, appearance, layout and purpose.
33. The applicant is required to landscape the area of the site location between the building and the Public Open Space to ensure an appropriate buffer to the built form.
34. If the application is approved there will be a shortfall of four car bays. This is considered acceptable for the following reasons:
- Access to the fitness centre is via the Shopping Centre site which has reciprocal rights of access.
  - The Shopping Centre has a surplus of eight parking bays.
  - The peak operating hours of the shopping centre will be during the daytime on Saturdays and Sundays, whereas the peak operating hours for the health and fitness centre will be in the evenings.
35. The applicant has advised that there is to be no fencing between the health and fitness centre and the public open space at the rear. If Council approves the application the applicant will be advised that a separate planning application will be required if uniform fencing is to be erected along the rear boundary.

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<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
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**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION (D&I 78/2013)**

That Council:

1. Approves the application dated 12 September 2013 to build a health and fitness centre at Lot 34 (338) Hale Road, Wattle Grove, subject to the following conditions:
  - a. The access way shall be suitably constructed, sealed and drained to the satisfaction of the Shire.
  - b. Vehicle parking, manoeuvring and circulation areas, except for the overflow area, to be suitably constructed, sealed, kerbed, line marked and drained to the satisfaction of the Shire.
  - c. The provision and maintenance of a total of 19 car spaces including a minimum of (1) disabled car bay. All car parking and vehicle access ways being line marked, sealed and drained prior to the occupation of the building and maintained thereafter.
  - d. The applicant to submit a landscape plan detailing the landscaping to be provided between the Health and Fitness Centre and the Public Open Space and the species of shade trees for the car park area to the satisfaction of the Shire of Kalamunda.
  - e. The proposed landscaping being planted within 28 days of the proposed development's completion, and maintained thereafter by the landowner to the satisfaction of the Shire.
  - f. All stormwater to be managed in accordance with the adopted Drainage Strategy for the Wattle Grove Cell 9 Structure Plan.
  - g. The development shall be connected to reticulated sewer.
  - h. A contribution to the Shire of Kalamunda in accordance with Schedule 11 of the Shire of Kalamunda Local Planning Scheme No. 3 shall be paid for cell infrastructure costs for Wattle Grove Cell 9. The contribution shall be paid in full prior to the issue of a Certificate of Occupancy.
  - i. A geotechnical report being submitted prior to the issue of a building licence detailing site conditions, particularly in respect to soil and groundwater and stormwater disposal by soakage (Clearance, quantity, soil permeability and location and size of soakwells).

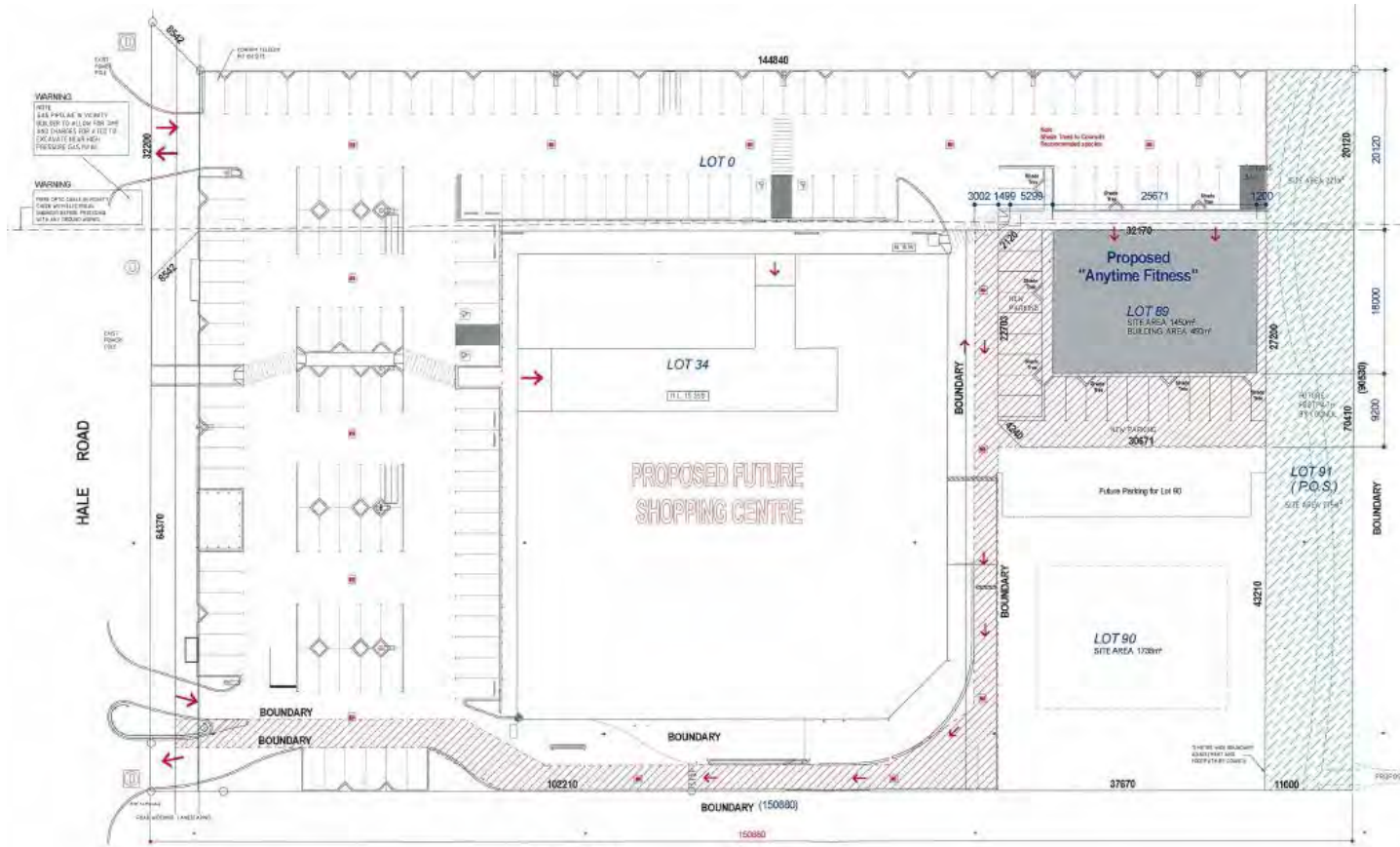
- j. Prior to issuing the building licence, the landowner, shall grant to the public an easement in gross pursuant to sections 195 and 196 of the *Land Administration Act 1997* over the proposed lots for the purposes of vehicular and pedestrian access (Easement). The Easement shall be prepared by the Shire's solicitors and shall be in accordance with the specifications of and to the satisfaction of the Shire. The applicant shall be responsible to pay all costs associated with the Shire's solicitor's costs of and incidental to the preparation of (including all drafts), stamping and registration of the Easement at Landgate.

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:

**Attachment 1**  
Health and Fitness Centre  
Lot 34 (338) Hale Road, Wattle Grove  
**Site Plan**

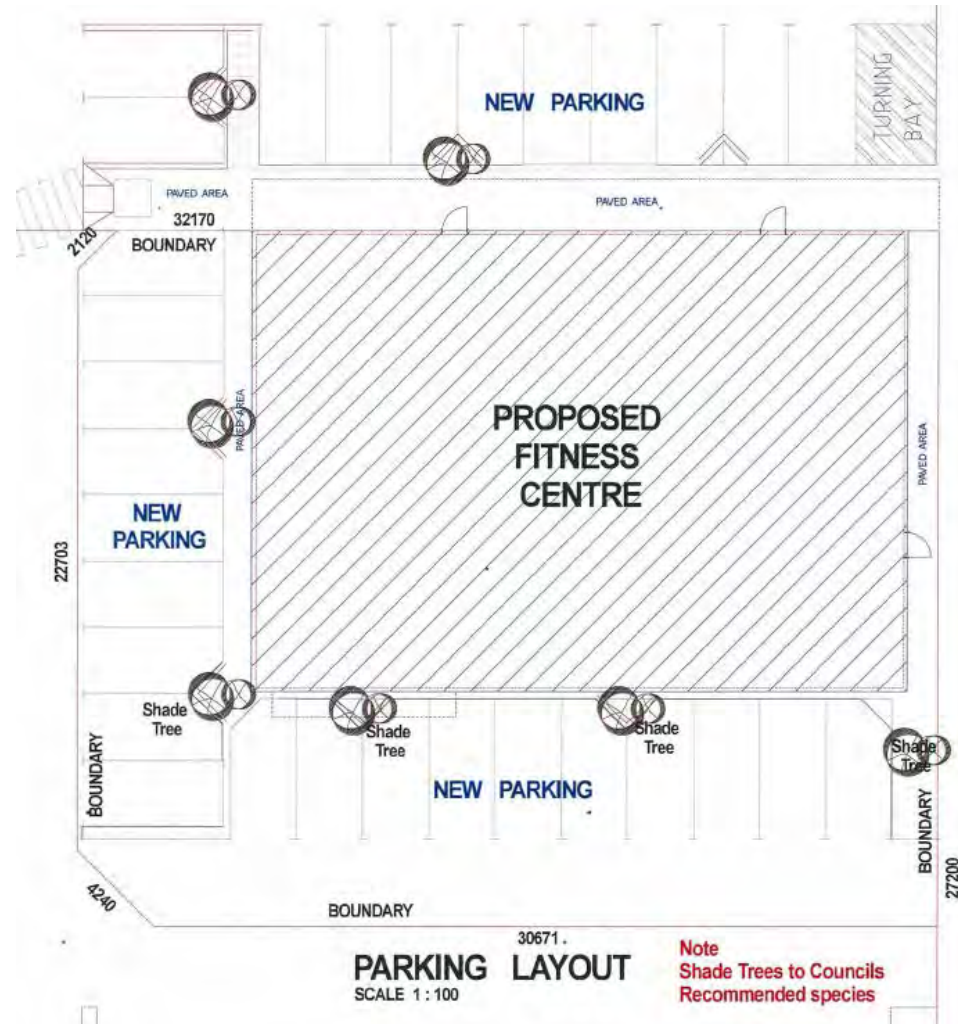


KEY TO EXISTING SERVICES	KEY TO NEW SERVICES
DRAINAGE MAINLINE	STORMWATER DRAIN
GAS METER (INDICATED BY 'G')	SEWER VALVE
LIGHT POLE	STREET LIGHT POLE
POWER TRANSFORMER POLE	WATER METER
WATER METER	TELEPHONE/POWER LINES (H)
TELEPHONE/POWER LINES (L)	TELEPHONE/POWER LINES (V)
TELEPHONE/POWER LINES (H)	TELEPHONE/POWER LINES (V)
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TELEPHONE/POWER LINES (H)	TELEPHONE/POWER LINES (V)

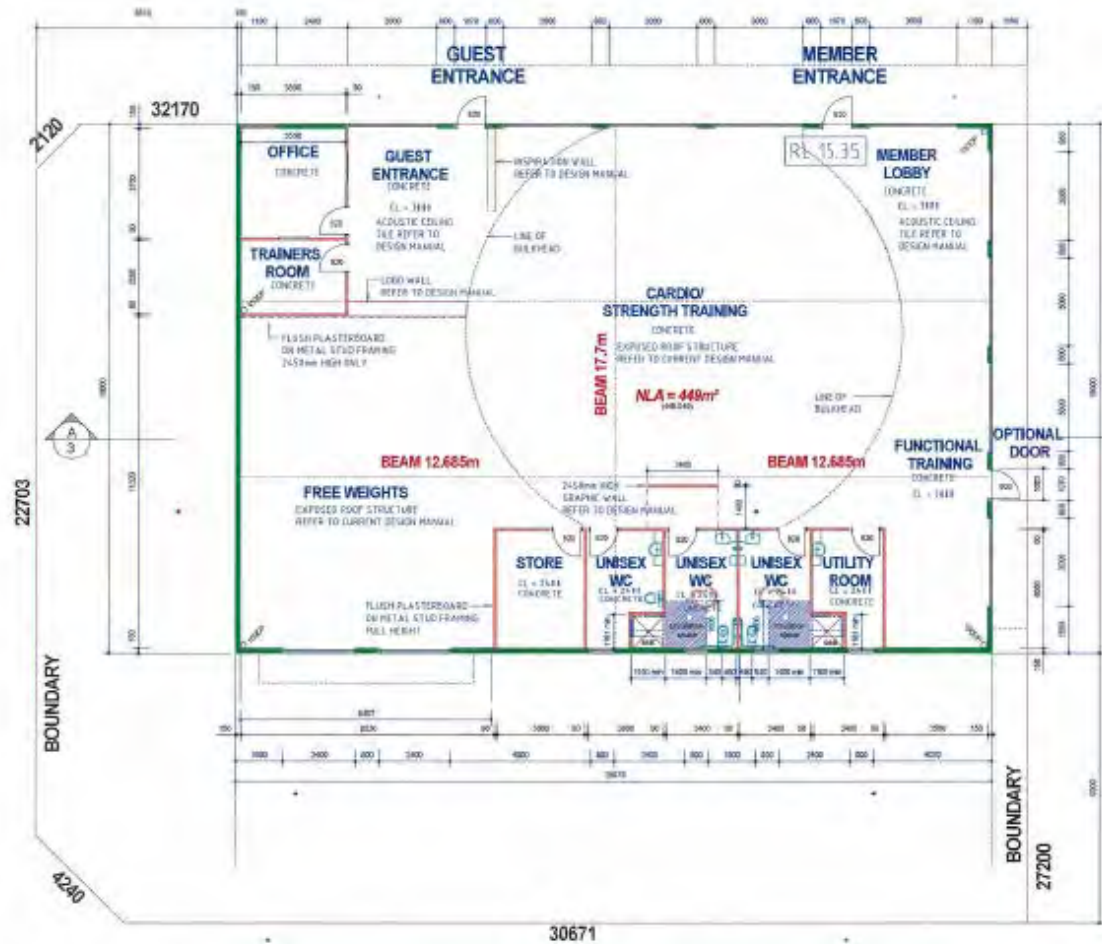
**SITE PLAN**  
LOT 33  
SCALE 1:250



**Attachment 2**  
Health and Fitness Centre  
Lot 34 (338) Hale Road, Wattle Grove  
**Enlarged Site Plan**



**Attachment 3**  
Health and Fitness Centre  
Lot 34 (338) Hale Road, Wattle Grove  
**Internal Floor Plan**



**Attachment 4**  
Health and Fitness Centre  
Lot 34 (338) Hale Road, Wattle Grove  
**Elevations**



### Attachment 5

Health and Fitness Centre

Lot 34 (338) Hale Road, Wattle Grove

### Wattle Grove Cell 9 Structure Plan





Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.

