Too good to waste

A waste avoidance and resource recovery strategy for Manly, Mosman, Pittwater and Warringah

DRAFT

Too Good to Waste is the overarching waste strategy for the region – encompassing Manly, Mosman, Pittwater and Warringah local government areas. It has been developed by the four SHOROC councils to improve waste avoidance and resource recovery practices and bring together projects that are more efficiently and effectively delivered in partnership, whilst recognising individual council initiatives. It responds to the NSW State Plan, *NSW 2021*, contributes to targets in the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy* and will maximise funding opportunities under the NSW Government's *Waste Less, Recycle More* initiative.

Photo: Steve Bliim

Our councils continually face the challenge of managing our waste in the most sustainable way. This challenge will grow as the population increases, more people work here and more visitors explore what we have to offer. A 23.7% (27,672 tonnes) increase in the amount of household waste needing to be collected, recycled or disposed is the conservative forecast by 2021.

This strategy signals a shift to recognise waste as valuable resource of economic benefit. The strategy's main focus is on areas of council responsibility such as household waste and council owned waste infrastructure, however business waste is also considered.

The strategy looks to 2021 with a vision to:

Lead and support our community to avoid, reuse, recycle and recover valuable waste resources.

Priorities and actions to 2017 are targeted on six key focus areas:

- **Sustainable infrastructure solutions**
- **Maximise resource recovery**
- **Produce less waste**
- **Increase recycling**
- **Make disposal of problem wastes easier**
- **Keep public places clean**

The strategy will be monitored to track progress against key performance measures and will be reviewed annually.

How you can contribute

Manly, Mosman, Pittwater and Warringah councils invite you to comment on *Too Good to Waste*. Send an email to **admin@shoroc.com**, visit **shoroc.com** or call **9905 0023**.

The time for feedback closes on **12 September 2014**. Your input will help finalise the strategy that will then be used by individual councils in their policies and strategies.

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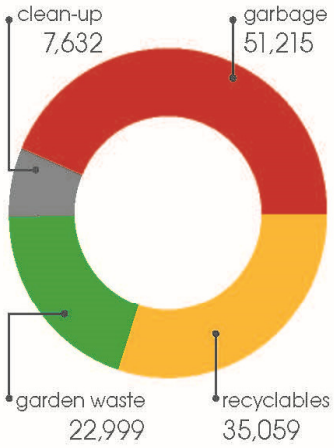
Where does our waste come from?

The region has a population of about 280,000 people. The majority of us work in the region and generate and dispose of waste every day. Locals and visitors alike enjoy playing in the region, on the beaches, at sport and in the natural environment.



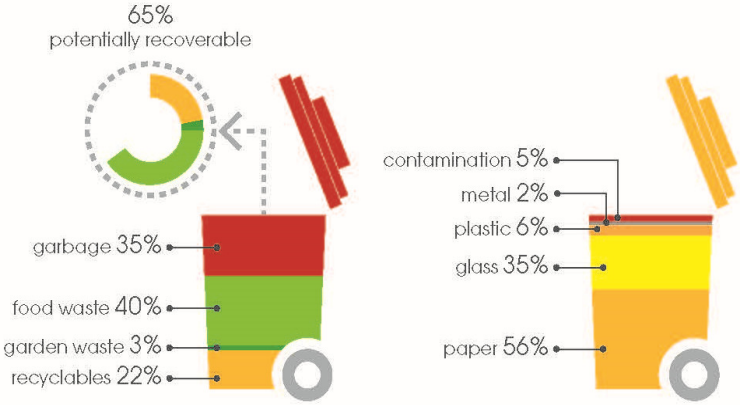
AT HOME

Councils collect about 117,000 tonnes of household waste (garbage, recyclables, garden and clean-up waste) from 109,000 households each year. In addition householders take their own garbage to landfill.

The average household generates 19 kg of waste each week – 9 kg of garbage, 6 kg of recycling and 4 kg of garden waste. This is better than the Sydney metropolitan average of 21 kg of waste each week – 12 kg of garbage, 5 kg of recycling and 4 kg of garden waste.

Household garbage and clean-up waste goes to landfill, recyclables are reprocessed into new products, and garden waste is composted and sold.

Overall 54% of waste is recovered, but we could do better. Currently household bins contain 40% food waste that could be recycled into valuable compost, either in worm farms and compost bins at home, or through a regional facility. Add to this the 22% recyclables and the 3% garden waste found in our garbage, and we could potentially recycle 65% of our garbage bin.



