Kiama Health Plan
2011–2017

Creating Environments For
Health and Sustainable Living...

Town Country and Coast
I am pleased to present the Kiama Health Plan 2011-2017 “Creating Environments for Health and Sustainable Living”, a document that continues to serve as a blueprint for delivering our shared vision of a healthy community.

Kiama Council was one of the first Council’s in New South Wales to develop a Health Plan and we remain an innovative leader in this area. In 2008, our leadership, work and achievements were recognised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) when Kiama Council became a full member of the International Alliance for Healthy Cities.

In conjunction with Council’s Community Strategic Plan for a liveable resilient community the Kiama Health Plan provides a framework for the promotion of individual community well-being and environmental sustainability. It aims to make a difference for our citizens and visitors to our community, by planning and undertaking realistic, achievable and sustainable activities which build our capacity to achieve health gains.

On behalf of Kiama Municipal Council, I take this opportunity to thank the significant contributions made by Council’s officer Julie Errey, the members of the Health and Sustainability Advisory Committee, the many health and environmental services, community organisations and residents who participated in the consultations and workshops for their valuable contributions. Council looks forward to continued partnerships and engaging residents and visitors as we protect and enhance the health and quality of life of the Kiama Municipality.

Councillor Sandra McCarthy
Mayor
Kiama Municipal Council
Disclaimer

Whilst every effort and care was taken in preparing the Kiama Health Plan 2011-2017 to ensure accuracy, Kiama Council accepts no responsibility nor any liability for any error, omission, loss or inconvenience caused through the use of this document for whatever purposes.

Prepared by Kiama Municipal Council, June 2011
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OUR VISION

Vision

A Municipality working together for a healthy, sustainable and caring community.

Mission

Kiama Council will work to create a Municipality that has a healthy vibrant lifestyle, beautiful environment and harmonious, connected and resilient community.

Values/Principles

Kiama Council:

- Values the commitment of the community to our local region.
- Recognises the value of the area’s rural and coastal lifestyle.
- Will strive to maintain the natural beauty of the environment.
- Will plan for sustainability.
- Will build on the strengths of the community to create a Municipality that is a vibrant place to live, work and enjoy.
Local Government has always been considered the level of government closest to the people and it has a lead role in community building. Local Government is now more than just about providing basic services (roads, rates and rubbish) - it’s about creating vibrant, liveable and resilient communities. Kiama Council acknowledges this in developing the Community Strategic Plan (CSP) 2011-2021. The CSP, a state government requirement for all Councils in NSW, provides the framework for developing a sustainable and vibrant community that Kiama residents and Council is seeking.

A healthy community is one that is continually creating and improving physical, social and economic environments, thereby expanding community resources.

“Health is created where people live, love, work and play. It is created by human beings in their interactions with each other and with their physical environments” (Ilona Kickbusch, WHO).

Kiama Council recognises that the health of the community (both human health and environmental health) is a shared responsibility. This Plan, like previous Health Plans, is principally designed to influence how sections of Council can work together to develop a healthier community within our Municipality. Although the Plan does not specifically identify partners, Council recognises, values and welcomes the opportunities for co-operative work with agencies and the community. The strategies outlined in this Plan are based on a set of values:

- The promotion of a sense of belonging and connectedness
- The promotion and active support of healthy lifestyle
- Working in partnership and promoting participation
- Collaboration and consultation with our community
- Responsiveness to social, cultural and individual diversity
- Equitable access to services and resources

There are no quick or obvious methods for the achievement of improved health and environmental outcomes. The causes are complex and multi-faceted, requiring a range of strategies in the short, medium and longer term. This Plan covers a broad range of issues, which Kiama Municipal Council believes interact to have an impact on the health of residents, visitors, and the environment. It offers a balance between the practical and theoretical, with links that draw on international, national, state and regional research, policies and best practice.

The Kiama Health Plan is primarily focused on strategies to promote health and well-being and disease prevention. Council provides limited direct and indirect health care services through Blue Haven Residential Aged Care and programs funded by the Commonwealth and State governments such as Illawarra In Home Support and Community Transport etc.
In developing this Health Plan 2011-2017, Council wants to build on the successes of previous Plans. Since its initiation in 1997, through a partnership with Healthy Cities Illawarra, Kiama Council has been recognised nationally and internationally for its Health Planning and programs. These achievements include:

- Heart Foundation Local Government Award 1998 for Outstanding Policy for Structural Change. This was awarded for the first Health Plan development.
- 3 year funding for a project officer and program implementation - N.S.W. Safe Communities program 2000-2003.
- Plan was presented at the 2005 Mayor's Roundtable Conference Taiwan.
- The second Health Plan was awarded the National Winner of the Heart Foundation 2005 Local Government Awards – National Policy of a Healthy Communities.
- Kiama hosted the inaugural Healthy Cities Alliance Australian Chapter National Forum and Meeting, May 2008.
- In June 2008, Mayor Councillor Sandra McCarthy represented the Australian Healthy Cities Alliance in Singapore at the World Cities Summit.
- Kiama Council was recognised as a World Health Organisation (WHO) Healthy City in August 2008.
- In November 2008, Kiama Council was invited to the International Mayors Forum in Hangzhou China to give a presentation on Kiama’s Healthy Cities Program/Health Plan.
- In 2009 and 2010, Kiama Council hosted delegates from Hangzhou City, China to showcase local Healthy Cities initiatives.
- In 2010 and 2011 Kiama Council hosted delegates from Muju County South Korea to showcase local Kiama Healthy Cities Program/Health Plan Initiatives.
- Opening of the Coastal Walking Track from Werri Beach to Kiama Heights in 2009.
THE CONTEXT FOR HEALTH PLANNING

The Health Plan adopts internationally recognised principles, which have proven to be successful in producing better health and environmental outcomes within a community. Nationally, environment and health policy development is impacted upon by the Federal Government’s decision to participate in international programs and treaties, like the Ottawa and Bangkok Charters for Health Promotion and Rio Agenda 21 and Convention Framework on climatic change and biological diversity etc will also have an impact.

In the development of the Kiama Health Plan, a number of international environmental health and health instruments, in particular, the Ottawa Charter and WHO Healthy Cities have been taken into consideration. These frameworks have been recognised as excellent models that can provide an integrated planning approach for the management of health and environmental health issues.

Kiama Municipal Council adopts the World Health Organisation’s (WHO) definition of health as:

“a state of complete physical, social and mental well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

The WHO states that the basic requirements for health are: peace, shelter, education, food, a stable ecosystem, sustainable resources, social justice and equity. The Social Model of Health, which identifies the following ten inter-related aspects as social determinants of health is used as a basis to developing strategies to address these needs:

1. The need for policies to prevent people from falling into long-term disadvantage;
2. How the social and psychological environment affects health;
3. The importance of ensuring a good environment in early childhood;
4. The impact of work on health;
5. The problem of unemployment and job insecurity;
6. The dangers of social exclusion;
7. The effects of alcohol and other drugs;
8. The need to ensure access to supplies of healthy food for everyone; and
9. The need for healthier transport systems.

Health is determined by the social, economic and environmental contexts in which people live. Thus health must address issues such as food security, employment (or unemployment), pollution, urbanisation, natural resources depletion, social isolation and poor working conditions.

It is acknowledged that the social, economic and environmental issues, which contribute to the creation of health, do not operate separately or independently of each other. Rather, they are interacting and are interdependent, and it is the complex interrelationships between them, which determine the conditions that promote health.
Figure 1 illustrates a model of this interrelationship and interaction that can be used for future health and environmental planning with the objective to achieve a healthy and sustainable community.

![Diagram of community, environment, health, and economy intersections with subcategories such as convivial, liveable, viable, equitable, sustainable, and adequately prosperous economy.]

**Figure 1: Model “Towards Healthy and Sustainable Communities” (Source; Hancock, 1994)**

The Ottawa Charter promotes a community development approach to enhancing health status through 5 action areas, including:

1. **Building Healthy Public Policy** - incorporating health consequences into all areas of public policy.
2. **Creating Supportive Environments** - recognising a socio-ecological approach to health - that people and their environments are inextricably linked.
3. **Strengthening Community Action** - involving making decisions, planning, and setting priorities to achieve better health.
4. **Developing Personal Skills** - by promoting personal and social development to increase people’s options to exercise more control over their own health and over their own environment.
5. **Reorienting Health Services** - sharing responsibility for health among individuals, community groups and health professionals, institutions and governments.

The “new” Charter for Health Promotion, Bangkok 2005, highlights the changing context of global health and the challenges faced in achieving aims, including the growing burden of communicable and chronic diseases including heart disease, cancer and diabetes. It also recognises the need to address the health effects of globalisation such as widening inequities, rapid urbanisation and the degradation of environments.

Since becoming a Healthy City, in 2008, Council has evaluated the Healthy Cities approach outlined by WHO. This approach seeks to put health high on the political and social agenda of cities and to build a strong movement for public health at the local level. The concept is underpinned by the principles of the Health For All strategy and Local Agenda 21. Strong emphasis is given to equity, participatory governance and solidarity, inter-sectoral collaboration and action to address the determinants of health.
Successful implementation of the Healthy Cities approach requires innovative actions addressing all aspects of health and living conditions, and extensive networking. It is suggested that there are four elements for action.

1. explicit political commitment;
2. leadership;
3. institutional change;
4. intersectoral partnerships.

Using these principles and aiming towards building the characteristics of a “Healthy City”, which are:

- A clean, safe physical environment of high quality (including housing quality).
- An ecosystem that is stable now and sustainable in the long term.
- A strong, mutually supportive and non-exploitative community.
- A high degree of participation and control by the public over the decisions affecting their lives, health and well-being.
- The meeting of basic needs (for food, water, shelter, income, safety and work) for all the city’s people.
- Access to a wide variety of experiences and resources, with the chance for a wide variety of contact, interaction, and communication.
- A diverse, vital and innovative city economy.
- The encouragement of connectedness with the past, and the cultural and biological heritage of city dwellers and with other groups and individuals.
- A forum that is compatible with and enhances the preceding characteristics.
- An optimal level of appropriate public health and sick care services accessible to all.
- High health status (high levels of positive health and low levels of disease).

