



Peppermint Grove  
*The Garden Shire*

# Garden Shire

## Public Health Plan

### 2026-2031



#### **Acknowledgement of Country**

*The Shire of Peppermint Grove acknowledges the Whadjuk Noongar people as the traditional custodians of the lands and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.*



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## Message From the Shire President

I am pleased to present the Shire's inaugural Public Health Plan 2026-2031 to be implemented in conjunction with the Strategic Community Plan 2021-2301 and the Corporate Business Plan 2026/2027 -2030/2031, which are both influenced by community consultations and annual budgeting.

The Shire's role in improving community health and wellbeing is diverse. It has a statutory responsibility to help create healthier lifestyles for residents to feel happy, healthy, connected, and supported; from the infrastructure it builds and provides to encourage active lifestyles, to early childhood health services to waste management and safer public places and spaces.

In response, this Garden Shire's Public Health Plan sets out a comprehensive approach to improve public health and wellbeing outcomes. It is a 5-year strategic framework designed for Shire residents to enjoy the highest attainable standards of good health, wellbeing and community participation at every age.

This plan is the culmination of considerable research and data analysis from which strategies, actions and priorities have been developed to help guide and integrate public health and wellbeing issues into the day-to-day activities of the Shire. Specifically, this Garden Shire Public Health Plan identifies three focus areas:

- a) Chronic disease prevention
- b) Environmental health protection
- c) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health and wellbeing

A Curtin University-led study has found that where Australians live has a measurable influence on their body weight with local food environments and neighbourhood design playing a big part in shaping health outcomes. Lead author Michael Windsor from the Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre said *"the findings show that tackling obesity requires more than just focusing on individual behaviours."*

This tells us that local factors such as the availability of healthy food, the prevalence of fast-food outlets, walkability, and access to green spaces are quietly but powerfully influencing people's health. This is consistent with the Shire's vision of a walkable, liveable, green and connected community with access to healthy food choices, sporting facilities, parks and green spaces for residents to enjoy.

Implementation of this Garden Shire Public Health Plan will be an ongoing process linked to the Shire's, Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031 and the Corporate Business Plan. I would like to acknowledge the input and support provided by interested individuals and organisations in the development of this inaugural Garden Shire Public Health Plan.



**Shire President  
Karen Farley**

## 1.0 Executive Summary

Established in 1895, the Shire of Peppermint Grove (Shire) is geographically Australia's smallest local government, covering an area of 1.06km<sup>2</sup>. It is renowned for its 'garden suburb' character distinguished by period homes set amongst tranquil tree-lined streets, open landscaped public parks and the serene Swan River foreshore.

The Shire has a statutory responsibility to assist its community in creating healthier lifestyles. This Garden Shire Public Health Plan (GSPHP) sets out a comprehensive approach to deliver improved public health and wellbeing outcomes for all Shire residents.

The Shire's role in improving community health and wellbeing is diverse. From the infrastructure it builds and provides to encourage active lifestyles, to early childhood health services to waste management and safer public places and spaces. Importantly, this GSPHP captures the views and feedback from the Shire's annual community engagement survey.

The GSPHP is an informing strategy under the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IPRF) that aligns with the State Public Health Plan (SPHP) introduced under the *Public Health Act 2016*. It further aligns with the Shire's Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031 (Strategic Community Plan) and Corporate Business Plan 2026/2027 -2030/2031 (Corporate Business Plan).

By placing public and health and wellbeing at the forefront of the Shire's strategic planning efforts, it will help to reduce the social and economic costs associated with higher rates of obesity, poor physical and mental health, social isolation and increased crime.

The goal of the GSPHP is to promote and enable optimal health and wellbeing while protecting against health risks to ensure the highest quality of life for Shire residents. In short, this document is a direct response to Shire's public health needs, projections, and aspirations.

It is the culmination of data collection from previous health plan reviews, feedback from the community and staff, and select stakeholder consultation. From this data, this GSPHP identifies strategies, actions and priorities that will help guide and contribute to the day-to-day business of the Shire and its public health services and ambitions.

Analysis of available data sources including current Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data sets reveals a health-conscious Garden Shire community that, despite exhibiting an ageing and declining population, is a local community of notable health in direct comparison to metropolitan Perth and/or State and /or National averages. The North Metropolitan Health Service has provided a Health and Well Being Profile Shire of Peppermint Grove 2015-2024. Injury Matters have provided injury data for the Shire of Peppermint Grove 2019-2023.

Community surveys have identified that residents are most concerned with the preservation of the natural environment and enhancing connectedness for its youth and aging cohorts through ongoing programs and services such as the *Westcoast Community Centre* and *Early Childhood Centre* both operated from The Grove Precinct and from within the Cottesloe Village District Centre. In addition, the Shire has a strong partnership with Curtin Heritage Living in the provision of aged care services.

The Shire's projected population growth will be guided by infill residential development and continue to age, with a surge in the number of retirees and those in the 25–45-year cohort group. Greater housing diversity in the form of multiple dwelling (apartments) and grouped dwelling developments focused on the highway corridor has the potential to change the population mix away from traditional family groups. This GSPHP aims to minimise health risks of those age cohorts including responses to climate change and the urban heat island effect, impaired public access, and social isolation.

This GSPHP applies the priorities of the Shire's Strategic Community Plan, namely:

- a) A community enjoying high levels of wellbeing and safety
- b) A diverse and flourishing local economic base
- c) A perpetual 'Garden Shire' character that is inviting, accessible and connected
- d) Preservation of the natural environment and minimising impacts from development activity
- e) An aligned and accountable Council showing community leadership

Through the integration of existing statutory and strategic frameworks the Shire can ensure that health priorities, aligned to the requirements of the *Public Health Act 2016*, are continually reflected in its Strategic Community Plan, Corporate Business Plan, annual budgets and local planning policy framework.

The GSPHP will take effect in 2026 and will be enacted as a living and up-to date document for the next 5 years. Following this period, the GSPHP will undergo re-evaluation and be updated in accordance with changes in community and state needs.

Strategies and actions will be implemented to assist with:

- ✓ the preservation of natural and historical amenities
- ✓ strengthening community connectedness and universal access
- ✓ reduce the burden of chronic disease prevalence across all age groups

This effort will help to improve the physiological and psychological health status of Shire residents. The success of this GSPHP relies on a diverse network of stakeholders, including regulators, policy makers and partnerships and alliances with local service providers. It will also be used to substantiate ongoing resources to operate public health services and programs from the Shire's civic places and spaces.

Implementation will be a lengthy process that is tracked through the Shire's corporate planning cycle. The Corporate Business Plan and annual budget will resource and fund the objectives and actions of this GSPHP. Where appropriate, the Shire will use this GSPHP as a supporting document and informing strategy when applying for public health grants or other funding.

Similarly, service providers and community groups are encouraged to use this GSPHP and its associated references, when planning and/or developing public health modules, programs and/or projects, particularly those reliant on funding from Federal and/or State Government governments.

This GSPHP contains a Risk Matrix that focuses on managing risks associated with environmental factors, infectious diseases, public health emergencies, patient care, data privacy, local policy-making, and public safety measures. It outlines the likelihood of a range of risks and the mitigating treatments to be applied, followed by a rating on the overall level of risk. It reveals that those risks can be managed within Shire resources, networks and partnerships. (Attachment 1)

Evaluation of the Shire's public health status will be conducted through annual reports, statutory approvals, and monitor activity indicators that combine to improve the health and wellbeing of Shire residents, namely:

- Ongoing environmental health programs such as risk assessments of food premises, beauty therapy outlets, skin penetration premises, public buildings, private and public swimming pools
- Responding to community concerns related to environmental hazards such as asbestos, contaminated sites, chemical spills, sewerage spills and groundwater
- Prevalence of communicable disease and vaccination rates
- Adjustments in chronic disease incidence via data from North Metropolitan Health Services
- Changes in community demographics via future ABS census reports
- Mental health and wellbeing via data from North Metropolitan Health Services

This GSPHP places public health at the centre of the Shire's local policy framework.

## 2.0 Introduction

This introduction outlines the basis and purpose of the GSPHP.

