



Regional
Development
Australia

ADELAIDE HILLS
FLEURIEU &
KANGAROO ISLAND



Regional Roadmap 2013 – 2016



Government
of South Australia



*growing a healthy, resilient,
well connected and prosperous region*



City of
Victor Harbor



ADELAIDE HILLS
COUNCIL



An Australian Government Initiative

The District Council of
Mount Barker 

Easy guide to the policy framework of the Roadmap

1. Guiding principles

The Roadmap is based on the ¹COAG Regional Australia Standing Council (RASC) Framework for Regional Economic Development and the following key determinants of long-term regional economic growth:

1. Human capital, particularly education and skills
2. Sustainable (economically, environmentally and socially) communities and population change
3. Access to international, national and regional markets
4. Comparative advantage and business competitiveness
5. Effective cross-sectoral and intergovernmental partnerships (including through place-based approaches) and integrated regional planning

2. Key policy framework

The Roadmap has adopted the Commonwealth Government's ²*Sustainable Australia: Sustainable Communities* Strategy as its key policy framework.

3. Definition of sustainability

The Roadmap has adopted the definition of sustainability in the Commonwealth's ³*Sustainable Australia Sustainable Communities 2011* strategy which considers sustainable communities to be a combination of community liveability, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity.

4. Sustainability indicators

The Roadmap has developed indicators drawn from the Commonwealth Government's ⁴sustainability indicators for Australia that cover:

1. Human and social capital
2. Physical and natural capital
3. Economic capital

5. Cornerstones of sustainable communities

The Roadmap has identified the following four cornerstones of sustainable communities in the region:

1. Healthy communities
2. Connected communities
3. Resilient communities
4. Prosperous communities

6. Key measures for sustainable communities

The Roadmap uses the following two measures for sustainable communities:

1. Resilience: the Roadmap has included an ⁵adaptive capacity index as a measure of human capital and sustainable communities.
2. Competitiveness: the Roadmap has adopted the ⁶National Competitive Index as a measure of access to markets, comparative advantage and business competitiveness

¹ <http://www.regional.gov.au/regional/councils/rasc/index.aspx>

² <http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/publications/pubs/population-strategy-overview.pdf>

³ source: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/publications/pubs/population-strategy.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/measuring/index.html>

⁵ Socio-economic Profile AH F and KI EconSearch 2013 (Appendix 1)

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⁶ Regional Australia Institute 'Insight' - National Competitive Index 2013



Call for Comment

The Roadmap should not be seen as a final or definitive document but rather a platform for building relationships and developing a shared understanding that will help to improve both individual stakeholder' planning through an appreciation of what others are doing and provide a common purpose for the region as a whole. Users may include government agencies, not for profit community organizations, business groups, industry leadership bodies and the wider community.

The Roadmap is formally reviewed, revised and updated annually. However, comments are welcome at any time, from anyone, on any aspect of the Roadmap.

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Acknowledgement: The Regional Roadmap is an initiative of the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Regional Australia. Each of the 55 Regional Development Australia Boards nationally is required to develop a Roadmap.

Disclaimer: This Report was produced by the Regional Development Australia Board Adelaide Hills Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island and does not necessarily represent the views of the Australian Government, its officers, employees or agents. Its contents reflects information gained from consultations with stakeholders nominated by RDA Adelaide Hills Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, supplemented with a strategic review of additional material, issues and representations provided by the officers and committee members of RDA Adelaide Hills Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island. While due care has been taken in the presentation and interpretation of this information, no warranty of completeness, accuracy or reliability is given in relation to the statements or material presented in this document, or to the representations made by staff, contributing parties or personnel involved or consulted as part of the Plan development process. Other than the responsibility owned to RDA Adelaide Hills Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, neither any member, employee or officer undertakes responsibility arising in any way from the reliance placed on this document by a third party. Any such reliance is that third party's sole responsibility.

CHAPTER 1: Message from the Chair



On behalf of the RDA Board, it is my pleasure to endorse the 2013 – 2016 RDA AH F and KI Regional Roadmap.

The 2013 – 2016 Regional Roadmap is the fourth Roadmap produced by the

RDA. Each year the knowledge and understanding of our region grows and new networks are built to help with the implementation of the plans that community groups, non-government organisations, industry bodies, government agencies and the RDA itself have so carefully developed. And that is the way the Roadmap works. It's a place to bring together the priorities of communities so that more can be achieved by working collaboratively.

The Roadmap presents a vision for a prosperous and growing regional economy that adds value to both communities of people and the environment. We have adopted the principles of the Commonwealth Government's ⁷Sustainable Australia: Sustainable Communities and linked these up with policy priorities of the Commonwealth, State and Local Governments.

The RDA is responsible for producing the Roadmap on behalf of the Commonwealth Government but the content of the Roadmap should be considered community property. The Roadmap is not complete or finished and may never be, because it is a reflection of a changing regional landscape and changing relationships

within and between communities and other stakeholders like tiers of government.

The Roadmap has recognised four cornerstones of sustainable communities that can be identified and measured. They are:

Healthy communities: to recognise, understand and encourage the well-being of individuals and groups that make up communities

Connected communities: to improve connectivity to promote participation in opportunities and deal with challenges within communities, between communities and out of the region

Resilient communities: to build the capacity of communities to effectively manage change

Prosperous communities: to improve competitiveness, attract investment in people, the environment and the economy, build wealth and promote innovation

The Roadmap tackles the difficult issue of defining our unique region. Compared with other regions in South Australia, our region is complex. We have a large population by regional standards and are located close to the capital city. But some parts of our region have small local populations and are isolated from other parts of the region and Adelaide.

If stakeholders or wider community members see a weakness, omission or error in the Roadmap they should respond to the open call for comment. The Roadmap can be updated continually in real time as a result of its publishing in electronic form. It will also be the subject of a routine annual review led by the RDA every year.

In endorsing the Roadmap, the Board invites the community to take ownership and be involved. Please join us in growing a healthy, resilient, well connected and prosperous region.

Ann Ferguson

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<http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/publications/pubs/population-strategy-overview.pdf>

CHAPTER 2: Executive Summary

The key to this Roadmap is to understand the region. The region can be seen as a collection of communities that work together to their mutual benefit and contribute to their overall prosperity. This relies on communities being well connected and having appropriate human and social, physical and natural and economic capital to contribute as resources.

There are certainly levels of commonality in the Adelaide Hills Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region however it has such a large regional population, is so diverse and so different that it is important to see the region as a series of local communities that come together under common governance or through common challenges and opportunities.

The Adelaide Hills Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region covers a relatively compact area of about 8,663 square kilometres. It is geographically and topographically diverse and borders the Adelaide Metropolitan Area, the Barossa, the River Murray, the Great Southern Ocean and Gulf St Vincent.