**79. Proposal to use Cash in Lieu Funds to Install a Concrete Footpath at Pinker Crescent, Maida Vale**

Previous Items	Nil
Responsible Officer	Director Development Services
Service Area	Development Services
File Reference	122796
Applicant	
Owner	Shire of Kalamunda
Attachment 1	Proposed Footpath Route
Attachment 2	Photograph of the Bridge over Poison Gully Creek
Attachment 3	Photograph of the Unconstructed Pedestrian Route to the Bridge

**PURPOSE**

- To consider an allocation of Cash in Lieu funds for the construction of a concrete footpath at the Public Open Space Reserve (POS) abutting Pinker Crescent, Maida Vale (Reserve 48084). Refer (Attachment 1).

**BACKGROUND**

**2. Land Details:**

Land Area:	Approximately 1.78ha
Local Planning Scheme Zone:	Urban Development
Metropolitan Region Scheme Zone:	Urban

**Locality Plan**

**3.**



4. The Reserve was created through the subdivision of Lot 44 Maida Vale Road, Maida Vale (WAPC Ref: 122796) and is shown on the Maida Vale Cell 6 Structure Plan as being Local Open Space.
5. Poison Gully Creek goes through the Reserve over which exists a pedestrian bridge that provides access between Pinker Crescent, and Willerin Mews and Baza Gardens.
6. Whilst some paths have been provided throughout the POS, the overall footpath network is incomplete.

#### **DETAILS**

7. A request has been received from a resident for the Shire to install a footpath so as to provide direct pedestrian access from Pinker Crescent to Willerin Mews, Baza Gardens and Myerson Crescent, Maida Vale.
8. Currently there is no footpath installed providing access between these roads via the bridge within the Reserve, resulting in land degradation and a subsequent risk to pedestrian safety. Refer to the photograph of the bridge over Poison Gully Creek (Attachment 2), and the photograph of the unconstructed pedestrian route to the bridge (Attachment 3).

#### **STATUTORY AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

9. Sections 153 and 154 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* contain provisions under which a cash payment can be made by the subdivider to the relative Local Government Authority in lieu of providing land for open space.

#### **STRATEGIC PLANNING IMPLICATIONS**

10. Nil.

#### **POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

##### **Development Control Policy 2.3 – Public Open Space in Residential Areas**

11. Development Control Policy 2.3 – Public Open Space in Residential Areas (“the Policy”) stipulates that the acceptable expenditure for cash-in-lieu funds may be for pathways amongst other assets and facilities.
12. The Policy establishes the requirements of the WA Planning Commission for POS and the provision of land for community facilities in residential areas. The policy requires that 10% of the gross subdivisible area shall be given up free of cost by the subdivider for POS and that expenditure of cash in lieu funds must be directed to the locality where the funds were raised.
13. Approval is required to be obtained from the Minister for Planning (“Minister”) for the expenditure of cash-in-lieu.

- 
14. When it has been recommended to the Minister that approval be given to the use of cash-in-lieu funds the Shire is to advise the WA Planning Commission when the works have been completed.

### **Cash-in-lieu Application Process Policy**

15. The Cash-in-lieu Application Process Policy was adopted at Council's Ordinary meeting on 19 April 2010 and is intended to provide clear guidelines and consistency in the provision of cash-in-lieu funds for the community, inclusive of an application process for project proposals.

### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

16. There is no statutory requirement for the proposal to be advertised.

### **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION**

17. The Cash in Lieu funds currently available for Maida Vale is \$317,681.30.
18. The total estimated cost to construct a 1.5m-2m wide concrete footpath is \$116,250 (ex GST). If Council were to support this request, this would leave a balance of \$201,431.30 for future requests that may be received for cash in lieu in Maida Vale.

### **STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN**

#### **Strategic Planning Alignment**

19. *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023*
- OBJECTIVE 4.6 – To ensure the optimal management of assets delivers continuity of services to the community.
- Strategy 4.6.2            Develop financially stable funding models to ensure the Shire can adequately fund its assets plans.
- OBJECTIVE 4.7 – To ensure the selection, maintenance, inspection, renewal and disposal of all categories of assets within the Shire is managed efficiently.
- Strategy 4.7.1            Maintain, refurbish or upgrade existing infrastructure, including public buildings, parks, reserves, local roads, footpaths, cycle ways, verges and drainage networks to encourage increased utilisation and extension of asset life.

### **SUSTAINABILITY**

#### **Social Implications**

20. The installation of a footpath would provide pedestrians with access to a safe means of travel.
21. There are currently no significant pedestrian generators or destinations within the area therefore the footpath would generally be used for recreation purposes and be low use.

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## Economic Implications

22. Nil.

## Environmental Implications

23. The installation of the footpath may require some minor clearing of vegetation from the outer edges of the Reserve.

## RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

24.

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Action/Strategy
Pedestrians may be injured due to the lack of a footpath.	Possible	Major	Ensure Council is aware that the footpath is a priority due to the uneven terrain and likelihood of injury due the lack of a footpath.

## OFFICER COMMENT

44. Pinker Crescent POS currently has inadequate pedestrian access for local residents. The proposed utilisation of Cash in Lieu funds to install this footpath will provide suitable access for pedestrians.
45. The Shire's Community Facilities Plan recommends that the Pinker Crescent POS be development into a local park. The proposed footpath is consistent with the minimum standards outlines in the plan.
46. If the Shire endorses an application for cash in lieu funds to be used it must also nominate the subdivision from which the funds originated. In this case it is Application WAPC 129345.
47. Having regard to the above it is recommended that the request be supported.

<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
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## OFFICER RECOMMENDATION (D&I 79/2013)

That Council:

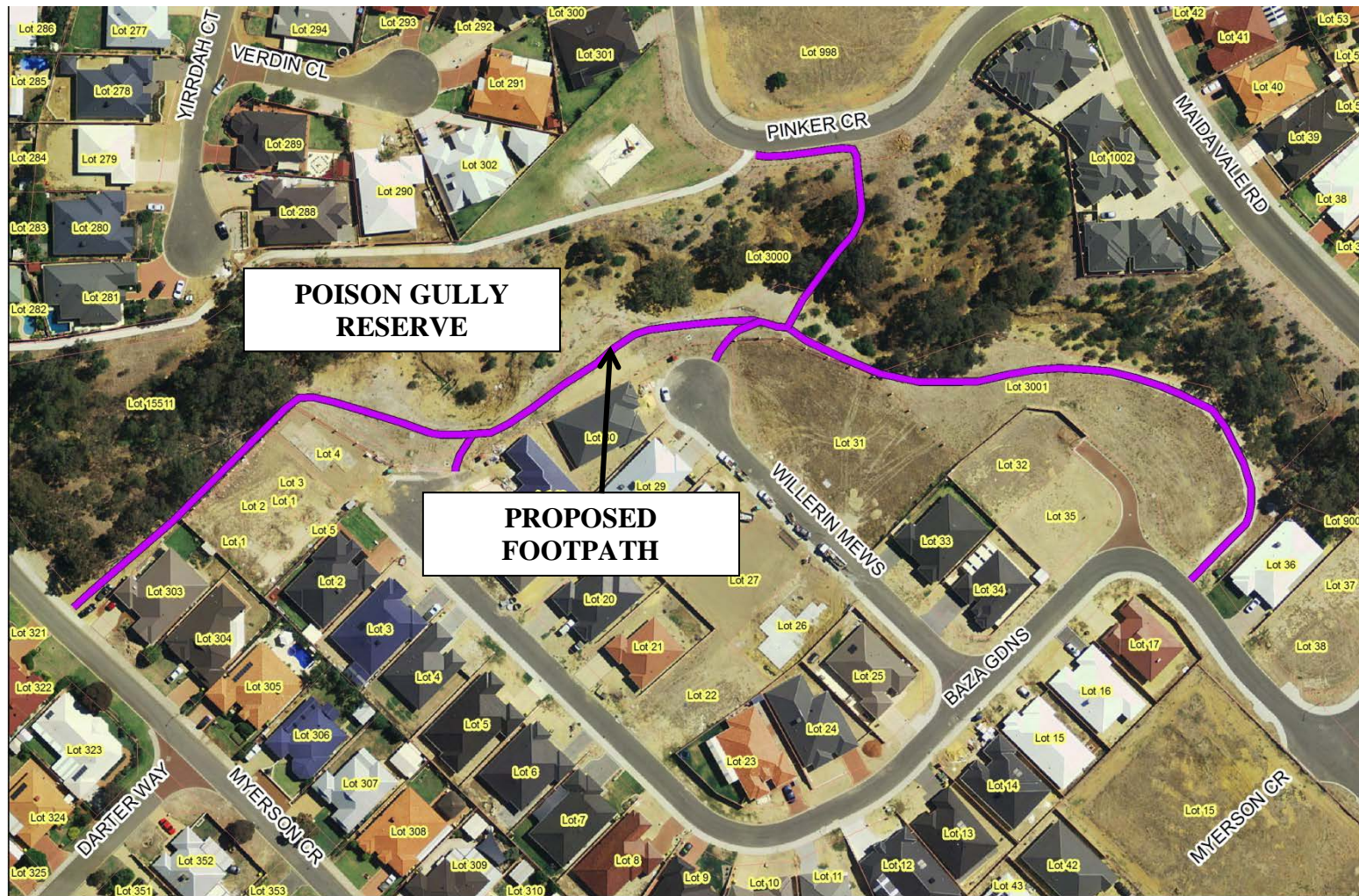
1. Endorses an application to the Minister for Planning to utilise \$116,250 (ex gst) Cash in Lieu funds to install a concrete footpath at Pinker Crescent Public Open Space, High Wycombe. The \$116,250 Cash in Lieu funds will be sourced from West Australian Planning Commission Application 129345.

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:

**Attachment 1**  
Footpath Request  
Poison Gully Reserve, Maida Vale  
**Proposed Footpath Route**



**Attachment 2**  
Footpath Request  
Poison Gully Reserve, Maida Vale  
**Photograph of the Bridge over Poison Gully Creek**



**Attachment 3**  
Footpath Request  
Poison Gully Reserve, Maida Vale  
**Photograph of the Unconstructed Pedestrian Route to the Bridge**



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**Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.**

**80. Proposed Shire Contribution for the Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project**

Previous Items	Nil
Responsible Officer	Director Development Services
Service Area	Development Services
File Reference	EV-EPP-071
Applicant	N/A
Owner	N/A
Attachment 1	Proposed Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project
Attachment 2	Site location
Attachment 3	Letter of Support – Ken Wyatt

**PURPOSE**

1. To consider the co-contribution of funds over the next three years to support the restoration of Poison Gully in Maida Vale. Refer to (Attachments 1 to 2).

**BACKGROUND**

2. The Shire of Kalamunda was approached by Perth Natural Resource Management (NRM) to seek a local area whereby funds can be expended in manner which:
  - provides for a passive recreational area for communities to engage;
  - allows for collaboration with other agencies; and
  - allows the Bendigo Bank to work with the local community.
3. The Perth NRM and the Shire of Kalamunda have been working together to produce the proposed Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project (Restoration Project) to meet the needs of each party. Refer (Attachment 1).

**DETAILS**

4. Poison Gully is a creekline which commences in Kalamunda and extends to the foothills in Maida Vale and High Wycombe ending in Munday Swamp in Perth Airport.
5. The proposed Restoration Project is for the section bounded by Pinker Crescent in the east and Dundas Road in the west. Refer (Attachment 2).
6. The proposed project will run over three years and will be sequentially programmed to meet the needs of the site with a commencement date of January 2014 if endorsed by Council and the Bendigo Bank.



