



SWD19/6864

Mr Bruce Colman
Director Land Release South West
NSW Planning and Environment

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Dear Mr Colman

Exhibition of Greater Macarthur 2040 – An Interim Plan for the Greater Macarthur Growth Area

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on the Greater Macarthur 2040 – An Interim Plan for the Greater Macarthur Growth Area. The South Western Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD) recognises that the built and social environment can significantly influence health outcomes and acknowledges the important role this plan will have in creating a healthy, liveable and connected community in south western Sydney.

SWSLHD recognises that the Greater Macarthur 2040 Plan is a vision for the future growth area and an early stage strategic planning document with further details yet to be developed. The following comments and suggestions are designed to provide constructive feedback on the interim plan and to raise focus areas/themes that will need to be addressed in the precinct planning stages.

Integrated Community Health Centres

The Special Infrastructure Contribution (SIC) currently allocates \$1.5 million for land acquisition for the purposes of two Community Health facilities which equates to approximately 6000 m² of land within Greater Macarthur.

This allocation falls short of the requirements for an integrated community health centre as outlined in the SWSLHD *Care in the Community Clinical Services Plan to 2031*. The Plan outlines the requirements for community based health services in South West Sydney into the future. It is recommended that 8000m² (equating to \$4 million) is allocated to enable the development of two integrated community health centres. Each site should be allocated 4000m².

Shared Service Delivery Requirements

One of the key models outlined in the SWSLHD's *Care in the Community Clinical Services Plan to 2031* is Shared Service Delivery. This model seeks to develop partnerships with schools and other community services to enable access to health services in emerging population pockets. It is recommended that \$5 million is allocated to the development of multifunctional health services spaces co-located with a number of the primary schools and secondary schools planned for Greater Macarthur. SWSLHD envisages that these spaces will be located in four of the nine Primary Schools and in one of the two Secondary Schools.

This allocation would enable the provision of health services particularly Early Childhood Clinics, Youth Health Services and health education to be based in Greater Macarthur

South Western Sydney Local Health District acknowledges the traditional owners of the land.

South Western Sydney Local Health District

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communities while these community grow to a size where an Integrated Community Health Centre will be required.

Healthy built environments

We welcome the commitment to walking and cycling paths. At the same time we recognise that active transport has different drivers to recreational exercise and walking and needs to be considered as a focus area in its own right. Active transport will be a hallmark of healthy and liveable cities of the future, so the challenge for the Greater Macarthur Growth Area will be to deliver on its vision of '*a highly connected and accessible urban region*'.

SWSLHD is concerned that the plan for land release in greenfield areas such as Menangle Park, Gilead and Appin will contribute to the urban sprawl in south west Sydney. There is no clear evidence that this would be supported by adequate infrastructure, density and employment options.

SWSLHD looks forward to working with the Department of Planning & Environment, key Developers and Local Government through the precinct planning phase to support the development of a healthy liveable Greater Macarthur.

Summary Recommendation

Noting the needs of the community of Macarthur for health services, that at total of \$9,000,000 is allocated to NSW Health as part of the Macarthur SIC.

Please find attached our submission which details comments and recommendations for the Interim Plan.

Should you require further information regarding Health built environments, please contact Dr Stephen Conaty, Director Population Health, SWSLHD, on 8738 5718 or via email stephen.conaty@health.nsw.gov.au or if you require further information on the Infrastructure requirements, please contact Simone Proft, Manager, Planning SWSLHD on 8738 5760 or simone.proft@health.nsw.gov.au

Regards



Amanda Larkin
Chief Executive

Date: 4/2/19

Submission re: Greater Macarthur 2040 Interim Plan from South Western Sydney Local Health District