The region⁸:

- is home to a large residential population of over 118,700 persons or 7.2% of the state. The population of the region is growing at about 3% above the rate for the state, mainly as a result of inward migration.
- is experiencing population growth concentrated on clearly identifiable population centres which face social and economic infrastructure challenges in keeping up. These are mainly in the Mt Barker area and along the southern Fleurieu coast from Goolwa to Victor Harbor and to a lesser extent around Yankalilla.
- has an ageing population with particular areas of significantly higher than state average profiles in communities mainly in the southern Fleurieu precinct which have historical and continuing appeal for older persons. Population growth is bringing changes to the demographic profiles of other precincts including Mt Barker where there is a growing younger population.
- has a population that is generally well educated and academically qualified but there are distinct concentrations of more highly qualified and more affluent communities.
- has a large regional labour force of 61,046 persons or about 7% of the state's workforce. However, only about 32,000 jobs are provided in the region with high levels of commuting out of the region for work particularly from the Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker areas.
- has a low unemployment rate that is about 2%-2.5% below the state average. However there are pockets of significantly higher unemployment such as the southern Fleurieu coast with rates up to 3% higher than the state average.
- is picturesque and environmentally significant. It is highly susceptible to risks from extreme natural events like bushfire, flooding and coastal inundation with increasing risks due to climate change.

⁸ data from Socio-economic Profile AH F and KI EconSearch 2013 (Appendix 1)

- has a strong Indigenous and non indigenous history and heritage which contributes to its character and provides industry development potential in arts and culture.
- is subject to structural change based on policy priorities for governments like water catchment, water allocation, Marine Parks, the Murray Darling Basin Plan and variations in the NBN roll out.
- has close proximity to the Adelaide Metropolitan Area but easy access to this market is not available to all local communities. Kangaroo Island has unique access issues reflected in lower relative competitiveness and social participation challenges for this precinct. Other areas of the region such as the inland rural precinct also face isolation from services and markets.
- has major industries of comparative advantage include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing (including value adding to primary production) and tourism. There is strong growth in industries that service growing populations like education and health.

The Roadmap focuses on economic development that adds value to the social and environmental capital of local communities. The measure for success in the Roadmap is the maintenance of sustainable communities as defined by the Commonwealth Government's ⁹*Sustainable Australia: Sustainable Communities* strategy.

The development of infrastructure plays a key role in facilitating sustainable communities and is a significant focus of this Roadmap. A priority for the region is to develop access infrastructure like roads, ports, river facilities and coastal boating facilities as well as technologies like broadband. The context for this priority is improving connectivity to commercial and labour markets, services and social participation opportunities for local communities.

The Roadmap points out the importance of regional planning. Currently the mainland part of the region and Kangaroo Island are subject to different State Government planning frameworks that deliver fundamentally different economic drivers. In order to promote the region as a whole, a regional Structure Plan is required to complement the draft Regional Integrated Transport and Land use Plan currently being developed by the South Australian Department of Planning and Infrastructure. This is another priority for the region.

The actions and priorities of the Roadmap are supported by a discussion of strengths, weaknesses and opportunities in an evidence based framework that focuses on human and social capital, physical and natural capital and economic capital.

The key message of the Roadmap is that economic growth should contribute to the sustainability of the clusters of local communities that make up the region. The level of integration of these local communities into a regional network will determine the performance of the region as a whole.

⁹ <http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/publications/pubs/population-strategy-overview.pdf>

Key directions

The following 12 key directions reflect the three ‘capitals’ that provide the resources (or endowment) for building sustainable communities.

Human and social capital

1. Growing sustainable communities through effective structure planning that:
 - recognizes the role of regional centres
 - supports major community and economic facilities that encourage further investment and connectivity with existing infrastructure
 - delivers community services like health and education based on population projections and consideration of demographics
2. Reducing unemployment in those communities where rates are high
3. Supporting an ageing population in those communities where rates are high
4. Providing affordable housing for low paid workers and those with special needs

Physical and natural capital

5. Minimising the impact of climate change on the region by climate change adaptation planning and implementation
6. Strengthening biosecurity to support the region’s primary industries

Economic capital

7. Improving accessibility to commercial and labor markets and lifting connectivity for all the region’s communities by:
 - developing access infrastructure for more isolated communities like Kangaroo Island
 - developing linking infrastructure particularly for regional road networks to join major fast transit opportunities and encourage cultural exchange within and outside the region
 - developing ‘gateway’ opportunities that open up new markets and support existing tourism and other businesses
8. Meeting the infrastructure needs of fast growing regional centres including essential services (eg water, sewage and power), connecting transport infrastructure (eg roads) and community infrastructure (eg parks, walking and cycle paths and open space)
9. Delivering potable water and environmentally appropriate management of waste water and solid waste to all communities in the region by:
 - developing Community Wastewater Management Systems (CWMS), waste water reuse programs, waste to resource initiatives and a regional approach to hard refuse management
 - developing supply options for local communities that are currently not connected to reticulated potable water
10. Promoting the development of renewable energy options particularly where opportunities for conventional supply are constrained or where there are comparative advantages for this approach
11. Supporting existing industries with comparative advantage through effective planning, skills development and infrastructure provision that builds profitability, encourages investment and protects and enhances resources like high yielding primary production land and iconic tourism experiences

12. Delivering opportunities for emerging industry development arising from new technologies, advanced management practices and productivity improvements supported by the development of industry clusters and centres of excellence in industries with a comparative advantage

Regional Priorities

A number of regional priorities have been identified, as a guide to the sorts of projects that will make a difference to the region.

1. Commit to the provision of essential services to meet the growth needs of Mount Barker, Goolwa and Victor Harbor, especially road access, water, waste and energy infrastructure
2. Fund cultural developments that can act as anchors at the heart of our communities and help establish Mount Barker and the southern Fleurieu coast as regional centres attracting further development and investment
3. Contribute to services that will both enhance Victor Harbor to its ageing population as well as reinstating its position as Adelaide's premier coastal resort
4. Link Mount Barker and Murray Bridge by an agricultural corridor that makes the best of the resources of both communities
5. Build on Kangaroo Island's tourist reputation by building a new airport and reinvigorating its ports
6. Build on the excellent work across our region in renewable energy programs including wind, solar and biodiesel
7. Establish grants and ease planning considerations for larger scale tourism developments to cater for the more than one million visitors we expect in the near future
8. Link skills development to local needs. Ensure that apprenticeships have the flexibility to operate in regional areas where support services are limited
9. Recognise and take account of the diversity in our region through the better targeting of support programs particularly addressing
 - a. high unemployment and low workforce participation rates along the south coast
 - b. remote circumstances and lack of support services on Kangaroo Island
 - c. growing mental health needs for our youth in many regional pockets
 - d. skills programs utilising high speed broadband
10. Link the south coast to southern Adelaide by upgrading the main connecting road

CHAPTER 3: Vision for the Region

Vision

An economically **prosperous** region made up of **resilient** local communities, providing homes and jobs for **healthy**, engaged populations who are well **connected** to each other, to services and to social and economic opportunities

Goal

The goal of the Roadmap is an expression of the Vision translated into terms that can be measured. The goal is to maintain and develop the region as one integrated, networked sustainable community made up of clusters of sustainable communities at local level.

Model for sustainable communities

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES	shared vision			CONNECTED COMMUNITIES
competitive	wellness happiness	respect the past value the present plan the future	best use of infrastructure	highly participatory
	A SUSTAINABLE REGION MADE UP OF SUSTAINABLE LOCAL COMMUNITIES			
	ability to attract investment	build social, physical and economic capital	capacity to manage change effectively	
PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES	Innovative diverse			RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

Definition of sustainable communities

¹⁰The Commonwealth in its *Sustainable Australia Sustainable Communities 2011* strategy considers sustainable communities to be a combination of community liveability, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. For the purposes of this Roadmap the RDA has developed a model for sustainable communities based on this definition.