Kiama has “collated” a set of guiding principles for this Health Plan using the principles of the Ottawa and Bangkok Charters and Healthy Cities movement. These flow through the strategies of this Plan.

![Guiding Principles]

- People and Environments
- Partnerships (& intersectoral action)
- Community Participation
  - Policy
- Political Decision-Making
  - Innovation
In formulating this Plan, Council has also considered national and state priorities. The **National Health Priorities** areas are currently:

- Arthritis and Musculoskeletal conditions
- Asthma
- Cancer control
- Cardiovascular health
- Diabetes mellitus
- Injury prevention and control
- Mental health
- Obesity

The **NSW State Plan** identifies the following priorities in addressing health and environmental issues:

**Healthy Communities:**
- Improve and maintain access to quality healthcare in the face of increasing demand
- Improve survival rates and quality of life for people with potentially fatal or chronic illness
- Promote healthy lifestyle
- Reduce preventable hospital admissions.
- Improve outcomes in mental health.

**Stronger Communities:**
- Improve child wellbeing, health and safety
- Strengthen Aboriginal Communities
- Support people with disabilities
- Reduce homelessness
- Increase volunteering
- Promote our parks
- Increase participation in recreational and sporting activities
- Increase participation in the arts and cultural activity

**Green State**
- Tackle climate change
- Develop a clean energy future
- Secure sustainable supplies of water and use our water more wisely
- Protect our native vegetation, biodiversity, land, rivers and coastal waterways
- Improve air quality
- Reduce waste

The **State Plan** also articulates some key targets for improved health and well-being, and the environment. These include (but are not limited to):

- Continue to reduce smoking rates by 0.5% per annum to 2016.
- Reduce the percentage of children who are overweight or obese to 22% by 2016.
- Increase the proportion of the total community involved in volunteering by 10% by 2016.
- Increase the number of visitors to parks by 20% by 2016.
- Increase the number of people participating in sporting activities and physical activity by 10% by 2016.
- Achieve a 60% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.
- Increasing participation in green skills training.
- Meet the 2014 NSW waste recycling targets.
THE PLANNING PROCESS

The process used updating the Health Plan was somewhat different to the development of past plans. It is built on the successes (and failures) of previous plans and is aligned with the new legislative requirement for Community Strategic Plans.

Stage 1: Collection & Analysis of Data and Literature

This stage involved the following:

- Review of national, state, regional and local priorities.
- Collection and review of data relevant to the Health Plan including statistics and reports. Before strategies could be developed it was important to have a thorough understanding of the changes in demographics, health and environmental indicators which have occurred over the last 5 years.
- Evaluation of previous Health Plans process and impact outcomes (including what worked, what didn't, what's been achieved etc.).
- Review of literature on best practice and emerging issues.

This data compilation provided some baseline information and evidence about potential priorities. It was also useful in assisting Council to re-evaluate its role in public health and environmental management.

Stage 2: Consultation Of Stakeholders

Consultation was multi-faceted with the aim of collecting as wider variety of opinion as possible within a specific timeframe. Instead of asking the community and stakeholders “What Were The Priorities” Council asked residents “Have We Got It Right”. Having worked in the local community for the past 10 years on Health Planning issues, Council hoped they were familiar with community issues and priorities.

The following channels were used to attract interest and involvement from groups and residents:

- Mail-out to organisations/groups.
- Survey of residents
- Kiosks at Community events
- Touch screen surveying at Council facilities
- Media campaign
- Focus Groups

Stage 3: Identification and Prioritisation Of Issues

The Consultation Stage identifies a long list of issues. Each of the issues were assessed against a “Prioritisation Criteria”. The criteria includes 3 factors:

- **Opportunity** (ie there is an opportunity for Council to do something about this as opposed to strategies being addressed primarily by another agency; and there are opportunities to secure resources to implement strategies)

- **Impact** (ie the issue is critical to the Kiama Municipality)

- **Enthusiasm** (ie from Council, Community, Stakeholders/Other agencies).
Stage 4: Preparation Of Briefing Papers

Once the priority issues were identified, briefing papers were prepared which provided background information on the issue, relevant statistical information, outline of all related issues raised in the previous stages and an overview of Council’s opportunity.

Papers were prepared on the following issues:

- Building Partnerships and Networks / Community Connections
- Healthy Lifestyle
- Food
- Natural and Rural Environment
- Built Environment
- Waste
- Economic Development

(See Appendix 1)

Stage 5: Strategy Development

Strategy workshops were conducted for each of the briefing paper issues. A format was used similar to that which was used for the previous two plans, that is, half day small group workshops addressing one of the topics. Participants were given pre-reading (briefing papers, strategy ideas). The workshops were facilitated by an external facilitator to allow Council staff freedom to participate in the workshops and to ensure that other participants felt comfortable to discuss strategies with the group - not being controlled by Council.

Stage 6: Preparation of Action Plan Section and Complete Plan.

The strategies were prepared into a draft Action Plan which was presented to the Kiama Health and Sustainability Advisory Committee and to a Councillor briefing for comment. Comments were evaluated and minor changes were made to the complete plan which was presented to Council in June 2011.
Overseen by the Kiama Health and Sustainability Advisory Committee

- Literature Review
- Data Collection & Analysis
- Consultation ‘Have We Got It Right’
  - Mapping of Existing Resources
  - Identification of Gaps in Resources
    - Prioritisation of Issues
    - Preparation of Briefing Papers
    - Strategy Development Workshops
    - Preparation of Action Plan
    - Plan Adopted By Council
    - Implementation of Action Plan
    - Annual Review of Progress
SETTING THE SCENE

The Kiama Local Government Area is located on the South Coast of New South Wales and is approximately 120 kilometres south of Sydney. The Municipality is bordered by Shellharbour City in the north, Shoalhaven City in the south, the Tasman Sea to the east and the escarpment to the west.

The Kiama Municipality is the smallest local government area in the Illawarra region, with an area of approximately 259 square kilometers including national parks, beaches, rivers and rainforest. It is essentially a rural community, with approximately 74% of the region zoned for this.

The rural land is mainly used for dairy farming and cattle grazing. However, work is underway to encourage more diverse food production on our agricultural land.

Kiama is thought to be named from an Aboriginal word meaning “where the sea makes a noise”. The original inhabitants of the Kiama area were the Wodi Wodi Aboriginal people. Today, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders account for approximately 1.1% of the population.

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Kiama Municipality on 30 June 2010 was 20,906. Between 2004 and 2022 the population of Kiama is projected to increase in size to around 23,205 (13%). The youth population is projected to decline, the working age population to grow slightly (mainly in the older age groups), and the over 60 population projected to grow to 34.7% by 2025.

Key Characteristics of the Municipality:

- Kiama is more socioeconomically advantaged than the NSW average, with a Socio Economic Index For Advantage (SEIFA) score of 1063 compared to 1000 for NSW.
- Between 2006 and 2021 the fastest growing age groups will be the 85 years + and 70-84 yrs.
- 93.7% of the population speak only English at home.
- 82.6% of the population was born in Australia. While 4.1% of the population are from non-English speaking countries.
- Unemployment rates are lower than the NSW average (3.4% and 4.6% respectively). Fewer people are employed full-time (54.2%), while more people are part-time workers (38.7%) in Kiama than compared to NSW averages.
- 88.4% of households own at least 1 car.
- People living in Kiama are under housing and rental stress as data shows that housing and rental prices have increased over the past few years. Between 2009 and 2010, median prices of houses and units have increased 13.5% and 7.1% respectively.
- 66.2% of the population have internet access at home and this could potentially increase considering the introduction of the National Broadband Network. This is higher than the NSW and Australian averages.
- 46.3% of households were families with children.
- There are greater percentages of population who do voluntary, unpaid care, and unpaid childcare in Kiama compared to NSW.
- In 2009, the GP: patient ratio was 1:1726 in Kiama - almost double that of NSW (1:911).
• There is limited (if any) access to emergency, allied and specialist health services in the Municipality.

• Fresh food accessibility is problematic in Kiama as there is only one major chain supermarket and local markets are only held twice a month. Results from a survey showed that consumers in Kiama need to pay higher prices or travel to nearby towns for good quality fruits and vegetables.

• The main industries are tourism, retail, construction and dairying.

• Based on 2006-2007 data, the risk of cardiovascular death in Kiama is similar to the NSW average.

• Based on cancer registration data for 2004 – 2008, the risk of cancer death is 11% lower in Kiama Municipality than for NSW as a whole.

• The risk of falls-related hospitalisation among people aged 65 years and over is 16% lower in Kiama than the NSW average.

A complete Community Profile is available on Council's website www.kiama.nsw.gov.au.