- 
7. The subject portion of Poison Gully is a mix of crown land, Bush Forever with the management vested in the Shire. It contains significant flora and fauna and is a registered Aboriginal heritage site.
  8. Public infrastructure is intermittent throughout the site and residents have made their own paths to walk along the creekline and undertake passive recreation.
  9. The Restoration Project over three years includes:
    - The restoration of the area surrounding the creekline for weed control.
    - Revegetation and complementary works such as bollards to control access.
    - Walking paths.
    - Picnic tables and benches.
    - Interpretative signage.
    - Natural child's play items such as logs.
  10. This restoration project also provides opportunities for community and local schools to socialise and become involved in workshops. These will target a connection with nature through; planting and weed control events, bush tucker workshops, local aboriginal storey telling, flora and fauna identification, clean up Australia Day and environmental interpretation.
  11. The local friends group of this reserve will become a major in kind contributor to this project as will the Shire.
  12. The area adjoining Poison Gully to the south is the proposed Stage 3 Forrestfield/ High Wycombe Industrial area. Restoration of Poison Gully through this proposed project is timely, as passive recreation and infrastructure will be provided prior to the establishment of these areas and will accommodate future increased visitation, associated with the growing employment base in the industrial area.
  13. Letters of support have been received for the project, as the site includes an important ecological corridor represented in the Shire's Wildlife Corridor Strategy and the Hasluck Green Map. Refer (Attachments 1 and 3)

#### **STATUTORY AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

14. All works will be undertaken in regard to the flora, fauna and heritage values present throughout this site and pertain to the:
  - Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act;
  - Wildlife Conservation Act; and
  - Aboriginal Heritage Act.

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## **POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

15. Nil.

## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

16. Under the Restoration Project, Perth NRM and the Bendigo Bank will work together to develop a stakeholder engagement plan and communications plan to guide engagement and community activities. This will include invitations to local residents via many communicative mediums such as letters, websites and media releases.
17. The Shire will be the communication channel between the Perth NRM and the friends groups if this project is successful. The three friends groups across the site have provided letters of support for this project. This project also provides an opportunity for the friends group to assist and potentially lead such activities whilst giving them ownership and an opportunity to showcase what they have achieved so far.
18. Due to the occurrence of Aboriginal Heritage and its significance on this site, Perth NRM will undertake the necessary approvals and consult with the relevant informants for the activities and interpretation.
19. The Restoration Project provides many opportunities for community engagement throughout the project including workshops, hand on works and the celebration of achievements.

## **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

20. Below is a breakdown of the proposed financial contributions as found in (Attachment 1).

In kind value by all partners	Shire of Kalamunda financial contribution	Bendigo Bank
\$260,975	\$164,300	\$268,086

21. Total cost of the project is valued at: \$693,361.
22. As the project includes Perth NRM and the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council as partners, the Shire of Kalamunda will in addition to the financial contribution provide in kind contribution through predominately friends group support which equates to \$241,050.
23. Funds proposed to be provided by the Shire over the following years are:
- 2013/14 - \$54,767
  - 2014/15 - \$54,767
  - 2015/116 - \$54,767

- 
24. It is proposed that the above payment schedule will be sourced throughout the budget review process 2013/14 and the annual budget review for the remainder.
  25. Following completion of the project ongoing maintenance of the Reserve will be required. This will not be excessive as the resources submitted over the life of the project provide a means to establish the site to self-sustaining system. Future environmental funds are estimated to be \$8,000 per financial year for weed control, infill planting and friend's group support.
  26. The infrastructure chosen is durable and made of aluminium or steel and powder coated to protect it from the elements and wear and tear.

## **STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN**

### **Strategic Planning Alignment**

27. *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023:*
  - OBJECTIVE 1.7 - Create healthy environments and lifestyles for the community
  - OBJECTIVE 1.8 - Support local community groups to grow, prosper and shape the future of Kalamunda.
  - OBJECTIVE 1.10 - Support families with young children
  - OBJECTIVE 3.1 - To clearly identify the Shires role in protecting, promoting and enhancing the environmental values and biodiversity of the Shire in partnership with the community.
  - OBJECTIVE 3.2 - To protect and enhance the Shires local bushland reserves, local Natural Areas and Biodiversity Conservation.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

### **Social Implications**

28. The Restoration Project provides a great opportunity to engage the local community and build ownership in the local environment. Many workshops and events will be held throughout the projects duration to meet a varied range of interests in the natural and cultural environment.

### **Economic Implications**

29. The project will offer the opportunity for corporate funding contribution towards community initiatives.

### **Environmental Implications**

30. Natural values will be enhanced and will be undertaken in a manner that promotes the lifestyle of local residents and reconnects them with nature.

31. The Restoration Project encompasses a bush forever site, intact natural bushland, rare plants and animals and includes a regional corridor linkage. This project will have great value to the environment.
32. Riparian or creekline habitats such as Poison Gully are known to be important ecological areas and refuges in growing urban environments and changing climate.

### **RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

33.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Action/Strategy</b>
Bendigo Bank decides not to support project	Possible	Critical	Project does not proceed without Bendigo Banks support.
Shire of Kalamunda decides not to support project	Possible	Major	Ensure Council is fully informed of the various environmental, social and cultural benefits of the proposal.

### **OFFICER COMMENT**

34. In the event that financial support is received, the project has the potential to deliver real and tangible economic, social and cultural benefits for the Poison Gully Creek and the community of Maida Vale.
35. This proposed Restoration Project provides a unique opportunity to build the natural environment and connection with the community for the section of Poison Gully in Maida Vale. Two popular state grant initiatives have recently ceased making it more difficult and competitive for Local and State governments and friends groups to source funds for projects.
36. The recommended funding is not presently included in the budget and therefore will need to be allocated funds to enable the project to proceed. The Shires financial commitment should however be considered in the context of the significant funding support being considered by the Bendigo Bank.
37. Having regard to the above it is recommended that the request for funding be approved.

<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
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**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION (D&I 80/2013)**

That Council:

1. Endorses the Poison Gully Restoration Plan.
2. Subject to financial support from Bendigo Bank give consideration to the following:
  - a) The inclusion of \$54,767.00 in the 2013/2014 quarterly budget review process.
  - b) The inclusion of \$54,767.00 in the 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 annual budget process.

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:

## Attachment 1



# Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Perth Region NRM Inc.  
80 Great Northern Highway MIDDLE SWAN WA 6056  
Phone: 08 9374 3333 Email: [enquiries@perthregionnm.com](mailto:enquiries@perthregionnm.com)  
[www.perthregionnm.com](http://www.perthregionnm.com)

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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## 1 Appreciation of the Bendigo Bank Community Partnerships Program

The Bendigo Bank believes the success of its customers and its communities helps to build a successful bank. It's the time and effort the Bendigo Bank puts into helping their customers and strengthening their communities that sets them apart.

Involvement in the Poison Gully project will provide the Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank with an opportunity to:

- Build its customer base by thinking green and supporting a sustainable future for families, children and the broader community in the Forrestfield and Districts area.
- Establish a lasting legacy as an innovative organisation involved in on-ground restoration of our environment.
- Be promoted state-wide as the 'green' bank of choice to the environmental and broader community
- Significantly increase its exposure to new sectors of the community, including the Aboriginal community.
- Engage its workforce in on-ground restoration activities and cross cultural experiences.
- Be recognised as a key corporate partner of Perth Region NRM.

Delivery of this project will be in partnership with the Shire of Kalamunda, the Eastern Hills Catchment Management Program and the local community.

Perth Region NRM has experience establishing successful collaborative partnerships between multifaceted stakeholders under private-public funding arrangements including the Swan River Trust Alcoa Landcare Program and are also currently developing an Australian Research Council grant with Murdoch University for the Mundy Swamp, directly downstream from this project site.

## 2 Background to the Project Site

Located between Dundas Road and Pinker Crescent in High Wycombe (see Attachment 1), Poison Gully is a long, thin waterway that is a registered Bush Forever site, registered Aboriginal Heritage site, and has also been identified as a significant sub-regional natural linkage between the hills and the Swan Coastal Plain.

Poison Gully provides habitat for a threatened ecological community, declared rare flora (Wavy-leaf Conospermum) and fauna including the state listed southern Brown Bandicoot (Quenda) and nationally significant Carnaby's Cockatoo and Rainbow Bee-eaters, which are protected under Australia's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation act (1999) (EPBC Act).

Poison Gully is highly representative of the vegetation communities present in the High Wycombe area prior to European settlement, is well used by the community for recreational and aesthetic purposes and has been under the care of the Friends of Poison Gully community groups, with the support of the Shire of Kalamunda, on and off for the last 14 years.



## Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Historically this support has included some weed management and restoration planting funding for groups along the Gully, which has been successful in parts only. A co-ordinated approach to managing weeds and erosion has been desired for many years and this project proposal is the realisation of this desire.

With this new funding opportunity, there is the potential to take an overarching, strategic approach to weed control and revegetation activities along Poison Gully, while increasing the opportunities for education and engagement of the local community in project activities and increasing the profile of Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank as a result.

With many young families in the area, new housing developments both north and south of the site and a new industrial estate to the South East, the Poison Gully Reserve and the associated trails provide a critical habitat for endangered species, as well as an important space for the community to experience nature.

### 3 Project vision

The vision for this project is that the Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank is promoted as a key partner in the restoration of the Poison Gully Creek so that it provides excellent habitat for local plants and animals, enhanced visual amenity and opportunities for nature based experiences, leisure, recreation, environmental education and cultural experiences for the local community.

### 4 Project Approach

A Concept Plan that provides an overview of the key sites and activities is provided at Attachment 1. It is proposed that this project be delivered over three years, commencing immediately. By reducing the burden of weeds and replacing them with native understorey shrubs, the project will improve visual amenity, increase property values, secure walking access, provide opportunities for 'nature' experiences and improve habitat values along Poison Gully Creek.

This project seeks to provide socio-economic and environmental benefits to the community and is likely to attract a high level of public attention.

The time frame for the project and the longevity of key partners provides opportunity to value add and leverage increased activity on the site or other benefits for the community during the life of the project.

#### 4.1 Socio-economic benefits

Due to its current condition, the site has limited use for leisure activities including bush walking, nature escape and nature play. By creating a nature-based walking circuit, this project will enhance access through the site by establishing formal walk paths whilst ensuring protection of plants, animals and habitats. A series of recreation 'nodes', biodiversity 'nodes' and access ways linked with branded interpretive signage and benches will create an eco-cultural experience for users. In addition, development of an industrial estate to the south of Poison Gully between Roe Highway, Dundas Road, Berkshire Road and Maida Vale Road, will ensure it will become an important recreational space for local businesses and industry. The current vision for development of the industrial estate includes the use of current 'Bridle Trails' which will connect with the proposed walk trails along Poison Gully.

#### Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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The socio-economic benefits of this project include:

- Improved access
- Enhanced condition for nature-based leisure, recreation and cultural experiences (bush walking, bush tucker)
- Recreational space for local businesses and industry
- Increased property values
- Improved amenity
- Site for schools environmental education
- Site for corporate restoration activities
- Health and well-being benefits to local residents including physical, mental, emotional and spiritual well-being.
- 'Nature play' spaces for children

Visual amenity and ecological corridors have been proven to increase property values in areas where restoration works have been undertaken. By improving the amenity and recreational values of the site (bush walking, nature escape and nature play), this project will make the High Wycombe area a better place in which to live. In areas where restoration works have occurred, such as the Bannister Creek area in Lynwood, property values have reportedly increased adjacent to these sites.

#### 4.2 Environmental benefits

Poison Gully Creek is a Bush Forever site located within a Regional Ecological Linkage identified through the Perth Biodiversity Project and is an ecological corridor in Ken Wyatt's *Green Map of Hasluck* (see attachment 2). The site supports a range of endangered and priority species that will be protected including:

- Carnaby's Cockatoo
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
- Great Egret
- Rainbow Bee-eater and
- Quenda
- Wavy Leaved Smokebush (*Conospermum undulatum*)

#### 4.3 Cultural benefits

Poison Gully is a site of cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community, with parts of the site identified as sacred birthing sites. Perth Region NRM will engage with the Aboriginal community to ensure protection of these areas and to promote Aboriginal heritage to the local community, including local schools.

Perth Region NRM has a well-established Cultural Heritage Program and employs an Aboriginal Coordinator to deliver Aboriginal natural resource management. We are custodians of the Swan Region Traditional Ecological Knowledge database on behalf of the Aboriginal community and have strong partnerships with the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Traditional Owners through the South West Land and Sea Council.

## Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Perth Region NRM can offer the local community and Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank employees cross cultural experiences that build awareness and connection to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Poison Gully also retains some elements of European cultural heritage, mainly in relation to the early settlers' use of water along the Gully. Old infrastructure still present along the Gully includes old dams, water collection ponds and water flow gauging equipment (which is still in use today).

## 5 Project Delivery

### 5.1 Project management

Project management would be undertaken by Perth Region NRM on behalf of the project partners. Recognised by the Australian and Western Australian Government as the lead organisation for natural resource management, Perth Region NRM are an independent, not-for-profit organisation that coordinates natural resource management projects across the Swan region in Perth. Perth Region NRM collaborates with community and 'land care' groups, volunteers, partners, the Aboriginal community, government, business and industry to mitigate environmental issues in the region and help deliver positive outcomes for our community.

#### 5.1.1 Perth Region NRM Capabilities

Projects delivered by Perth Region NRM are supported by a senior management and administration team including accounting and business Services, project administration, communications and community engagement experts. The organisations key services include:

- Project Management
- Business Development
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Communications
- NRM Planning
- Environmental Restoration
- Agricultural science, supply chain and development.
- Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) Support

#### 5.1.2 Perth Region NRM Project Staff

Project staff that would be key to the delivery of this project include:

##### **KELLY FULKER**

##### ***Environment Program Manager (Water)***

Kelly has over 14 years' experience in natural resource management and has worked in NRM at all levels including the catchment, regional, state, national and global scale. Kelly joins Perth Region NRM from Murdoch University where she is completing a research masters on the global atmospheric response to warming oceanic hotspots.