1. Health Facilities

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
Landuse	Proposed SIC p. 11	<p><u>Integrated Community Health Centres</u></p> <p>The Special Infrastructure Contribution (SIC) currently allocates \$1.5 million for land acquisition for the purposes of two Community Health facilities which equates to approximately 6000 m2 of land within Greater Macarthur.</p> <p>This allocation falls short of the requirements for an integrated community health centre as outlined in the SWSLHD's <i>Care in the SWSLHD Community Clinical Services Plan to 2031</i>.</p> <p>It is recommended that 8000m2 (equating to \$4 million) is allocated to enable the development of two integrated community health centres. Each site should be allocated 4000m2.</p> <p><u>Shared Service Delivery Requirements</u></p> <p>One of the key models outlined in the SWSLHD's <i>Care in the Community Clinical Services Plan to 2031</i> is Shared Service Delivery. This model seeks to develop partnerships with schools and other community services to enable access to health services in emerging population pockets.</p> <p>It is recommended that \$5 million is allocated to the development of multifunctional health services spaces co-located with a number of the primary schools and secondary schools planned for Greater Macarthur. SWSLHD envisages that these spaces will be located in four of the nine Primary Schools and in one of the two Secondary Schools.</p> <p>This allocation would enable the provision of health services particularly Early Childhood Clinics, Youth Health Services and health education to be based in Greater Macarthur communities while these community grow to a size where an Integrated Community Health Centre will be required.</p> <p>Recommendation Noting the needs of the community of Macarthur for health services we recommend, that a total of \$9,000,000 is allocated to NSW Health as part of the Greater Macarthur SIC.</p>

2. Active Travel , Walkability and Public Transport

Urban planning that designs in active travel and walkability considerations early in the process will have a more positive and sustainable impact on the health of a community. This includes related requirements such as tree canopies, appropriate lighting and where possible, access to neighbourhood parklands. Design considerations like these not only increase uptake of active travel and walking

options, it works towards enhancing the physical, mental and social wellbeing of a community. Neighbourhoods and places with clear and logical layouts including well defined routes, spaces and entrances can discourage crime and enhance perceptions of safety. Good design encourages people to consider walking and cycling as viable alternative forms of transport and in turn creates natural surveillance in areas that may have previously been considered unsafe and empty.

Of significant note, is that there does not appear to be any commitment to the electrifying of the railway line south of Macarthur. Access to an electrified service would enhance the rail experience and contribute positively to decreasing reliance on car usage.

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
Executive Summary	p.5	Principal 1 of Greater Macarthur 2040 Plan states: <i>'Infrastructure for the Growth Area is not in the NSW Government's infrastructure program so early development including delivery of enabling infrastructure will need to occur at no additional cost to Government.'</i> This statement is concerning as the majority of this plan's strengths rely on the creation of infrastructure for active travel and physical activity.
Movement	p.75	SWSLHD strongly supports the proposed east-west links around the southern growth areas. However, we have concerns that reliance on finalisation of the Outer Sydney Orbital may mean some infrastructure will need to be retro fitted after the communities are established. Retro-fitting has been shown to be detrimental to levels of physical activity.
Movement	p.68	The plan recognises that increased car dependence is a risk if public transport alternatives aren't provided in early stages of development. This is particularly relevant to the bus priority measures and widening of Appin road as future residents in Gilead and Appin land releases will be reliant on bus transportation.
Landuse	p. 40 & 73 p. 58	It is encouraging to see that the plan recognises the need for separated walking and cycling paths, end of trip facilities and lighting. The plan identifies the need for walking/cycling access to strategic centres, but seems to suggest that local centres will not have a focus on access via foot/bike unless they become 'strategic centres'. This is a missed opportunity to encourage active transport within and between local centres and should be reconsidered.
Landuse	p.57	The plan suggests Gilead and Menangle Park won't require major centres (due to their proximity to Campbelltown & Macarthur). Options for walking and cycling will therefore need to be integrated at a community level to enable access to bus stations/ transport hubs.
Landuse	p.60	The plan emphasises that Gilead residents will be able to access Rosemeadow facilities and therefore negates the need for some facilities

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
		within Gilead. It is important to recognise this access is dependent on the expansion of Appin Rd which does not currently include the provision of a shared pathway to enable active transport options for initial residents, including children travelling to school.
Movement	p. 70/71	<p>The plan discusses the reliance on public transport in the 'movement section' aiming to have one bus stop within 800m or 10mins walk from every resident's home (page 70). Consideration needs to be given for the amenity/condition of the 10min walk to the bus stop and the safety/walkability of that route.</p> <p>To encourage active travel (walking & cycling) it is important that adequate physical activity infrastructure is provided early in the development. SWSLHD recognises the vision for the growth area and that much of the detail will emerge at the precinct planning stage. Early enablement of active transport and resources for promoting physical activity relies heavily on the timely provision of quality infrastructure (including access to water and shade). Good design and early planning will negate the need to retrofit human behaviour. SWSLHD supports the objectives covered in the movement section.</p>