¹⁰ source: <http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/publications/pubs/population-strategy.pdf>

Cornerstones of sustainable communities

The four cornerstones of sustainable communities in the region are:

1. **Healthy communities:** to recognise, understand and encourage the well-being of individuals and groups that make up communities
2. **Connected communities:** to improve connectivity to promote participation in opportunities and deal with challenges within communities, between communities and out of the region
3. **Resilient communities:** to build the capacity of communities to effectively manage change
4. **Prosperous communities:** to improve competitiveness, attract investment in people, the environment and the economy, build wealth and promote innovation

Key measures

The following two measures have been chosen to represent progress toward sustainable communities. They are focused at regional and LGA levels.

1. **Resilience:** the Roadmap has adopted the ¹¹adaptive capacity index as a measure of human capital and sustainable communities. In the context of this Roadmap which is to maintain and develop sustainable communities, this index measures the ability of the community to manage change
2. **Competitiveness:** the Roadmap has adopted the ¹²National Competitive Index as a measure of access to markets, comparative advantage and business competitiveness. In the context of this Roadmap which includes growing the region's economy, this index measures the ability to attract investment

Guiding principles

1. ¹³COAG Regional Australia Standing Council (RASC)

The Roadmap is based on the RASC's Framework for Regional Economic Development which includes the following key determinants of long-term regional economic growth:

1. human capital, particularly education and skills
2. sustainable (economically, environmentally and socially) communities and population change
3. access to international, national and regional markets
4. comparative advantage and business competitiveness
5. effective cross-sectoral and intergovernmental partnerships (including through place-based approaches) and integrated regional planning

¹¹ developed by EconSearch in Socio-economic Profile AH F and KI EconSearch 2013 (Appendix 1)

¹² Regional Australia Institute 'Insight' - National Competitive Index 2013

¹³ <http://www.regional.gov.au/regional/councils/rasc/index.aspx>

2. ¹⁴Sustainability indicators for Australia

The Commonwealth Government has placed an emphasis on developing and maintaining sustainable communities as a principle for future growth. To support this goal and promote a shared understanding, the Commonwealth has described sustainability in terms of maintaining or improving the well-being of society (the combination of community liveability, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity) over time.

To support this understanding it is acknowledged that it is important to be able to meaningfully measure the ¹⁵ 'stock of social and human, natural and economic 'capital'' and so the Australian Government has developed a set of sustainability indicators for Australia that cover the following three themes:

1. human and social capital
2. physical and natural capital
3. economic capital

These have been used in this Roadmap when selecting the indicators in the Regional Profile (Appendix 1).

Timelines

The Roadmap is designed around a three year time frame. This relatively short 'life' reflects the theme of the Roadmap to recognise the key Commonwealth, State and Local Government policy priorities in order to promote alignment and enhance the chances for partnerships in implementing actions. Policy priorities change over time and the three year time frame, supported by an annual review of the Roadmap, will ensure currency in the document.

Longer term view

The state planning framework provides the longer term goals that relate to the two underpinning drivers of growth for the region: population growth under the 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide and growth in industries of comparative advantage under the Kangaroo Island Plan – a volume of the SA Planning Strategy 2011.

The longer term outlook of the Roadmap relates to development of the region and its local communities over the 30 year timeframe from 2010/11 for the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide and the 10 year timeframe from 2010/11 for the Kangaroo Island Plan.

By choosing these time frames, data used by various agencies and the wider community to track performance against both of these planning frameworks will be relevant for the Roadmap and vice versa.

¹⁴ <http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/measuring/index.html>

¹⁵ ibid

CHAPTER 4: The Role of the RDA

The role of the Adelaide Hills Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island RDA in delivering the vision for the region is to:

1. Enhance community engagement and consultation
 - produce and maintain the Roadmap with a commitment to an annual review and revision
 - enhance community understanding and promote community buy-in to the Roadmap through effective community engagement and networking
 - identify and track indicators for sustainable communities and report regularly to the community through the Roadmap
2. Improve community economic development
 - promote social, environmental and economic development that contributes to sustainable communities that are healthy, connected, resilient and prosperous
3. Inform regional policy and planning
 - provide information and advice to appropriate Ministers, bureaucrats and other stakeholders responsible for policy development and regional planning
4. Enhance a whole of government approach
 - develop effective cross-sectoral and intergovernmental partnerships that support place based approaches and encourage appropriate regional planning
5. Enhance awareness of government programs
 - support local communities through Councils (as funding partners of the RDA), other stakeholders and the wider community by providing information about programs, services, grants and initiatives for regional development, supporting priority projects and linking up to State and Commonwealth Government programs

Policy alignment

Commonwealth Government policy and program priorities

The Roadmap has adopted the Commonwealth Government's ¹⁶*Sustainable Australia: Sustainable Communities Strategy* as its key policy framework.

The following Commonwealth policy areas are aligned with this framework:

1. Building the skills base and enhancing participation
2. Planning and infrastructure investment for connected communities including the NBN
3. Liveable urban communities
4. Meeting housing needs – housing supply and affordability
5. Social inclusion and service delivery reform for stronger communities
6. Embracing diversity for vibrant communities
7. Indigenous Australians – closing the gap and strengthening our future
8. Healthy people, healthy communities

¹⁶ <http://www.environment.gov.au/sustainability/population/publications/pubs/population-strategy-overview.pdf>

9. Resilient landscapes and communities
10. Climate change - decoupling emissions from population growth
11. Water for liveable communities - our environment and industries
12. Securing food production for our communities and the world

Important Commonwealth Government programs that support the Strategy include:

1. Sustainable Regional Development program
2. Promoting Regional Living program
3. Measuring Sustainability program

Other key Commonwealth policy areas that may relate to the region include:

1. Regional Development Australia Fund
2. Australia's Biosecurity
3. Caring for our Country
4. Clean Technology
5. Regional Australia's Renewables
6. Murray Darling Basin Reform / Water for the Future
7. Sustainable Australia – Sustainable Regional Development
8. Building Better Regional Cities
9. Roads Programs
10. Ageing and Aged Care
11. Commercialisation Australia
12. Small Business Support
13. Regional Arts
14. Tourism 2020

South Australian Government policy and program priorities

The South Australian Government has released a draft Regional Statement (2012). This document is consistent with South Australia's Strategic Plan. The seven priorities of the draft Regional Statement are listed below with a brief summary of relevance to the region:

1. Premium food & wine from our clean environment
 - The region has a vibrant agriculture sector that includes a wide range of livestock industry, forestry and fishing
 - The region has a substantial value-add manufacturing industry with a focus on food and wine production which are also important as exports.
 - The region has considerable comparative advantage as a result of its natural capital including high yield agricultural land, reliable climatic and water resource advantages and good market access through close proximity to the Adelaide Metropolitan Area.
 - The region also includes River Murray communities that are subject to the Murray Darling Basin Plan with its policy influence extending inland as far as Mt Barker
2. Realising the benefits of the mining boom for all
 - The region has a resurgent mining sector with a long history in metalliferous and extractive industries.
 - Adding value to this sector and ensuring that development is sustainable and complementary to other values of the region are important considerations for the region.