Prior to this, Kelly worked in the private sector as a consultant to imbed NRM in the land use planning system

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#### Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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and as a business development manager for a private firm. She has also worked in the private sector to deliver leadership and group development training for organisations such as National Australia Bank, Saint Mary's Anglican Girls School and Penrhos College. She worked for five years with the Swan River Trust where she was principal author of the Swan River Trust's Healthy Rivers Action Plan and managed a number of projects including the Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program. Interestingly, Kelly also worked as Strategy Project Officer with the former Swan Catchment Council and was co-author of the Swan Region Strategy for NRM (2004). She has extensive experience in project management, community consultation, stakeholder engagement, strategic planning, group development, HR, leadership, business development and research.

#### **VICTORIA MAGUIRE**

##### ***Sustainable Environment Program Manager (Biodiversity & Cultural Heritage)***

An outstanding facilitator, Victoria has extensive experience working with a vast range of community groups and passionate individuals. With a keen awareness and understanding of environmental issues across the region, Victoria has great collaborative skills that help draw in project teams across corporate, government and community to deliver outstanding outcomes. As part of the executive team, Victoria also assists in developing new opportunities for our organisation. Victoria holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from the University of Western Australia.

#### **LUKE McMILLAN**

##### ***Biodiversity Coordinator***

Luke's role has a special focus on improving habitat values in urban and peri-urban areas. His work revolves around protecting pristine ecosystems and the integrity of catchment areas, restoring important threatened and degraded natural areas and helping to reduce the impact of threats to biodiversity across the region. With broad experience and knowledge managing bushland restoration, revegetation and threatening process reduction activities, Luke has worked with land managers and landholders on the Swan Coastal Plain and in the Perth Hills, and has been the state's Boneseed Coordinator, across the south west bio-region. Luke holds a Bachelor of Environmental Design and has previous experience in public and private landscape design and consultation, specialising in the use of endemic and southwest plant species and water wise landscape solutions.

## **5.2 Partnerships**

Partnerships are essential to the successful delivery of this project. Strong working relationships already exist between Perth Region NRM, the Eastern Hills Catchment Management Program, the Shire of Kalamunda, and the Friends of Poison Gully.

Other key stakeholders that can value-add to this project include Murdoch University, the Water Corporation, local schools, and the Aboriginal community. All stakeholders will be involved in on-ground activities with a view to ensure the ongoing success and lasting impact of this project.

Local businesses and industry in the new industrial estate adjacent to the site will also be engaged for corporate sponsorship, involvement in on ground restoration activities and other partnership opportunities beneficial to existing partners.

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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### 5.3 Marketing and Promotion

Perth Region NRM will work closely with the Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank to develop a marketing and promotion strategy for this project that aligns with the Bank's growth strategy.

Perth Region NRM has a dedicated communications team who host a broad platform of communications including:

- PRNRM website
- Three (segment targeted) electronic newsletters
- Member updates
- Facebook
- LinkedIn
- You Tube
- Media releases
- Award nominations
- Annual state-wide awareness raising campaign (print, radio, electronic and event media opportunities)

Our newsletters reach over 1,200 subscribers per month and are consistently forwarded to an additional 1,200 community members. Our website receives 300+ visits per month and we have over 1,200 people engage with our Facebook page and LinkedIn sites, with many communications linked visually through our You-Tube site.

All platforms provide an opportunity to view the success of this project and will be used to promote the Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank and its employees as a 'hands on' partner and the 'green' bank of choice.

The potential exposure for the project and the Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank over the three year life of the project is significant.

### 5.4 Stakeholder engagement

Perth Region NRM will work in conjunction with the Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank to develop a stakeholder engagement plan and communications plan for this project to guide engagement and communication activities. It is anticipated this will include the following primary stakeholder groups:

- Local residents
- Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank employees
- Community volunteer environment groups
- Recreational user groups
- Industry groups
- Business groups
- Schools
- Tertiary institutions and Tafes

#### Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank employees will be invited to all events, which will be appropriately marketed and could include:

- Community forum with local residents
- Community planting and weeding days
- Schools activities (e.g. planting, weeding, environmental education, cross-cultural experiences, water quality monitoring)
- Cross cultural experiences (e.g. bush tucker for schools, guide tours, story-telling, traditional ecological knowledge)
- Cleanup days
- Bendigo Bank staff restoration days

### 5.5 Risk Management

Perth Region NRM is governed by a skills based Board of Management and maintain a range of policies to ensure good governance in relation to their operational and financial practices.

We operate an independently chaired Audit Committee to oversee policy development and compliance and manage and monitor risk. The organisation works within a risk management framework and conducts regular risk reviews, maintains a risk register and internally and externally audits major risks on a regular basis.

Perth Region NRM will work with its partners to develop project specific risk assessment. An indicative risk assessment template for this project is provided as Attachment 3.

Insurance certificates of currency can be provided as required.

### 5.6 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring the success of this project will be important to evaluating its impact within the community. Perth Region NRM will work with its partners to develop a project specific monitoring and evaluation plan. Data will be collected on a number of measures to evaluate the impact, efficiency, effectiveness and appropriateness of this project in delivery of the economic, environmental and social outcomes identified. These measures may include:

- Number of partnerships established
- Partner contributions (\$ and in-kind)
- Number of community volunteers
- Number of volunteer hours
- Number of plants
- ha of weed management
- Water quality parameters
- Property values
- Surveys of site users on perceived benefits

**Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project**

Perth Region NRM will periodically report progress to the nominated Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank representative on a six monthly basis or as required by the Board.

**5.7 Terms and Conditions**

Perth Region NRM will work in accordance with the Terms and Conditions provided by the Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank.

**5.8 Budget**

Perth Region NRM's proposed budget for this project indicates the level of commitment required by the Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank.

The budget also includes expected or estimated cash contributions to the project by other partners.

Additionally it provides an estimate of the value of in-kind support being provided by key partners including the Shire of Kalamunda and Friends of Poison Gully. Further support may be identified and provided during the life of the project.

**Three (3) Year Proposed Budget**

Description	Cost Base	In-Kind Value	Partner \$	Bendigo Bank \$
<b>Weed Management</b>				
Minor weed control within areas of good condition remnant vegetation, using hand removal, herbicide application and/or steam control techniques. No planting or seed distribution required.	\$4,000/ha over 3 years x 2.51ha – includes labour, materials and site preparation			\$10,040
Shire of Kalamunda Partner Support	Weed Management	\$3,000	\$17,000	
Shire of Kalamunda Partner Support	1000 plants x \$1.30 per plant	\$1,300		
Friend of Poison Gully Volunteer Support	50hrs/pa x 5 people x \$25/hr	\$18,750		
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$23,050</b>	<b>\$17,000</b>	<b>\$10,040</b>
<b>Assisted Regeneration</b>				
Moderate weed control within areas of degraded remnant vegetation using multiple treatments of physical removal, herbicide application and/or steam control. Revegetation with native seedlings or seed distribution to follow weed control.	\$14,800/ha over 3 years x 9.35 ha – includes labour materials and site preparation			\$138,380
Shire of Kalamunda Partner Support	Assisted regeneration		\$60,000	

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

Description	Cost Base	In-Kind Value	Partner \$	Bendigo Bank \$
Shire of Kalamunda Partner Support (Supporting Friends of Poison Gully)	1 x FTE x 7.5hrs/day x 24 days/year x \$60/hr x 3 years	\$32,400		
Friend of Poison Gully Volunteer Support	100hrs/pa x 15 people x \$25/hr	\$112,500		
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$144,900</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$138,380</b>
<b>Rest Area with Water Access</b>				
Drinking fountain (with interpretive signage)	estimate			\$3,000
Picnic table and benches				\$3,300
Concrete footing				\$1,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$7,800</b>
<b>Bendigo Bank Benches</b>				
6 Parkway benches with aluminium slats and cast aluminium frames and Bendigo Bank Logos	\$1850 each			\$11,100
Concrete pads	\$800 each			\$4,800
Installation	\$50 each			\$300
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$16,200</b>
<b>Path Management</b>				
Path maintenance	Materials, labour, 2kms gravel path			\$15,000
Equipment	Bobcat Hire			\$15,000
Friend of Poison Gully Volunteer Support	60hrs/pa x 15 people x \$25/hr	\$67,500		
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$67,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>
<b>Access Control</b>				
Pine Bollards (restrict access)	800m @ \$20 per metre			\$16,000
Concrete pathway by Shire of Kalamunda	Pinker Road site only		\$80,000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>
<b>Communications &amp; Promotion</b>				
Interpretive Signage & Location Information signage			\$3,000	\$8,000
Promotional materials				\$5,000
PRNRM (website, newsletters, corporate partner program, facebook, LinkedIn, You Tube)		\$6,500		



Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

Description	Cost Base	In-Kind Value	Partner \$	Bendigo Bank \$
Shire of Kalamunda (event advertising in local papers)		\$600		
EHCMP (6 articles, 6 event promotions, 1 workshop with ECU, site tours)		\$8,125		
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$15,225</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$13,000</b>
<b>School Events</b>				
12 events (Planting days, Clean-up Australia Day, flora/fauna identification, environmental interpretation) Delivered as part of Bush Skills for the Hills (EHCMP partner delivery)				\$14,400
Friend of Poison Gully Volunteer Support	5hrs per event x 5 volunteers x 8 events x \$25/hr	\$5,000		
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$14,400</b>
<b>Cross Cultural Experiences</b>				
PRNRM Aboriginal Heritage Program Manager	1x FTE x 120hrs x \$80/hr	\$9,600		
Welcome to country ceremony				\$3,500
Bush tucker tour				\$3,000
Story telling with elders				\$3,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$9,600</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,500</b>
Administration (5%)				\$12,766
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$12,766</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$265,275</b>	<b>\$160,000</b>	<b>\$268,086</b>

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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## 6 Attachments

- 1 Concept Plan
- 2 Ken Wyatt's *Green Map of Hasluck*
- 3 Example of Project Risk Management Plan
- 4 Letters of Support
  - Shire of Kalumunda
  - Eastern Hills Catchment Management Program (EMRC)
  - Sylvia Netherway – Coordinator, Friends of Poison Gully (Milner Rd)
  - Elaine Sargent – Coordinator, Friends of Poison Gully
  - Jane and Darcy Ward – Friends of Poison Gully (Milner Rd)

### Attachment 1: Forrestfield/High Wycombe Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Concept Plan



Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

Perth Region NRM

Site 1: Dundas Road– Proposed Activities



**Proposed activities for Dundas Road Site:**

- **Weed Management:** Minor weed control within areas of good condition remnant vegetation, using hand removal, herbicide application and/or steam control techniques. No planting or seed distribution required.
- **Assisted Regeneration:** Moderate weed control within areas of degraded remnant vegetation using multiple treatments of physical removal, herbicide application and/or steam control. Revegetation with native seedlings or seed distribution to follow weed control.
- **Path management:** Official paths to be clearly distinguished to encourage safe, controlled access through infill of hazards, broadening and edge definition in places with rocks or branches. Non-official paths to be closed or usage of them deterred by revegetation.
- **Access Management:** Bollard or fence construction to manage access to the site.
- **Bench Seat:** Heavy duty bench seats with concrete base for recreational use.

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

Perth Region NRM

Site 2: Milner Road – Proposed Activities



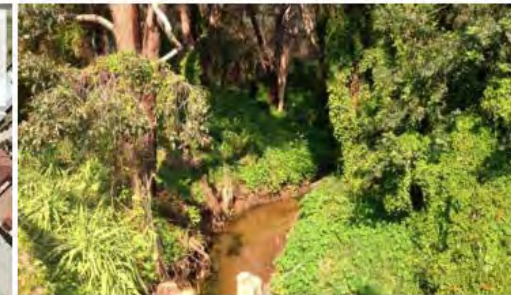
**Proposed activities for Milner Road Site:**

- **Assisted Regeneration:** Moderate weed control within areas of degraded remnant vegetation using multiple treatments of physical removal, herbicide application and/or steam control. Revegetation with native seedlings or seed distribution to follow weed control.

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

Perth Region NRM

Site3: Bluebell Avenue – Proposed Activities




Proposed activities for Bluebell Avenue Site:


- **Weed Management:** Minor weed control within areas of good condition remnant vegetation, using hand removal, herbicide application and/or steam control techniques. No planting or seed distribution required.
- **Assisted Regeneration:** Moderate weed control within areas of degraded remnant vegetation using multiple treatments of physical removal, herbicide application and/or steam control. Revegetation with native seedlings or seed distribution to follow weed control.

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

Perth Region NRM Site 4: Maida Vale– Proposed Activities




**Maida Vale Site**  
Poison Gully Proposed Restoration Zone



**Legend**

- Assisted Regeneration
- Bench Seat
- Path Management
- Poison Gully Brook
- Weed Management



**Proposed activities for Maida Vale Site:**

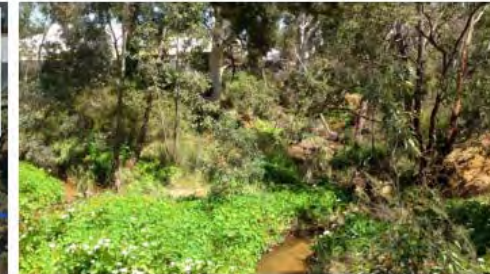
- Weed Management:** Minor weed control within areas of good condition remnant vegetation, using hand removal, herbicide application and/or steam control techniques. No planting or seed distribution required.
- Assisted Regeneration:** Moderate weed control within areas of degraded remnant vegetation using multiple treatments of physical removal, herbicide application and/or steam control. Revegetation with native seedlings or seed distribution to follow weed control.
- Path management:** Official paths to be clearly distinguished to encourage safe, controlled access through infill of hazards, broadening and edge definition in places with rocks or branches. Non-official paths to be closed or usage of them deterred by revegetation.
- Bench Seat:** Heavy duty bench seats with concrete base for recreational use.