3. Public Open Space and Physical Activity

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
Landscape	p.38	The plan recognises the need for new open space and sports facilities, including aquatic facilities. It is important to consider accessibility to these facilities for new communities in Appin, Gilead and Menangle Park. Consideration should also be given to the creation of indoor sports centres.
Landuse	p.50	<p>It is encouraging to see the provision of public open space (POS) prominently featured in the document. It will be important to ensure equitable distribution across the growth area, and that POS is designed to be flexible to the changing needs of growing communities.</p> <p>The provision of POS offers a range of healthy placemaking opportunities that SWSLHD would be keen to explore in partnership with the department/developers as the growth area evolves.</p>
Landuse	p.58	SWSLHD supports the inclusion of active street frontages and local centres in preference to larger shopping complexes.

4. Healthy Food Production and Food Insecurity

Plan Theme	Plan Reference	Comments/Recommendations
Landuse	p.58	<p>The plan does not make any reference to availability of food. More consideration needs to be given to fast food outlet density, particularly in the 'local centres' and also ensuring the availability of fresh produce. There is consideration for a small supermarket (p 58) however experience in the region (e.g. Leumeah IGA) tends to reflect high cost and low availability of fresh meat and vegetable produce.</p> <p>Access to fresh, nutritious and affordable food is an important factor that is often overlooked or not given adequate consideration. It is recommended that Council should be supported to put in place a policy or plan to discourage an over-abundance of fast food outlets in the newly created retail/commercial developments within each of the precincts. Support should be provided to food retailers about provision of healthy food as well as considering the development of community gardens and farmer markets.</p>
Landuse	p.67	<p>SWSLHD applauds opportunities for retaining rural uses for class 2 agricultural land as described p.67. Many cities around the world are now prioritising the preservation of high quality growing land close to the city. ¹</p> <p>Protecting peri-urban agricultural land will not be enough to secure the resilience of Sydney's food system – it will have to be actively supported and extended. Fresh fruit and vegetables can reduce the risk and reverse the pathology of several diet-related non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer², and Sydney's peri-urban agriculture is well placed to make this produce accessible to those who need it most.</p> <p>This approach has been recently adopted in South Australia, and will take full effect in 2019 https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-12-09/adelaide-puts-food-not-development-on-menu/10567538</p> <p>The Greater Sydney Commission Social Panel Advisory Group also endorsed the recommendation to 'develop an overarching local government planning policy framework that strengthens local planning control over the type, distribution and density of retail food outlets, to assist in ensuring a greater diversity and choice of food outlets, and to protect against the clustering of unhealthy food providers'.</p>
Landuse	Land Use / Centres / p. 59	<p>Food infrastructure is not represented in the planning principles for Centres. Research on food density indicates that where there are limited supermarkets and poor transport, access to fresh food will be limited, resulting in families who are less likely to buy food consistent with healthy eating guidelines to support their overall health^{3 4 5}.</p>

Plan Theme	Plan Reference	Comments/Recommendations
		In order to support communities' health and wellbeing, planning for local food access is needed, which may include: retail zoning to encourage provision of fresh foods and encouraging farmers' markets and school and community gardens.
Landuse	p.67	<p>The plan currently implies that Class 2 land is not required as it is currently underutilised. However, we argue that with a growing population, all Class 2 agricultural land within Greater Macarthur should be quarantined and activated for local food production. With projected increases in Sydney's population, and as climate change reduces the productivity of agricultural land west of the Great Dividing Range ⁶, the resilience of Sydney's food system, and the city at large, will be put under serious stress.</p> <p>For these reasons, Sydney's peri-urban agriculture land will need to be able to expand to contribute to the dietary needs of the current population, and of the future population, especially in the face of anticipated spread of diet-related non-communicable diseases.</p> <p>This approach has been recently adopted in South Australia, and will take full effect in 2019</p> <p>https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-12-09/adelaide-puts-food-not-development-on-menu/10567538</p>