3. Growing advanced manufacturing
 - The region has an opportunity to develop high value-add industries like the knowledge intensive service sector through the adoption of new information and communications technology such as high speed broadband through the NBN.
 - The region has identified that it has the human capital and other important infrastructure to promote technology driven industries.
4. Every chance for every child
 - The region's demographic profile is changing as a result of inward migration associated with strong population growth under the 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide. High proportions of families are attracted to the Mt Barker area in particular focusing attention on meeting the needs of children in the region.
5. Safe communities, healthy neighbourhoods
 - Fast growing populations place strain on emergency services as law and order, health and fire services seek to keep up. The region is particularly susceptible to risks from extreme natural events like bushfire, coastal inundation and flooding with risk increasing with climate change.
6. An affordable place to live
 - In the past, the region has generally provided more affordable housing than the nearby Adelaide Metropolitan Area with the exception of areas like the Adelaide Hills. However this trend appears to be changing. As a result the provision of affordable housing in the region is becoming a more important issue particularly for lower paid employed people, those with special needs and sectors like youth.
7. Creating a vibrant city
 - The development of the Adelaide Metropolitan Area is relevant to the region where there are high levels of commuting to access commercial and labour markets and to access centralised services.
 - This Roadmap points to the need to accurately and consistently define the peri urban relationship of parts of the region which in turn would drive appropriate 'access' infrastructure development

Local Government policy and program priorities

The six Councils that make up the Adelaide Hills Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region each have a number of Strategic Planning documents required under the SA Local Government Act 1999. These form the basis of determining policy priorities for this tier of government. The list below is a synopsis of some of the major policy considerations found in a¹⁷selection of these documents arranged under headings that are consistent with the RASC determinant of regional economic growth: sustainable (economic, environmental and social) communities and population growth .

¹⁷ Adelaide Hills Council Strategic Management Plan 2011/2012 – 2020/ 2021
District Council of Mt Barker Strategic Plan 2012
Alexandrina *Connecting Communities* Strategic Management Plan 2014- 2023 Proposed Draft for Adoption Alexandrina Council 2013
Community Plan 2022 City of Victor Harbor
District Council of Yankalilla Strategic Directions 2012 – 2016
Kangaroo Island Council Strategic Management Plan 2010 – 2014
Council CEOs and staff. pers

Human and social capital

1. Working with neighbouring Councils on a regional approach to planning and development. Integrating the infrastructure plans and programs of the region's Councils with other government agencies.
2. Promoting shared services across Council boundaries to increase efficiencies and develop economies of scale and scope.
3. Working across all tiers of government to address the issue of beneficiary pays in respect of providing and maintaining public infrastructure in regions where public policy such as the Mt Lofty Ranges Water Catchment Area places constraints on development while at the same time enforcing high standards of environmental management at a cost to the small and stable rate base.
4. Working with other governments for a more equitable accounting of seasonal populations and absent ratepayers and their impact on a Local Government's capacity to fund municipal and other programs. Seeking to have this taken into account in current grant funding models.
5. Seeking to have fast growing population centres recognized by all levels of government as having special needs related to the timely provision of infrastructure.
6. Protecting and promoting the Indigenous and non indigenous heritage values of the region including the natural and built environment.
7. Understanding and responding to current and future labour market requirements through regional workforce planning, workforce development and skills attraction.
8. Identifying and promoting the development of facilities with scale (ie regional facilities) in high population growth centres with cooperative arrangements for assisting in connecting communities.
9. Encouraging the development of multi-use facilities for community use. Encouraging community led development and management of community facilities.
10. Ensuring that the provision of recreation and sport facilities matches the needs of healthy communities with reasonable access for established residents and future populations in growth centres.
11. Recognizing and targeting health, housing and other infrastructure to meet the needs of those communities where the population has higher proportions of older persons.
12. Ensuring that a range of housing is available in style, price and location to support the changing demographic profile of the region. Particularly recognising distribution patterns for ageing populations, those with special needs and lower paid workers servicing local industry.
13. Investigating higher density options for housing in population centres to optimise infrastructure development and localise negative impact on other regional values.

Physical and natural capital

1. Respecting and protecting the integrity of the Coorong, Lower Lakes, Murray Mouth and RAMSAR wetlands.
2. Recognising and securing elements of comparative advantage linked to environmental values such as the region's high standards in biosecurity.
3. Protecting the region's natural assets including landforms, remnant native vegetation and biodiversity and valuing their contribution to key industries of comparative advantage like tourism and primary industry as well as the amenity of the region.
4. Encouraging the exploitation of natural resources in a well-managed and sustainably manner.
5. Recognising and responding to climate change pressures such as increased risk of extreme natural events like bushfire, storm flooding and coastal inundation.
6. Prioritising bushfire risk where there is potential conflict with other land use such as residential and tourism when addressing matters such as vegetation clearance and restricted access.
7. Protecting the quality and supply of the water catchment areas that provide potable water for residential use.
8. Promoting the reuse of treated waste water and stormwater capture and storage programs across the region.
9. Encouraging water efficiency initiatives such as optimising community use of water resources.
10. Developing regional and collaborative solutions to the management of solid waste including the development of shared infrastructure recognising increasing constraints and costs associated with solid waste to landfill options.
11. Encouraging waste to resource programs and recycling to reduce waste to landfill.

Economic capital

1. Recognising and supporting industries of comparative advantage and those required / generated by increases in population. Examples of existing comparative advantage industries across the region are primary industries, food and wine manufacturing and tourism. Other comparative advantage industries with potential include arts and culture and the home based knowledge intensive service sector.
2. Protecting and promoting highly productive primary production land from competing land use pressure while preserving the business case for primary industries in the region.
3. Encouraging value adding to comparative advantage industries including the promotion of local products and services in value adding initiatives.
4. Looking to diversify the economic base and attracting new industries and investment to the region.
5. Looking for opportunities to develop new and emerging industries through the adoption of new technologies and management practices (innovation).
6. Promoting the development and use of renewable energy and 'cleaner' energy sources in the region consistent with a clean, green Brand for the region.
7. Seeking to further define the region's energy use by encouraging energy efficiency across all sectors of the community.
8. Facilitating tourism industry development through appropriate land use planning for accommodation and events attraction like convention facilities.

9. Recognising, promoting and optimising opportunities for businesses and the wider community to adopt new technologies such as high speed broadband offered through the rollout of the National Broadband Network. Implementing facilitating initiatives that encourage home based businesses and clustering of industries.
10. Encouraging transport orientated development principles for high population growth centres with an emphasis on:
 - a. connecting regional centres under the 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide (Mt Barker and Victor Harbor/ Southern Fleurieu) to the Adelaide Metropolitan Area
 - b. connecting the local centres of the region to the Regional Centres, district centres and neighbourhood centres in order to access services or to link up with arterial services in to and out of the region
 - c. enhancing public transport options along arterial routes (eg park and ride) and within the region
11. Recognising the freight needs of the region's industries of comparative advantage, particularly primary industries, and supporting improvement to heavy vehicle transit within the region and between regions.
12. Recognising and responding to the issue of the 'water gap' that separates Kangaroo Island from the mainland which provides special access challenges for residents and business operators on and off the Island.
13. Coordinating transport infrastructure like walking trails, bike tracks and bridal paths into a regional network and promoting opportunities for region wide industries like tourism in using the network.