Perth Region NRM 4 of 27

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

Perth Region NRM

Site 5: Tree Fern Green – Proposed Activities



Proposed activities for Tree Fern Green Site:

- **Weed Management:** Minor weed control within areas of good condition remnant vegetation, using hand removal, herbicide application and/or steam control techniques. No planting or seed distribution required.
- **Assisted Regeneration:** Moderate weed control within areas of degraded remnant vegetation using multiple treatments of physical removal, herbicide application and/or steam control. Revegetation with native seedlings or seed distribution to follow weed control.
- **Path management:** Official paths to be clearly distinguished to encourage safe, controlled access through infill of hazards, broadening and edge definition in places with rocks or branches. Non-official paths to be closed or usage of them deterred by revegetation.
- **Access Management:** Bollard or fence construction to manage access to the site.
- **Bench Seat:** Heavy duty bench seats with concrete base for recreational use.



Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

Perth Region NRM

Site 6: Pinker Crescent– Proposed Activities



Proposed activities for Pinker Crescent Site:

- **Assisted Regeneration:** Moderate weed control within areas of degraded remnant vegetation using multiple treatments of physical removal, herbicide application and/or steam control. Revegetation with native seedlings or seed distribution to follow weed control.
- **Path management:** Official paths to be clearly distinguished to encourage safe, controlled access through infill of hazards, broadening and edge definition in places with rocks or branches. Non-official paths to be closed or usage of them deterred by revegetation.
- **Path construction:** Concrete Circuit Path to be constructed by the Shire of Kalamunda in Year 1.
- **Bench Seat:** Heavy duty bench seats with concrete base for recreational use.

## Attachment 2 – Green Map of Hasluck



### Legend

-  Federal Seat of Hasluck
-  Bush Forever Site
-  Wetland
-  Regional Park
-  Ecological Corridors
-  Major Roads

- 1 - Swan River
- 2 - Helena River
- 3 - Mundy Swamp
- 4 - Gooseberry Hill National Park
- 5 - Darling Range Regional Park
- 6 - Mundy Regional Park
- 7 - Brixton Street Wetlands
- 8 - Canning River
- 9 - Banyowla Regional Park
- 10 - Ellis Brook Valley Reserve
- 11 - Southern River
- 12 - Wright's Brook Region Open Space
- 13 - Harriedale Swamp

*Once you've found your nearest environmental location, turn over to find out what groups you need to contact in that area to volunteer.*

### Collaboration and endorsement by:



*Taking real action to help our local environment!*

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

**Attachment 3 - Example of a Project Risk Management Plan**

<b>Risk/Threat Description</b> <i>Describe the threat/risk, its sources and impacts.</i>	<b>Likelihood*</b> <i>RARE, UNLIKELY, POSSIBLE, LIKELY, ALMOST CERTAIN</i>	<b>Consequence*</b> <i>INSIGNIFICANT, MINOR, MODERATE, MAJOR, CRITICAL</i>	<b>Rating</b> <i>LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH, SEVERE</i>	<b>Current Controls/Contingency</b> <i>Describe what you will do to mitigate the threat/risk, source or impact to an acceptable level.</i>	<b>Residual Risk</b>
1.					
2. Addl rows as required					

**Risk Assessment Matrix**

		Consequence				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical
Likelihood	Almost Certain	Low	Medium	High	Severe	Severe
	Likely	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe
	Possible	Low	Low	Medium	High	Severe
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Enquiries: Andrew Fowler-Tutt – 9257 9925  
Our Ref: N/A  
Your Ref: N/A



18 October 2013

Kelly Exell-Fulker  
Environmental Program Manager  
Perth Region NRM  
PO BOX 2206  
MIDLAND WA 6936

Dear Kelly

**Poisson Gully Restoration Project**

I refer to our recent meeting concerning the abovementioned project and potential financial support from the Shire of Kalamunda.

From the Shire's perspective it is considered the project will deliver positive environmental and social outcomes for the community and importantly present opportunities for financial grant assistance from the corporate sector.

I have spoken to the Chief Executive Officer on this matter and the Shire would be supportive of providing in principle financial assistance over a three year period to assist in realising the full potential of this project.

As discussed, an amount of \$160,000 would not seem unreasonable given the financial contribution to be considered by the Bendigo Bank. Please note however, any decision regarding the amount of funding to be provided by the Shire would be subject to Council approval.

In order to move the process forward, a report will be prepared to the November round of Council meetings seeking financial support for the project over a three year time frame.

If you have any queries regarding the above please do not hesitate to give me a call on 9257 9925.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Fowler-Tutt  
**Manager Development Services**

**Shire of Kalamunda**  
2 Railway Road, Kalamunda WA 6076  
PO Box 42, Kalamunda WA 6926  
T: (08) 9257 9999 F: (08) 9293 2715  
E: [kala\\_shire@kalamunda.wa.gov.au](mailto:kala_shire@kalamunda.wa.gov.au)  
[www.kalamunda.wa.gov.au](http://www.kalamunda.wa.gov.au)

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council  
1st Floor, Ascot Place, 226 Great Eastern Hwy.,  
Belmont, Western Australia 6104  
PO Box 234 Belmont Western Australia 6184

Enquiries: Karen Warner  
Direct Line: 9424 2242  
Our Ref: 02013/00373

10 October 2013

Victoria Maguire  
Environment Program Manager  
Perth Region NRM  
PO BOX 2206  
MIDLAND WA 6936

Dear Mrs Maguire

**RE: Letter of support Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Creek project proposal**

Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) supports Perth Region NRM's project proposal for the enhancement of environmental values of Poison Gully Creek.

The EMRC believe the proposed project will benefit the community through improved environmental values and create an opportunity to utilise an area that is currently neglected, unsightly and uninviting. The Bendigo bank will benefit by increased exposure to the wider community and raise their profile as environmental stewards who value the natural environment.

The EMRC, through the Eastern Hills Catchment Management Program (EHCMP) commit to partnering with Perth Region NRM to assist with the delivery of the proposed project. The EHCMP is a highly successful partnership between the Shires of Kalamunda and Mundaring, City of Swan, EMRC, Perth Region NRM and Swan River Trust. The EHCMP rely largely on the commitment of local communities to protect and enhance the quality of their natural environment.

The EHCMP team work in partnership to support a large, active and diverse community network. The network comprises of over 130 friends of groups and four catchment groups throughout the Shire of Kalamunda, Shire of Mundaring and the City of Swan. The level of community participation for these environmental restoration and landcare activities are amongst the highest in Australia.

EMRC look forward to continuing our partnership with Perth Region NRM and are hopeful we can work with Bendigo Bank on this worthwhile project.  
Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Karen Warner', is written above the printed name.

**KAREN WARNER**  
A/Manager Environmental Services Unit

Tel: (08) 9424 2222 Fax: (08) 9277 2558 Email: [enquiries@emrc.org.au](mailto:enquiries@emrc.org.au) Website: [www.emrc.org.au](http://www.emrc.org.au)

Member Councils: Town of Bassendean, City of Bayswater, City of Belmont, Shire of Kalamunda, Shire of Mundaring, City of Swan

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Elaine Sargent  
Coordinator, Friends of Poison Gully  
154 Maida Vale Rd  
High Wycombe, WA 6057

Victoria (Tori) Maguire  
Environmental Program Manager  
Perth Region NRM (Inc.)  
80 Great Northern Highway  
Middle Swan WA 6056

**RE: Support for Bendigo Bank funding proposal for Poison Gully, Maida Vale**

Dear Tori,

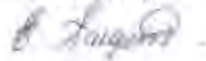
The Friends of Poison Gully would like to offer our full support for your proposal to seek funding from Bendigo Bank to initiate weed control, erosion management, restoration plantings and community engagement activities along Poison Gully.

Our group of local community members has been working along Poison Gully for more than 14 years to protect this wonderful and significant environmental asset and we welcome any assistance from Bendigo Bank and Perth Region NRM to continue our efforts to protect our reserve.

As a volunteer group supported by the Shire of Kalamunda, we value and welcome any assistance we might receive to work more closely with the Forrestfield and Maida Vale community to raise their awareness of, and involvement in, activities aimed at protecting our lovely local reserve.

If successful, we welcome the opportunity to acknowledge Bendigo Bank as the project sponsor by incorporating the Bendigo Bank logo in all signage and/or infrastructure.

Yours Sincerely,



Elaine Sargent

Coordinator, Friends of Poison Gully

cc: Mick Davis

Environmental Friends Group Officer, Shire of Kalamunda

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Sylvia Netherway

Coordinator, Friends of Poison Gully (Milner Rd)

25 Stewart Rd

High Wycombe, WA 6057

Victoria (Tori) Maguire  
Environmental Program Manager  
Perth Region NRM (Inc.)  
80 Great Northern Highway  
Middle Swan WA 6056

**RE: Support for Bendigo Bank funding proposal for Poison Gully (Milner), Maida Vale**

Dear Tori,

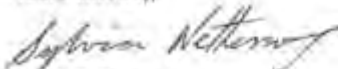
The Friends of Poison Gully (Milner Rd) would like to offer our full support for your proposal to seek funding from Bendigo Bank to initiate weed control, erosion management, restoration plantings and community engagement activities along Poison Gully.

Our group of local community members has been working with other Friends Groups along Poison Gully for more than 14 years to protect this wonderful and significant environmental asset. We would welcome any assistance from Bendigo Bank and Perth Region NRM to continue our efforts to protect our reserve from key threats like weeds and erosion.

As a volunteer group supported by the Shire of Kalamunda, we value and welcome any assistance we might receive to work more closely with the Forrestfield and Maida Vale community to raise their awareness of, and involvement in, activities aimed at protecting our lovely local reserve.

If successful, we welcome the opportunity to acknowledge Bendigo Bank as the project sponsor by incorporating the Bendigo Bank logo in all signage and/or infrastructure.

Yours Sincerely,



Sylvia Netherway

Coordinator, Friends of Poison Gully (Milner Rd)

cc. Mick Davis

*Environmental Friends Group Officer, Shire of Kalamunda*

Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project

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Jane and Ward Darcy  
Coordinators, Friends of Poison Gully (West)  
41 Palmer Cres  
High Wycombe, WA 6057

Victoria (Tori) Maguire  
Environmental Program Manager  
Perth Region NRM (Inc.)  
80 Great Northern Highway  
Middle Swan WA 6056

**RE: Support for Bendigo Bank funding proposal for Poison Gully (Milner),  
Maida Vale**

Dear Tori,

The Friends of Poison Gully (West) offer our full support for your proposal to seek funding from Bendigo Bank to initiate weed control, erosion management, restoration plantings and community engagement activities along Poison Gully.

This proposal is in-line with past, current and planned activities along Poison Gully.

Our relatively new group of local community members has been working along Poison Gully for many years to protect this wonderful and significant bushland area. We welcome any assistance from Bendigo Bank and Perth Region NRM to continue our efforts to protect our reserve from key threats like weeds and erosion.

As a volunteer group supported by the Shire of Kalamunda, we value and welcome any assistance we might receive to work more closely with the Forrestfield and Maida Vale communities to raise their awareness of, and involvement in, activities aimed at protecting our lovely local reserve.

If successful, we embrace the opportunity to acknowledge Bendigo Bank as the project sponsor by incorporating the Bendigo Bank logo in all signage and/or infrastructure.

Yours Sincerely,



Jane and Ward Darcy  
Coordinators, Friends of Poison Gully (Milner Rd)

cc. Mick Davis  
Environmental Friends Group Officer, Shire of Kalamunda



## Attachment 2

Attachment Two – Site Location of the Proposed Bendigo Bank Poison Gully Restoration Project in High Wycombe and Maida Vale



**Attachment 3**



21 October 2013

To Whom It May Concern:

**RE: Funding Application for Perth Region NRM**

I write in support of the funding application to Bendigo Bank for the plan to improve the biodiversity and amenity values of Poison Gully.

I support this application as a joint project between Perth Region NRM, Eastern Hills Catchment Management Program run through EMRC and the Shire of Kalamunda, as it is in keeping with, and contributes towards the work being carried out by the large number of Environmental Friends groups within the Hasluck Electorate.

During the development of the Green Map for Hasluck I established ongoing relationships with the Environmental Friends groups and I readily advocate the importance of their contribution to the community. There is real need for ecological linkage in an urban environment.

If you wish to discuss this letter further, please do not hesitate to contact me on (08) 9359 0322.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ken Wyatt".

**Ken Wyatt AM, MP**  
**Member for Hasluck**



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**Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.**

**81. Community Sustainability Advisory Committee (CSAC) -  
Appointment of Community Representatives**

Previous Items	PS 65/08; PS 74/08; PS 17/11
Responsible Officer	Director Development Services
Service Area	Development Services
File Reference	EV-EPP-014
Applicant	N/A
Owner	N/A
Attachment 1	Community Sustainability Advisory Committee Terms of Reference

**PURPOSE**

1. To consider the appointment of members to the Community Sustainability Advisory Committee (CSAC) following the 2013 Council Ordinary Elections.