Detailed data and maps of the health & social characteristics of the Kiama population can be accessed at:

www.publichealth.gov.au/interactive_mapping/aust_multiple_online_2010/nsw/atlas.html and

SNAP SHOT OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- Smoke Free Sporting Grounds, Playgrounds and Alfresco Areas
- Second Hand Saturday
- E-Waste and Lamp Recycling
- Kiama Produce Markets
- Solar Panels and rainwater tanks installed at Council Administration Building
- Establishment of a Community Garden
- Creation of the Kiamasphere Website
- Sustainability education programs
- Dog Agility Park
- Cancer Council Local Government Partnership
- Provision of Portable Shade for the community
- Development of the Coastal Walking Track
SNAP SHOT OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES C’TD

- Surf Awareness programs
- Council and Community Water Monitoring and Data Loggers
- Recycling Food Waste through composting and the Bokashi bucket
- Clean Up Australia Day
- Weekly Recycling Service over Summer Holiday Period
- Expansion of Public Place Recycling
- Hindmarsh Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme
- Power Factor Correction installed on Council Chambers
- Automated water consumption logging on Council holiday parks and leisure centre
- Installation of biodiesel tank for Council fleet
- Solar hot water and renewable energy information nights
- Installation of native species identification plates in Spring Creek and Bonaira Native Gardens
## THE ACTION PLAN

### Strengthening Our Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Focus Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Connections</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Provision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding &amp; Service Provision</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Supportive Social Environment For Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Focus Area</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Functions and Public Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food &amp; Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer Prevention &amp; Awareness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Safety</td>
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</table>

### Healthy Economy

<table>
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<th>Priority</th>
<th>Focus Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy Economy</td>
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### Health Of Our Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Focus Area</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory &amp; Statutory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Environment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Council Facilities and Operations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste Management</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Aims

- To improve the health, wellbeing and quality of life for all residents and visitors to the Kiama Municipality.
- To improve, protect and enhance the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

Objectives

- To clarify existing and identify emerging health, environmental and sustainability issues which affect residents and visitors to the Municipality.
- To consult and facilitate partnerships between Council, the community, other government and non-government organisations, as a means of identifying issues and formulating strategies/programs.
- To research and formulate strategies which complement International, National, State, Regional and local health, environmental and sustainability goals, and meet regulatory requirements.
- To foster collaboration and partnerships in the development, implementation, evaluation and review of strategies and programs.
- To evaluate and review the development of short and long term strategies, in view of emerging issues and changing circumstances.

Target Population Groups

Although the Plan focuses on a whole of population approach rather than the individual, the priority population groups identified in updating this Plan are:

- Older people
- Children and Families
- Visitors

Council also acknowledges the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, who live in or visit the Municipality.

Council's Role

To complement the Community Strategic Plan, 2011-2021, each Priority Area identifies the “roles” which Council plays in implementing the strategies. The “roles” recognise that Council may not be directly responsible for some issues and may have a number of different roles. The “roles” which Council may play are:

- As a Leader who provides direction through the implementation of policy and the development of plans.
- As a Regulator of development, public health and safety and the environment, full-filling our Statutory obligations.
- As an Information Provider to the community.
- As a Service Provider of programs or facilities which are consistent with the priorities of Council.
- As an Advocate on behalf of our community to other levels of government or agencies on important community issues.
- As a Facilitator to bring together stakeholders working towards a common goal or outcome.
- As a Partner with the community, other government and non-government agencies.
### Responsible Manager and Directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEW</td>
<td>Director, Engineering and Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Depot Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSCS</td>
<td>Director, Strategic and Commercial Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDM</td>
<td>Economic Development Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCM</td>
<td>Leisure Centre Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBD</td>
<td>Manager, Building and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCSD</td>
<td>Manager, Community Service Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDD</td>
<td>Manager, Design and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>Manager, Environment and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHRCS</td>
<td>Manager, Human Resources and Commercial Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLS</td>
<td>Manager, Library Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>Strategic Planning Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Supply Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Timeframe

The timeframes indicated in this Plan refer to the following:

- **C**: Current and ongoing
- **S**: Short term being 1 to 2 years
- **M**: Medium term being 2 to 5 years
- **L**: Long term being beyond 5 years.

### Partnerships

Council recognises that partnerships are vitally important in achieving this Plan and have developed strong and valuable partnerships in the past. We hope to strengthen these partnerships and form new partnerships to achieve our common goals. Our partners for each strategy have not been identified but will be in planning of each strategy. We welcome and encourage the community, organisations and business to approach Kiama Council if there are strategies in this Plan of interest to them.
## Strengthening Community

Priority: Community Connection

### Council's Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Responsible Manager/Director</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Performance Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Continue to implement and expand the Welcome Program for new residents and an information sharing project for existing residents.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Welcome Kit is updated annually and distributed at key locations in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• 1 New Resident activity is conducted annually from January 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Continue to support local clubs and community groups to attract and sustain membership, and involve broad sectors of the community.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Information provided to clubs twice a year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Clubs information promoted through Council’s Community Directory and on Council’s website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Continue to expand opportunities to utilise school facilities and local businesses for community programs.</td>
<td>MEH/MCSD</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Negotiations with facilities providers ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Formalisation of agreement completed and documented as required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C** = Current & ongoing  
**S** = Short term [1-2 yrs]  
**M** = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
**L** = Long term [5 yrs+]
## Priority: Information Provision

### Council's Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Develop consistent distribution channels through-out the community.</td>
<td>General Manager</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Improve information services through-out the Municipality to provide a centralised point of contact on events, services and facilities, programs etc.</td>
<td>DSCS</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Establish an Agency Forum to share information, experiences and promote collaboration.</td>
<td>MEH/MCSD</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Promote and encourage volunteering in Council and community programs to foster sustainability.</td>
<td>MEH/MCSD</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Continue to expand and promote the “Kiama Comment” website as the central point of web-based engagement for all Council activities.</td>
<td>MCSD</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C = Current & ongoing  
*S = Short term [1-2 yrs]  
*M = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
*L = Long term [5 yrs+]*
### Priority: Partnerships

**Council's Role:**
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Develop a process/protocol for forming a formalised partnership between Council and community-based organisations leading to “Council's Policy on Partnerships”.</td>
<td>MEH/DSCS</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Strength partnerships with the University of Wollongong, TAFE Illawarra and local education providers for undertaking collaborative programs and research.</td>
<td>All Managers</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Maintain and develop partnerships with agencies with common interests and goals.</td>
<td>All Managers</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priority: Funding and Service Provision

Council's Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Continue to lobby State and Federal Government for additional local services and funding.</td>
<td>Council Executive</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Continue to seek external funding options and apply for grants for Council projects.</td>
<td>All Managers</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Provide community groups and local organisations with information on potential funding sources.</td>
<td>MEH/MCSD/EDM</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Assist community groups to access funding through grants.</td>
<td>MEH/MCSD/EDM</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Develop a Health Services Position Paper for Council.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Investigate the potential for e-health programs in the Municipality which capitalise on the installation of the National Broadband Network (NBN).</td>
<td>DSCS</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUPPORTIVE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT FOR HEALTH

**Priority: Regulatory and Public Health**

**Council's Role:**
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

#### Table

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</thead>
</table>
| 5.1 Implement Council's annual inspection and education programs for:  
  - Food premises  
  - Public and residential swimming pools  
  - Hairdressers  
  - Body Piercing and Tattooists  
  - Companion Animals  
  - Traffic management and parking | MEH | C | • 100% of complaints are investigated within 7 days.  
• 100% of inspections required completed annually. |
| 5.2 Provide Council with up-to-date practices and strategies on the effects of climate change on public health and tools for implementation in the Municipality. | MEH | L | • Emerging issues, impacts and potential strategies are reported to Council at least annually. |
| 5.3 Implement appropriate traffic management and car parking methods which balances convenience with reduced car reliance. | MEH | C | • Parking monitoring is undertaken weekly and for special events.  
• Parking review is conducted every 5 years. |

*C = Current & ongoing  
S = Short term [1-2 yrs]  
M = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
L = Long term [5 yrs+]*
**Priority: Food and Nutrition**

**Council's Role:**
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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</table>
| 6.1      | Support community gardening programs. | MEH | C | • Kiama community garden is supported by Council officers monthly.  
• School food gardens are supported annually.  
• The Kiamasphere website is kept up-to-date annually with information on establishing community gardens. |
| 6.2      | Develop a Community Gardens Policy for the Municipality. | MEH | S | • Community Gardens Policy developed and endorsed by June 2012. |
| 6.3      | Support the development of a Farm Gate Trail in the Municipality. | EDM | M | • Farm Gate Trail established by December 2011.  
• Support to expand Trail |
| 6.4      | Continue to ensure the provision and support of Breastfeeding Friendly public places. | MEH/MBD | C | • 100% of large scale developments include breast-feeding friendly environments.  
• 100% of Council facilities provide breast-feeding friendly facilities. |
| 6.5      | Provide Council with up to date practices and strategies on food security and tools for implementation in the Municipality. | MEH | C | • Food security issues and strategies are reported to Council annually. |
| 6.6      | Support the local programs of Food Fairness Illawarra. | MEH | C | • Programs are identified annually and supported. |
| 6.7      | Develop a Food and Nutrition Position Paper for Council. | MEH | S | • Position Paper is prepared and reported to Council by June 2012. |

*C* = Current & ongoing  
*S* = Short term [1-2 yrs]  
*M* = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
*L* = Long term [5 yrs+]


|   | 6.8 Provide and support education programs for the community to develop skills in sustainable food practices. | MEH | C | • At least 4 skills workshops are provided annually to meet community needs. |
|   | 6.9 Implement activities which promote local producers. | EDM/MEH | S | • Information on local producers are kept up-to-date and promoted through Kiamasphere website. |
|   | 6.10 Support local Produce Markets. | DSCS | C | • Local Produce Markets are promoted through the Kiamasphere website. |

**C** = Current & ongoing  
**S** = Short term [1-2 yrs]  
**M** = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
**L** = Long term [5 yrs+]
## Priority: Physical Activity

### Council’s Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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</table>
| 7.1 Provide and promote opportunities for the community to engage in regular physical activity particularly targeting older people and children. | MEH/LCM | C | • Physical activity programs are provided weekly through Kiama Leisure Centre.  
• Events are held at least twice a year to promote regular physical activity. |
| 7.2 Continue to implement and expand the Walk-It Kiama program. | MEH | C | • Walk it Kiama program implemented annually. |
| 7.3 Provide Council with up-to-date practices and strategies on physical activity programs and tools for implementation in the Municipality. | MEH | C | • Physical activity program best practices are reported to Council annually. |
| 7.4 Ensure the Walking and Mobility Maps are updated regularly and available in a variety of formats. | MEH | S | • Walking Map is updated at least every 3 years.  
• Mobility map is updated at least every 5 years.  
• Maps are available in hard and soft copy at Council facilities, Tourist Centre and on Council’s website. |
## Priority: Cancer Prevention and Awareness