### 2.1 What is Public Health

The *Public Health Act 2016* defines public health as:

- a) *the wider health and wellbeing of the community;*
- b) *the combination of safeguards, policies and programs designed to protect, maintain, promote and improve the health of individuals and their communities and to prevent and reduce the incidence of illness and disability.*

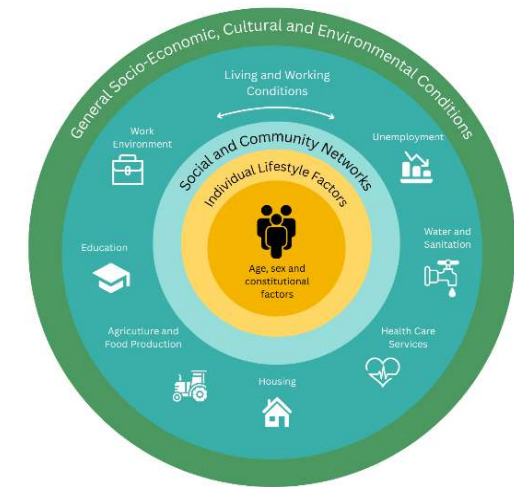


Figure 1: Social Determinants of Health, 2016

The State Public Health Plan for Western Australia 2025–2030 (SPHP) described as “*the big picture of societal organisation concerned with maximising the role of individuals, institutions, and governments in order to ensure good health for the public.*”

The SPHP guides state agencies, local governments, service providers, practitioners, and advocates in decision making across the State regarding public health planning. It is Western Australia’s (WA’s) first legislated public health plan under Part 5 of the *Public Health Act 2016*. It outlines a roadmap for the next 5 years with a central goal aimed to achieve the vision of enhancing health, wellbeing, and quality of life for Western Australians.

***“Our vision is to achieve the best possible health, wellbeing, and quality of life for all Western Australians, now and into the future.”***

Specifically, it enables safeguards, policies and programs that can protect, maintain, promote, and improve the health of individuals and their communities by actively planning for the best public health outcomes to prevent and reduce the incidence of illness and disability.

Social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow up, live, work and age. These conditions influence a person’s opportunity to be healthy, their risk of illness and their life expectancy. Community health and wellbeing can be impacted by many factors often outside of the control of the individual. These factors can be categorised into social, economic, built and natural environments that we live, work and play.

The social determinants of public health are broad and include socio-economic status, employment, education, housing, social support, access to health care and other services, transport, food security and community safety. The SPHP recognises the impacts of these determinants along with the roles and responsibilities of WA Local Governments to address the factors affecting health in their local communities.

The Shire has responsibilities under various State Acts and subsidiary legislation, including land use planning, building control, public health services including food safety and noise control, animal control, waste management, parking, and local roads and traffic.

Specifically, the Shire’s responsibilities for health and wellbeing include:

- ✓ Health protection and compliance
- ✓ Regulation of tobacco, alcohol, food safety, control of insects and vectors, pollution/waste, noise
- ✓ Public health emergency management
- ✓ Disaster planning, response and recovery, pandemic planning
- ✓ Health promotion
- ✓ Opportunities for social connection, arts, culture and recreation participation

To achieve improved public health, this GSPHP adopts the following approaches:

Approach:	Outcomes:
Promotion:	Healthier environments and greater community connection
Prevention:	Reduced chronic disease, communicable disease, and injury
Protection:	Declining public and environmental health risks
Enablement:	Collaborative partnerships and community engagement

These approaches accept that public health outcomes are a function of the social determinants of public health and wellbeing that local governments can influence directly and/or indirectly, as illustrated in the diagram below.



## 2.2 Garden Shire Public Health Plan (GSPHP) 2026-2031

The Shire contributes to community health and wellbeing in many ways, including providing waste management, footpaths and cycle paths, smoke and alcohol-free environments and events (such as Carols by Candlelight), recreational facilities, safe food and drinking water, and providing health information and education programs.

Of particular importance are the health and wellbeing programs delivered through the Westcoast Community Centre and the Early Childhood Centre, both operated from The Grove Precinct. In addition, the Shire has a strong partnership with Curtin Heritage Living in the provision of aged care services.

There are also many factors affecting community health and wellbeing that fall outside the Shire's sphere of influence and instead delivered through partnerships with other government agencies, service providers, local organisations and non-government agencies that can collectively address emerging public health risks.

The GSPHP is an informing strategy under the IPRF that aligns with the SPHP introduced under the *Public Health Act 2016*. It aligns to the Shire's Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan, which both contain a suite of health and wellbeing measures budgeted over the forward estimates. These activities have been captured and outlined in Section 8 of this GSPHP.

The overarching goal, priorities and strategies of this GSPHP is outlined below:

### Goal:

To promote and enable optimal public health and wellbeing while protecting against health risks that ensures the highest quality of life for Shire residents.

Importantly, this plan aligns with and applies the priorities of the Shire's Strategic Community Plan, namely:

### Priorities:

- A community enjoying high levels of wellbeing and safety
- A diverse and flourishing local economy
- A perpetual character that is inviting, accessible and connected
- Preserving the natural environment and minimising impacts
- Aligned and accountable Council and Community Leadership

Key strategies designed to achieve the priorities of this SGPHP include:

### Strategies:

- Partner with surrounding Councils, WALPOL and Rangers to monitor and increase actual and perceived public health and safety levels
- Partner with surrounding Councils and local service providers to offer age-appropriate services, programs and initiatives for aged and youth demographics
- Provide a suite of programs, initiatives and events across early childhood and senior aged group cohorts from The Grove Precinct
- Enhance and facilitate community consultations and events across a diverse network of local service providers, community groups, and local businesses
- Undertake services to maintain and enhance urban tree canopy, walking trails, bike paths, tree-lined streetscapes, and well-connected safe footpaths and thoroughfares
- Improve waste management services and opportunities for recycling and reuse
- Partner with the Town of Cottesloe, local business and community groups to advocate and attract investment in and interest for the Cottesloe Village Precinct Structure Plan
- Enhance disability access and inclusivity through universal design in civic places such as public parks, toilets, playgrounds as well as online platforms

## 2.3 Statutory Frameworks

This GSPHP is influenced by various international, national, state and local governance and policy frameworks. There is a degree of consistency in public health priorities, objectives and activities flowing down through the various tiers of governments, with more detail being developed at the local government level.

By reviewing and considering international, national, state and local plans and strategies the Shire has constructed this comprehensive GSPHP.

### 2.3.1 Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a United Nations agency established in 1948 that connects nations, partners and people to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable – with a vision for everyone, everywhere can attain the highest level of health.

In 1986, WHO jointly hosted an international conference in Ottawa, Canada with over 200 participants from 38 countries to develop a charter to achieve health for all by the year 2000 and beyond. This charter, referred to as the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, outlines 5 key actions:

- a) Build healthy public policy
- b) Create supportive environments
- c) Strengthen community action
- d) Develop personal skills
- e) Reorient health services

Under this charter, health promotion is defined as the *“process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. It moves beyond a focus on individual behaviour towards a wide range of social and environmental interventions.”*

The strategies of this GSPHP are closely aligned with the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion actions, enabling the Shire to better cope with and address health challenges with confidence.

### 2.3.2 National Preventative Health Strategy 2021-2030

Developed by the (then) federal Department of Health the National Preventive Health Strategy 2021 – 2030 aims to strengthen preventive health through building systems-based change over a 10-year period. The strategy focuses on addressing the wider determinants of health, reduces health inequities and decreases the overall burden of disease.

Specifically, it focuses on the importance of health promotion and prevention in line with the following outcomes:

- ✓ All Australians have the best start in life
- ✓ All Australians live in good health and wellbeing for as long as possible
- ✓ Health equity is achieved for priority populations
- ✓ Investment in prevention is increased

The national strategy has been developed to guide and influence all Australian governments, the non-government sector, local health service providers, private providers, industry, communities and individuals.

### 2.3.3 Western Australian *Public Health Act, 2016*

In WA public health is regulated and administered through a complex web of State and local government regulations, policies, programs and services. Health legislation within Western Australia has transformed from the *Health Act 1911* to the *Public Health Act 2016*.

Part 5 of the *Public Health Act 2016* commenced to reform public health aims, achieve desired outcomes and develop a suite of measures to improve public health across the State. As part of this enactment, the Department of Health (DoH) is required to prepare and publish the SPHP, which came into effect on 4 June 2025 and outlines the following desired outcomes:

- a) Minimising the risks of climate change and the effects on people's health
- b) Aboriginal health and wellbeing
- c) Equity and inclusion

Stage 5 of this reform requires local governments to develop and enact a Public Health Plan in accordance with section 45 of the SPHP with the overarching goal of preventing and reducing the burdens of chronic disease, communicable disease, and injury across the Western Australian population (see appendix 1).

It also requires Local governments to prepare and publish their own local public health plans by 4 June 2026. In response, this GSPHP is largely concerned with facilitating the wellbeing of Shire residents through the provision of public health services, programs, including events and initiatives.