**BACKGROUND**

2. CSAC is a Council endorsed Committee with a purpose to advise on:
  - Sustainable and environmental practices within the Shire of Kalamunda and across the community.
  - To provide advice or make recommendations to Council on a range of sustainability issues impacting on the community within the Shire of Kalamunda.
  - To provide a forum for Community Representatives and Councillors to focus on issues related to sustainability within the Shire of Kalamunda.
3. In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act), when a person is appointed as a member to an Advisory or Management Committee, the tenure of the person's membership expires after the next Council Ordinary Election Day.

**DETAILS**

4. The Terms of Reference provide for a membership of 12, comprising 10 community representatives and 2 Councillors (Attachment 1).
  5. Ten community members have nominated for CSAC, four people as indicated by the asterisks have re-nominated including Mr Steve Gates who remains the representative for the Nature Reserves Preservation Group.
-

- 
6. The Terms of Reference detail the Committee's objectives are to advise council on sustainability issues relating to; biodiversity and conservation, Built Environment, Community information and engagement, catchment management, waste management, renewable energy, water use and conservation.
  7. Committee meetings will be held at least six times in a twelve month period.
  8. Expertise between the nominees includes; engineering, environmental science, occupational health, safety and environment, sustainable development, biotechnology, dieback, horticulture, leadership and sustainability education and natural resource management.
  9. The following nominations have been received, the asterisk indicates existing members.
    - Ms Avril Cross
    - Mr Steve Gates \*
    - Ms Matilda Hodge
    - Dr David Keast
    - Dr Coral Pepper
    - Ms Aileen Reid \*
    - Ms Maureen Robinson\*
    - Mr Mark Simpson\*
    - Mr Tomas Stump
    - Ms Julie Ward

#### **STATUTORY AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

10. Section 5.11 (2) (d) of the Act – Tenure of Committee Membership.
11. CSAC is required to comprise of at least six community members to proceed with committee meetings.

#### **POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

12. Nil.

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#### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

13. Current Committee members were encouraged to re-nominate and advertisements appeared on the Councils website and local newspapers the; Hills Gazette and Echo in mid-September. Nominations closed on the 23 October 2013.

#### **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

14. Currently there is no budget to support CSAC and costs may be required if workshops and displays are undertaken in support of the Committee's objectives and activities.

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## STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN

### Strategic Planning Alignment

15. *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023*
- OBJECTIVE 1.8 – Support local community groups to grow, prosper and shape the future of Kalamunda.
- Strategy 1.8.1 Provide leadership and assistance to local community groups and organisations.
- Strategy 1.8.4 Support and encourage opportunities to increase volunteering in the Shire.
- Strategy 1.8.5 Provide developmental programs and initiatives to support community leadership and the sustainability of community groups.
- OBJECTIVE 3.1 – To clearly identify the Shire role in protecting, promoting and enhancing the environmental values and biodiversity of the Shire in partnership with the community.
- Strategy 3.1.2 Support, facilitate and engage with environmental community groups and friends of bushland groups.
- Strategy 3.1.3 Identify collaborative on-ground projects that can be achieved in partnership with the community.
- OBJECTIVE 3.2 – To protect and enhance the Shires local bushland reserves, local Natural Areas and Biodiversity Conservation.
- Strategy 3.2.4 Ensure appropriate environmental controls are implemented throughout any land development process and policies and guidelines are developed to assist in these processes.
- OBJECTIVE 3.3 - To reduce the Shires carbon footprint and prepare the Shire for adapting to climate change.
- Strategy 3.3.2 Actively investigate and encourage the use of alternative renewable energy for Shire owned buildings, facilities and equipment.
- Strategy 3.3.3 Review, implement and monitor local and regional plans and initiatives to assist the Shire to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts.
- OBJECTIVE 3.4 – To manage the use of water sustainably within the Shire.
- Strategy 3.4.2 Investigate and implement water harvesting, and other such means of providing alternative water supplies for the Shire.
- OBJECTIVE 3.5 To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount of reuse and recycling of waste.
- Strategy 3.5.2 Identify initiatives and encourage residents to minimise waste generation and support resource recovery rather than traditional waste disposal

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## SUSTAINABILITY

### Social Implications

16. It is important to endorse and provide support to a community advisory committee such as CSAC as it provides a link between the Shire and community interests, aspirations and concerns.

### Economic Implications

17. Funds from the Environmental budget are used to provide catering for meetings. Future funding may be dependent on the type of projects the Committee is asked to be involved in and key interest areas that the committee want to pursue.

### Environmental Implications

18. It is important to provide support to the Committee as valuable information is provided to the Shire regarding community perception. The Committee through this forum is also able to report significant issues and work through specific projects providing valuable environmental and sustainability input.
19. The Committee will provide a community and public perspective to the items taken to the Committee.

## RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

20.

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Action/Strategy
Committee goals do not align with Shires objectives and strategies	Possible	Minor	Provide guidance to the Chair and at the first meeting communicate the Shires strategic plan and objectives
Interruption at meetings from irrelevant items brought to the committee	Possible	Minor	At the first meeting communicate the process of communications and documentation and importance of bringing relevant items to the committee.

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## OFFICER COMMENT

21. It is recommended that Council endorse the ten nominated members to proceed with membership for CSAC activities.
22. Following endorsement by Council the Environmental Coordinator, the Secretary of the Committee, will initiate the first Committee meeting in December.

<b>Voting Requirements: Absolute Majority</b>
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## OFFICER RECOMMENDATION (D&I 81/2013)

That Council:

1. Pursuant to Section 5.10(1)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1995* appoints the following community representatives to the Community Sustainability Advisory Committee.
  - Ms Avril Cross
  - Mr Steve Gates
  - Ms Matilda Hodge
  - Dr David Keast
  - Dr Coral Pepper
  - Ms Aileen Reid
  - Ms Maureen Robinson
  - Mr Mark Simpson
  - Mr Tomas Stump
  - Ms Julie Ward

Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:

## Attachment 1



### Shire of Kalamunda Community Sustainability Advisory Committee

#### Terms of Reference



#### **1 Name**

The name of the Committee shall be the "Shire of Kalamunda Community Sustainability Advisory Committee".

#### **2 Definitions**

"Council" shall mean the Council of the Shire of Kalamunda.

"Committee" shall be the Community Sustainability Advisory Committee.

"Sustainability" shall mean "meeting the needs of current and future generations through an integration of environmental protection, social advancement and economic prosperity" as defined by "Hope for the future: the Western Australian State Sustainability Strategy 2003"

#### **3 Purpose**

- 3.1** To advise on sustainable and environment practices and issues within the Shire of Kalamunda and across the community;
- 3.2** To provide advice or make recommendations to Council on a range of sustainability and environmental issues impacting on the community within the Shire of Kalamunda; and
- 3.3** To provide a forum for Community Representatives and Councillors to focus on issues related to sustainability within the Shire of Kalamunda.

#### **4 Objectives**

- 4.1** To advise Council on sustainability issues within the Shire of Kalamunda, which may include but are not limited to:
  - Biodiversity;
  - Built Environment;
  - Community Information and engagement to increase sustainable practices;
  - Catchment Management;
  - Water Use and conservation;
  - Waste Management;
  - Renewable Energy; and
  - Conservation.





- 4.2 To work within the community to create and encourage an increased level of environmental awareness.
- 4.3 To make recommendations to Council on policy, appropriate courses of action which promote social, economic and environmental sustainability and any matter referred to it by Council for general comment.



## 5 Agenda

- 5.1 The agenda of the Committee shall conform to the requirements of the Local Government Act 1995, regulations and the Shire of Kalamunda Standing Orders Local Law 1999.
- 5.2 The conduct of the committee shall be in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, regulations and the Shire of Kalamunda Standing Orders Local Law 1999.
- 5.3 The Committee shall at its first meeting identify topics to be included for coming meetings of the Committee.

## 6 Membership

- 6.1 The Committee shall consist of up to twelve (12) members, including community representatives with an interest and/or expertise in environmental matters who are appointed to the committee at the discretion of Council following public advertisement. Potential members should clearly demonstrate their abilities to provide impartial advice upon sustainability issues.
- 6.2 The Committee is to include two Councillors. Where the Shire President wishes to be a Councillor representative, Council will appoint the Shire President to be a member of the committee, in accordance with section 5.10(4) of the Local Government Act 1995.
- 6.3 At the first meeting of the committee, the members of the Committee will elect one of themselves to be the presiding member (Chairperson) of the Committee. The election of the Chairperson is to conform with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1995 and regulations.
- 6.4 The term of appointment for community representatives and members of Council shall be up to two years; however retiring members are eligible for re-nomination. Term expires on next Ordinary Election day, unless earlier date specified.

- 6.5** Council will periodically seek nominations from individuals from within the community for potential membership on the committee, if and when positions become vacant.



**7 Meetings**

- 7.1** Ordinary meetings of the Committee shall be held at least six times in any twelve (12) month period.
- 7.2** Meetings will usually commence at 6.00 pm unless otherwise resolved by the Committee.
- 7.3** A quorum will be reached when at least one half (6) of the current appointed members are present.
- 7.4** Special meetings of the Committee may be convened by the:
- Presiding member, or
  - Any three members of the Committee, or
  - Council
- By giving written notice to all members of the Committee not less than seven days before the meeting and advising of the matters to be discussed at the meeting.
- 7.5** It is important that agenda items along with any supporting papers are sent to the Secretary no later than 10 days prior to the meeting. This allows time for members to consider the item and make an informed decision.
- 7.6** If there are no agenda items the Secretary in consultation with the Chairperson will advise all members that the meeting is cancelled.
- 7.7** Late Agenda/Business items may be accepted for consideration by the Committee.
- 7.8** Administrative support for the Committee (Secretary) shall be provided by a Shire employee. This person is not a member of the Committee, and is therefore not entitled to vote.
- 7.9** The Secretary shall keep minutes of all business transacted at all meetings, shall forward a copy of these minutes to members within five (5) working days of each meeting.
- 7.10** Any recommendations to Council originating from the confirmed minutes of any given Committee meeting should be actioned by way of completing separate officer report and including it in a subsequent meeting of Council.



- 7.11** Recommendations from the Committee shall be effective only after endorsement by Council.
- 7.12** The minutes must be confirmed at the next meeting of the Committee and signed by the Chairperson to certify their confirmation.
- 7.13** Summarised minutes as confirmed or unconfirmed will be submitted to the next Council meeting.



**8 Voting**

- 8.1** If and when voting is considered necessary each appointed member present shall have one (1) vote.

**9 Disclosure of Interests**

- 9.1** Committee Members are required to disclose any financial, proximity or impartiality interests that they may have in any matter to be discussed at the meeting.

Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.

**82. Hills Rural Study – Land Use Planning and Economic Development Analysis**

Previous Items	OCM 98/2013
Responsible Officer	Director Development Services
Service Area	Development Services
File Reference	PG-STU-003
Applicant	Shire of Kalamunda
Owner	Various
Attachment 1	Map of the Study Area
Attachment 2	Local Planning Scheme No 3 Zoning Map
Attachment 3	<a href="#">Economic Development Discussion Paper</a>
Attachment 4	<a href="#">Draft Hills Rural Study</a>
Attachment 5	<a href="#">Draft Hills Rural Study Appendices</a>

**PURPOSE**

- To endorse the Hills Rural Study - Land Use Planning and Economic Development Analysis for public consultation.

**BACKGROUND**

- Land Details:**

Aggregate Land Area:	2,326 hectares
Local Planning Scheme Zone:	Rural Agriculture, Rural Landscape Interest, Rural Conservation, Special Rural
Metropolitan Regional Scheme Zone:	Rural and Parks and Recreation

**Locality Plan**



4. The subject land is zoned "Rural" under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) and "Rural Agriculture", "Rural Landscape Interest", "Rural Conservation" and "Special Rural" under the Shire's Local Planning Scheme No 3 (LPS No 3) Refer (Attachment 2). There is an area within the study boundaries zoned "Urban" under the MRS and "Residential Bushland" under the LPS No 3 that has not been considered under this review.
5. The subject land covers an area of approximately 2,320 hectares of the localities of Bickley, Carmel, Pickering Brook, Canning Mills, Hacketts Gully, Pulls Valley and Piesse Brook. This is the same area covered by the original Hills Orchard Study plus additional properties with relevant rural zoning. Small parts of Kalamunda, Lesmurdie and Walliston are also part of the Study Area.
6. The Hills Orchard Study, completed in 1987, evaluated some of the physical, social and economic factors affecting the land contained within rural areas of the Shire. The Study recommendations were incorporated into District Planning Scheme No 2 and later in the current Local Planning Scheme No 3.
7. The Local Planning Strategy, adopted by the WA Planning Commission in February 2013, recommended a review of the original Hills Orchard Study and consideration of the potential for further subdivision, development and opportunities for tourism in the area.
8. In July 2013 the Draft Hills Orchard Study Review was considered by Council, for the purpose of public advertising.
9. The Draft document contained the following recommendations:
  - Review current zoning in the Study Area to identify where changes in zoning can be proposed based on the predominant land use, land capability, and trends observed in the areas.
  - Establish a Priority Agriculture Zone with potential for future subdivision. Within the new Priority Agriculture Zone, allow for consideration of the creation of Priority Agriculture Ancillary lots to allow for land uses such as agri-tourism and single dwellings.
  - Facilitate the direction for the future of the area by defining and clarifying the vision, guided and supported by an overarching Economic Development Strategy.
  - Address the agriculture protection objectives for the area by acknowledging the importance of a collaborative approach between all the relevant State Agencies, particularly the Department of Water, Water Corporation, Department of Agriculture and Food WA, Tourism WA, Department of Planning, and the local government.
10. At the July meeting Council resolved:

*That this Report lay on the table for one month to enable Councillors to consult with members of the community regarding any possible amendments to the Report.*

- 
11. Following Council's decision, a workshop was held on the 24 July 2013, including local producers, landholders, the Member for Darling Range, Shire staff and a number of Councillors. A number of actions were agreed upon, including:
- Additional investigation to be undertaken to facilitate the potential of inclusion of non-productive land in the Agriculture Ancillary Lot provision;
  - The name of the study to be changed to Hills Rural Study to better reflect the scope of the study;
  - Economic development opportunities to be explored and
  - Advocacy to be considered for this project.
12. In response to the economic opportunities being explored a consultant was engaged to complete the Economic Development Discussion Paper. Refer ([Attachment 3.](#)).
13. In response to the recommendations of the Economic Development Discussion Paper a number of additional planning solutions have been considered and an analysis of the most relevant aspects of each of the solutions has formed a base for the final recommendations of this Study. Refer page 29 ([Attachment 4](#)) - Decision Analysis matrix.