CHAPTER 5: Analysis of the Region

Regional overview

The following summary is based on statistics and information found in the Regional Profile (EconSearch 2013) in Appendix 1. Data and statistics is generally the most recent available and full acknowledgement of source including time series, is provided in the Regional Profile.

Human and social capital

- the region has a large regional population of about 118,700 persons which is about 7.2% of the state population
- the region's population is growing at about 3% above the state average with population growth centred around Mt Barker and the southern Fleurieu coast
- population growth in the region is mainly through inward migration
- the proportion of persons aged over 65 years in the region's population is generally higher than the state average. There are particularly high proportions of an ageing population in the southern Fleurieu coastal townships
- the ageing population in the region is projected to grow by 119% over the 20 years to 2026 whereas the projected growth for state is 71%
- 25% of the population of Victor Harbor receives the age pension which is almost twice the regional average of 13%.
- there is a low rate of unemployment in the region which was about 2% - 2.5% below the state average during the 10 years to 2013. However there were high rates of unemployment in southern Fleurieu coastal townships up to 3% above state average
- there are high levels of commuting to work and for service provision, mainly to the Adelaide Metropolitan Area from mainland parts of the region
- the region's workforce is generally highly qualified, skilled and experienced
- about 64% of eligible persons participate in the workforce which is similar to the state average. However the workforce participation rate for Victor Harbor is only about 40% - 45%. Participation rates in Alexandrina and Yankalilla are also well below the state average
- there is a significantly lower rate of individuals with a taxable income in the region than the state average
- the mean taxable income for individuals in the region is above the state average in the Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker and below the state average in Alexandrina, Victor Harbor, Yankalilla and Kangaroo Island
- 67% of the region's dwellings had broadband connection in 2011 which was 4% higher than the state average
- 41% of the regional population had at least one of four health risks (smoking, harmful use of alcohol, physical inactivity and obesity) in 2007/8 which was lower than the state average of 45%. However the populations of people with at least one of these four health risks was higher than the state average in Alexandrina, Kangaroo Island, Victor Harbor and Yankalilla
- there was a significant rise in the average value of residential dwelling approvals in the Adelaide Hills over recent years. This was not so pronounced in other regional communities

Physical and natural capital

- the region covers a relatively compact land area of about 8,663 square kilometres
- the region borders the Adelaide Metropolitan Area, the Barossa, the River Murray, the Great Southern Ocean and Gulf St Vincent
- there is close proximity and generally good access to the Adelaide Metropolitan Area from the region except for Kangaroo Island which is isolated by sea
- the region is geographically and topographically diverse
- the region has a long, picturesque coastline with sandy beaches
- the region has a well-defined rural / regional feel
- there is a strong and clear Indigenous and European history and heritage character in the region that forms part of the amenity
- the region is a highly productive area for agriculture with rich soils, reliable rainfall and a Mediterranean climate. There are generally plentiful supplies of surface and underground water
- there are opportunities for stormwater harvesting, aquifer storage and waste water reuse in the region
- there is a long history of good practice in agriculture in the region with potential for World Heritage listing as agrarian landscape for parts of the region
- there is a long and successful fishing and aquaculture industry in the region
- the region is particularly susceptible to risks from extreme natural events like bushfire, coastal inundation and flooding from storms
- the region is subject to a wide range of environmental policies including water catchment policy for the Mt Lofty Ranges, Marine Parks (of which there are five that impact on the region) and water allocation planning for prescribed areas
- there is a lack of waste water treatment systems in areas outside the larger centres and no reticulated water in some more isolated parts of the region
- there are high levels of biosecurity in the region, strengthened by the isolation of Kangaroo Island
- Kangaroo Island is part of Australia's National Landscapes program managed by Tourism Australia and Parks Australia
- Approximately 47% of the natural vegetation on Kangaroo Island is still intact and protected by a network of 21 National Parks and conservation areas which cover more than one third of the total area of land on the Island.

Economic capital

- there were 11,132 businesses in the region in 2011
- 20% of all businesses in the region were in agriculture, forestry and fishing (6% above the state average), 18% were in construction (3% above the state average) and 10% were in professional, scientific and technical services (1% above the state average)
- there is a large labour force of over 61,000 persons in the region which is about 7% of the state's workforce
- there were an estimated 32,000 total jobs (about 28,800 FTE) in the region in 2011/12

- the region contributed \$3.44 billion to the state's economy as measured by its GRP which is about 3.7% of the state's economy
- expenditure by tourists was \$397 m in 2011/12 which is almost 8% of total tourist expenditure in South Australia (\$5.1billion)
- tourism contributed approximately \$300m to the GRP in 2011/12 which was about 8.7% of the regional total
- tourism accounted for approximately 3,262 total (full and part time) jobs and 2,664 FTE or 9.2% of the region's total FTE jobs
- tourism is estimated to have a population impact of 6,932 persons or 5.9% of the region's total population
- tourism is estimated to have contributed most to the region's exports with expenditure of \$397m by tourists in 2011/12 or about 23% of the total value of exports from the region
- the top five contributors to employment in the region in 2011/12 were retail (14.6%), health and community services (12.6%), agriculture, forestry and fishing (9.1%) and education and training (9%)
- the top five contributors to GRP in the region in 2011/12 were ownership of dwellings (11.2%), property and business services (8.1%), manufacturing (8%) agriculture, forestry and fishing (7.5%) and building and construction (7.1%)
- manufacturing (including food and wine) and agriculture, forestry and fishing, contributed \$339m (19.6%) and \$272m (15.7%) respectively to total exports in 2011/12.
- there are structural adjustment pressures in agricultural industries and other industries in the region that are subject to competitive land use pressure and market changes including growing competition
- the region has an opportunity to take advantage of the early roll out scheduling for the NBN in the region
- there is generally good access to essential services infrastructure through the northern areas of the region such as the Adelaide Hills. There are essential services / utilities constraints such as energy supply in southern Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island with an 'end of the line' character to the infrastructure in these areas
- there is growing congestion on some arterial roads into / out of the region and a lack of public transport. The region can take advantage of key state infrastructure projects like fast transit services to Seaford that may provide opportunities for greater access into and out of the southern Fleurieu
- The region includes Councils that are faced with maintaining and developing large asset registers with either small rate bases (often seasonal) or larger rate bases constrained in their growth by land use policy

Strengths and weaknesses (vulnerabilities) at regional and LGA levels

Human and social capital

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Graduates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker have a slightly higher proportion of graduates than the state median <p>Ageing population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker have slightly lower proportions of people aged 65 years and over in their populations <p>People completing high school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker have a higher proportion of residents completing high school than the state median <p>Single parent households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region has a lower proportion of single parent families than the state average <p>Lone person households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adelaide Hills, Mt Barker and Alexandrina have a lower proportion of lone person households than the state average <p>Voluntary work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region has a higher proportion of volunteers than the state average <p>Health and well being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region has generally good levels of health and well-being as measured by exposure to four risk factors (smoking, harmful use of alcohol, physical inactivity and obesity) 	<p>Graduates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The southern Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island have a lower proportion of graduates than the state median <p>Ageing population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the southern Fleurieu has significantly higher proportions of people aged 65 years and over in their populations. The proportion in Kangaroo Island is slightly higher than the state median <p>People completing high school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the southern Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island have a lower proportion of residents completing high school than the state median <p>Lone person households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kangaroo Island, Victor Harbor and Yankalilla have a higher proportion of lone person households than the state average <p>Community strength</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region has a slightly lower proportion of community strength than the state average as measured by access to support from family and friends and participation in community groups and activities at school where there are school aged children.