This GSPHP focuses on strengthening existing health systems and community amenities, particularly for seniors and youth aged cohorts. In this regard, the preparation and publication of this GSPHP will ensure the Shire meets the Part 5 requirement of the *Public Health Act, 2016*.

### 2.3.4 State Planning Strategy 2050

The State Planning Strategy 2050 is the highest order town planning instrument in WA. Among other things it outlines the planning for social infrastructure, health and wellbeing.

*“The health and wellbeing of Western Australians is essential for the vitality of its communities and for a strong and resilient economy”*  
State Planning Strategy 2050, WAPC

The SPS recognises that community infrastructure improves liveability, encourages social inclusion, diversifies the economy by building social capital and is an essential ingredient for creating sustainable communities. Social infrastructure is the interdependent mix of facilities, places, spaces, programs, projects, services and networks that maintain and improve the standard of living and quality of life in a community.

The SPS focuses on the built environment, which is known to have a significant influence on physical activity and mental health. Compact settlements like the Shire encourage healthy active lifestyles, community interaction and betterment. Opportunities for active and passive recreation, connections to the natural environment and cultural expression are integrated into the urban fabric.

The provision of well-designed buildings, movement corridors, public open spaces and civic places improves public health and wellbeing. It is known to reduce depression, anxiety and the prevalence of obesity, depending upon the proximity and range of amenities and services available. Access to affordable and nutritious food choices and opportunities for physical exercise nearby is important to help maintain good health and prevent chronic disease.

## 2.4 Operational Frameworks

There is a complex web of direct and indirect influences that frame and shape this GSPHP as illustrated to the right.

It is intended that this GSPHP will be an informing strategy under the Shire’s IPRF as illustrated below.

This enables this GSPHP to align and form part of the Shire’s:

- ✓ Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031
- ✓ Corporate Business Plan 2026/2027 – 2030/2031
- ✓ Annual Budget 2026/2027 and beyond

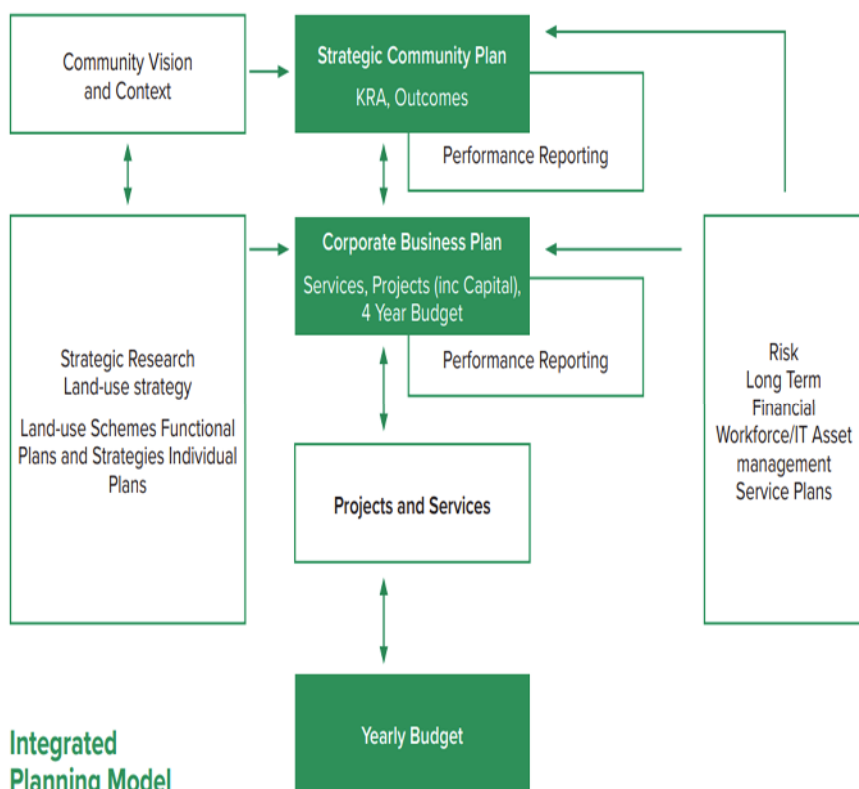


These elements are of particular importance because they provide the funding and operational arrangements necessary to administer and implement this GSPHP. Reviewed regularly, the Corporate Business Plan provides the framework from which funding and resource allocations are determined.

Integration into the IPRF is reflected and embedded in the Shire’s statutory plans and informing strategies, which then enables emerging public health issues and directives to be effectively captured and planned for (Appendix 3).

The Shire recognises that all residents and visitors contribute to the social, economic and cultural life of the community. The Shire first adopted a Disability Services Plan in 1995 (now known as its Disability Access and Inclusion Plan). The Shire is committed to the provision of access and inclusion for people with disability and works to identify and implement current best practices by:

- ✓ Ensuring compliance with all relevant disability legislation
- ✓ Considering all relevant access and inclusion standards, codes and guidelines
- ✓ Maintaining network contacts with groups, advocacy organisations, service providers and individuals



The Shire welcomes and invites people with disability to participate in all local government functions, facilities and services both in-house and contracted. It considers people with disability are contributing members to local, economic and cultural life that makes the Shire a welcoming environment in which to live and work.

Notwithstanding the low representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, this GSPHP seeks to apply recognised Aboriginal health and wellbeing practices across all areas of public health. This approach is essential in strengthening the cultural determinants of health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

### 3.0 The Garden Shire

Established in 1895, the Shire of Peppermint Grove (Shire) is geographically Australia’s smallest local government, covering an area of 1.06km<sup>2</sup>. It has a low population density of 1,535.1/km<sup>2</sup> and is renowned for its ‘garden suburb’ character. The Shire is distinguished by period homes set amongst tranquil tree-lined streets, open landscaped public parks and the serene Swan River foreshore.

OUR PROFILE			
42	77.2%	58%	50.3%
Median Age	‘family’ households	labour force participation	households owned outright
2.7	44.1%	13.8%	86.2%
people per house on average	have English Ancestry	of residents aged 15-19	of households speak English only

The median growth (Band C) population forecast contained in WA Tomorrow 2016 – 20231 (WA Tomorrow) estimated a population growth of approximately 12.8% (145 persons) within the Shire between 2021 and 2026. The 2021 ABS data reveal a population of 1,597 well below the 1,780 persons forecasted by WA Tomorrow. Anecdotal evidence based on subdivision approval and residential construction suggests that the Shire’s population growth is currently inconsistent with the WA Tomorrow forecasts. To address state prescribed infill density targets the Shire’s proposed moderate growth strategy forming part of its new Local Planning Strategy seeks to add up to 756 new dwellings over the next 20 years.

The age structure identifies a larger percentage of people within the 50+ and 10-19 age brackets compared to the State average. There’s a lower proportion of children between the ages of 0 – 9 years and adults aged between 25 – 49 years. This represents an aging and declining population base.

The Shire has a relatively low Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of 1.8% (2021 ABS census) comprising 28 females with a median age of 15. The teenage cohort represents students boarding at the Presbyterian Ladies College.

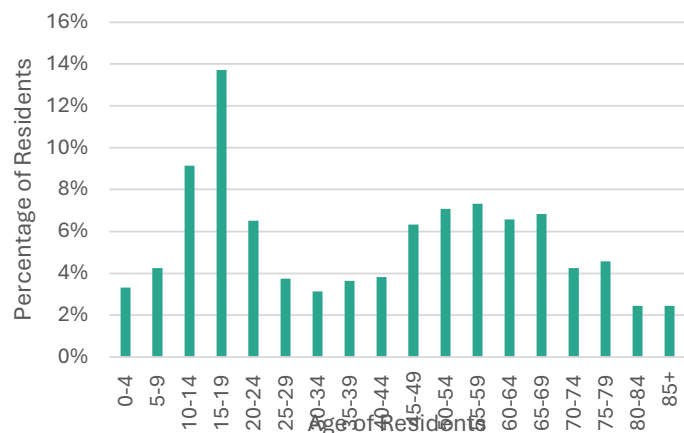
The Shire’s age structure is expected to change over the next 20 years, with the 60+ age cohorts growing to an excess of 20% of the population. The increase in the 60+ age group, combined with the high percentage of one and two person households is likely to exacerbate the existing disconnect between housing needs and housing provision unless greater diversity in new housing is encouraged.

Development activity in the Shire remains substantively residential in nature. A new Local Planning Strategy and Precinct Structure Plan are being developed to intensify commercial development and residential densities within Cottesloe Village District Centre and within a density transition area adjacent to the Stirling Highway corridor. If adopted, modelling suggests that up to 756 new dwellings could be delivered over the next 20 years. It is anticipated this planned growth will increase population numbers and diversity particularly the 25–45-year cohort groups.