5 Urban Heat and Green Space

Plan Theme	Plan Reference	Comments/Recommendations
Landscape		<p>Greater Macarthur 2040 acknowledges urban heat island effects and projected increases in temperature in the region. The planned increase in density in the Greater Macarthur region will further increase heat unless effective mitigation strategies are implemented.</p> <p>SWSLHD emphasises that mitigating urban heat effects is important to support the health of the local population because extreme heat is associated with increased morbidity and mortality.</p> <p>Extreme heat causes heat exhaustion, heat collapse and heat stroke, and can also exacerbate existing conditions. Older people, young children, Aboriginal people and people with chronic disease are particularly vulnerable to extreme heat. People working outdoors are also at higher risk of heat stress ⁷</p>

Plan Theme	Plan Reference	Comments/Recommendations
	p.38	<p>Studies show an increase in ambulance transports, emergency department presentations and hospitalisations during heat waves and there is evidence of an increase in mortality rates in Australian cities associated with increased temperature. ⁸</p> <p>SWSLHD supports the strategies identified to mitigate heat, including tree canopies, green spaces, sustainable urban design and active travel infrastructure. The LHD is encouraged to see plans to develop Green Plans for each precinct and incorporating sustainable design requirements into development control plans will help to ensure that these strategies are put into practice.</p>

6 Land use, Housing and Population Density

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
Built Form		<p>It is logical to create high density residential areas close to transport hubs (train stations), and there is good evidence showing that high density living can lead to increases in walking for transport⁹. However high density residential should not necessarily be translated to mean <i>high-rise</i> residential.</p> <p>Healthy higher density is defined as a net density threshold of 20 dwellings per hectare or a gross density of 18 dwellings per hectare on the basis that this is 'the minimum density required to encourage transport walking'¹⁰.</p> <p>There is evidence that high-rise residential buildings produce poor health outcomes, particularly in lower socioeconomic areas^{11, 12}. Policies to increase population density need to concurrently address building (location, construction, design, management and maintenance), social and cultural, and neighbourhood factors¹³.</p> <p>High-rise housing in high socioeconomic areas with good neighbourhood amenity, built-in security, shared facilities (e.g. recreational space), opportunities for selective interactions, and structures addressing building and social governance, work well for people who can afford to live there.</p> <p>To optimise health outcomes for current and/or future residents, there appears to be a strong preference and desirability for families to live on the lower floors of medium-density housing of no higher than three to five storeys. This accommodation should be large enough to avoid issues of overcrowding, and allow families to be co-located to create a sense of community. Achieving higher densities through lower rise development would appear to be optimal not only for families, but also older adults.</p>

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
		Lower rise apartments are more conducive to natural surveillance, feelings of safety, increased social interaction and social cohesion ¹⁴
Built Form		<p>In the Urban Renewal plan, the higher density areas close to train stations need to offer more functional public open space, particularly in Ingleburn where there is only one small recreational area of around 0.4 hectares within 400m. All other public open spaces are over 1km away.</p> <p>Leumeah also has minimal larger areas of green public open space near the train station. Distance is an important factor when people are making decisions about whether or not to participate in recreational physical activities.</p> <p>Residents need more than just utilitarian walking opportunities, they need access to recreational facilities and cycling infrastructure that encourages more vigorous forms of physical activity.</p>
Built Form		<p>SWSLHD is concerned that the plan for land release in greenfield areas such as Menangle Park, Gilead and Appin will contribute to the urban sprawl in south west Sydney. There is no clear evidence that this would be supported by adequate infrastructure, density and employment options. There needs to be clearer ways of declaring what land releases are driven by availability of land and developer interest and what is driven by population growth and need.</p> <p>It is well established that urban sprawl is not conducive to improving health and wellbeing, with people living in south western Sydney experiencing lower poorer health outcomes than other parts of Sydney. The land release area is significantly separated from the current urban front, has limited public transport infrastructure and amenities, and the Employment Assessment offers few prospective opportunities for future residents who are not employed by health, education or retail sectors. The LHD is concerned that future residents will be forced to drive long distances to the nearest train stations and then travel longer distances to larger CBD centres.</p> <p>Landowners will have the opportunity to bring forward the release and rezoning of land by meeting the financial costs associated with the development. However, this does not account for the long term health impacts and associated costs which the government is likely to bear in the decades to come from this type of urban sprawl and opportunistic planning.</p>
Executive Summary	p.2	The plan references 'precincts being brought forward' (p.2). The LHD recommends that infrastructure time lines must be maintained in line with land release timelines, to avoid a 'time lag' in the provision of infrastructure.
Landuse	p.51	The plan references access to affordable housing by 'essential workers' such as firefighters and healthcare workers. While important to cater essential