By weight our recyclables are dominated by paper (56%) and glass (35%). A small quantity of garbage (5% contamination) also ends up in the recyclables that can reduce their value. When problem wastes such as batteries or smoke detectors are placed in the household bins they can harm human health and the environment and should be correctly disposed separately.

AT WORK

About 45% of waste going to landfill in Sydney comes from small and medium sized commercial and industrial businesses. Wastes such as food, timber and packaging that could be reused, recycled or recovered make up 70% of this waste. Business costs drive decisions on waste management and waste costs are small relative to other operating costs. Construction and demolition businesses recycle better than commercial and industrial businesses as landfill costs are high due to the weight of the material and there is a market for this material.

The NSW Government has a target of increasing recycling rates from commercial and industrial waste to 70% and from construction and demolition waste to 80% by 2021. Councils are not directly responsible for business waste which is collected by private companies.

ON THE GO

Residents are spending more time in public places, such as parks and beaches, and consuming more items on the go. Most people dispose of their waste responsibly in council provided litter and recycling bins or take their waste home. Events such as food, wine and jazz festivals common in the region concentrate waste generated.

The region's beaches and natural environment are second to none and attract high numbers of domestic and international visitors generating additional waste.

Our community values a litter free environment. Littering impacts on the local environment and the region's image as a tourist destination. Cleaning up litter is expensive and significantly impacts council's operating budget.

The case for change

There is a real need for us to change the way we manage our waste for the future. A growing population, limited landfill space and increasing costs present a significant challenge but also an opportunity to realise economic and environmental benefits from the waste we produce.

The amount of household waste being collected is increasing. Councils will need to manage an extra 23.7% or 27,672 tonnes of waste by 2021. This figure is likely to be even higher with rising disposable incomes and increasing consumerism.

Photo: Kimbriki

There is limited landfill capacity across Sydney and the NSW Government has set a target of 75% diversion from landfill by 2021. There are only two landfills in the region; council owned Kimbriki landfill at Terrey Hills and the NSW Government owned Belrose landfill. The Belrose landfill that accepts council collected household garbage is nearly full and will close in November 2014, however the transfer station will remain open. The Kimbriki landfill is not licensed to accept this garbage so without action the only option will be to transport it to landfills or recovery facilities outside the region. Disposing of waste to landfill has environmental impacts. Household garbage has a high organic content from the food waste and as it degrades in landfill it produces methane gas, one of the most significant contributors to climate change. Reducing the amount of waste generated and increasing reuse and recycling will mean less waste to landfill and less use of energy, water and raw materials.

The cost to dispose to landfill is also increasing, in part due to increases in the NSW Government waste levy, expected to rise from $107.80 to $130 a tonne by 2015/16. The way we currently collect household waste makes it hard to improve resource recovery rates and divert waste from landfill so costs will rise as the cost of waste disposal increases.

End of life materials (waste) also have a value if they can be efficiently and effectively treated to recover their resources. Innovative technologies can recover valuable resources from waste and these resources are replacing or supplementing virgin materials used in manufacturing. For example many councils across Sydney use a material resource recovery facility to mechanically sort mixed recyclables to recover steel, aluminium, paper and various plastics.

Food and garden waste, the largest part of household garbage, are recoverable to make high grade compost if they are collected separately from garbage. Household collections that collect food waste with garden waste have been introduced by Penrith Council and several regional NSW councils in conjunction with resource recovery facilities and the development of markets for the compost. Recovering food and garden waste makes good environmental and economic sense and will increase landfill capacity for future generations.

Improved waste management will improve our sustainability and reduce our environmental impact and carbon footprint. Waste can either continue to be harmful to the environment in landfill, or a valuable recovered resource – the choice is ours.

Ready for the future

Manly, Mosman, Pittwater and Warringah councils have a strong history of collaboration and are well placed for the future.

We are well progressed in the plan to introduce new regional resource recovery facilities and a new household waste collection system in the coming years. This regional waste solution is the centrepiece of this strategy and will enable the councils to sustainably manage the region's waste and recover its valuable resources for many years to come.

More planning is also needed if we are to produce less waste, reuse and do better at recycling. Decisions made now will have a major impact on our waste in the future.

What is planned?

SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE SOLUTIONS

The councils strategically formed Kimbriki Environmental Enterprises Pty Ltd (KEE) in 2009 to operate the Terrey Hills Kimbriki Landfill and Resource Recovery Centre sustainably. KEE has researched and analysed the best way to efficiently and effectively maximise the recovery of resources from the region's waste while minimising the environmental impact. Resource recovery will be maximised through:

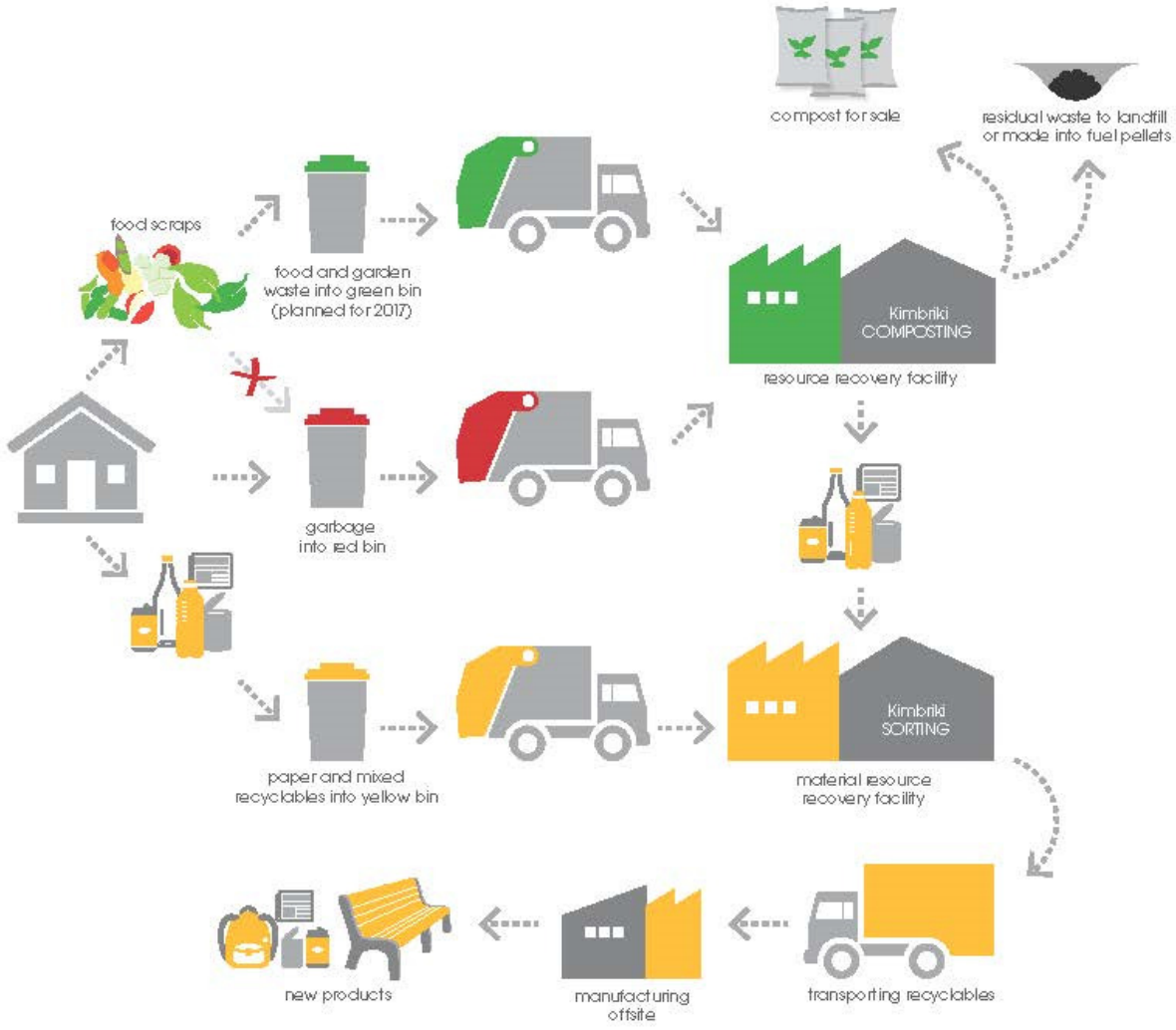
- A **landfill resource recovery facility** to sort and recover resources from commercial and household waste received at the Kimbriki site for landfilling – currently anticipated to be operational by the end of 2016.
- An enclosed **materials recovery facility** to sort mixed recyclable materials collected from households for final processing offsite and resale – currently anticipated to be operational by 2017.
- An enclosed **resource recovery facility** to process food and garden waste collected from households into high grade compost for sale, as well as process garbage collected from the kerbside to recover any further resources. Any remaining garbage would be made inert and disposed to Kimbriki's landfill – currently anticipated to be operational by 2017.