### Council’s Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

### Table

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Smoke free environments are reviewed biannually and expanded as opportunities arise (subject to funding).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8.2      | MEH/MDD                    | C         | • Shade is provided at community venues  
|          |                             |           | • Shade provisions are reviewed at least every 3 years.  
|          |                             |           | • Cancer Council marquee is loaned to community groups free of charge weekly. |
| 8.3      | MEH/MLS                    | C         | • Cancer prevention and treatment information is provided at Council library and updated annually. |
| 8.4      | MEH                        | C         | • Local Government partnership requirements are met annually. |
| 8.5      | MEH                        | C         | • Cancer prevention program best practices are reported to Council annually. |

*C = Current & ongoing  
S = Short term [1-2 yrs]  
M = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
L = Long term [5 yrs+]*
## Priority: Community Safety

### Council’s Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Implement residential swimming pool inspections.</td>
<td>MBD</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>• Undertake every 3 years subject to resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 Implement an annual drowning prevention campaign.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>• 3 media articles are promoted during spring/summer annually to increase awareness of drowning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Implement the Surf Safety Awareness Program in local schools.</td>
<td>MHRCS</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Surf Safety Awareness program is implemented in local schools annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 Provide beaches within the Municipality with lifeguards.</td>
<td>MHRCS</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Lifeguard services are provided to beaches during the summer period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5 Implement road safety community education programs.</td>
<td>MDD</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Road safety programs are provided as per the road Safety Plan annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6 Investigate the development of a responsible skateboarding program.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>• Investigate and report prepared by June 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7 Develop an education program for drivers of special mobility vehicles.</td>
<td>MEH/MDD</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>• Education program developed and implemented by December 2017.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTHY ECONOMY**
Priority: Healthy Economy

**Council's Role:**
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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</table>
| 10.1 Encourage the use of rural land for local food, fibre, animal and plant production. | SPM/EDM | C | • Kiama LEP (2011) includes zoning for food production.  
• South Coast Harvest Experience is promoted (ongoing). |
| 10.2 Promote and encourage business, based on the characteristics of our environment and community. | EDM | C | • The Kiama Business Information Kit is opportunistically distributed and promoted annually.  
• Kiama Business website is kept up to date annually |
| 10.3 Expand the range and promotion of appropriate tourism products which promote sustainable and healthy environments. | EDM | M | • New products identified, information updated and promoted through Tourism Kiama, Kiama Business and Council’s websites and Kiama Business Information Kit as required. |
| 10.4 Investigate the concept of a skills bank of retired/semi-retired residents who wish to contribute to community activities and conduct pilot program. | MEH | M | • Research is documented on skills banks and the process of implementation.  
• Report prepared for Council by June 2016 |
| 10.5 Investigate the establishment of a “retirees as mentors:” program. | MEH | M | • Research is documented on the program and process of implementation.  
• Report prepared for Council by December 2016. |
## HEALTH OF THE ENVIRONMENT
**Priority: Regulatory and Statutory**

### Council's Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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</table>
| **11.1** Implement the On-site Sewage Management (OSSM) strategy including monitoring and grey-water reuse. | MEH | C | • 100% High Risk OSSMS inspected per annum  
• A minimum of 20% Low Risk OSSMS inspected per annum. |
| **11.2** Implement actions as required by Recovery Plans for Threatened Species and Endangered Ecological Communities with the Municipality in accordance with Threatened Species Act 1995. | MDD | C | • Recovery Plan implemented as per actions and timeframes in Plans and subject to funding. |
| **11.3** Prepare the annual State of the Environment Report in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993. | MEH | C | • Annual State of Environment Report completed by November. |
| **11.4** Administer the provisions of the Protection of Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997. | MEH | C | • 100% complaints investigated within 7 days.  
• 100% of applications processed within 14 days. |

**Legend:**
- **C** = Current & ongoing
- **S** = Short term [1-2 yrs]
- **M** = Medium term [2-5 yrs]
- **L** = Long term [5 yrs+]

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**H.E.**
### Council's Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

### Priority: Natural Environment

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A minimum of 1 National Tree Day event per annum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>MEH/MDD</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Landcare Events promoted through Kiamasphere web site and Council’s communication channels as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>MEH/WM</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Education material supplied at 100% plant stalls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12.4     | MEH                          | C         | A minimum of 1 field day/workshop conducted annually.  
|          |                              |           | 2 media articles annually.  
|          |                              |           | Kiamasphere website updated to include case studies & fact sheets as available. |
| 12.5     | MDD                          | C         | A minimum of 2 actions implemented annually.  
|          |                              |           | New projects are implemented on existing sites as funding becomes available.  
|          |                              |           | Maintenance at existing sites completed annually. |
| 12.6     | MEH                          | S         | Review completed by December 2012. |

C = Current & ongoing  
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M = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
L = Long term [5 yrs+]

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<tr>
<td>12.7 Provide the community with information on weed identification, methods of management and eradication.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• A minimum of 1 field day/workshop conducted annually. • 2 media articles annually. • Kiamasphere website is kept updated with case studies &amp; fact sheets as available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.8 Investigate the “Healthy Parks” Project with the potential to developing and implementing in Kiama.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>• Report prepared for Council by December 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.9 Review Estuary Management Plans to take into consideration sea level rises and potential climate change impacts.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>• Reviews completed by December 2014. (Minnamurra and Crooked River Estuary Management Plans).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.10 Promote and support community water monitoring including sharing and reporting of data.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• 5 Streamwatch groups sustained to conduct water testing. • Data supplied annually for SoE Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.11 Ensure agricultural lands are protected for food production through the LEP and Regional Plan.</td>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• LEP adopted by Department of Planning by June 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.12 Implement Rabbit Control Program at Werri Beach &amp; Gerringong</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>• Program completed by December 2014.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Priority: Built Environment

### Council’s Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>DES</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Principles considered or incorporated into all applicable Planning Proposals determined and approved by Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>DES</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Proposals are submitted for consideration as opportunities becomes available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Minimum of 4 workshops conducted annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>MDD</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Plan developed by June 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>Council Executive</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>LEP adopted by Department of Planning by June 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>MBD</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PCAL Checklist is incorporated into Kiama DCP by 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>MBD</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>LEP and Urban Strategy is adopted by June 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>Responsible Manager/Director</td>
<td>Timeframe</td>
<td>Performance Indicator</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>Continue to implement the principles of “Safer By Design” and “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design” (CPTED) in Development Assessment.</td>
<td>MBD</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>Maintain and monitor stormwater pollution control devices in commercial centres and selected residential areas.</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priority: Facilities and Operations

Council’s Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.1 Implement programs and policies to reduce Council’s consumption of water, energy, natural resources and production of waste.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Water &amp; Energy Saving Actions Plans implemented as funding becomes available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2 Identify Council “Top 10” energy and water using sites and develop strategies to reduce usage.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Top 10 Council energy and water sites reported in SoE annually. • A minimum of 1 water &amp; 1 energy reduction strategy implemented per annum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3 Incorporate Sustainable Procurement Guidelines into Council’s Procurement Policy.</td>
<td>MEH/SM</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>• Guidelines incorporated in Council’s Purchasing Policy by December of 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4 Promote Council’s sustainability initiatives to local business and the community.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• 6 sustainability newsletters per annum. • Kiamasphere website is kept up to date monthly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5 Develop Sustainability Checklist for consideration when building new facilities, and refurbishment/retrofitting existing facilities.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>• Checklist completed by end of 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.6 Ensure Council’s diesel plant fleet utilises biodiesel.</td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• 100% of diesel plant utilizes biodiesel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Priority: Transport

### Council’s Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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</table>
| 15.1     | MEH/MDD                     | C         | • Footpath/Cycleway Plan is implemented annually.  
|          |                             |           | • Walking tracks and Cycleways Maps are provided at Council venues and Tourist Centre.  
|          |                             |           | • Signage on walking paths and cycleways is reviewed every 3 years. |
| 15.2     | MEH                         | M         | • Council staff are provide with alternative modes of transport by June 2016. |
| 15.3     | MEH                         | L         | • Options report is prepared for Council by December 2016. |
| 15.4     | MEH                         | C         | • Opportunitistic representations made at least biennially. |
| 15.5     | MEH                         | S         | • Walking tracks and cycleways maps are provided to all tourist parks and Tourist Centre annually. |
| 15.6     | MEH                         | C         | • Guidelines for active transport prepared by December 2014. |

C = Current & ongoing  
S = Short term [1-2 yrs]  
M = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
L = Long term [5 yrs+]
## Priority: Waste Management

### Council's Role:
- Leader
- Regulator
- Information Provider
- Service Provider
- Advocate
- Facilitator
- Partner

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.1 Develop a program to utilise alternatives to plastic bags.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>• 1 Plastic Bag Free Day developed and implemented by December 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.2 Advocate for Container Deposit Legislation in NSW.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Submission to State Government via Southern Council's Group for the introduction of CDL in NSW by prepared by December 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.3 Continue to implement Clean Up Australia Day.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Event conducted annually with a minimum of 10 sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.4 Continue to support the annual Chemical Collection, “Rum” (Return Unused Medications) and other state programs.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>• Minimum of 4 programs promoted and supported annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.5 Consult the community to develop a food waste trial to increase source separation.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>• Consultation and Trial completed in 2 zones by December 2012. • A minimum of 10% diversion achieved in Trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.6 Review existing clothing bins located within the Municipality to develop a clothing bin policy.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>• Register of Clothing Bins developed by June 0212. • Clothing Bin Policy developed and endorsed by December 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.7 Develop a program to partner with charity organisations for the recovery of unwanted clothing.</td>
<td>MEH</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>• Partnership and program developed and commence by December 2012.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C* = Current & ongoing  
*S* = Short term [1-2 yrs]  
*M* = Medium term [2-5 yrs]  
*L* = Long term [5 yrs+]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>Provide an electronic waste recycling program.</td>
<td>MEH C</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 e-waste collection event conducted annually.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>Provide up-to-date waste and recycling education material to the community.</td>
<td>MEH C</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Council websites, case studies, programs, events, factsheets, collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>calendar, and information kits updated and distributed through Council's</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>communication channels annually.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.10</td>
<td>Investigate options and implement a program for the processing of organics.</td>
<td>MEH M</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Business cases and options report submitted to Council by December 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Preferred option commenced implementation by January 2013 (subject to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>approval and funding).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Health Plan is designed to improve the health and well-being of the community and protect and enhance the environment. It is vital that the Plan reflects and responds to needs - to do this it must be flexible and dynamic. We invite you to provide feedback and suggestions for the continual progression of the Plan.