The 2021 ABS data provide insights into the Shire’s existing housing stock, namely:

- ✓ On average, the Shire accommodates 2.7 persons per household
- ✓ The vast majority of dwellings in the Shire were single houses (88.7%)
- ✓ The proportion of dwellings with two bedrooms or less (8.5%) is below the Perth metropolitan average (15.2%)
- ✓ A significant proportion of households (53.5%) were home to just one or two people
- ✓ 10.2% of the Shire’s households were experiencing housing stress compared to 9.0% in Greater Perth
- ✓ Following English ancestry, the next largest responses were Australian, Scottish, and Irish.

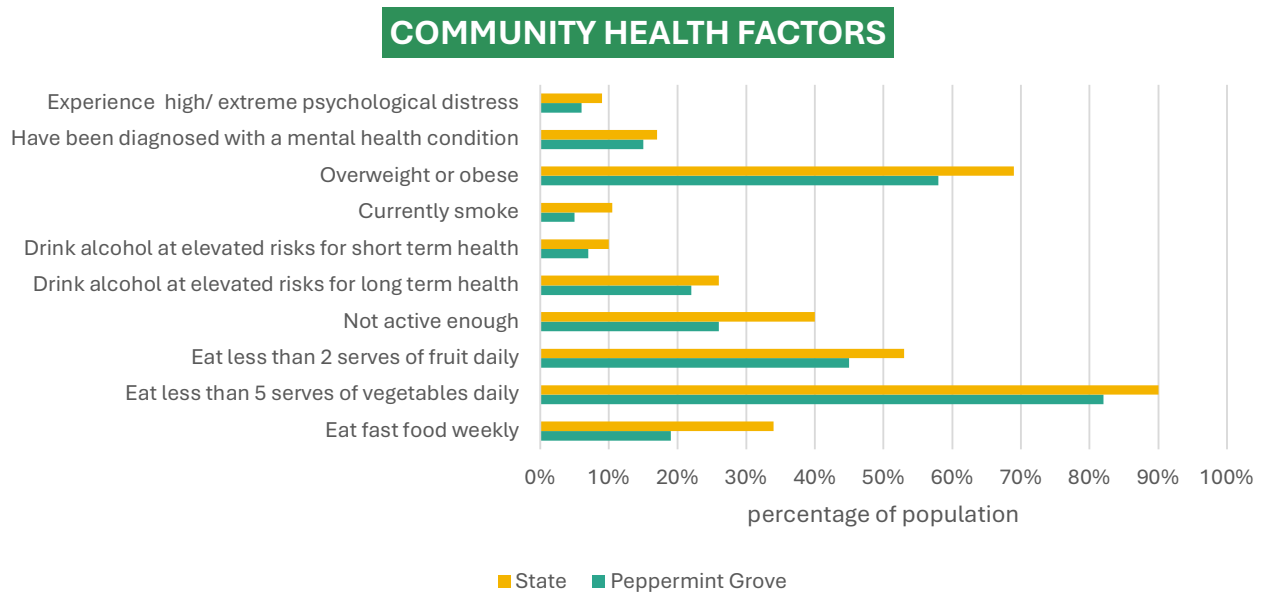
#### ESTIMATED POPULATION



✓ Mandarin was the next most widely spoken language, followed by Italian, Greek, and Spanish.

## 4.0 Garden Shire Health Status

ABS Data collated in 2021, indicated that across all physiological and psychological health influences, the Shire has a lower prevalence rate of illness including chronic disease, with a vast majority of residents indulging in healthy behaviours and active lifestyle choices.



The ‘social determinants of health’, play a crucial role in the health status of a local community. Influences such as socio-economic status, education level, conditions of employment, and social support all contribute to the strengthening or undermining of an individual’s health (AIHW, 2024). Economic opulence that is widespread across the Shire can be correlated to lower levels of unhealthy dietary and lifestyle choices, particularly when compared to the wider state.

Increased financial access to healthier food options, ability to make more informed decisions, and greater access to well-connected public transportation, which is crucial in the maintenance of health and prevention of chronic disease. Furthermore, affluent neighbourhoods usually experience lower rates of crime, higher natural amenity, and greater access to public green spaces and recreational areas.

The Shire’s overall crime rates and types are lower than the State and national average. The chances of becoming a victim of violent crime in Peppermint Grove is one in 200 compared with the state average of one in 43. For property crime it is one in 34 compared to one in 19. with Theft and deception represents the majority of reported

### Top crime types in Peppermint Grove:

Deception	48
Theft	37
Assault and related offences	5
Burglary/Break and enter	5
Drug dealing and trafficking	5
Sexual offences	3
Property damage	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	2
Stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour	1
Breaches of orders	1

crime, followed by much lower levels of assault and burglary<sup>1</sup>.

Increases in perceived public safety and interactions combined with a clean environment directly influence mental wellbeing. Continued community connectedness, improving public amenity, enhancing safe and sustainable environments, and facilitating access to goods and services are all imperative to the Shire’s health status.

Through strategic planning, including development to implement designing out crime principles the Shire will continue to play a crucial role in facilitating and administering preventative health decisions and opportunities for its residents.

### 4.1 Chronic Disease and Risk Factors

Chronic diseases are the leading cause of death across Australia with increased cases being linked with Australia’s ageing population, poor diet, and lack of physical activity. As populations continue to age the burden of disease and injury in aged demographics is increasing, highlighting the importance of effectively identifying risk factors and implementing preventive measures throughout all life stages.

*“Chronic diseases are long lasting conditions with persistent effects”*  
AIH, 2024

In 2022, 1 in 2 Western Australians were reported to have at least 1 chronic health condition, with 29% of children aged 5 to 15 years being classified as ‘overweight’ or ‘obese’. Whilst several chronic diseases are genetically inherited, many develop overtime and are attributed to prolonged exposure to lifestyle risk factors like smoking, alcohol consumption, and inadequate diets. Managing behaviours that aggravate the presence of chronic disease is at the forefront of the state and local government public health agenda.

Table : Summary of Risk factors contributing to chronic disease - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

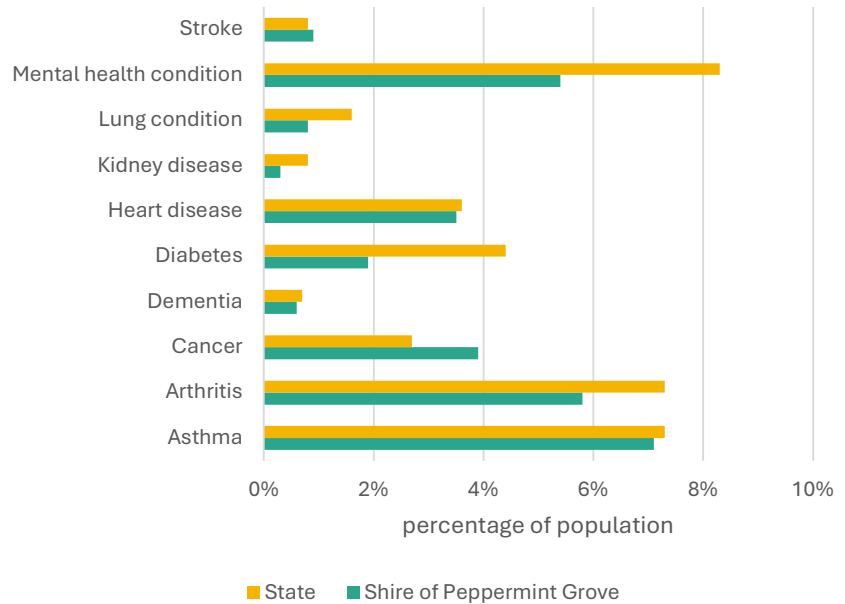
Chronic Disease	Behavioural Risks				Biomedical Risks	
	Tobacco Smoking	Insufficient physical activity	Alcohol	Dietary risks	Obesity	High blood pressure
Asthma	X	-	-	-	-	-
Arthritis	X	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	X	-	X	X	X	-
Dementia	X	X	X	-	X	-
Diabetes	X	X	-	X	X	-
Heart disease	X	X	-	X	X	X
Kidney disease	X	-	-	-	X	X
Lung condition	X	-	-	-	-	-
Mental health	-	-	X	-	X	-
Stroke	X	X	X	-	X	X

<sup>1</sup> Red Suburbs Crime Map of Australia based on 2024 police data and 2021 ABS data

Access to quality healthcare services is imperative to the early detection of health issues and prevention of chronic disease ubiquity. Overcoming economic barriers to effective health treatment enables residents to both prevent and manage illnesses.