Planning is well progressed and the new infrastructure is anticipated to be in place in 2017. All household waste collected by councils will be processed to recover valuable resources, avoiding the need to transport over 51,000 tonnes of garbage to a landfill outside the region each year. Resources will also be recovered from household clean-ups and other material delivered to Kimbriki by residents and business that is currently disposed to landfill. Ancillary infrastructure is also planned to support these facilities, with landfill gas capture for power generation also investigated. We anticipate that with this new regional infrastructure the region will meet the NSW Government target of 75% diversion of waste from landfill by 2021.

PRIORITY	KEY ACTIONS TO 2017 – KIMBRIKI ENVIRONMENTAL ENTERPRISES PTY LTD

Increase resource recovery and sustainably manage waste now and for the long term at Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre	• Continue to recover resources and manage waste using the existing Kimbriki infrastructure
	• Maximise resource recovery through:
	  • A landfill resource recovery facility to improve resource recovery from commercial and household dropped off waste prior landfilling
	  • A materials recovery facility to maximise material recovery from kerbside recycling
	  • A resource recovery facility to maximise organic recovery from kerbside food and garden waste and ensure any residues to landfill are stabilised to minimise potential greenhouse gas emissions
	• Monitor demand for and evaluate feasibility of recovering refuse derived fuel from all waste processed at Kimbriki
	• Investigate potential for landfill gas collected at Kimbriki to be used for power generation
	• Upgrade ancillary infrastructure including internal roadways, weighbridge and parking facilities to support new infrastructure
	• Advocate to state and federal governments and industry the development of stable markets for recovered resources
	• Deliver a communications plan for the Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre

A planned sustainable waste and resource recovery solution for the region – anticipated for 2017



A **green lidded bin** for both food and garden waste – each household is planned to be supplied with a kitchen bench top caddy and compostable liners to collect food scraps.

A **red lidded bin** for garbage (no food waste, garden waste or recyclables in here).

A **yellow lidded bin** for all recyclables – glass, paper, plastics, and other recyclables in together.

What is planned?

MAXIMISE RESOURCE RECOVERY FROM HOUSEHOLD WASTE

The other key component of the regional waste solution is the common household waste collection system. Councils have researched and evaluated a range of options to reduce the amount of household waste going to landfill. Planning for the new collection system is progressing and the new system will commence once the resource recovery infrastructure is operational at Kimbriki – anticipated by 2017.

With the planned regional household waste collection system each residence has three bin types: a recycling bin, a food and garden waste bin and a garbage bin with flexible options for bin size and collection frequencies to cater for different household needs.

Householders putting waste in the right bin will be key to recovering wasted resources and reducing landfill. Councils will be working hard to help householders understand and use the new system when it is introduced.

Photo: Kimbriki

PRIORITY	KEY ACTIONS TO 2017 – COUNCILS AND SHOROC
Implement a regional household waste collection system to improve recycling and recover food waste that meets community needs	• Establish a new regional three bin household kerbside collection system that meets community needs, maximises resource recovery, and aligns with the planned Kimbriki resource recovery infrastructure • Engage the community to raise awareness of the new household waste collection system • Implement a behaviour change program to maximise recovery of food and garden waste, recycling and minimise contamination • Investigate appropriate business models for efficient delivery of waste services

Photos: Kimbriki

Did you know?

- *Recycling one glass bottle saves enough energy to run a computer for 25 minutes.*
- *It takes 125 plastic milk bottles to make a 140 litre wheelie bin.*
- *We throw away 20% of the food we buy – 1 out of every 5 bags of groceries.*

What else should we plan for?

Photos: Kimbriki

PRODUCE LESS WASTE

We can try to use fewer materials or use materials more efficiently to keep them out of the waste stream for as long as possible. If we don't generate the waste, there's no need to spend money to manage and dispose of it and our environmental footprint will reduce.

Tackling waste generation is difficult as it affects our way of life. Making decisions when purchasing, avoiding packaging, home composting food scraps, donating goods to charity, repairing products and extending their life, and improving product and packaging design are some examples of generating less waste.

Councils and Kimbriki Resource Recovery Centre's Eco House and Garden work with the community to avoid and reduce waste through educational programs. For example *Love Food Hate Waste* helps people make better purchasing decisions, improve food storage techniques and use leftovers. Councils can also lobby state and federal governments and industry on behalf of their communities, for example, for better environmental design of products and packaging and better product lifespan responsibility.