Please take the time to fill in this feedback form and return it to:

Kiama Municipal Council
PO Box 75
KIAMA NSW 2533
Email: council@kiama.nsw.gov.au
Fax: 02 4232 0555

Name: ____________________________________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________________________________________
Organisation you represent (if applicable): ___________________________________________
Contact phone number: _____________________________________________________________

General Feedback

Did you find the language easy to follow? ☐Yes ☐No
Comments: _______________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

Did you find the layout of the document logical? ☐Yes ☐No
Comments: _______________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
Specific Feedback On Current Priorities and Strategies

Please indicate the priority and/or strategy number you would like to comment on (if applicable):

Priority: ___________________________________________________________________________
Strategy Number: __________________________________________________________________
Comments: _______________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
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Priority: ___________________________________________________________________________
Strategy Number: __________________________________________________________________
Comments: _______________________________________________________________________
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Suggestions for strategies which should be considered for inclusion in future revisions of the Plan:
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

Thank you for providing your input on the Health Plan. Your completed Feedback Form will be forwarded to the Steering Committee. You will be informed of the outcome of your comments and suggestions by a representative from the Committee.
REQUEST FORM

Please complete this request form and return it to:

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PO Box 75
KIAMA NSW 2533
Email: council@kiama.nsw.gov.au
Fax: 02 4232 0555

I request copies of the following Reports:

☐ Previous Kiama Municipal Health Plans
☐ Strategy Workshops outcomes
☐ Additional copies of this Plan

Name: __________________________________________________________________________
Address: _______________________________________________________________________
Email address: __________________________________________________________________
Organisation you represent (if applicable): __________________________________________
Contact phone number: ___________________________________________________________

Comments: _______________________________________________________________________
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APPENDIX 1: BRIEFING PAPERS

Themes: Building Partnerships & Networks
Community Connections

Background
People’s health and well being is affected by the quality of life they experience on a daily basis. It is well known that positive relationships, social contact and a strong sense of “belonging” and connection to the community in which one lives, can greatly enhance an individual’s health status. However, social isolation and marginalisation can have extremely negative impacts on an individual’s health.

Positively influencing health outcomes within a community requires tapping into and strengthening existing community networks, as well as facilitating the development of new networks and partnerships. It also involves creating equal opportunities for community members to participate in community life, community organisations and decision making processes, and ensures access to appropriate services provided by those community agencies.

Information
Whilst the Kiama LGA’s population has a high proportion of ageing residents and retirees, it also has a significant proportion of families with children. New residents joining the Kiama community are no longer predominantly older retirees, as the “seachange” and “tree change” phenomenon has resulted in more families and semi-retired professionals also seeking the seaside/rural lifestyle of Kiama and its surrounding areas.

The nature of ageing, or raising young children without extended family networks, can often lead to social isolation. This isolation can be further compounded by poor access to transport and appropriate support services. Strategies developed in the Plan must consider the needs of an increasingly aged population as well as the needs of families with young children and an increasing number of youth.

The recent community survey process confirmed that access to appropriate services is a concern in the Kiama community with a large number of respondents identifying access to transport, appropriate medical and aged care services.

The need for more communal recreational facilities and events allowing greater opportunities to bring local people together for social and recreational activities was also raised by many respondents. This seems to indicate that residents of the Kiama Municipality are looking for more opportunities to strengthen community connections and participate in community life.

Many of the objectives of the previous Health Plans were achieved through community agencies working together and building connections. Ongoing analysis of the working partnerships between local agencies and groups is important to prevent gaps in services developing which directly impact on community needs. In the current climate of shrinking public funding and short term funding agreements, building partnerships and networks between agencies is also important to address the isolation of some services operating in the community and provide greater impact. Potential or existing barriers for community members’ access to appropriate services and programs must also be identified if service based agencies are to remain responsive to community needs.

Opportunities
A desired outcome of the Plan is to strengthen community through building local partnerships and networks and strengthening community connections. This represents an opportunity to build on existing KMC Plans and services to achieve this outcome and so contribute to enhancing the health status of the local community.
Potential strategies for **building local networks and partnerships** could focus on supporting networking, information sharing and joint projects between Council, other government agencies and community based groups, as well as the broader community. Examples of the kind of in-kind and financial support could include: supporting and/or auspicing co-operative funding proposals, allocating KMC staff support and expertise, supporting interagency meetings, forums and information exchange events, encouraging “lead agency” roles, enhancing and developing already productive partnerships with supportive local agencies, and supporting community consultation initiatives, etc. Strategies focused on ensuring community members’ access to and feedback on appropriate services and programs will enhance the quality of their lives and contribute to improving their health status.

Potential strategies for **stronger community connections** could focus on enhancing residents’ opportunities for a wide variety of activities and experiences, social connections, access to information, access to resources and services, and access to decision making processes. Examples could include increased opportunities for residents to participate in decision making committees and groups, and special efforts being made to ensure participation of the marginalised in service planning. Another example could include addressing specific social isolation issues across key groups (the elderly, parents with young children, youth) in the Kiama community.

**Key Partnership and Community Connections Issues for a Healthy Kiama**

- Building stronger partnerships with government and non-government organisations, and community groups.
- Addressing social isolation particularly for key groups including new residents, young families, the ageing population.
- How do residents in Kiama interact and how can individuals become connected

**Issues for Discussion**

- Impact of population changes
- Isolation – physical and social
- Organisations and opportunities
- Youth and young families
**Theme: Healthy Lifestyle**

**Background**

Promoting the health of individuals in a community should go beyond risk factors, lifestyle messages and behaviour change; governments need to recognise the growing evidence that health is influenced by structural conditions such as financial stability, security of housing, pollution, employment and social networks. Certainly, healthy lifestyle has as much - or more - to do with factors outside an individuals' control (e.g. geography and landscape, people-made environments, access to services) than with those within individuals’ control (e.g. exercise, nutrition, alcohol and tobacco use). Approaches to improving well being, should seek to enable people to increase control over and improve their health.¹

The Kiama Municipality has several factors such as natural beauty, village communities and climate that combine to create unique circumstances in which healthy lifestyles can be pursued. However, its geography and settlement distribution can present particular barriers to physical activity, social interaction and access.

There are a high proportion of families with young children and a higher than average older population in the Kiama Municipality. These two population groups have relocated to the area primarily for choice of environment and quality of life.

**Information**

Older people (60 + years) in Kiama represented 24.1% of the population in 2006.⁴ This is higher than the percentages of older people in Illawarra and NSW and this figure will continue to rise over the next 15 years.⁴ The 2006 Census also recorded that there were 46.3% couple families with children, 40.3% couple families without children and 12.4% one-parent families.⁴ These two distinct groups – older people and young families – present the Municipality of Kiama with special challenges in balancing recreational and physical activity facilities and programs. Provision must be made for younger peoples' more vigorous activities, older persons’ need for safer activities, and safe play areas for toddlers and infants.

The quality and quantity of recreational spaces and facilities are important issues according to community consultations.⁴ These findings highlight the significance of the physical environment to the community in their broad picture of health. The physical environment is particularly important for a wide range of healthy lifestyle factors. The physical environment affects safety and crime prevention, facilitation of recreation and physical activity, including active commuting, supply and availability of food etc.⁵

Community consultation indicates that isolation, safety and crime, and mental health are all health issues of concern within the community.⁵ Consideration of such issues should occur when addressing healthy lifestyle issues.

The importance of public transport, including active transport, was also revealed in community consultation surveys and workshops findings.⁵

The geographically spread residential centres of the Kiama Municipality (Jamberoo, Kiama Downs/Minnamurra, Gerroa, Gerringong, and Kiama) present challenges regarding transport, services and facilities for communities.

**Opportunities**

One of KMC's greatest opportunities to positively affect healthy lifestyles is by creating and maintaining physical environments that are conducive to healthy lifestyle activities. This includes developing the physical environment to make walking and cycling as easy and safe as possible, by constructing and implementing cycleways, footpaths, pedestrian crossings, safe walkway lighting, and many other things. The role of urban planning is crucial in developing environments for healthy communities. This is especially relevant considering Kiama’s population characteristics.⁴

Opportunities exist for KMC to be involved collaboratively and in a supporting role for health promotion programs with other agencies.
KMC hold the potential to help raise awareness in the community of facilities and services available for activities that will positively affect health. This could be done through a number of avenues.

Lobbying for and seeking funding for positions or programs that address a community need is a role KMC could fill.

The growing trend of obesity and overweight\(^1\) should be approached from two angles: increasing physical activity and improving diet. The Kiama community has identified obesity and availability of healthy food options as a concern. Council should continue to address the supply and availability of food particularly in relation to local produce.