The impact of income, education, and access to healthcare indicate the critical role of social determinants of health in shaping public health and wellbeing. The Shire has reported a significantly lower incidence of mental health conditions and diabetes to the state average, suggesting a correlation between healthier lifestyles, social conditions and improved health outcomes.

### CHRONIC DISEASE PREVALANCE



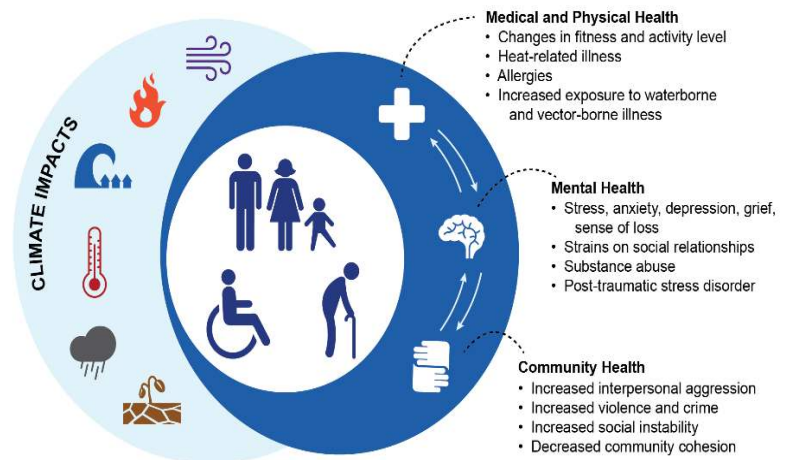
## 4.2 Environmental Factors

Environmental factors contribute to the shaping of public health with climate change becoming the largest accepted threat to human health and wellbeing.

Climate change and rates of global warming are being exacerbated at unprecedented rates attributed in part to rising levels of Green House Gases primarily driven by human consumption of fossil fuels, food production and waste, and mass consumption of manufactured goods.

Climate change is impacting on health by inducing an increase in the frequency and intensity of catastrophic weather events such as flooding, storms, heatwaves, causing disruption to food systems and increasing the prevalence of food, water, and vector borne diseases.

Impact of Climate Change on Physical, Mental, and Community Health



According to WHO, 24% of global mortality events are linked to the environment.

Within WA, climate change is projected to result in a rise in temperatures, stagnate rainfall across many regions of the state, increase the severity and duration of droughts, intensify bushfire prevalence, and induce the frequency of tropical cyclones and extreme storm events. As harsh climatic conditions become increasingly prevalent, and livelihoods are challenged, the access to active living lifestyles resulting from a strong local economy and interactions with the natural environment, create opportunities to maintain active living lifestyles such as taking activities indoors or provision of shade, daily activities which may involve the flood lighting of public open spaces including sporting facilities.

In order to enhance the preparedness of climate resilience and community efforts to reduce our carbon footprint the Shire has embraced State public health objectives, directions and actions to align its local priorities, namely:

- a) the quality and efficacy of waste management
- b) investment into sustainable infrastructure
- c) supporting community-led action and consultation



### 4.2.1 Urban Heat Island Effect

The Urban Heat Island Effect (UHIE) occurs through the loss of tree canopy cover and increased prevalence of impervious paved and dark-coloured surfaces like roads, roofs and car parks in urban areas which increases retention of heat, causing a rise in ambient temperatures.

The ambient temperature increases have led to urban areas reporting 1-3 degrees hotter than surrounding, particularly pervious areas, increasing incidences of heat stroke and heat exhaustion, and other illnesses like heart attacks. Rising temperatures in city environments pose additional threats to vulnerable groups like aged cohorts and children (University of Washington).

Accordingly, mitigating the UHIE is vital in enhancing both public and environmental health. The crucial role that vegetation and tree canopy cover plays in alleviating the impacts of the UHIE through shading and evapotranspiration processes is a reason to preserve and enhance urban greenery (Green by Nature). It not only increases the liveability of a community but also enhances the interaction between people and nature that is essential for active lifestyles, the fight against chronic disease, and promotion of mental health.

Data show that across Perth, access to large public open space caused a 50% increase in the likelihood of adults to undertake high levels of walking and physical activity. This is in line with studies undertaken by the WHO in 2023 that show the benefits of urban greenery to enhancing mental wellbeing and reducing the ramifications of life-stressors, reporting that: *“In neighbourhoods with a tree canopy of 30% of more, adults had 31% lower odds of developing psychological distress”*.

The State Government’s 2025 Urban Greening Strategy recognises the Shire’s 23% tree canopy cover being one of the highest in the Perth metropolitan region. It is no surprise that the Shire’s 2017 Resident Survey and 2020 Community Survey as part of the Strategic Community Plan development process, many respondents alluded to their desire to protect public and private tree scapes and implement higher levels of government funding towards

*“The essential ingredients of good health- clean air, safe drinking water, nutritious food supply, and safe shelter”*  
WHO, 2023

In response to this community concern, the Shire has developed numerous priorities focused on the preservation of the natural environment, managing the Freshwater Bay foreshore, and maintaining the tree canopy. The Shire’s proposed moderate growth strategy forming part of its new Local Planning Strategy seeks to balance the need to meet and exceed state infill density targets whilst preserving the existing tree canopy.





## 6.0 Public Health Priorities

*“to create vibrant, liveable neighbourhoods that offer a sense of belonging, culture, and spirit”*

A collaborative matrix approach to public health is required to integrate the work of all governments, local communities and the private sector service providers. The social and economic costs of not planning for health and wellbeing can be significant and place added stress on social services.

Data reveals that in Perth, adults who have access to large public open space are 50% more likely to undertake high levels of walking and has a profound effect on the quality of people’s lives including people’s mental health. They foster safety, accessibility, culture, liveability, and identity which are all key elements of the ‘Healthy Streets’ movement.

This movement aims to capture the significance of creating fairer, sustainable and attractive urban spaces, such as public open spaces, civic places, public buildings, schools, plazas, roads, footpaths, and bicycle or dual-use paths.

Conversely, the presence of graffiti and disorder in civic spaces and places is known to decrease the likelihood of walking. Fortunately, incidents of graffiti, vandalism and anti-social behaviour continue to be underrepresented in the Shire.

In accordance with research and literature review, data analysis and community consultation, this GSPHP adopts five key public health and wellbeing priorities, namely:

1. Community enjoying high levels of wellbeing and safety
2. Diverse and flourishing economy
3. Perpetual character and inviting, accessible and connected amenities
4. Preserved natural environment and minimised environmental impact
5. Aligned and accountable Council and community leadership

In accordance with the SPHP, this GSPHP aims to achieve the above 5 priority areas by:

- a) Facilitating stakeholder collaborations and developing partnerships to promote public health outcomes.
- b) Supporting initiatives that positively influence active living across all age groups through the provision of good quality connected pedestrian footpaths, inclusive sporting facilities, shaded attractive parks and reserves.
- c) Enhancing the public realm within and surrounding the Cottesloe Village District Centre.
- d) Promoting a safer built environment and ensuring safe communities and events in and around public places such as the PLC Open Garden Day and the Shire’s Carols by Candlelight.
- e) Promoting universal design, inclusive play spaces, and the incorporation of AS 1428.1 for Shire facilities in accordance with the Shire’s Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP).
- f) Improving access to and equity of immunisation services and child health services through the child health clinic
- g) Fostering a range of public information and consultation forums to ensure inclusivity for people with disabilities and from linguistically diverse backgrounds.

These local public health priorities leverage off, and enhance, established programs and facilities. These existing public health and wellbeing services and programs have been created to enable an ageing population access to healthy living choices and approaches. The Shire’s key current public health and wellbeing services include:

- ✓ Aged care services in partnership with Curtin Heritage Living
- ✓ Partnerships with the Town of Cottesloe and the Town of Mosman Park to deliver community programs
- ✓ Management of the Shire’s building assets, heritage, movement networks, and Parks and Reserves
- ✓ Improved management of water and energy use, foreshore revitalisation and protection, and partnerships with Western Metropolitan Regional Council for quality waste services
- ✓ Increased provision of community information and compliant corporate governance

## 7.0 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

*World Health Organisation*

### 7.1 Implementation:

The Shire delivers a diverse range of health and wellbeing services and programs. These are usually statutory responsibilities such as land use planning, building control and food premise inspections.

Of particular importance are the programs delivered through the Westcoast Community Centre and the Early Childhood Centre, both operated from The Grove Precinct. In addition, the Shire has a strong partnership with Curtin Heritage Living in the provision of aged care services.