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
		<p>workers, the housing needs of more 'vulnerable' population groups in this area should not be overlooked or prioritised differently.</p> <p>Secure housing tenure is widely recognised as one of the key social determinants of health. The proposed urban renewal of existing centres along the railway line is likely to push up both the cost of housing and rental properties. SWSLHD encourages the development of a specific strategy to support a greater range of affordable and social housing options for the growth area.</p>

7 Environment, Water and Air Quality

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
	<p>p. 47</p> <p>Air Quality</p>	<p>Housing, commercial and industrial development will lead to increased air pollution in the region. Of particular concern will be traffic related air pollution and air pollution from the use of wood heaters. Also, with the increased population in the region, smoke from bushfires and hazard reduction burns will have a greater health impact.</p> <p>The section on air quality correctly identifies the major sources of air pollution, ie, wood heaters, road traffic, non-road diesel vehicles and bushfires (including hazard reduction burns). The plan probably should also mention other sources such as lawnmowers. The planning principles are also identified and appropriate.</p> <p>Air pollution control strategies are well understood and are clearly enunciated in the report, for example, minimising private vehicle use and incorporating green spaces in neighbourhoods and precincts. However, these strategies need to be effectively implemented (and evaluated) to ensure that the health of all in the community, and especially the vulnerable groups in our community, is protected.</p>
Landscape	<p>p.41</p> <p>Water</p>	<p>The Greater Macarthur 2040 interim plan and supporting document <i>Utilities-Services-Assessment-Wilton-and-Greater-Macarthur-Priority-Growth-Areas June 2018</i>, are still early stage strategic planning documents with further details yet to be developed.</p> <p>The <i>Utilities-Services-Assessment-Wilton-and-Greater-Macarthur-Priority-Growth-Areas June 2018</i> document was reviewed since it covers drinking water, sewerage, water recycling and some stormwater if used in a water recycling scheme. The document is an early stage scoping document which is based on various assumptions, models, comparisons, projections and details which aren't fully known at this stage.</p>

Plan Theme	Plan reference	Comments/Recommendations
		<p>It is noted that the only water utility which has provided details is Sydney Water and it is uncertain for many areas if provider will be Sydney Water or another private water company. Sydney Water have given some useful information to plan for the future needs of the area.</p>
Landscape	Water	<p>All drinking water needs to comply with the NH&MRC Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011.</p> <p>All recycled water sourced from sewage, greywater and stormwater is to comply with the Phases 1 and 2 of the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling: Managing Health and Environmental Risks (2006) <i>as well as</i> Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling. See link:-</p> <p>https://www.metrowater.nsw.gov.au/planning-sydney/recycling/recycled-water-guidelines/australian-guidelines</p> <p>The licensing of proposed water recycling infrastructure (sewage, greywater and stormwater) would need to comply with the requirements of the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) under the Water Industry Competition Act 2006. See link:-</p> <p>https://www.ipart.nsw.gov.au/Home/Industries/Water/Alternate-Water-Utilities-WICA</p>
Landuse	Cemeteries	<p>The Greater Macarthur 2040 interim plan does not make any mention of provision for future cemeteries in Greater Macarthur. Cemetery space is starting to run out in Sydney and planning for future needs should be incorporated into any future planning document.</p>
Landscape	Mosquitoes	<p>Assessment for potential impact of mosquitoes into greenfield sites needs to be considered. This could be either existing natural environments or through the unintended consequences of development which provide artificial built environments which are conducive for mosquito breeding.</p>