## DETAILS

14. For a number of years, there has been a steady flow of requests for changes from the landowners in the area. Both the growers, as well as the landowners, whose land is not under production, have identified issues caused by the perceived lack of flexibility of land use and the inability to subdivide their land.
15. Based on the findings of the community workshops in December 2007, the Local Planning Strategy recommended a review of the original Hills Orchard Study. The purpose of this review was to understand the current land use and trends in the area. Also to consider the existing strategies, policies, statutory requirements and other regulations that govern the land use and the lot sizes in the study area.
16. The review commenced in late 2011. A working group was formed, consisting of the growers and community member's representatives, Councillors and staff. A number of meetings were held during which the picture of the issues facing local growers became clearer.
17. The main issues that growers have been facing are:
- The availability of water has been steadily reduced and it is known that the trend will continue.
  - The loss of markets - most growers are not big enough to sell to the large food providers, local markets are too small to accommodate all the growers and the international market has become too competitive because of the inclusion of countries with cheaper labour costs.

- Younger generations have largely chose to work in other industries which has resulted in a growing number of ageing growers who are struggling to cope with the demands of horticultural work on their own.
  - The inability to subdivide large rural landholdings results in the fragmentation of the traditional horticultural family units as young people are forced to move out of the area in order to be able to purchase their own property.
  - Some pest controlling chemicals are being banned from use, making pest control management considerably harder and less cost effective.
18. Representatives from the WA Planning Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Food and the Department of Water were included in the working group meetings on a regular basis. Each State Department was a major stakeholder in this process and it was crucial to have their input throughout. Equally, it was important for them to understand and recognise the issues people in the area were facing.
19. Following the initial review of the original study, the discussions and the research of the available literature and information on comparable cases in Western Australia, Australia and overseas. The following were defined as the main objectives of this review:
- To allow traditional growers more flexibility in land uses.
  - To encourage additional land uses ancillary to the primary horticultural production.
  - To consider a potential for future subdivision in the area.
  - To review the current zoning in the area.
  - To create incentives and support horticultural production in the area.
  - To protect rural character of the area through landscape protection and
  - To protect the quality of water.
20. In considering the potential for future changes in the area, a number of State policies have to be taken into consideration:

### **State Planning Policy 2.5 - Agricultural and Rural Land Use Planning**

21. Under this Policy the Hills Orchardring Area is listed as a Priority Agriculture Zone. The Policy applies to all the land zoned Rural under the Metropolitan Regional Scheme and the fundamental principles of this policy are:

*The State's priority agricultural land resource should be protected from development that might lead to the alienation or diminished productivity, any tourist uses should be incidental to the primary agricultural use and any proposal to rezone, subdivide or develop for any beneficial non-agricultural use should be done by means of an Agricultural Impact Assessment.*

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### **State Planning Policy 2.7 - Public Drinking Water Source Policy**

22. The objective of this Policy is to ensure that the land use and development within the Public Drinking Water Source Areas is compatible with the long term management of water resources for public water supply.

### **Development Control Policy 3.4 - Subdivision of Rural Land**

23. This operational Policy guides the subdivision of rural land to achieve the four key objectives of State Planning Policy 2.5 to protect agricultural land, plan for rural settlement, minimise land use conflict and manage natural resources.

### **Middle Helena Catchment Area Land Use and Water Management Strategy**

24. This Strategy provides the framework for land use planning and water management in the catchment area. The strategy faces pressures from development for housing, reduction and degradation of agricultural production and an increasing need for tourism opportunities.

### **Recommendations of the Study**

#### Recommendation 1

25. Future Business Development
- Supporting the growers in the implementation of their preferred Economic Development Discussion Paper recommendations.
  - The implementation will require the support of the Local, State and Federal government.

#### Recommendation 2

26. Alternative Land Uses
- Review current rural zonings under the Scheme to identify where changes in zoning requirements and permissible land use could be made, based on the predominant land use, land capability, and trends observed in the Area.
- Rural Agriculture, Rural Conservation, Rural Landscape Interest, and Special Rural properties to be reviewed to ascertain whether the properties are consistent with the intent of the assigned zone.
  - Priority Agriculture Zone to replace Rural Agriculture Zone, without changing the intent of the zone.
  - Rural Conservation and Rural Landscape Interest to be rationalised where appropriate into one zone- Rural Conservation, as the intent of the both zones is to preserve the character of the landscape and environmental attributes.
  - Additional land uses to be introduced in the Scheme to facilitate new revenue opportunities and diversification of the agricultural industry.



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Recommendation 3

27. Subdivisional Potential

In respect to potential subdivision of the land associated with the study review, the following options were considered:

28. Option 1 – No change to current subdivision potential

All the rural properties with the exclusion of Special Rural to retain the current 12 hectare minimum lot size, with the option to go down to 6 hectare, subject to meeting certain criteria.

29. Option 2 – Reduction of minimum lot size in new Priority Agriculture and Rural Conservation Zone

Minimum lot size for all rural properties except Special Rural to be changed to 8 hectare minimum. Subdivision to lot sizes not smaller than 4 hectare may be supported subject to meeting certain criteria.

30. Option 3 – Priority Agriculture Ancillary Lot

Within the new Priority Agriculture zone, allow for consideration of creation of Priority Agriculture Ancillary lot to allow the land uses such as agri-tourism and a single dwelling.

Subdivision applications will be subject to an Agricultural Impact Statement, with a land area for the ancillary lot to be a minimum of 2 hectare and the balance Priority Agriculture lot to be a minimum of 4 hectare with at least 50% of the balance lot under full production.

31. Option 4 – Excision of a 2 hectare lot – Non-productive land

All rural properties 6 hectare and larger, with the exception of Special Rural will be permitted to create a one off 2 hectare lot, with the balance lot being a minimum of 4 hectare.

32. Option 5 – Rural Cluster

Individual lots may be considered for rural cluster strata. These properties would cluster residential development on a portion of the lot to minimise potential impact on agriculture. The Shire would have to identify the areas for potential higher density cluster development.

33. Option 6 – Transferable Development Rights

Landowners would be able to sell their development rights in order to protect the agricultural land. This will allow the purchasing developer to create increased density within the development located elsewhere. This option presumes there exists developmental/subdivisional potential in some parts of the Study Area.

34. Option 7 – Reclassification from Priority Agriculture to Rural Settlement Designation

Request Department of Agriculture and Food WA and Department of Planning to review the status of the area as a Priority Agriculture Area. Propose reclassification to Rural Settlement to allow zoning such as Rural Smallholding and Rural Residential with the potential for a reduced minimum lot size down to 2 - 4 hectare.

### **STATUTORY AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

35. Nil.

### **POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

36. State Planning Policy 2.5 – Agricultural and Rural Land Use Planning.
37. State Planning Policy 2.7 – Public Drinking Water Source Policy.
38. Development Control Policy 3.4 – Subdivision of Rural Land.

### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

39. In the course of the preparation of the review document, all the potentially affected landowners have been contacted with an extensive questionnaire. The aim of this initial consultation was to get a broader picture of the opportunities and constraints as perceived by the landowners. The response rate was 37% and has shown a general support for change both in terms of subdivision as well an interest in the increase of tourism activities.
40. Following the adoption of the draft Hills Rural Study the next phase is the formal public consultation process.

### **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION**

41. Although the majority of work on the review has been done in-house, a land capability consultant was engaged at the final stage of the drafting of the document. Additionally, the economic development consultant was engaged to produce the Economic Development Paper.

### **STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN**

#### **Strategic Planning Alignment**

42. *Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan to 2023*
- Strategy 4.2.3 Engage with stakeholders to determine the most appropriate land use strategy for the future of the Hills Orchard Region.
- Strategy 5.4.2 Ensure tourism development is integrated into planning in regards to the Perth Hills.

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## SUSTAINABILITY

### Social Implications

43. An ageing population of landowners within the orcharding area and inability to encourage the younger generation to continue in the industry is a key issue without any current solution.
44. The fragmentation of the traditional orcharding families being one of the most important factors in the decline of the agriculture in the area.
45. One of the objectives of the review is seeking to find the way to encourage young families to stay in the area and to stay connected to the agricultural land in some fashion.
46. It should be noted the Study, as it stands, has only dealt with social impacts at a minimal level. A complete Social Impact Analysis has not been commissioned to date to fully understand a range of other social factors and conditions that exist and may be impacting on the productive effectiveness within the Hills Rural region of the Shire

If a full study was to be commissioned it would likely covers such topics as:

- Social and socio-economic issues
  - *Demography (population, trends, age/gender profiles, migration)*
  - *Social Composition (ethnicity, clan/tribal structure, minority groups)*
  - *Power Relationships and Governance Issues*
  - *Conflict and Social Tension*
  - *Land Ownership and Tenure*
  - *Education*
  - *Population Health Profile*
  - *Gender Issues*
  - *Vulnerable Groups*
  - *Cultural Heritage*
  - *Community Health, Safety and Security*
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Labour Issues and Working Conditions

### Economic Implications

47. The purpose of undertaking the Economic Development Discussion Paper was to investigate economic initiatives that may be suitable for adoption by landholders in the Region who wish to leverage and maximise market driven opportunities.
48. The Economic Development Discussion Paper made the following key findings in relation to the current and future economic viability of agriculture in the Study Area:

- Future of the local industry remains uncertain at the current time;
- There are significant risk factors and uncertainty involved in the agricultural production at the moment;
- Difficulties and issues of viability of producers in the Study Area at the current time is acknowledged;
- Some macro-economic factors are currently changing (e.g. strength of the dollar, labour availability);
- Overall market demand (WA and global) is growing;
- Not all producers in the Study Area are in decline;
- International competition tends to be somewhat overstated (it accounts for only 3.5% of total imports);
- Collaboration would be an obvious strategy to support growers but has not been implemented in the Study Area; and
- There are some indicators that product quality in the Study Area could be improved.

49. In considering the broad economic development factors affecting the Horticultural Industry, the paper makes the following recommendations:

1. Facilitate greater collaboration between growers
2. Undertake overall analysis of fertile land in WA to review supply/demand
3. Advocate for funding from Department of Agriculture to support local initiatives.
4. Advocate for a scheme to support and encourage investment in capital.
5. Investigate development levy to support economic development initiatives.
6. Undertake trial innovation projects for new technologies.
7. Promote government support schemes.
8. Undertake energy audits to reduce energy costs.
9. Undertake product quality audit to gauge market perception.
10. Bring in experts for knowledge sharing.
11. Create linkages to education sector.
12. Review legislative frameworks to ensure equality with interstate producers.
13. Investigate a farm gate branding approach to support tourism.
14. Investigate a farmers story campaign.
15. Survey younger family members to understand their intentions.
16. Encourage start-ups to focus on industry.
17. Investigate Community Supported Agriculture and other similar models.

50. It is important to note that for any of the above recommendations to succeed, the initiative would have to come from the orcharding community. The local government would then have a role of helping to facilitate the implementation, supported by all other tiers of government.

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## Environmental Implications

51. Most of the Study area is within the Middle Helena Catchment Area. Water resource protection objectives are strongly reinforced in the planning system by SPP 2.7 (2003) Public Drinking Water Source Policy and SPP 2.9 (2006) Water Resources. Almost all rural zoned land within the Kalamunda Hills Orchard Study is currently Priority 2 classification.
52. Because the proclaimed surface water catchment area is in close proximity to a rapidly growing capital city and in the part significantly affected by the declining rainfall, it is suggested that the policy objectives relating to public drinking water source protection will be important in determining future possible changes in the area.
53. The Shire of Kalamunda is currently in the process of compiling the Bushfire Management Strategy and Bushfire Danger Zone mapping, and when completed, the Strategy will have implications on the potential for further rezoning and the subdivision in areas of extreme bushfire risk.
54. Whilst an Environmental Impact Analysis has not been undertaken to date to fully understand a range of other factors and conditions that exist and may be impacting on the productive effectiveness within the Hills Rural Region of the Shire.