Specifically, the Shire’s responsibilities for public health can be grouped into the following service areas:

Local Public Health Services	
<b>Health Compliance</b>	Regulation (advisory) of tobacco, alcohol, food safety, control of insects and vectors, pollution, waste, noise, Ranger services, Child Health care services, Aged Care services
<b>Emergency Management</b>	Disaster planning, response and recovery, pandemic planning
<b>Health Promotion</b>	Promoting healthy lifestyles, opportunities for social connection, arts, culture and recreation participation communicated via The Grove Library
<b>Planning Approval and Building Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval for tree damaging activities or the removal of regulated trees on private land to retain a high tree canopy.</li> <li>• High residential amenity through the siting design and layout of residential and commercial developments</li> <li>• Swimming pool barrier inspections every 4 years, annual inspections of public aquatic facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of well-maintained connected pedestrian streetscapes, roads, cycle ways, maintenance of public parks, rehabilitation of foreshore reserves, public facilities, sporting facilities and waste management</li> <li>• Maintaining community facilities like swimming pools, public halls, parks, and libraries</li> </ul>

The Shire’s role also includes reporting requirements outlined in *Public Health Act 2016*, namely:

- ✓ To develop a local public health plan that must be reviewed annually, and
- ✓ To replace its local public health plan at least every five years
- ✓ To publicly exhibit each new public health plan and 5 yearly review.
- ✓ To provide a copy of its local public health plan to the State’s Chief Health Officer

In line with the *Public Health Act 2016*, a full review of this Public Health Plan will be undertaken through community, stakeholder and staff consultations during 2030/2031 when the 5-year replacement plan requirement under the *Public Health Act, 2016* is triggered.

In the meantime, this GSPHP serves as an informing strategy under the Shire's IPRF, which requires each division of the Shire's administration to align its operations to the strategies, outcomes, actions and priorities.

## 7.2 Monitoring:

This GSPHP will be implemented through the lens of the Shire's IPRF and overseen by the Shire's Development Services directorate, supported by priority actions of other relevant directorates of the Shire's administration.

The Shire's quarterly peptalk newsletter and annual report will also provide up to date information relating to the progress of the actions outlined in this GSPHP. The annual report presented to Elected Members for discussion and direction will ensure:

- ✓ Implementation is progressing to schedule
- ✓ Actions are producing the anticipated outcomes
- ✓ Required adjustments and amendments are made to meet any change in community need, budgeting and resourcing

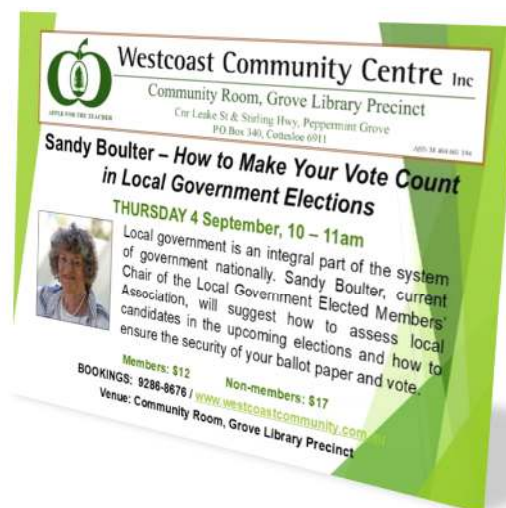
## 7.3 Evaluation:

Evaluation of public health status will be conducted through a combination of surveys, reports, public health strategies and health indicators to regularly report on:

- Environmental health and hazards
- Prevalence of communicable disease
- Adjustments in chronic disease incidence
- Changes in community demographics
- Mental health and wellbeing

Information gathered will also assist in reviewing the efficacy of current actions and will guide the development of future public health priorities as circumstances change. Additionally, ongoing community consultation will reflect changes in public priorities and overall satisfaction with current Shire public health actions.

This GSPHP further embeds public health outcomes within the Shire's local policy framework and will be used to actively advocate for the Shire's garden suburb character and high residential amenity. This Plan will also be used to advocate for the Shire's ongoing public health funding, programs and services from the Federal and State Governments.



## 8.0 Action Plan

The following action plan goal and strategies will help to apply and implement this GSPHP across a diverse network of stakeholders:

Key Action Plan Goals and Strategies	
<b>Goals:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to improving health and wellbeing outcomes for Shire residents</li> <li>To enable people to live well and experience the best possible quality of life</li> </ul>
<b>Key Strategies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Empower and enable people to live active, healthy lifestyles</li> <li>✓ Promote healthy, strong and resilient communities by building community capacity and providing opportunities for social and cultural connection</li> <li>✓ Build robust public health policy</li> <li>✓ Foster supportive and healthier natural, built and social environments</li> <li>✓ Reduce human exposure to environmental and public health risks</li> </ul>
<b>Shire Roles:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Policy and planning</li> <li>➤ Advocacy and leadership</li> <li>➤ Partnership development</li> <li>➤ Service delivery and provision</li> <li>➤ Capacity building</li> <li>➤ Information, engagement and awareness</li> </ul>

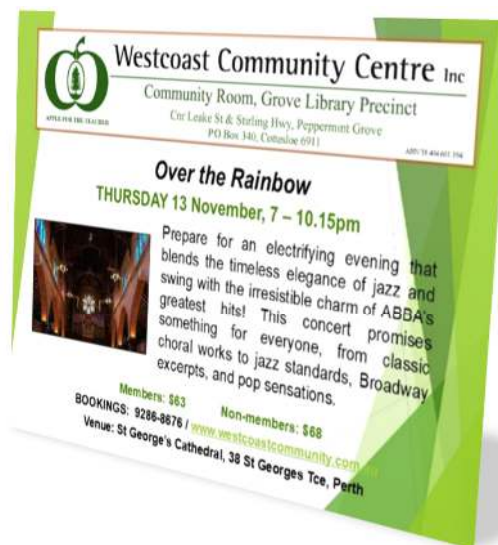
This action plan has been developed in alignment with existing corporate plans and informing strategies established under the Shire's IPRF. Effective integration of existing governance framework ensures that the Shire's approach to meeting the current and future health needs is rigorous, evidence based, and in alignment with good governance.

The existing corporate plans and informing strategies are:

- ✓ Strategic community Plan 2021-2031
- ✓ Corporate Business Plan 2026/2027 – 2030/2031
- ✓ Local Planning Scheme No.4 and Local Planning Strategy 2016
- ✓ Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2023-2028
- ✓ Waste Plan 2020-2025
- ✓ Local Emergency Management Arrangements 2024
- ✓ Asset Management Plan
- ✓ Public Tree Management Strategy 2022

In development:

- Foreshore Management Plan 2025
- Reconciliation Action Plan 2026
- Public Health Plan 2026-2031
- Local Planning Strategy 2026
- Omnibus amendments to Local Planning Scheme No.4



## 9.0 Conclusion

This GSPHP is a plan of action aimed at improving the public health and wellbeing within the Shire. It is the culmination of research, ABS data analysis, the review of current public health activities, the evaluation of other contemporary public health plans, and captures community views and feedback from the Shire's Strategic Community Plan process, in depth knowledge of community sentiment, and dedicated community consultation process.

Specifically, this GSPHP seeks to promote and optimise public health and wellbeing while minimising health risks to ensure the highest quality of life for Shire residents. The Shire's role in improving community health and wellbeing is diverse. From infrastructure planning and development approvals to providing early childhood health services. In short, this document is a direct response to Shire's public health needs, projections, and aspirations.

It reveals a health-conscious Garden Shire community that, despite exhibiting an ageing and declining population, is a local community of notable health when compared to the Perth metropolitan and/or State averages.

Notwithstanding projected population growth largely driven by higher infill residential densities the population will continue to age, with a surge in the number of retirees expected over the next decade or so. For those senior age cohorts, this GSPHP aims to minimise health risks associated with climate change and the urban heat island effect, impaired public access, and community disconnections.

By partnering neighbouring Councils and collaborating with service providers, this GSPHP aims to achieve:

- ✓ A community enjoying high levels of wellbeing and safety
- ✓ A diverse and flourishing local economy
- ✓ A perpetual Garden Shire character that is inviting, accessible and connected
- ✓ Preservation of the natural environment and minimising impacts
- ✓ An aligned and accountable Council and Community Leadership

Risk assessment reveals the need for the Shire to focus on managing risks associated with environmental factors, infectious diseases, public health emergencies, early childhood care, data privacy, local policy-making, and public safety measures. It concludes that health risks can be managed within Shire resources, networks and partnership capabilities.