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- ¹ Arup. (2015) City Resilience Framework. Available at <<http://www.cityresilienceindex.org>>. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2015) Catalogue 4364.0.55.001. National health survey: first results, 2014–15.
- ² Joint World Health Organization and Food and Agricultural Organization Expert Consultation on Diet Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases. (2002) Diet, nutrition, and the prevention of chronic diseases: a report of a joint WHO/FAO expert consultation. WHO technical report series. 75, 81, 96
- ³ Murray S et al. The Tasmanian Healthy Food Access Basket (HFAB) Survey. School of Health Sciences, University of Tasmania. 2014. <https://www.healthyfoodaccesstasmania.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Healthy-Food-Access-Basket-study.pdf>
- ⁴ Palermo et al. A longitudinal study of the cost of food in Victoria influenced by geography and nutritional quality. Australian New Zealand Journal of Public Health. 2016; Online;doi:10.1111/1753-6405.12506
- ⁵ Burns C. A review of the literature describing the link between poverty, food insecurity and obesity with specific reference to Australia. VicHealth 2004.
- ⁶ Hughes L, Steffen W, Rice M, et al. (2015) Feeding a hungry nation: climate change, food and farming in Australia. Climate Council of Australia.
- ⁷ Hanna E G, Kjellstrom T, Bennett C and Dear K 2011, 'Climate Change and Rising Heat: Population Health Implications for Working People in Australia', Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, Col 23, No 2, pp. 14S-26S
- ⁸ Bi P, Williams S, Loughnan M, Lloyd G, Hansen A, Kjellstrom T, Dear K and Saniotis A 2011, 'The Effects of Extreme Heat on Human Mortality and Morbidity in Australia: Implications for Public Health', Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, Vol 23, No 2, pp.27S-36S
- ⁹ Giles-Corti B, Ryan K, Foster S, 2012. Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising the harm, report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne. <https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/images/uploads/publications/Increasing-density-in-Australia-Evidence-Review-2012-trevor.pdf>
- ¹⁰ Giles-Corti B, Hooper P, Foster S, Javad Koohsari M, Francis J. 2014. Low density development: Impacts on physical activity and associated health outcomes. Report for the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne. https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/images/uploads/publications/FINAL_Heart_Foundation_Low_density_Report_September_2014.pdf
- ¹¹ Giles-Corti B, Ryan K, Foster S, 2012. Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising the harm, report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne. <https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/images/uploads/publications/Increasing-density-in-Australia-Evidence-Review-2012-trevor.pdf>
- ¹² Gifford R. 2007. The Consequences of Living in High-Rise Buildings. Architectural Science Review. <https://doi.org/10.3763/asre.2007.5002>
- ¹³ Giles-Corti B, Ryan K, Foster S, 2012. Increasing density in Australia: maximising the health benefits and minimising the harm, report to the National Heart Foundation of Australia, Melbourne. <https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/images/uploads/publications/Increasing-density-in-Australia-Evidence-Review-2012-trevor.pdf>

Risk Management for Healthy Built Environment submissions generated by Population Health

Submission: Greater Macarthur 2040 – An Interim Plan for the Greater Macarthur Growth Area

Risks	Analysis	Evaluation	Checklist	Actions/Communication & Consultation	Monitor & Review
	Consider impacts on:	Does PH submission refer to:	Yes/No	Communicate/consult with:	
PH submission conflicts with or omits views of SWSLHD, impacting on good reputation, community expectation, or missed opportunity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWSLHD Health Planning - Health & Education Precincts (Liverpool & Campbelltown) - Council relationships - City Deals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health infrastructure or health service needs - Controversial policies or issues 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWSLHD Manager Planning Unit - SWSLHD Director Strategy & Partnerships - Relevant SWSLHD Director, General Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add or amend submission according to advice - File in HPE CM
PH submission conflicts with or omits views of MoH or NSW Government Departments, impacting on good reputation, community expectations, or missed opportunity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Infrastructure - MoH - Other NSW Government Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EIS - Regional, State-wide or controversial policies or issues 	<p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant state government department - Submission & Brief to CE for referral to relevant organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add or amend submission according to advice - File in HPE CM
PH submission conflicts with or omits views of partners (e.g. University, NGOs, Councils), impacting on good reputation, missed opportunity or community expectations.	<p>Current projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KPIs - Timelines - Opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current projects - Controversial policies or issues 	<p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant project partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add or amend submission according to advice - File in HPE CM

Outcome: The proposed development is for approx. 58,000 dwellings and will trigger a range of new health facilities on site. Comments provided advise re-consideration of SIC funding allocated to health infrastructure. The submission outlines the LHD's commitment to creating healthier communities and indicates our willingness to work collaboratively with the department to achieve this.

PH - Population Health

EIS - Environmental Impact Statement

MoH - Ministry of Health

NGO - Non-government organisation

HPE CM - Hewlett Packard Enterprise Content Manager (TRIM)