If a full study was to be commissioned it would then likely covers such topics as:

- Climatic Conditions
- Geomorphology and Geology
- Water Resources
  - *Surface*
  - *Groundwater*
- Biological and Ecological Resources
  - *Key Flora and Fauna*
  - *Protected, Listed or Endangered Species*
  - *Habitats*
  - *Ecosystem Issues*
  - *Existing Environmental Pressures (inc Climate adaptation)*
- Landscape and Visual Issues (inc light impact if appropriate)
- Air Quality and Existing Emissions Load
- Noise and Vibration

## RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

55. The two studies conclude that the future business development (Recommendation 1) and the additional land use permissibility (Recommendation 2) are two crucial elements necessary for the long term sustainability of the Hills Rural Area. They can be implemented independently

or in conjunction with one or more of the seven options for potential future subdivision in the area.

This risk management matrix explores the seven options shown in Recommendation 3.

56.

Option 1 – No change to current subdivision potential			
Risk Event	Likelihood/Consequence	Risk	Mitigation
Continued decline of land under production	Likely/Major	High	State Government support, economic development, additional land uses

57.

Option 2 – Reduction of minimum lot size to 4 hectare			
Risk Event	Likelihood/Consequence	Risk	Mitigation
Loss of land under production through land fragmentation.	Likely/Major	High	State Government support, economic development, additional land uses

58.

Option 3 – Priority Agriculture Ancillary Lot			
Risk Event	Likelihood/Consequence	Risk	Mitigation
Accelerated loss of production.	Possible/Minor	Medium	State government strategic and economic support
State departments will not endorse the proposal for ancillary lots	Unlikely/Major	Medium	Advocacy

59.

Option 4 – Excision of a 2 hectare Lot – Productive and Non Productive Land			
Risk Event	Likelihood/Consequence	Risk	Mitigation
Loss of arable land for production.	Almost Certain/Major	Extreme	Economic support initiatives to encourage new horticultural activities.
State departments will not endorse the proposal for excision	Almost Certain/Major	Extreme	Advocacy

60.

Option 5 – Rural Cluster			
Risk Event	Likelihood/Consequence	Risk	Mitigation
Accelerated loss of production	Likely/Major	High	Information, education
Amenity and buffer issues	Possible/Major	Medium	Planning conditions
P2 area restrictions	Likely/Major	High	Innovative ATU solutions, working closely with the DoW

61.

Option 6 – Transferable Development Rights			
Risk Event	Likelihood/Consequence	Risk	Mitigation
Result in the lots less than minimum allowable area for the zone	Possible/Major	Medium	Consideration of new zone.
Cost of purchase of the development right not viable	Possible/Major	Medium	Careful assessment of the economic viability

62.

Option 7 – Reclassification from Priority Agriculture to Rural Settlement			
Risk Event	Likelihood/Consequence	Risk	Mitigation
Complete loss of production	Likely/Major	High	Government incentives
State departments not supporting this option	Almost Certain/Major	Extreme	Not known

63.

Risk Event	Likelihood/Consequence	Risk	Mitigation
The region is declared a Bush Fire Prone Area	Likely/Major	High	Negotiate with the State to find workable solution for community

**OFFICER COMMENT**

64. This Hills Rural Study represents a review of current land use trends, the various plans, policies and regulations and a summary of various social and environmental factors affecting the Hills Orchard area today. The review has also been supplemented with an economic analysis of the broader economic development factors relating to the industry.

65. One area of concern that is yet to be determined is the impact on the region if the Shire is declared a Bushfire Prone Area. This will again put significant limitations on subdivisional planning and a range of other matters. The Shire has no knowledge of how imminent this is likely to occur.

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66. The recommendations contained in this study, and in particular the land use planning option identified in the third recommendation, reflect the above analysis.
  67. It is therefore recommended that the Hills Rural Study be advertised for public comment to enable all key stakeholders to provide comment on the study and the recommendations contained therein.

<b>Voting Requirements: Simple Majority</b>
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**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION (D&I 82/2013)**

That Council:

1. Endorses the Economic Development Discussion Paper ([Attachment 3](#)), draft Hills Rural Study ([Attachment 4](#)) and draft Hills Rural Study Appendices ([Attachment 5](#)) for a 80 day public consultation period from 26 November closing on 14 February 2014.
2. Approves a public forum to be held during the consultation period to provide detailed presentations of the Reports and to provide an opportunity for clarification on any matters required by the Community.

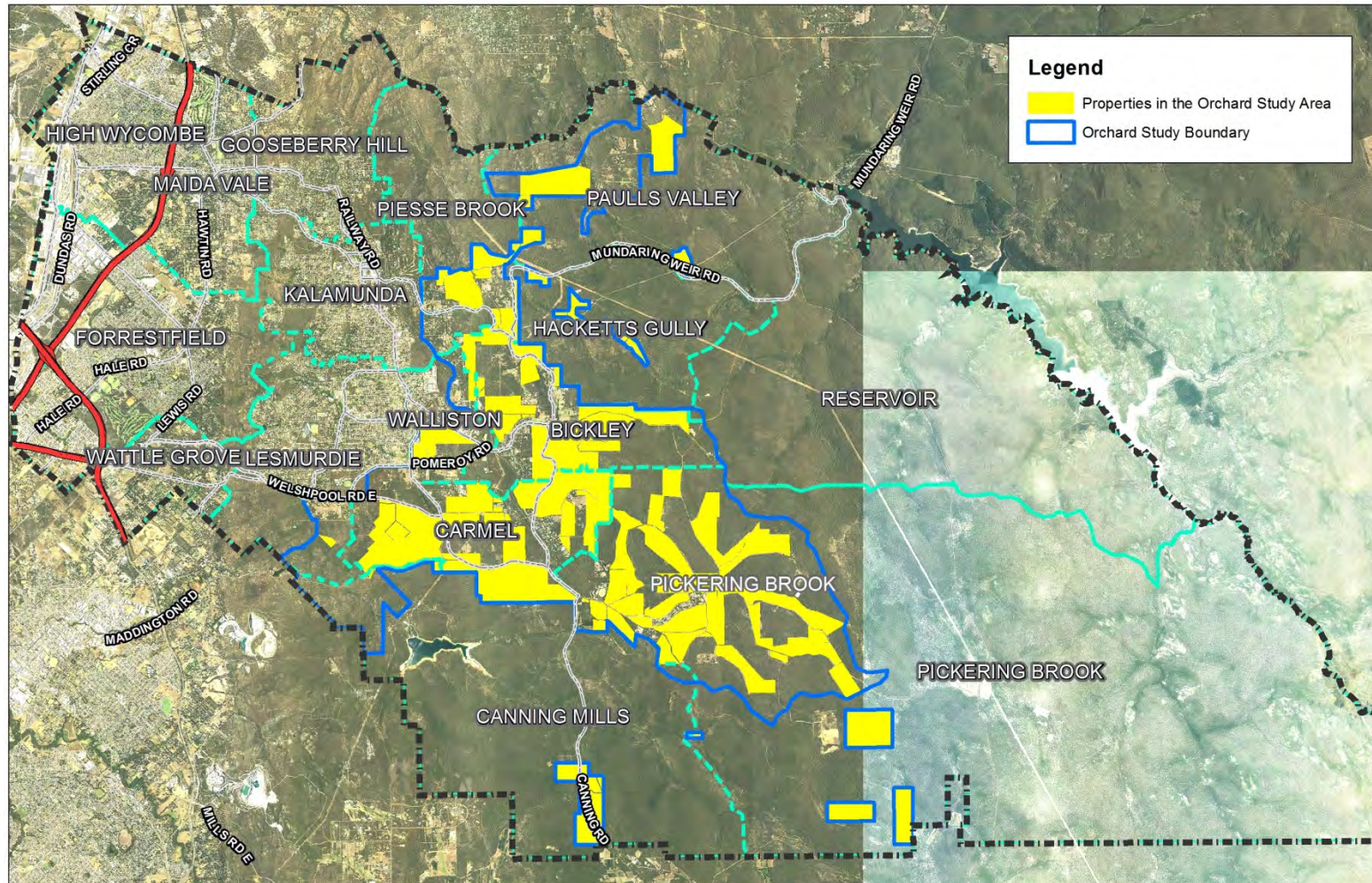
Moved:

Seconded:

Vote:

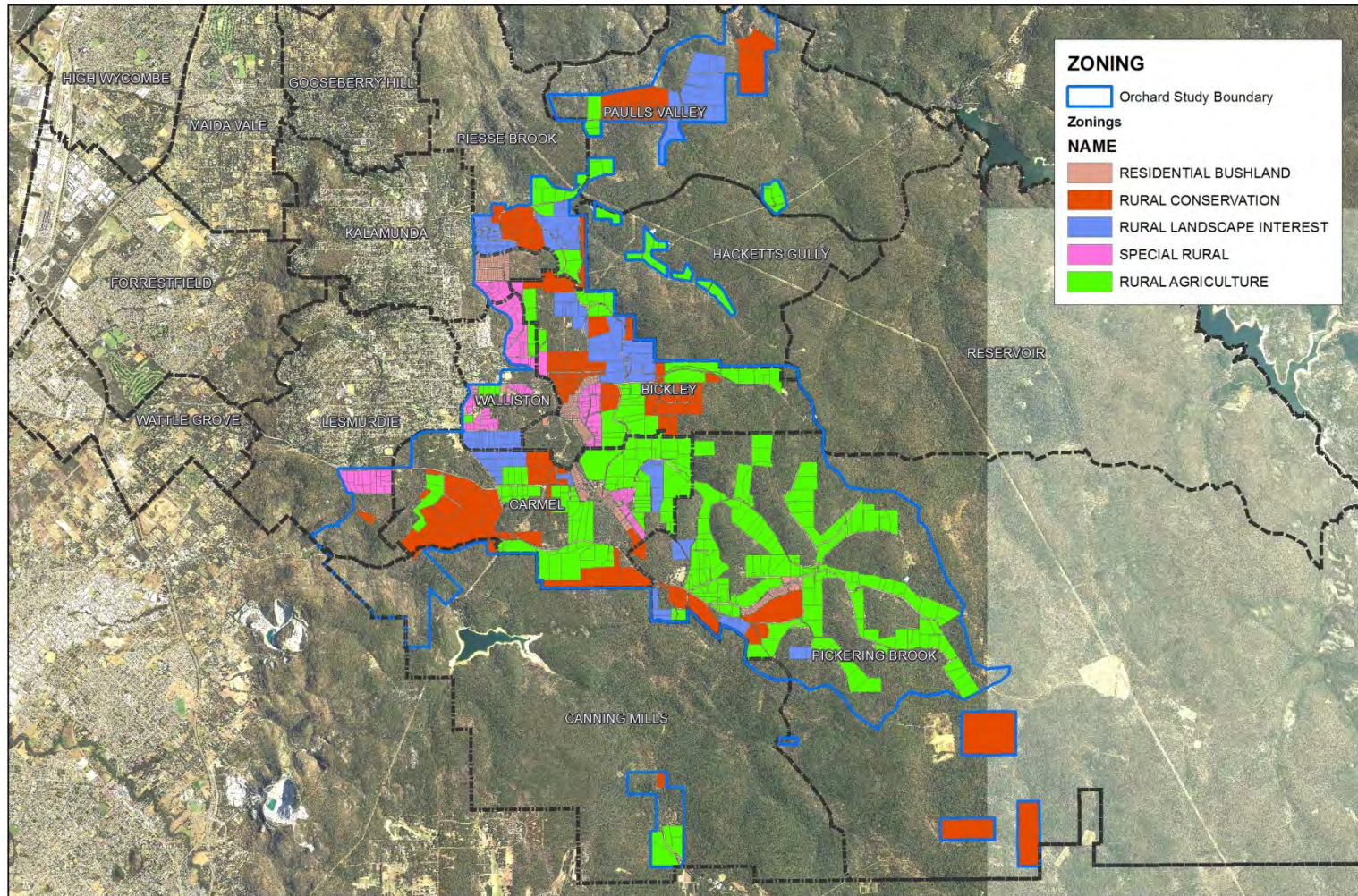


**Attachment 1**



**HILLS ORCHARD STUDY REVIEW- MAP OF THE STUDY AREA**  
**Aerial Photo Map**

Attachment 2



HILLS ORCHARD STUDY REVIEW- LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO 3 ZONING MAP  
**Zoning Map**

### **[Attachments 3 - 5](#)**

#### **Hills Rural Study**

**Attachment 3**            Economic Development Discussion Paper

[Click \*\*HERE\*\* to go directly to the document](#)

**Attachment 4**            Draft Hills Rural Study

[Click \*\*HERE\*\* to go directly to the document](#)

**Attachment 5**            Draft Hills Rural Study Appendices

[Click \*\*HERE\*\* to go directly to the document](#)

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**Declaration of financial / conflict of interests to be recorded prior to dealing with each item.**

**83. Confidential Item - Brewer Rd Maida Vale Former Shire Landfill:  
Shire Responsibility for Three Privately Owned Properties Classified  
under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003**

Reason for Confidentiality – *Local Government Act 1995* S5.23 (2) (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"

Previous Items

Responsible Officer

Service Area

File Reference

Applicant

Owner

Director Development Services

Health Services

Confidential Attachment 1

Plan of land – location

Reason for Confidentiality – *Local Government Act 1995* S5.23 (2) (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"

Confidential Attachment 2

Staged Approach to Site  
Investigations

Reason for Confidentiality – *Local Government Act 1995* S5.23 (2) (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"

**This Report will be dealt with at 15.0 of this Agenda**

- 10.0        MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN**
  
- 11.0        QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS WITHOUT NOTICE**
  
- 12.0        QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN**
  
- 13.0        URGENT BUSINESS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDING MEMBER OR BY  
              DECISION**
  
- 14.0        MEETING CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC**
  
- 15.0        CLOSURE**

Q