PRIORITY	KEY ACTIONS TO 2017
Engage the community to encourage behaviour change to avoid and reduce waste	• Engage with community to produce less waste by delivering a range of behavioural change programs to householders (councils and SHOROC) • Kimbriki Eco House and Garden, Manly Environment Centre and Coastal Environment Centre and councils to promote home and community composting or other appropriate approaches to reduce food and garden waste (councils, Kimbriki and SHOROC) • Promote regional waste to art and waste creative activities (councils, Kimbriki and SHOROC) • Facilitate greater donation of unwanted food and goods and maximise opportunities for reuse or repair of goods (councils and SHOROC)
Advocate for greater producer responsibility	• Work with state and federal governments to advocate that producers of products take greater responsibility for managing the environmental impact of their products throughout their life cycle (SHOROC) • Work with state and federal governments to encourage and facilitate industry change to avoid and reduce waste (SHOROC) • Advocate to state and federal governments for major campaigns on: avoid and reduce; smart shopping and smart consumption (SHOROC)

INCREASE RECYCLING

Households

Recycling has become a subconscious routine for many people and for others it's an inconvenience. To engage in recycling people need to connect emotionally with the need to recycle. There are also misconceptions about what can be recycled and what condition it needs to be in.

About 65% of household garbage is potentially recyclable including food waste. Householders in apartments sometimes face additional barriers to recycling when there are insufficient or poor recycling facilities available. Recyclables are also found in household clean up waste and while metals are sometimes collected separately, other recyclables such as timber, mattresses and textiles could also be recovered.

The NSW Government and councils want to increase the recycling rate for household waste to 70% by 2021 compared to a regional baseline of 54% in 2011. Changing recycling behaviours of householders and making the new collection system work well for recycling food waste will be vital to make this happen. Councils will engage with the community about what's in their waste and ways to maximise recycling.

Business

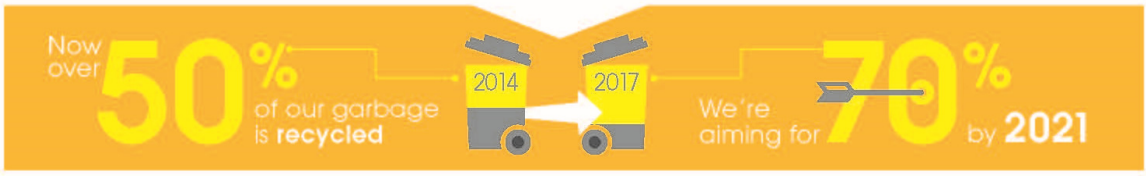
Businesses are responsible for their own waste and use private companies for waste collection and disposal. However, Warringah Council provides commercial kerbside waste and recycling service to some commercial premises.

Councils can work with other levels of government to improve recycling practices and infrastructure, particularly in small and medium sized business. Councils can also make a difference through their policies and planning.

Did you know?

- ***Paper recycling by SHOROC residents saves 250,000 trees each year.***
- ***17.5 million steel cans are recycled each week in Australia – enough to build 900 new cars.***

PRIORITY	KEY ACTIONS TO 2017
Engage the community to increase kerbside recycling and decrease contamination	• Promote householder behaviour change to decrease recyclables in the garbage bin and minimise contamination in recycling bins (councils, KEE and SHOROC) • Investigate schemes to decrease the volume and increase reuse and recycling of kerbside bulky clean-up collections prior to collection (councils and SHOROC)
Work with state and federal governments and industry associations to facilitate improved recycling practices and recycling infrastructure in businesses	• Work with local chambers of commerce and other organisations to increase social and corporate responsibility for better waste management amongst business (councils and SHOROC) • Advocate to state and federal governments for the waste industry to promote business recycling (SHOROC)
Ensure councils' policies and processes support sustainable waste solutions for business	• Increase compliance with councils' Waste Not Development Control Plans (councils) • Strengthen councils' policies and practices to support waste and recycling solutions in commercial premises (councils)



What else should we plan for?

MAKE DISPOSAL OF PROBLEM WASTES EASIER

Wastes such as fluorescent lights, paints, household chemicals, smoke detectors, batteries, gas bottles, asbestos and motor oils contain potentially hazardous materials that can harm human health and the environment. These wastes also contaminate household waste and recycling making it harder and more expensive to recover resources.

Some problem wastes are captured by product stewardship schemes such as the National TV and Computer Product Stewardship Scheme for electronic waste or the FluoroCycle scheme for fluorescent lighting tubes that take responsibility for their products at the end of their life. However, access to these schemes is often facilitated by councils.

The EPA in partnership with councils periodically collects problem wastes through the *Household Chemical CleanOut Program*. Main wastes collected during the two regional events in 2013 included paint, gas cylinders and batteries. However, accessing this service is difficult for some residents and it is sometimes oversubscribed.

Problem wastes need to be separated from household waste and recycling, managed with care and recycled appropriately. While Kimbriki and Belrose Resource Recovery Centres do accept some problem wastes, the infrastructure and knowledge for managing problem wastes across the region is sparse.