Through its existing statutory and governance frameworks, the Shire can ensure its public health objectives and priorities inform the allocation of funds from the Shire's annual budgets over the forward estimate period. It also ensures that its public health strategies and risk management treatments are at the centre of the local planning policy framework. Additionally, this GSPHP will be leveraged to actively advocate for the continuation of the Shire's public health funding, programs and services from the Federal and State Governments.

Where appropriate, the Shire will reference the GSPHP when collaborating on health initiatives and when applying for grants to present a stronger case for funding consideration from external agencies by aligning community activities, projects and programs with the relevant strategies. Similarly, service providers and community groups are encouraged to have due regard to this GSPHP when planning, developing and seeking funding for programs and/or projects.

This GSPHP will take effect in 2026 and will be enacted as a living and up-to date document for the next 5 years. Following this period, the Public Health Plan will undergo re-evaluation and be subsequently augmented in accordance with changes in community and state needs. Ongoing community consultation will reflect changes in public priorities and overall satisfaction with current government actions.

## Appendix 1: Section 45 of the *Public Health Act 2016*

s.(45) In Alignment with the *Public Health Act 2016* a local plan must;

- (a) *identify the public health needs of the local government district; and*
- (b) *include an examination of data relating to health status and health determinants in the local government district; and*
- (c) *establish objectives and policy priorities for —*
  - (i) *the promotion, improvement and protection of public health in the local government district; and*
  - (ii) *the development and delivery of public health services in the local government district; and*
- (d) *identify how, based on available evidence, the objectives and policy priorities referred to in paragraph (c) are proposed to be achieved; and*
- (e) *describe how the local government proposes to work with the Chief Health Officer and other bodies undertaking public health initiatives, projects and programmes to achieve the objectives and policy priorities referred to in paragraph (c); and*
- (f) *include a strategic framework for the identification, evaluation and management of public health risks in the local government district and any other matters relating to public health risks in the local government district —*
  - (i) *that the local government considers appropriate to include in the plan; or*
  - (ii) *that are required to be included in the plan by the Chief Health Officer or the regulations; and*
- (g) *include a report, in accordance with the regulations, on the performance by the local government of its functions under this Act.*

## Appendix 2: PROGRESS: Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2023 – 2028

Desired Outcomes	Current Actions	Results
<p><b>People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of and any events organised by the Shire.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ That people with disability have an opportunity to comment on access to services within the Shire</li> <li>▪ Linking to and reflecting this DAIP in other Shire plans, strategies, programs</li> <li>▪ All Shire events are organised in a way that makes them accessible and inclusive as possible.</li> <li>▪ Partnerships with community groups and organisations are maintained to provide a range of services (e.g. SHINE Services).</li> <li>▪ The Grove Library provides a range of services such as e-collection, large print books, home delivery services and technology training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Opportunities are provided and information is used to inform Shire services</li> <li>✓ The DAIP is reflected in current Shire’s plans and strategies</li> <li>✓ Community events have accessible assistance and support such as an Australian interpreter, consideration of dietary needs and “Creating Accessible Events” manual is used by Shire staff</li> <li>✓ Contributions and networks are maintained with local community groups and service providers</li> <li>✓ The Grove Library provides a range of services that meets residents with special needs</li> </ul>
<p><b>People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the Shire of Peppermint Grove buildings, facilities and infrastructure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Physical access to the Shire’s facilities is regularly monitored and improved</li> <li>▪ The Shire’s parks, playgrounds, public toilets and reserves are monitored and maintained to be as accessible as possible</li> <li>▪ ACROD parking is provided to meet the needs of people with disability in terms of number, design and location</li> <li>▪ Shire staff are aware and comply with the latest version of Building Code of Australia, National Construction Code, AS 1428.1 Design for access and mobility, Part 1: General requirements for access - New building work and AS 2890.6 Off-street parking for people with disabilities</li> <li>▪ the requirement for and benefits flowing from improved access for people with disability are regularly promoted and advocate to local businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Shire’s facilities are maintained and compliant with local planning and statutory compliance</li> <li>✓ The Shire’s Asset Management and Maintenance Programs are funded and achieved with accessibility being an ongoing consideration</li> <li>✓ \$350,000 was allocated in the 2023/2024 budget to fence and upgrade play equipment at the Keane’s Point playground. The design brief included consideration for inclusive and accessible play equipment including replacement of the ‘tornado’ swing. Footpath and intersection upgrade feasibility assessment will continue to identify opportunities for improved universal access</li> <li>✓ Shire staff are monitoring the adequacy of the four current on street ACROD bays located in Lilla Street, Hobbs Place, and Leake Street and ensure Ranger Services are suitably policing their usage</li> <li>✓ Shire Staff remain aware and compliant with any changes in the Building Code of Australia and to standards pertaining to accessible car parking spaces.</li> <li>✓ As part of ongoing development and building approval processes the benefits that enable access and inclusion for people with disabilities are championed to local business owners and compliance required to be demonstrated</li> </ul>

## Appendix 2 - Progress of Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2023 – 2028

Desired Outcomes	Current Actions	Results
<p><b>People with disability review information from the Shire in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shire information is available in alternative formats</li> <li>▪ The community is kept informed on progress of DIAP via its Peptalk newsletter</li> <li>▪ Social media opportunities to promote accessibility to recreational activities, locations and events</li> <li>▪ In conjunction with neighbouring Councils, service providers and businesses, opportunities for joint promotions relevant to people with disabilities are regularly considered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Continue to provide alternative formats via the Shire’s website (e.g. Read Speaker)</li> <li>✓ Regularly include disability information in Peptalk newsletters</li> <li>✓ Social media opportunities are now considered within the Shire’s resource capacity</li> <li>✓ Joint promotions are considered and actioned within the Shire’s resource capacity</li> </ul>
<p><b>People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of the Shire of Peppermint Grove as other people receive from the staff of the Shire of Peppermint Grove.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shire staff have customer skills that recognise diversity and provide customer service for people with disability</li> <li>▪ The Shire is regularly advised on matters that may require consideration or funding relevant to people with disabilities</li> <li>▪ A creative environment for staff to generate DAIP ideas</li> <li>▪ In conjunction with neighbouring Councils, service providers and businesses, consider opportunities for joint promotions relevant to people with disabilities are regularly considered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Professional development and training for staff includes disability access and inclusion needs for customers</li> <li>✓ Shire is aware of its responsibilities to deliver its DAIP</li> <li>✓ Shire staff ideas for creative DAIP initiatives captured within the Shire resources</li> <li>✓ Joint promotions are considered and actioned within the Shire’s resource capacity</li> </ul>
<p><b>People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to provide feedback and make complaints to the Shire</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Shire’s customer feedback process has provision for feedback and complaints as well as suggestions and compliments in a format accessible to people with disability</li> <li>▪ Feedback and complaints as well as suggestions and compliments from people with disability are recognised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The Shire’s customer feedback process records and responds to complaints, suggestions, and compliments from people with disability</li> <li>✓ All customer feedback is recognised and included for action as appropriate and within the Shire’s resources</li> </ul>
<p><b>People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in public consultation by the Shire</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Shire’s community consultations are available in ways that are accessible and inclusive</li> <li>▪ When engaging with the community on its services, events and activities creative ways of interacting that encourage participation for people with disabilities are considered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The Shire’s community consultation processes are accessible for people with disabilities to contribute to and participate in</li> <li>✓ Innovative and creative community engagement activities and opportunities are accessible and inclusive</li> </ul>
<p><b>People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment with the Shire</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Shire’s recruitment practices are inclusive with openings for equal opportunity employment</li> <li>▪ Where appropriate the Shire works with disability employment services to offer employment opportunities to people with disabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The Shire’s recruitment processes are inclusive and open to people with disabilities</li> <li>✓ Networks are established with disability employment services</li> </ul>

## Appendix 3 – SUMMARY: Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031

The Strategic Community Plan articulates the Shire's vision and informs the delivering of its future planning, projects and services.