Identifying and acting on initiatives that increase social connections and reduce social isolation is an important step to improving mental health, particularly for older persons and parents of young children (including single parents).

KMC has been and continues to be involved with many health promotion initiatives, including targeting tobacco smoking, physical activity, food availability and nutrition. Council has an excellent track record in community consultation and engagement. Council, partner organisations and the community are in an excellent position to build on previous work and create environments and services to continue to improve the health of the community.

**Key Healthy Lifestyle Issues for a Healthy Kiama**

- Creating environments that encourage a healthy lifestyle
- Offering a range of opportunities to cater for specific population groups.
- Role of Council and partners
- Urban planning’s impact on a healthy lifestyle

**Issues for Discussion**

- Transport
- Physical environment
- Food supply and availability
- Population groups
- Partnerships

**Reference**

5. Kiama Municipal Council, 2009 Have We Got It Right? A Community Engagement Project – Student Research Project UoW.
Theme: Food

Background
Access to fresh, nutritious and affordable food is a basic requirement for human health and well-being. It is also a human right. However, there are key factors which impact on this such as economic circumstances, infrastructure, geographical location and a person's physical ability.

The obesity crisis in Australia has hit an all time high.

- In 2003, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare reported that high body mass was responsible for 7.5% of the total burden of disease in Australia.²
- In 2005, obesity and its related diseases cost the Australian government and its taxpayers $21 billion dollars.
- In 2004-05, 54% of Australian adults were classified as overweight or obese.⁴
- Recent reports state that 90% of Australian adults do not consume the recommended amount of 2 fruit and 5 vegetables per day.⁴

Research by the Cancer Council and reviews of other literature has suggested that income and affordability are some of the largest barriers to nutrition⁵. The inconsistencies between cost and availability of healthy foods, especially in rural areas, is a pressing issue in Australia.

Food security issues are also just as prevalent in our own back yard for many people, as in developing countries.

- In NSW it is estimated that ‘6.2% of households had run out of food and could not afford to buy more in the last 12 months’.⁶
- Evidence suggests that the percentage of people in the Illawarra that are affected by food security is even higher⁷.
- The people most at risk of food security are those with a low socioeconomic status.⁸ The main factors contributing to people’s hardship with food are income, access to healthy food and housing.⁵

Information
In 2007, a Market Basket Study was conducted through a University of Wollongong student research project. The project firstly looks at where groceries, fresh fruit and vegetables were sources by Kiama residents and then compared the top 5 locations on price and quality of a standard healthy food basket. Results showed that the majority of residents travelled outside the Municipality to purchase their groceries, fresh fruit and vegetables. The two most important factors which dictated this were cost and availability. Food was more expensive in the Municipality and fresh produce was generally of poorer quality.

Although Kiama is known as a community consisting of residents predominant on mid to high incomes food insecurity is still an issue of concern locally. The pressing food security problem in the Illawarra region is being addressed by many organisations. Locally, North Kiama Neighbourhood Centre Food Bank and local church organisations provide emergency food packages to people in the Kiama community.

The global recession and climate change has brought waste issues to the forefront of contemporary issues. In Australia:

- Food waste contributes to 15% of the 20 million tonnes of waste that goes into landfill each year.⁹
- Only 10% of this food waste is recycled, that is put into compost.⁹
- The food waste is comprised mostly of fruit and vegetables as avoidable food loss.⁹
• In Australia a paradigm exists when it comes to fruit and vegetable consumption. Most average Australians do not meet the recommended intake of fruit and vegetables each day yet fruit and vegetable wastage is extremely high. Furthermore, Australians express great concern about waste and recycling yet continue to dispose of things that can be re-used or recycled.

Australia’s agricultural sector is also an integral part of the food system. Many issues become evident when discussing agriculture due to the changing landscape of this industry:

• Between 1986 and 1996 the numbers of farms in Australia fell by 20%.
• In the last four years imports of fresh produce has risen by 26% so that they now total $300 million per year.

This means a lot of the food Australian consumers purchase is coming from thousands of kilometres away instead of from local Australian producers.

One consequence of these changes is that more greenhouse gases are being emitted due to transport of these goods. Ultimately, unnecessary contributions to global warming and climate change are the result. Also, the loss of diversity and competition in the food industry is increasing the vulnerability of the system to sudden change, like water shortages and increasing oil prices. The changing system is not only effecting global warming but the health of the population as well. Diets have changed considerably over the past decade and Australia is struggling with an obesity epidemic.

Generally, the greater the distance food has travelled, the greater the costs on the environment, your health and farmers.

Opportunities
Research has shown that nutrition education programs implemented in the community produce less significant results compared to environment and policy changes.

Evaluation of the Penrith Food Project outlined 5 key nutrition areas that need to be addressed in order to improve the nutrition of the population:

1. Improving access to food retail outlets and transport
2. Expanding the availability of healthy choices
3. Increasing community facilities and support breast feeding
4. Promoting local agriculture
5. Increasing the safety of the food sold

Recent initiatives in the Illawarra like Oz Harvest have brought retailers and the hospitality industry on board to redistribute a surplus supply of food. Oz Harvest is an initiative where unwanted food from local restaurants and businesses is reused to feed those less fortunate. Great success has been had with the program so far and Oz Harvest are looking to involve more local businesses and charity organisations.

The answer also lies in maintaining and growing sustainable agriculture industry in the region and reducing the carbon footprint of imports. Opportunities exist related to promoting and support local farmers markets, encouraging residents to growing their own food at home and encourage community garden initiatives. Promoting and supporting locally grown produce, ensuring planning policies allow agricultural land to be maintained and encouraging diversification can only benefit food supply and availability for local residents.
Key Food Issues for a Healthy Kiama

• Protecting agricultural land from urban development and maintain its viability for food production.
• Reducing the amount of food waste.
• Ensuring residents have access to affordable, fresh and nutritious food.
• Providing a diversity range of opportunities for residents to develop skills in food production and preparation.

Issues for Discussion

• Supply and availability
• Food Waste
• Agricultural Land
• Obesity

Reference

1. Kiama Municipal Council, 2009 Have We Got It Right? A Community Engagement Project – Student Research Project UoW.
3. Access Economics 2006 as cited in (3)
12. Larsen, K, Ryan, C and Abraham, A (2008), Sustainable and Secure Food Systems for Victoria: What do we know? What do we need to know? Victorian Eco-Innovation Lab, University of Melbourne
Theme: Natural and Rural Environment

Background
The total area of the Kiama Municipality is 25,758 hectares of this 33% is Rural Zoning, 40.7% is Rural Environmental Protection (Estuarine Wetlands, Scenic, Hinterland & General Protection) & 19.1% National Parks. Therefore the natural & rural environment equates to 92.8% of the total areas of the Municipality.¹

Climate forecasts from the CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology have identified that in the South East of Australia, rainfall will continually decrease at a rate of 10mL per year, sea level will continue to rise at a rate of at least 1.5mm to 3mm per year, and Australian average temperatures are projected to rise by 0.6 to 1.5 ºC by 2030.

The conservation and restoration of the natural environment and protection and support for our rural environment is being recognised more than ever before as being an important, integral part of a social and economic environment conducive to public health. The creation and maintenance of environments conducive to good health and well-being is an undertaking all levels of government, and multiple sectors of government, have the responsibility to be engaged in.

The cost of not protecting biodiversity is far greater than the cost of implementing strategies to protect our natural environment².

The protection and improvement of the natural environment in the urban and rural areas of the Municipality in relation to water quality and management of estuaries, rivers and oceans, erosion control and stormwater management, air quality, native and introduced vegetation management, contaminated land management and the potential impacts of climate change are also important matters for public health.

Information
Council is currently undertaking its Integrated Planning and Reporting development. The relevant strategic goals for the natural and rural environment are as follows:

Strategic Goals Environment:

- To protect the long term integrity and biodiversity of the natural environment through appropriate policy, action, monitoring and education.
- To maintain the productive use of rural land within the Municipality, acknowledging their contribution to the economy and lifestyle of the area.
- To ensure the planning processes recognise and maintain the building and cultural heritage within the Municipality, as well as enhance the separate and distinct nature of the villages.
- To provide and encourage opportunities for sustainable development that will be resilient to change.

Strategic Economic Goals

- To promote the development of businesses within the Municipality that utilise the unique and distinctive characteristics of the region, are locally based and integrate with regional industry.
- To identify future critical business needs and promote business growth and opportunity in order to develop a sustainable, locally distinctive and effective economy.

Historically the key natural environmental issues raised in relation to a Healthy Kiama have centred about the following:

- Clean, accessible beaches
- Retaining the rural environmental values of the Municipality
- Maintaining the high water quality of the ocean and rivers
- Maintaining, improving and protecting the regional biodiversity

Recent public consultation identified the perceived most important public health issues for the Municipality in the area of environment were the protection of agricultural land for food production, over development, waste management and pollution. The issues of climate change global warming, traffic congestion, and environmental sustainability were also perceived as important.\(^3\)

Other key rural environmental issues include feral animal control, weeds management, water pollution control, water management & reuse, livestock and native vegetation management, succession planning for rural properties and Threatened Species Management.

The natural environment in the Kiama Municipality is a key part of the attraction of the area as a tourist destination, for day trips and longer visits. The DECCW’s ‘Who Cares About the Environment’ survey revealed that two thirds of the respondents think local councils should do more to protect the environment.

Changes in the population should also be considered when discussing strategies for the natural and rural environment. Such issues as the increase in “tree change” residents moving to Kiama Municipality, the ageing of many people within our farming community, and the increase in young families in recent times.