Councils play a role in facilitating community access to collection schemes. Councils can also engage their communities about the correct disposal methods and help minimise the contamination of household waste and recycling.

KEEP PUBLIC PLACES CLEAN

Reduce illegal dumping

Our councils are responsible for regulating and cleaning up after people illegally dump waste from, for example, households, construction and demolition sites (including asbestos) and gardens. This can take place along roads, in bushland, around residential units, litter bins and charitable recyclers. Illegal dumping can pollute the environment, is potentially dangerous to human health and wildlife and affects local amenity.

There is little information about illegal dumping in the region as councils have concentrated on clean-up and it is difficult to identify and prosecute perpetrators. It is also expensive for councils to clean-up and enforce. The rate of illegal dumping is likely to increase as landfill disposal fees increase and housing density increases.

For councils to combat illegal dumping a coordinated effort will be needed to make it harder to dump (eg lighting, barriers); increase the risk of getting caught; make legal disposal easier and remove excuses by raising the community's awareness of their responsibilities. The community also plays an important role in identifying illegal dumping hot spots and reporting illegal dumping incidents.

The NSW Government has developed a strategy to combat illegal dumping and has set a target of reducing illegal dumping in Sydney by 30% compared with 2010 by 2016.

Problem waste

PRIORITY	KEY ACTIONS TO 2017
Engage with householders to correctly dispose of problem wastes	• Engage with householders on the correct disposal of problem wastes and minimise problem waste contamination in household waste and recycling (councils, KEE and SHOROC) • Facilitate access to collection points for problem wastes (councils and SHOROC) • Facilitate better regional coverage and access to EPA's Household Chemical CleanOut Program (SHOROC) • Advocate to state and federal governments and industry for Sydney and state-wide solutions to problem waste collection and facilitate the take back of problem wastes at retailers (SHOROC) • Advocate to state and federal governments and industry for extended producer responsibility (SHOROC) • Investigate methods for recovering problem wastes from council clean-ups (councils and SHOROC)

Reduce litter

Litter, particularly visible on our beaches and waterways, can damage wild life and marine life, vegetation and human health and pollute waterways. Overflowing bins, mailboxes and trailers also contribute to littering. Litter often becomes mobile, travelling in the wind or water often for long distances. Studies have shown that litter breeds litter and a clean site is more likely to stay clean longer.

Councils provide and maintain litter and recycling bins to help us dispose of our waste responsibly. This infrastructure is stretched at peak visitor periods over summer and major celebrations and events.

Managing litter is expensive with the costs of clean up impacting on council rates and detracting from other services. Apart from providing bins, councils have a role in educating the community and visitors about the effects of litter. Councils also enforce litter laws that reinforce these messages. The community also contributes by, for example, participating in clean-up campaigns and bush care initiatives, and by business owners maintaining the areas outside their premises.

Litter is becoming a focus at national and state level. The NSW Government has set a target of reducing litter by 40% compared to 2011 levels by 2016.

Photo: Beachwatch NSW

Did you know that 95% of the litter on our beaches comes from our streets, down street drains and into stormwater?

PRIORITY	KEY ACTIONS TO 2017
Improve amenity and reduce the environmental impact of illegal dumping	• Investigate the extent of illegal dumping in the region and establish a reporting and monitoring system (councils and SHOROC) • Work to change public perceptions that it is acceptable to dump household items (councils and SHOROC)
Reduce the incidence of littering through preventative measures at litter hotspots	• Engage with the community to reduce the rate of littering/windblown material from overflowing bins, mail boxes and vehicles (councils) • Investigate marine litter prevention initiatives (SHOROC) • Undertake education and awareness campaigns to reduce littering (councils)
Continue to clean up existing litter and maintain public places to improve amenity and the environment	• Work with local community and sporting groups, schools and business in litter and clean up campaigns and to maintain the area around their businesses and neighbourhoods free of litter (councils) • Review litter and recycling bins to optimise placement and frequency of use (councils) • Investigate how best to measure the extent of littering across the region (councils and SHOROC)

Where to from here?

Manly, Mosman, Pittwater and Warringah councils are planning to shape the future where waste is no longer a burden but a resource. Innovative resource recovery infrastructure is being planned to manage the region's waste sustainably at Kimbriki. A new household kerbside waste collection system is also being planned to complement these facilities. However, it is the community's support and action that will make this happen. A change of behaviour could see all of us waste less, and recycle more. Implementation plans will be prepared for the actions and once the strategy is finalised the actions will be incorporated into councils' policies and strategies.