Themes	Outcomes	Strategy Implications and Responses
<p><b>SOCIAL:</b></p> <p>A community enjoying high levels of wellbeing and safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased community satisfaction of Library and history services.</li> <li>Ongoing partnerships with local police, Seniors' and youth services.</li> <li>Local heritage preserved and promoted.</li> <li>Increased perceived safety and security.</li> <li>Heightened Community perception of the value of vibrancy and connectivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued planning of age-appropriate services, particularly for seniors and youth.</li> <li>Continued planning for community connection and activation.</li> <li>Continued planning for local heritage preservation and increased level of take-up of the Shire's heritage grant program.</li> <li>Community benefit scheme for height bonuses within CVPSP.</li> </ul>
<p><b>ECONOMIC:</b></p> <p>A diverse and flourishing local economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved local business centres through effective relationships with local businesses.</li> <li>Increased community satisfaction with the planning of the Cottesloe Village District Centre.</li> <li>Improved business satisfaction with the Shire's business sector interactions and support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revitalising Cottesloe Central as a thriving business and social centre</li> <li>Planning to increase the range of goods and services available within Cottesloe Village District Centre and the Stirling Highway corridor.</li> </ul>
<p><b>BUILT ENVIRONMENT:</b></p> <p>Perpetual character and inviting, accessible and connected amenities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing advocacy and partnerships to improve the Cottesloe Village District Centre</li> <li>Increased satisfaction with the Shire's maintenance of heritage and tree canopy.</li> <li>Increased satisfaction with the Shire's maintenance of roads and pedestrian access.</li> <li>Perpetual 'garden suburb' character of Peppermint Grove is sustained.</li> <li>Shire satisfactorily performs against statutory asset management related measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued planning for an inviting, accessible and connected Shire.</li> <li>Ongoing planning to complete the CVPSP that will improve the Cottesloe Village District Centre.</li> <li>Continued planning to support new development that complements the Shire's unique history, heritage and character.</li> <li>Continued planning for infrastructure maintenance and improvements.</li> <li>Ongoing implementation of the Shire's Public Tree Management Strategy 2022.</li> </ul>
<p><b>NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:</b></p> <p>Preserved natural environment and minimised environmental impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of the Shire's natural environment and biodiversity for future generations.</li> <li>Maintenance of a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.</li> <li>Quality waste management and recycling services that minimise waste to landfill.</li> <li>Satisfaction with the Shire's animal control measures and ranger services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued planning of healthy parklands open spaces and Swan River foreshore.</li> <li>Continued planning of sustainable water and energy use, including reducing the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheme water/groundwater consumption</li> <li>CO2-e greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Consumption of non-renewable energy</li> <li>Ongoing planning to reduce the proportion of municipal waste to landfill.</li> <li>Ongoing implementation of the Shire's Public Tree Management Strategy 2022.</li> </ul>
<p><b>GOVERNANCE:</b></p> <p>Aligned and accountable Council and Community Leadership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accountable and transparent leadership.</li> <li>A highly skilled and effective workforce enabling agile and adaptive services.</li> <li>Optimal use of Shire resources through responsible financial and asset management.</li> <li>Satisfaction with ongoing community engagement in planning and decision-making.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing advocacy of the Shire's vision and garden suburb character.</li> <li>Ongoing pursuit of regional cooperation and shared services.</li> <li>Ongoing compliance with all governance legislation, policies and standards.</li> <li>Increased community engagement in the development / adoption of this Strategy.</li> </ul>

In addition, the Shire's Corporate Business Plan forms part of the IPRF. The Corporate Business Plan covers how council will focus its efforts and measure its progress over the next four years. Specifically, the Corporate Business Plan enables and supports the funding of the actions recommended in this GSPHP.

The Local Planning Strategy 2016 is a framework for local planning and the strategic basis for the Shire's Local Planning Scheme No. 4. The Local Planning Strategy sets out the Shire's objectives for future planning and development and addresses the social, environmental, resource management and economic factors that affect, and are in turn affected by, land use and development. The Local Planning Strategy is currently under review.

## Appendix 4: List of Current Public Health Services and Programs

Programs	Services
<p><b>SHINE Home Care Packages</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic Assistance</li> <li>• Home and Garden Maintenance</li> <li>• Transport and Meal services</li> <li>• Respite and Personal care</li> </ul>
<p><b>Children Services</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baby Rhyme Time</li> <li>• School holiday activities</li> <li>• Storytime</li> </ul>
<p><b>Child and Adolescent Community Health</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New parent groups</li> <li>• Child development assessments</li> <li>• Childhood immunisations</li> <li>• ‘Drop in’ clinic</li> <li>• Postnatal support</li> </ul>
<p><b>Westcoast Community Centre</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Westcoast Walkers</li> <li>• Saturday Book Club</li> <li>• Monday Walkers</li> <li>• Community card games: Mah Jong, Pony Canasta, Brain Games</li> <li>• Information sessions: voting process, cooking demonstrations, global political events</li> <li>• ‘Getting to Know You Morning Tea’</li> <li>• Organised community meal events</li> <li>• Sporting events: Chair Pilates and Yoga, Ten Pin Bowling, Mini Golf</li> <li>• Music events: Beatles Debut, Jazz, and Ballet</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel Smart</li> <li>• Living Smart</li> <li>• Live Lighter</li> <li>• Memorial Wall</li> <li>• Peppermint Grove Heritage Trail</li> </ul>

## Appendix 5 - List of Acronyms

<b>ASC:</b>	Aged Care Services (SHINE Home Care Packages)	<b>RSC:</b>	Road Safety Commission
<b>ABS:</b>	Australian Bureau of Statistics	<b>SLWA:</b>	State Library of Western Australia
<b>AASB:</b>	Australian Accounting Standards Board	<b>SPHP:</b>	State Public Health Plan
<b>AIHW:</b>	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	<b>ToC:</b>	Town of Cottesloe
<b>CAA:</b>	Council Appointed Auditors	<b>ToMP:</b>	Town of Mosman Park
<b>CHL:</b>	Curtin Heritage Living (SHINE Home Care Packages)	<b>UHIE:</b>	Urban Heat Island Effect
<b>CoN:</b>	City of Nedlands	<b>UN:</b>	United Nations
<b>CVPSP:</b>	Cottesloe Village Precinct Structure Plan	<b>WALGA:</b>	Western Australia Local Government Association
<b>DAIP:</b>	Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2023-2028	<b>WAPC:</b>	Western Australia Planning Commission
<b>DBCA:</b>	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	<b>WALPOL:</b>	Western Australia Local Police Force
<b>DFES:</b>	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	<b>WCLMC:</b>	Western Central Local Emergency Management Committee
<b>DoH:</b>	Department of Health	<b>WMRC:</b>	Western Metropolitan Regional Council
<b>DLGSC:</b>	Department of Local Government, Sport and Culture Industries	<b>WESROC:</b>	Western Suburbs Regional Organisation of Councils
<b>DoT:</b>	Department of Transport	<b>WHO:</b>	The World Health Organisation
<b>DSC:</b>	Disability Service Commission		
<b>GSPHP:</b>	Garden Shire Public Health Plan		
<b>IPRF:</b>	Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework		
<b>LPP:</b>	Local Planning Policy		

## Appendix 6 - List of Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholders
<b>State Agencies:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</li> <li>✓ Department of Fire and Emergency Services</li> <li>✓ Department of Health</li> <li>✓ Department of Local Government, Sport and Culture Industries</li> <li>✓ Department of Transport</li> <li>✓ Main Roads WA</li> <li>✓ Western Suburbs Regional Organisation of Councils</li> <li>✓ Western Metropolitan Regional Council</li> <li>✓ Western Australia Police Force</li> <li>✓ Western Australia Local Government Association</li> <li>✓ Western Australia Planning Commission</li> <li>✓ Disability Service Commission</li> <li>✓ Emergency WA</li> </ul>
<b>Health Services Providers:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ SHINE community services</li> <li>✓ Peppermint Grove Immunisation Clinics</li> <li>✓ The Grove Child Health Centre</li> <li>✓ Disability Services Commission</li> </ul>
<b>Marginalised Groups:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Linguistically and Culturally Diverse Persons</li> <li>✓ Indigenous Communities</li> <li>✓ People with Disabilities</li> </ul>
<b>Law Enforcement and Compliance Bodies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Transport WA</li> <li>✓ Western Australian Police Force</li> <li>✓ Rangers</li> <li>✓ Department of Fire and Emergency Services</li> <li>✓ Department of Health</li> <li>✓ Environmental Health Officers</li> </ul>
<b>Local Government Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Town of Mosman Park</li> <li>✓ Town of Cottesloe</li> <li>✓ Town of Claremont</li> <li>✓ City of Subiaco</li> <li>✓ City of Nedlands</li> <li>✓ Town of Cambridge</li> <li>✓ Western Suburbs Alliance</li> <li>✓ Western Australian Local Government Association</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</li> <li>✓ Traditional Owners, Whadjuk Noongar People</li> <li>✓ Environmental Offenders Office</li> <li>✓ Swan River Trust</li> </ul>
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions</li> <li>✓ Traditional Owners, Whadjuk Noongar People</li> </ul>

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