**Opportunities**
As the majority of rural and environmental protection areas that provides habitat for fauna and flora is not owned or managed by Council, assistance and partnerships with other government and non-government organisations, and private land owners have to be established to ensure the integrity of the natural & rural environment are enhanced and maintained in the future.

Funding and expertise is available to local governments, landholders and land managers to undertake sustainable land use management and biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation activities.

Encouraging cooperation between these groups will be essential to achieving outcomes in both supporting and encouraging sustainable land use management and conservation and restoration of biodiversity assets.

The framework with which Councils can assess developments, and recent State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) have decreased the influence that Council can have over certain types of developments, however Council should continue to lobby for standards and values which reflect the wishes of its community. Council should also ensure through planning regulations such as the Local Environment Plan (LEP) that agricultural land is protected for the production of food and farming.

The development of the Illawarra Regional Biodiversity Strategy also provides an ideal opportunity for the identification of high conservation value land and will help to guide and support conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of rural and natural environments of the Municipality into the future. It will also support the protection of production farm from development.

The short and long term impacts on the natural environment of all new developments should continue to be rigorously considered. KMC should continue to use its legislative powers to ensure the integration of ESD principles into all developments. Consideration should be given to recreation and green spaces when assessing development and other issues that potentially limit, reduce or destroy the natural environment.

**Key Natural/Rural Environment Issues for a Healthy Kiama**
- What can be done to reduce the effect of these climatic changes and maintain the health of Kiama’s natural and rural environments?
- Maintaining agricultural land for food production and farming thus reducing the spread of urbanisation.
Issues for Discussion

- Preservation and diversification of rural land
- Beaches
- Water
- Biodiversity
- Population Change

Reference

2. DECCW, 2009 Who Cares About the Environment?
Theme: Built Environment

Background
The nature and style of the built environment is acknowledged as an important part of a healthy place. How a place is planned (or not planned) will impact on such aspects of health as housing type/quality/affordability; transport services; ratio of recreational space to built space; exposure to possible environmental causes of disease; community safety; location and accessibility of facilities which promote health and well-being.

The built environment also impacts on the natural environment and the interaction people experience with the natural environment. Urban environments create considerable demands on the natural environment, eg. pollution and resource consumption, and the challenge is in developing and maintaining infrastructure which can cope with the future demands of a growing population for basic services such as sewerage, water and power. It is in meeting these demands that the principles of ecological sustainable development (ESD) are considered basic to an effective modern response to the challenges of effective planning of urban environments.

A built environment which is planned to promote sustainability, health and well-being can greatly influence collective and individual behaviours. For example, research has shown that if the local environment is safe, interesting and pleasant it will encourage people to undertake physical activity.

Information
As with many coastal communities Kiama is experiencing considerable development pressure which comes from growth and this places considerable stress on the urban and natural environments.

Tourism can also increase demand for residential accommodation and may even compete for existing rental housing stock as in the case of holiday houses.

Community consultation indicates residents were concerned about the perceived threat of development pressures and more specifically overdevelopment.

The survey also asked people about their vision for Kiama and four out of the top five visions related to the built environment. Maintaining the village character, improved facilities, limited growth and limited high rise development were the key visions given. These survey findings were consistent with a telephone survey of 862 households conducted in 2002 in which four of the five top responses about the nature of Kiama in 15-20 years were for the ‘area to stay the same’, ‘controlled/planned development’ and ‘retaining a village/rural community atmosphere’.

It is important not to confuse the impact of growth and change with health. Significant growth changes can and do occur over time. The Kiama area has undergone significant change in the post WW2 era and in particular in the period 1960 – 1980 when the major sustained period of land release in Kiama Downs, Kiama Heights and Gerringong took place. With current high levels of immigration and Commonwealth policies supporting population growth, this is likely to have a trickle down impact on the Kiama local area over time. However, given high residential property values, this is more likely to occur as a result of middle to high income groups and seconding home buyers migrating from other urban centres to Kiama possibly for retirement purposes or to upgrade their quality of life and housing if they have businesses or employment within commuting distance of Kiama.

The Department of Planning, has set a housing target for Kiama under the Illawarra Regional Strategy to meet its forecast population for 2021 of 23,380 persons. A total of 1,890 new dwellings for the 15 year period is required. This means that in terms of new land release alone, the Kiama local area is expected to supply the equivalent of 4 Elambra Estates within the local area by 2021.

Expecting that Kiama will avoid growth as adjoining local areas increase their population does not seem to be a realistic proposition.
The evidence is quite clear that people, both residents and tourists alike, appreciate the natural environment. The challenge is in meeting some of the demands that growth pressure is bringing without compromising the character and natural assets of the Municipality. However this is not a new challenge and other coastal communities have faced, or are currently facing, the same challenges.

A new and emerging challenge for our built environment is the effects of a changing climate, including rising temperatures, increased frequency of extreme storm events and rising sea levels. Climate change will have other potential impacts on health and more specifically on the elderly. The CSIRO climate change report prepared for Council indicates more frequent heatwave conditions can be expected and these conditions can affect elderly residents more so than other age groups. There is also likely to be increased potential for vector spread diseases associated with a warmer climate. If associated with periods of more intense rainfall events (which are likely to occur in warmer months) associated flooding or land inundation, this could provide ideal conditions for mosquito breeding and spread of mosquito borne diseases adapted to a warmer environment.

Understanding the predicted impacts and new challenges posed by climate change and sea level rise, and planning for the predicted scenarios will be a challenge for the whole community and this will be a consideration for residents of both existing and new development.

Opportunities
Since the preparation of the first Health Plan, the NSW planning system has undergone dramatic and far reaching changes. In part this has been a response to the global financial crisis and the economic importance of the development and housing sector to the NSW economy. As a result, the NSW planning system is now probably the most highly regulated in the Australia and it leaves limited opportunities for communities to customise their statutory plans and approval processes and even development criteria against which development will be assessed.

Planning system reforms introduced over the past 5 years have created a more centralised control over all aspects of town planning and include the following:

- the adoption of Regional Strategies which govern and direct the content of Local Environment Plans (LEPs) including strategic housing targets and locations for land release over the next 25 years.
- standardising LEPs across the State including mandatory permissible land use within certain zones.
- restricting the type of local infrastructure and services that can be levied under Section 94 Contributions Plans with the aim of reducing development costs.
- increasingly using State planning instruments known as State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) as over-riding policy for prescribed classes of development (including seniors housing and affordable housing).

The Health Plan should therefore focus on topics primarily related to health and sustainability and avoid becoming entangled in technical debates detail surrounding the NSW planning system.

There is a need to clarify the scope of the ‘Built Environment’ section of the next Kiama Health Plan and identify how it relates to community health and well-being.

Key Built Environment Issues for a Healthy Kiama

- The quality, quantity and affordability of recreational facilities which support and promote health.
- Safety of the built environment which promotes and encourages physical activity.
- Consider the causes of ill health such as air, noise, water and soil pollutions.
- Impacts of climate change and sea level rise on recreational facilities, urban areas and transport infrastructure, and human health.
• Innovative energy and water reduction initiative to assist residents to adapt their homes to make them safer, healthy and more sustainable.

• Transport types used in the area. Reducing reliance on private motor vehicles and increasing public and active transport services and facilities will have wide-ranging benefits including reduced air and noise pollution, increased road and pedestrian safety, greater accessibility of local services, reduced parking and other traffic congestion problems, and increased physical activity.

Issues for Discussion
• Recreation and Open Spaces
• Housing
• Sustainability @ Home
• Transport, Traffic and Parking
• Safety

Reference
6. CSIRO Report
Theme: Waste

Background
Australia is a high producer of waste when compared to other countries, recycling only 38% (2004/05) of all waste generated. Traditionally, waste is viewed as an unnecessary element arising from the activities of society. In reality, waste is a misplaced resource, existing at a wrong place at a wrong time. Waste should be viewed as a valuable resource. Where possible, products and materials are conserved and used to their full potential through reuse and recycling. If waste is managed well, the cost of fixing problems does not become a burden on the community and on council finances.

Waste that is not properly managed can create serious health or social problems in a community such as start or spread disease. Dumped material can contaminate land, creeks and water supplies. People are more likely to drop litter in places that already have litter lying around which can affect a whole community because they don’t want to live in a dirty town.

Information
Kiama Municipality Council has undertaken its own waste and recycling collection services for the community since July 1997. These services include a weekly garbage, fortnightly recycling and fortnightly garden green-waste. In October, 2006, Council closed its landfill as it had reached capacity along with its second-hand store. The site has been rehabilitated to comply with the requirements of the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW). Since then, Council disposes its collected domestic, commercial and its own waste at the Shellharbour City Council Dunmore Waste Disposal Facility with the exception of garden waste which is processed at the Minnamurra Waste Disposal Facility. All recyclable materials are transported and processed at a Material Recovery Facility in Sydney.

In a recent DECCW survey “Who Cares About the Environment 2009?” waste was ranked as the 5th most important environmental issue receiving 14% of respondents. Recent local community surveys have identified waste management as one of the most important issues for the Municipality by 80% of respondents.

Reducing waste is important because it contributes to solving other environmental problems such as greenhouse gas production, saving water and energy, conserving virgin resources and improving the health of our soils.

A further consideration for reducing waste is the rise in projected tip fees from $149.05 (2009/10 excluding GST) to approximately $298.71 per tonne by 2015/16. This will become a major issue for all sectors of the community and will put an increased financial burden on the community and businesses.

In 2009, Kiama Municipal Council recycled 6,415.41 tonnes of waste, which equated to 41.7 Olympic swimming pools.

- 17,342 m³ of landfill space saved or 7 Olympic swimming pools
- 759 cars were removed from the road

The NSW Government has set waste reduction targets for domestic waste at 66%, recycling of commercial and industrial waste at 63% and recycling of construction and demolition waste at 76% by the year 2014. Based upon the 2008-2009 statistical data, Council and its community has reduced its domestic waste by 58%.