Progress on performance and delivery against agreed targets will measured and reported to SHOROC, the councils and the NSW EPA through annual progress reports and action plans. The strategy will be reviewed and updated in 2016 and actions evaluated after 30 June 2017.

Funding the Strategy

Strategy development has been supported by the NSW Environment Protection Authority with funding from the waste levy. Strategy implementation will be supported by the Domestic Waste Management Charge and the *Waste Less, Recycle More* initiative, a five-year $465.7 million program to transform waste and recycling in NSW. Some actions will be funded dependent on contestable grant funding from the *Waste Less Recycle More* initiative.

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Northern Beaches Health Service Redevelopment
A new wave in healthcare

NSW GOVERNMENT Health Infrastructure

NSW GOVERNMENT Health Northern Sydney Local Health District

Northern Beaches Health Service Redevelopment

- Large-scale investment for the Northern Beaches
- Northern Beaches Hospital (level 5)
  (including enabling works ahead of the hospital operator appointment)
- New Community Health Centres:
  - Northern Community Health Centre at Mona Vale Hospital
  - Southern Community Health Centre in the Brookvale area
  - Dalwood Children's Services in Seaforth
- Holding works at Manly and Mona Vale Hospitals
- Redesigning Mona Vale Hospital from 2018.

Northern Beaches Health Service Redevelopment
A new wave in healthcare

Future of Mona Vale and Manly Hospitals

Manly Hospital

- Fully operational until Northern Beaches Hospital opens in 2018
- Community Advisory Group – set up to provide advice to Government
- Future use of the site is not part of this project scope.

Mona Vale Hospital

- Fully operational until Northern Beaches Hospital opens in 2018
- From 2018 redesigned to provide health services to complement new hospital
- Mona Vale Hospital masterplan to direct future healthcare use.

Mona Vale Hospital services in 2018 and into the future

- Health services for Mona Vale Hospital will include:
  - 56 Sub-Acute rehabilitation/aged care beds (completed)
  - Urgent Care Centre (at planning stage)
  - Upgraded hydrotherapy pool (completed)
  - Northern Community Health Centre (to be completed in late 2015)
  - 10 Geriatric, Evaluation and Management (GEM) beds (at planning stage)
  - Palliative Care Ambulatory services (upgrade completed in 2013)
  - Helipad (upgrade completed in 2013).

Opportunities for partnerships

- The plan also considers space or zones for possible future health and associated services which could include:
  - Ambulance Station
  - Sub-acute Mental Health services
  - Medical suites
  - GP Clinic
  - Family Resource Centre
  - Home and Community Care services
  - Primary Care services
  - Disability services
  - Staff and Carer accommodation
  - Residential care facilities.

Next steps

- Mona Vale Hospital continues to provide acute services until Northern Beaches Hospital opens in 2018
- NSLHD considers future health services reflecting the clinical services plan
- NSLHD works with partners to deliver on infrastructure and service components
- NSLHD develops an infrastructure plan for the site.

Northern Community Health Centre

- New Community Health Centre will replace the old building at Mona Vale Hospital
- Staff and users involved in the design
- Existing services have been relocated on site
- Services in the new centre will include:
  - Rehabilitation and Aged Care, Musculoskeletal Physiotherapy, Chronic Care, Community Nursing, Acute Post-Acute Care, Child and Family Health, Community Mental Health, Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Community Drug and Alcohol and Adult and Paediatric Oral Health
- Awaiting planning approval
- Construction scheduled for September 2014
- Opening is scheduled for October 2015.

Northern Beaches Health Service Redevelopment
A new wave in healthcare

Southern Community Health Centre

- New Community Health Centre located in the Brookvale area
- Services will include:
  - Community Drug and Alcohol, Community Nursing / Acute Post Acute Care, Community Mental Health, Breast Screen NSW, Oral Health, Rehabilitation and Aged Care and Child and Family Health Services, Health Promotion, HARP
- An announcement about the final site location will be made shortly
- Queenscliff Community Health Centre services will relocate to either the Southern Community Health Centre or to Dalwood
- Construction is scheduled for mid 2015
- Opening is scheduled for 2016.

Northern Beaches Health Service Redevelopment
A new wave in healthcare

Dalwood Child and Family Health Services

- A new building will replace old buildings
- All child and family health services will be co-located on the site
- Services include:
  - Community Paediatrics, Paediatric Occupational Therapy, Paediatric Speech Pathology, Paediatric Physiotherapy, Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Spilstead, Early Childhood and Parenting Support, Family Care Centre and Child and Family Health Administration
- Staff and users involved in the design
- Enabling works have commenced on site
- Construction will start later this year
- Opening is scheduled for late 2015.