Physical and natural capital

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Land area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region covers a land area of about 8,663 square kilometres which is modest for a region in South Australia. the region has a large resident population of about 118,000 persons <p>Remoteness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the mainland part of the region has generally good access to regional services and connectivity 	<p>Land area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kangaroo Island has a land area of about 4,400 square kilometres which is home to a resident population of about 4,500 persons <p>Remoteness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kangaroo Island is remote and has limited opportunity to participate in regional initiatives

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>to the Adelaide metropolitan area</p> <p>Population size</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region has a large population by South Australian regional standards <p>Population change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region has a fast growing population centred around Mt Barker and the southern Fleurieu townships <p>Internet access – connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is generally good access to internet services in the region supported by the early roll out of NBN in some areas Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker have high levels of uptake of internet services <p>Natural assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region has many unique and valuable natural assets Kangaroo Island is a part of the Australia’s National Landscape program Approximately 47% of the natural vegetation on Kangaroo Island is still intact and protected by a network of 21 National Parks and conservation areas which cover more than one third of the total area of the Island. Adelaide Hills is investigating the potential to have parts of the district listed as World Heritage for an agrarian landscape the region has generally rich soils and reliable rainfall the region has generally highly productive agricultural land the region has long lengths of picturesque, pristine coastline the region has high standards of biosecurity. Kangaroo Island in particular has high levels of biosecurity supported by the isolation of Kangaroo Island the region has a rich and generally well preserved Indigenous and European history and heritage 	<p>Isolation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> some parts of Yankalilla district can be considered as isolated from markets by limitations to freight transport access <p>Population size</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kangaroo Island and Yankalilla particularly have small substantive populations <p>Population change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kangaroo Island and Adelaide Hills have low rates of population growth inward migration is the main driver of fast growing population centres which contributes to a changing demographic in these areas <p>Internet access – connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kangaroo Island and the southern Fleurieu have lower internet connectivity than the balance of the region <p>Environmental policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are many different environmental and economic development policies that impact on the region with potential for tension <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is a lack of community waste water management schemes in several parts of the region there are high environmental standards for waste water and solid waste management particularly in areas subject to water catchment policy there is a lack of reticulated water to communities in some parts of the region <p>Natural assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region faces major risks from bushfire, coastal inundation and floods which are expected to grow with climate change there are growing challenges in maintaining biosecurity standards given significant increases in visitor traffic to the region there is potential for gentrification of high yielding agricultural land and strong competition for alternative land use

Economic capital

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Economic diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mainland parts of the region have relatively diverse economies the region has over 11,000 businesses <p>Household income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residents in the Adelaide Hills have a higher than state average median household income <p>Income to housing cost ratio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residents in the Adelaide Hills, Kangaroo Island and Mt Barker have a proportionately higher household income to housing cost ratio than the state average <p>Labour force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region has a large labour force <p>Unemployment rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adelaide Hills, Kangaroo Island and Mt Barker have lower unemployment rates than the state average <p>Median household size</p> <p>Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker have average household sizes slightly higher than the state average</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is generally good access to the Adelaide Metropolitan Area for commuters from mainland parts of the region major utilities infrastructure corridors pass through the northern part of the region <p>Key industries of comparative advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region has strong tourism, agricultural and manufacturing (particularly value adding to food and wine) industries other industries with comparative advantage in the region include arts, culture, history and heritage and mining 	<p>Economic diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kangaroo Island has a relatively narrow economy, lacking diversity <p>Household income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residents in the region apart from the Adelaide Hills have a lower than state average median household income <p>Income to housing cost ratio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> southern Fleurieu residents have a lower household income to housing cost ratio than the state average <p>Unemployment rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alexandrina, Victor Harbor and Yankalilla have higher unemployment rates than the state average <p>Workforce participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are low levels of workforce participation in parts of the southern Fleurieu and particularly in Victor Harbor <p>Median household size</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the southern Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island have lower average household sizes than the state average <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there appears to be a lack of planning and commitment from various stakeholders to providing essential infrastructure in some parts of the region that are subject to fast growing populations <p>Industry development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are not enough jobs for all the local labour force to work locally there are structural adjustment pressures apparent for agriculture due to policy constraints (eg Marine Parks), competition for land use, market change and new technologies Marine Parks policy is seen as a threat to Kangaroo Island's commercial fishing industry some parts of Yankalilla district are isolated from markets by limitations to freight transport access there is a lack of affordable housing for lower paid workers and those with special needs, particularly given the seasonal nature of work and growing issues for youth

Evidence of strengths and weaknesses

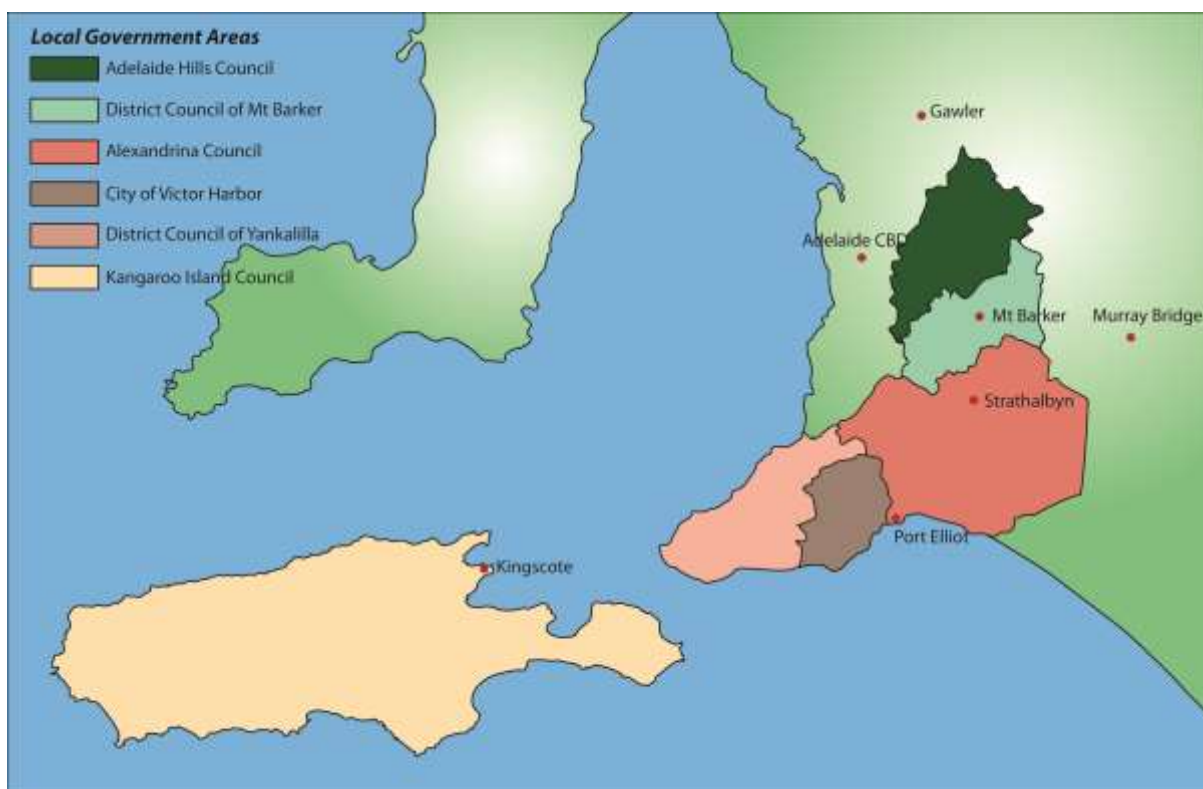
The identification of strengths and weaknesses is supported by two key indicators:

1. adaptive capacity¹⁸. This indicator provides insight into strengths and weaknesses in human capital and sustainable communities
2. National Competitive Index¹⁹. This indicator provides insight into strengths and weaknesses in access to markets, comparative advantage and business competitiveness

Adaptive capacity

The Roadmap has adopted the adaptive capacity index as a measure relevant for sustainable communities. The index considers physical, economic, human and social capital and compares the six local government areas (LGAs) with the other LGAs in the state. These capitals represent the 'endowment of resources' available to a community which provides valuable insight into its capacity to adapt to change like population growth, structural adjustment or the arrival of a large investment project.

Map of LGAs



¹⁸ Socio-economic Profile AH F and KI EconSearch 2013 (Appendix 1)

¹⁹ Regional Australia Institute 'Insight'- National Competitive Index 2013

Summary of adaptive capacity of local communities

The design of this Community Adaptive Capacity Index was by the State of Victoria through the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI), Dr Jacki Schirmer (University of Canberra) and EconSearch.²⁰ A full description of this index including methodology is included in the Socio-Economic Profile of the Adelaide Hills Fleurieu Kangaroo Island EconSearch 2013 (Appendix 1).

- The Adelaide Hills LGA and the Mt Barker LGA have adaptive capacity index scores well above the state average at plus 1.88 and plus 1.23 respectively. They are characterised by their close proximity to a major centre (Adelaide), larger populations, good connectivity (internet access), diverse economies, relatively low levels of unemployment, highly qualified residents and relatively high median household incomes. Adelaide Hills rates in the top 4% of LGAs in South Australia for this 'endowment of resources' and Mt Barker falls into the top 11%.
- The Adelaide Hills LGA is strong in each of the four 'capital' groups of physical, economic, human and social capital. Standouts include higher average household incomes, high proportions of tertiary qualifications (graduates), high level of females in 'non-routine' jobs and low levels of lone person households. However Adelaide Hills performed below the median in social capital and particularly in a rating for community strength which is a measure of access to support from family and friends and participation in community groups and activities at school where there are school aged children.
- The Mt Barker LGA is also strong across most capital groups with the exception of social capital where voluntary work and community strength are lower than the median for LGAs in South Australia. Standouts include a diverse economy, relatively lower proportions of persons 65 years of age and over and lower levels of lone person households.
- Alexandrina LGA has an adaptive capacity index score that is slightly above the state average at plus 0.20. Its vulnerabilities appear to be in the economic and human capital groups with lower median household income, higher levels of unemployment and higher proportions of an ageing population.
- Kangaroo Island LGA has an adaptive capacity index score slightly below the state average at minus 0.19. Its vulnerabilities are mainly related to its remoteness and smaller population as well as several of the economic capital indicators particularly its lack of diversity in the economy and lower median household income.
- Yankalilla LGA and Victor Harbor LGA have index scores that are well below the median for LGAs in South Australia at minus 0.41 and minus 0.45 respectively.
- Yankalilla LGA has vulnerabilities related to its smaller population size and relatively high proportion of persons over 65 years of age. Several indicators of economic capital are also well

²⁰ Copyright of the Community Adaptive Capacity Index is vested in the State of Victoria through DEPI and may not be used by any other party or for any other purpose without the written consent of the State of Victoria through DEPI.

below the median for LGAs in the state including lower median household income and higher levels of unemployment.

- Victor Harbor LGA has vulnerabilities dominated by the proportion of persons 65 years and over in their population. Other vulnerabilities include relatively lower median household income, lower levels of females in non-routine jobs and higher rates of unemployment.

Overall

- Adelaide Hills has by far the greatest endowment of resources available to the community based on the indicators chosen to develop the adaptive capacity index and their relative weightings. The index score of plus 1.88 places Adelaide Hills in the top 4% of LGAs in South Australia.
- Mt Barker has an index score of plus 1.23 which places it in the top 11% of LGAs in South Australia.
- Alexandrina is the third of the region's LGAs to have a positive adaptive capacity index score. Its score of plus 0.20 places it in the top 43% of LGAs in South Australia.
- Kangaroo Island scored minus 0.19 (bottom 43% of LGAs in South Australia), Victor Harbor scored minus 0.41 (bottom 35% of LGAs in South Australia) and Yankalilla scored minus 0.43 (bottom 34% of LGAs in South Australia).

Community adaptive capacity index for the AHFKI RDA region ^a

	Weight	Adelaide Hills	Alexandrina	Mount Barker	Kangaroo Island	Victor Harbor	Yankalilla
Physical Capital							
Remoteness (ARIA)	10%	0.91	0.71	0.85	-0.75	0.88	0.70
Population size	5%	0.48	0.03	0.21	-0.55	-0.27	-0.55
Population change	5%	0.01	1.58	1.35	0.23	1.68	0.50
Internet access	5%	1.45	0.38	1.15	0.07	0.00	0.15
Physical Capital Index	25%	0.93	0.85	1.10	-0.43	0.79	0.37
Economic Capital							
Economic diversity	5%	1.45	1.24	1.58	-0.65	1.16	0.14
Median household income	7%	2.29	-0.35	1.12	-0.35	-0.97	-0.97
Income/housing cost	11%	-0.12	-0.16	-0.14	-0.13	-0.19	-0.19
Unemployment	11%	0.60	-0.28	0.35	0.27	-0.73	-0.51
Median household size	2%	-1.30	0.18	-1.00	0.77	1.02	0.76
Economic Capital Index	36%	1.31	-0.04	0.81	-0.13	-0.46	-0.62
Human Capital							
Graduates	5%	1.73	0.44	0.94	0.20	0.45	0.30
Population 65 over	4%	0.76	-1.19	0.99	0.06	-3.31	-1.42
Completed high school	5%	1.51	0.01	0.85	0.11	-0.38	-0.11
One parent households	5%	0.62	0.12	-0.29	0.54	0.27	0.19
Lone person households	3%	2.00	0.55	1.39	-0.46	-0.20	-0.09
Females in non-routine jobs	3%	1.56	-0.54	0.37	0.87	-1.45	-0.60
Human Capital Index	25%	2.22	-0.13	1.12	0.39	-1.11	-0.39
Social Capital							
Voluntary work	4%	0.23	0.01	-0.25	1.24	0.14	0.28
Community Strength	10%	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68
Social Capital Index	14%	-0.47	-0.54	-0.63	-0.15	-0.50	-0.46
Adaptive Capacity Index	100%	1.88	0.20	1.23	-0.19	-0.41	-0.43

^a The scores for all indicators, as well as the overall adaptive capacity index, have an average of 0.0 across all LGAs in the state. This means that, for any indicator, approximately 50% of LGAs will have a positive score and 50% will be negative. As an indicative guide, a value above +1.0 indicates a score in the top 16% of LGAs and a score above +2.0 indicates a score in the top 3%. Conversely, a score below -1.0 indicates a score in the bottom 16% of LGAs and a score below -2.0 indicates a score in the bottom 3%.