The Federal Government has developed The National Waste Policy and sets the direction for waste management and resource recovery direction to 2020. The Policy includes developing legislation for product stewardship. The Scheme to be supported by the government includes televisions and computers, tyres and mercury containing lamps.
Opportunities
Council is currently reviewing its existing waste and recycling services provided to the community. Some of the options being considered include:

- Residents discarding their food waste in the green waste bin and increasing the frequency of service from fortnightly to weekly.
- Increasing the frequency of service for the recycling bin from fortnightly to weekly.
- Bi-annual household collection service to be changed from a kerbside collection service to residents dropping off material on designated days at the Minnamurra Waste and Recycling Depot.

The State Government’s Policy requires the Council and its community to remove recyclable material from any garbage and stabilise the residual waste prior to being disposed at a landfill. This will require the building and operating of an Alternative Waste Technology (AWT) facility locally, regionally or the transportation of the waste to an existing AWT facility outside the Municipality. As part of a regional project, Council has been working collectively on this issue. A consultant has been engaged to develop various options for the processing food and organic waste and the processing of garbage to remove recyclable materials. The options being considered include:

- a centralised regional facility for Wollongong, Shellharbour and Kiama, or
- a shared facility between Kiama and Shellharbour Councils only, or
- an option for the individual Councils to have their own facilities.

Key Waste Issues for a Healthy Kiama

- Should Kiama Council and its community take the leadership role and implement strategies to develop and operate its own alternative waste and organics facility.
- Council and its community will be required to implement solutions to avoid, reduce, recycle and compost its waste to offset the financial implications of continuing to landfill its domestic waste.
- What can Council and the community do to reduce our waste and improve community health.

Issues for Discussion

- Organics – food and green waste
- Special Waste including batteries, medical, asbestos
- E-waste – computers, televisions
- Illegal dumping
- Textiles – unwanted clothing and footwear, mattresses etc.
- Commercial waste
- Rural waste – silage wrapping, chemical drums, veterinary waste

Reference
1. Source: Zero Waste SA
2. A new class of waste treatment technology called Alternative Waste Technology (AWT) has developed in recent years. AWT describes a technology that:
   - Diverts waste away from landfill;
   - Recovers more resources from the waste stream; and
   - Minimises the impact on the environment.
AWTs are described as “alternative” because they offer a more sustainable solution than waste disposal methods such as landfill, landfill bioreactors and incineration. AWT can include mechanical separation methods, biological processes, thermal technologies and mechanical biological treatment.
Theme: Economic Development  
A Vibrant and Diverse Economy

Background
Economic Development is a sustainable increase in living standards that delivers increased income, better education and health as well as environmental protection. The benefits of economic development contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of the community, business, industry and Local Government.

Economic Development, regardless of the size and budget of the Council is about the best use of available resources. This may result in the attraction of multi-million dollar industry precincts following years of planning and investment attraction (such as the Bombo Quarry) or it could be the retention of an employment position at the local hardware shop. Kiama faces increasing competition from our larger neighbouring regional centres for new economic development projects and opportunities.

The development of our economy is about delivering positive outcomes for communities in line with their wants, capacity and requirements, and is of critical importance for our Council. Our economic development outcomes may:-

- Produce more “life sustaining” necessities such as food, shelter and health care and broaden their distribution,
- Raise standards of living and individual self esteem,
- Increase employment,
- Expand economic and social choice and reduce fear.

The main way that Council can influence the drivers of economic growth is through our role as advocate, facilitator, investigator, planner and service provider for the local community.

Information
Within our population of 20000, Kiama’s level of unemployment is considered low compared to other areas in the region. In comparison to Metropolitan NSW, Kiama has a high proportion of prosperous and highly skilled professional residents. The economic wealth of Kiama’s residents is likely to translate into higher level of retail expenditure and disposable income and in turn demand for higher quality and a greater range of goods and services.

Retail and Hospitality is the main generator of employment within the Kiama LGA (19% of all jobs). This emphasises the important role that the retail sector plays in the municipality with respect to employment provision, supporting tourism and a sustainable economy.

The Kiama Town Centre Charrette (July 2002) although focused on the Kiama town centre, provided a good summary of the some urban planning challenges for Kiama. The Charrette identified five key challenges:

1. Intensifying growth pressure
2. Traffic, access and parking
3. Budgetary constraints on a small municipality
4. The subtle erosion of Kiama’s “small town character”
5. Visual character and heart

Other Challenges
1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Retention and attraction of working age population
3. Increased youth employment opportunities
4. Creating higher end jobs with higher income potentials
5. Lack of large scale employment lands
Other interesting facts for Kiama are:

- 92% of parcels of zoned employment lands in Kiama are smaller than 5,000m². 35.2% are between 500 and 1,000m². Less than 6% of parcels are greater than 1ha.
- 84.4% of these parcels and 94.8% of the total area of employment lands are developed and occupied.
- the average supply of employment land in the Illawarra & South Coast is 131.6m² per capita. In Kiama it is 81.4m².
- Kiama has a higher proportion of its workforce employed in professions, many of whom commute to work in Wollongong and Sydney.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Key Industries</th>
<th>No. of Employees</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Accommodation and Food Services</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>475</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and training</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identified Goals

1. Kiama Council to demonstrate leadership within the economy of the Municipality, recognising its role as an employer, partner, promoter and advocate.
2. To promote the development of businesses within the Municipality that utilise the unique and distinctive characteristics of the region, are locally based and integrate with regional industry.
3. To encourage the development of diverse local employment and training opportunities in the Municipality, particularly for young people, to increase the number of residents living and working in the LGA.
4. To identify critical business needs and promote business growth and opportunity in order to develop a sustainable, locally distinctive and effective economy.

Key Economic Development Issues for a Healthy Kiama

- Encourage mix, type and location of economic activity that will promote a healthy Kiama.
- How will matters of Economic Development contribute to a healthy Kiama?
- How to expand our share of the regional market?
- Promotion, marketing and event attraction
- Supporting and assisting current businesses

Issues for Discussion

- Diversification
- Youth Opportunity
- Spiritual and Well being industries
- Food Production
- Work Life Balance

Reference
Kiama Retail Study – Hill PDA Consulting 2007
APPENDIX 2: KIAMA HEALTH & SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose

To ensure a coordinated, community based approach to the development, implementation and evaluation Kiama Council’s grant funded sustainability projects, the Health Plan, and other Council approved sustainability initiatives. The role of the Committee is to be advisory in relation to grant funded and Council approved sustainability and health projects. The KHSAC will provide valuable input into developing strategies and reviewing and evaluating the success of these programs so as to provide ideas and advice to deliver these initiatives in a more effective way in the future.

Objectives

- To provide access to individuals/groups to have input into and participate in the delivery of Council’s grant funded sustainability programs, the Health Plan, and other Council sustainability initiatives
- To provide advice on specific issues and problems related to the projects
- Assist in the strategic direction of the projects and the Health Plan.
- Review surveys, resources and information being incorporated into the projects
- Provide advice and support to the project staff on project implementation
- Review reports related to the projects
- Ensure effective community input, collaboration and networking in relation to the projects
- To raise the profile of the Council’s health and sustainability initiatives in the wider Kiama community

Committee Meetings

A 2 hour meeting will be held every 2 months for the current Council term only or more frequently as required. A new committee will be established following the 2012 Council elections to determine the direction, function and membership of the said committee.

A quorum of 5 committee members, including 1 Councillor is required for a committee meeting to take place.

Venue

Meetings will be held at the Kiama Council Chambers or other suitable venues on a needs basis.

Membership

Council will nominate and determine the number of Councillors on this Committee. The Chairperson position as well as acting chairperson will be determined by the KHSAC once established and reviewed on an annual basis.

It is proposed that the other members of the Kiama Healthy & Sustainability Advisory Committee are as follows:
- Sustainable Kiama Communities Project Officer (until grant funding ceases)
- KMC Environment Officer
- KMC Waste Minimisation Officer
• KMC Team Leader, Health and Environment
• 1 community representative from the Jamberoo and surrounds community
• 1 community representative from the Minnamurra-Kiama Downs-Bombo community
• 1 community representative from the Kiama-Kiama Heights community
• 1 community representative from the Gerringong-Gerroa-Werri Beach community
• Up to 2 community representative with experience in the Public Health area
• Other Council officers as required
• A representative of the NSW Cancer Council
• A representative of the National Heart Foundation

Management Responsibilities

The nominated Council Officers will:

• Be the contact person/s for the sustainability and health projects
• Be responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the Council’s grant funded projects and the Health Plan
• Distribute Agendas and Minutes for all members
• Report back to Council, through the Director of Environmental Services regarding the progress and outcomes after each committee meeting

The Chair of the Committee will:

• Chair all meetings
• When the chair is unavailable the acting Chair will be responsible for chairing the meeting

The minute taker will:

• Be a representative of Council

The Councillor and community representatives will:

• Act in an advisory role to Council staff
• Provide strategic guidance on implementation of Council sustainability and health programs and initiatives including grant funded projects and become a member of a nominated working party.
• Provide important links to the communities they represent in promoting and delivering the health and sustainability programs.
• Assist in data collection, community consultation, community participation on issues relevant to the programs, identifying areas for action.
Working Groups

Working Groups will be established to assist in implementation of various health, environmental and sustainability programs as identified in the adopted Health Plan and other Council Management Plans or as identified and resolved by Council from time to time.

Committee members will be required to be a member of or lead a working group. Working Group meetings will be scheduled at a nominated time and as required at a venue.

The working groups will be required to report and provide up to date information to the Committee for its consideration prior to reporting to Council.

Commitment

It is important that there is a commitment from all members to attend all (if not most) meetings. Regular attendance and input will support the delivery of successful programs and initiatives.