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- Staff and users involved in the design
- Enabling works have commenced on site
- Construction will start later this year
- Opening is scheduled for late 2015.

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Northern Beaches Health Service Redevelopment
A new wave in healthcare

NSW GOVERNMENT | Health Infrastructure

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Enliven PITTWATER INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE

MONA VALE LONG LUNCH 20 SEPTEMBER 2014

Pittwater Council is committed to creating places where the community want to live, work, play and shop. A growing local economy is critical to building a vibrant community. The Village Economies Summit is an exciting three day event for business and community to be held in Mona Vale from Thursday 18 - Saturday 20 September 2014.

Saturday 20 September - Mona Vale Long Lunch - Bungan Lane 11am to 4pm
Don't miss the opportunity to participate in this fun community event to be held in Bungan Lane, Mona Vale – from 11am to 4pm – that will transform the village into a retail and entertainment hub offering pedestrians the chance to access and experience the village in a pleasurable way.

For more information about the Enliven Mona Vale Long Lunch go to businessinpittwater.com.au or contact The Place Management Team at enliven@pittwater.nsw.gov.au, 02 9970 1111

Enliven PITTWATER PITTWATER COUNCIL

Enliven PITTWATER INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE

VILLAGE ECONOMIES SUMMIT 19 SEPTEMBER 2014

Pittwater Council is committed to creating places where the community want to live, work, play and shop. A growing local economy is critical to building a vibrant community. The Village Economies Summit is an exciting three day event for business and community to be held in Mona Vale from Thursday 18 - Saturday 20 September 2014.

Friday 19 September - Village Economies Summit - Bayview Golf Club 8.30am to 5pm
This one day business seminar will showcase Mona Vale to visitors outside the area and includes a series of talks on place making, tourism and creative industries from expert presenters as well as providing a great opportunity for business to network and promote their products and services.

For more information about the Village Economies Summit and ticket sales go to businessinpittwater.com.au or contact The Place Management Team at enliven@pittwater.nsw.gov.au, 02 9970 1111

Enliven PITTWATER PITTWATER COUNCIL

PITTWATER COUNCIL

Council Meeting

11.0 Adoption of Connecting Communities Committee Recommendations

12.0 Adoption of Natural Environment Committee Recommendations

Committee of the Whole

13.0 Confidential Items

Pittwater Council is committed to, and has fostered, the practice of open local government. Some matters, however, are of a sensitive nature and are dealt with in Closed Session. The nature of such matters are contained within Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993, the text of which is recorded within the recommendation hereunder.

1. That in the public interest, and pursuant to Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993, the Council resolve into closed session to consider Item C12.6.

2. That pursuant to Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993, the press and public be excluded from the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole on the basis that the items to be considered are of a confidential nature, which includes:

   (i) (a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than Councillors);
   (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer;
   (c) Information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting business or proposes to conduct business.
   (d) Commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed:-
   - prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it; or
   - confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council; or
   - reveal a trade secret.

   (e) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of the law;
   (f) matters affecting the security of the Council, Councillors, Council staff or Council property.
   (g) Advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege.
   (h) Information concerning the nature and location of a place or an item of Aboriginal significance on community land

   (ii) The grounds on which a meeting is closed to the public must be specified in the decision to close the meeting and recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

   (iii) A person (whether a Councillor or another person) is not entitled to be present at a meeting if expelled from the meeting by a resolution of the meeting.

3. That the correspondence and reports relevant items considered in Closed Session be withheld from access to the press and the public.

4. That upon resumption of the Council meeting in Open Session the General Manager (or nominee) report those resolutions made by the Committee of the Whole.

Mark Ferguson
GENERAL MANAGER

C13.1 Confidential – Mayoral Minute – General Manager's Performance Review 2014

Meeting: Committee of the Whole **Date:** 1 September 2014

MAYORAL MINUTE

CONFIDENTIAL CLAUSE

*This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 10A(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the Council to close the meeting to the public for business relating to the following:*

(a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals.

The confidential report has been circulated to Councillors only.

C13.2 Confidential – Mayoral Minute - Re-appointment to the position of General Manager

Meeting: Committee of the Whole **Date:** 1 September 2014

MAYORAL MINUTE

CONFIDENTIAL CLAUSE

*This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 10A(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the Council to close the meeting to the public for business relating to the following:*

(a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals.

The confidential report has been circulated to Councillors only.

Council Meeting

14.0 Adoption of the Committee of the Whole Recommendation