Sources: ABS (2006, 2012a) *Census of Housing and Population*; Australian Population and Migration Research Centre *Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia*; EconSearch analysis.

Community adaptive capacity index scores, strengths and vulnerabilities by LGA for the AHFKI RDA region

	Community Adaptive Capacity Index Score	Strengths	Vulnerabilities
Adelaide Hills	1.88 (top 4% of LGAs in SA)	Remoteness Population size Internet access Economic diversity Median household income Income/housing cost Unemployment Graduates Population 65 over Completed high school One parent households Lone person households Females in non-routine jobs Voluntary work	Population change Median household size Community Strength
Mount Barker	1.23 (top 11% of LGAs in SA)	Remoteness Population size Population change Internet access Economic diversity Income/housing cost Unemployment Graduates Population 65 over Completed high school One parent households Lone person households Females in non-routine jobs Voluntary work	Median household income Median household size Community Strength
Alexandrina	0.20 (top 43% of LGAs in SA)	Remoteness Population size Population change Economic diversity One parent households Lone person households Voluntary work	Internet access Median household income Income/housing cost Graduates Population 65 over Completed high school Females in non-routine jobs Community Strength Unemployment
Kangaroo Island	-0.19 (bottom 43% of LGAs in SA)	Income/housing cost Unemployment Median household size One parent households Females in non-routine jobs Voluntary work	Remoteness Population size Population change Internet access Economic diversity Median household income Graduates Population 65 over Completed high school Lone person households Community Strength
Yankalilla	-0.43 (bottom 34% of LGAs in SA)	Remoteness Population change Economic diversity Median household size One parent households Voluntary work	Population size Internet access Median household income Income/housing cost Unemployment Graduates Population 65 over Completed high school Lone person households Females in non-routine jobs Community Strength
Victor Harbor	-0.41 (bottom 35% of LGAs in SA)	Remoteness Population change Economic diversity Median household size One parent households Voluntary work	Population size Internet access Median household income Income/housing cost Unemployment Graduates Population 65 over Completed high school Lone person households Females in non-routine jobs Community Strength

Relative competitiveness

'Insight'²¹ (Australia's Regional Competitiveness Index) is an online index and interactive map produced by the Regional Australia Institute. The national competitive index consists of 59 measureable indicators²² of competitiveness designed to reflect the 'region's ability to attract and utilise capital and labour effectively to maintain and improve economic and social prosperity'.

The index can be used to provide comparisons between the nation's 560 Local Government areas (LGAs). Only the rankings for the region's LGAs are shown in this summary. The colour bands have been added by the RDA to provide an 'at a glance' identification of relative strengths and weaknesses. The actual values for each indicator have not been shown but are available on the 'Insight website'.

Summary of strengths and weaknesses for the region's LGAs

- The relative competitiveness of LGAs confirms the variation between the six LGAs of the region and reinforces the need to focus on local communities to promote sustainability.
- Generally speaking the Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker LGAs can be seen to have higher orders of 'relative competitiveness' across the range of indicators measured. Kangaroo Island displays significantly lower 'relative competitiveness'. The three remaining LGA's of Alexandrina, Victor Harbor and Yankalilla appear to be in the middle of these two extremes.
- The Adelaide Hills and Mt Barker LGAs have particular strengths in:
 - good health, high levels of post school qualifications and good levels of technological readiness such as access to the internet
 - an efficient labour market with relatively low unemployment rates, high participation rates and low rates of welfare dependence and
 - market advantages in the size of the economy and its population.
- The Alexandrina, Victor Harbor and Yankalilla LGAs have particular strengths in:
 - access to health services
 - high levels of post-secondary qualifications
 - reasonable levels of economic diversity
 - good access to natural resources and
 - strong contribution of primary production
- The Kangaroo Island LGA has few relative competitive advantages over its national competitors. Even those that have been identified such as access to aviation and port infrastructure are examples of where the index has limitations as local knowledge would confirm that these are not necessarily competitive advantages due to capacity constraints for substantial future growth. Other idiosyncrasies include the identification of low levels of youth unemployment which may be partly explained by limited opportunities for youth on the Island and a tendency for them to leave the Island to find work or continue education.

²¹ <http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au/research-policy/insight/>

²² For more details on the indicators, their measures, how 'values' are calculated and the data sources see Insight Results Guide on the Regional Australia Institute: web address: <http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au/research-policy/insight/>

	AH	MB	AC	VH	Yank	KI
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank
Institutions Theme	188	197	445	470	507	343
Public service	134	143	420	459	519	275
Infrastructure & Essential Services: Theme	134	143	219	130	207	351
Aviation infrastructure	166	212	296	319	301	168
Port infrastructure	128	176	230	215	156	113
Access to tertiary education services	82	121	219	295	280	420
Access to technical or further education	320	163	275	277	353	317
Access to hospital services	420	372	449	193	502	143
Access to allied health services	55	138	93	39	119	423
Access to GP services	280	262	134	24	17	228
Police services	483	155	480	243	495	453
Road infrastructure	422	316	475	154	507	338
Access to primary education services	279	305	404	223	459	512
Access to secondary education services	198	184	183	365	236	403
Rail infrastructure	348	395	435	459	446	501
Economic Fundamentals: Theme	269	136	86	162	99	184
Building approvals	306	117	64	107	72	112
Wage/labour costs	137	227	400	473	446	536
Human Capital: Theme	51	72	188	129	283	417
University qualification	64	121	171	146	208	164
Technical qualification	246	83	9	2	12	237
Lifelong learning	241	280	460	353	525	508
Early school leavers	90	164	313	322	312	251
Health	62	89	154	145	257	276
English proficiency	85	39	51	297	48	178
Early childhood performance	29	112	203	70	174	395
School performance - Primary	178	164	393	342	425	483
School performance - Secondary	182	91	240	165	270	296
Technological Readiness: Theme	65	98	263	329	387	394
Internet connection	23	51	400	434	509	479
Broadband connections	49	100	243	312	302	293
Businesses in technology and related industries	73	111	205	272	247	279
Workers in ICT and electronics	93	125	243	281	245	383
Labour Market Efficiency: Theme	59	179	294	340	307	125
Unemployment rate	92	211	375	442	400	193
Young unemployment	220	314	414	403	451	67
Participation rate	58	73	301	456	382	90
Skilled labour	101	285	367	403	268	195
Welfare dependence	54	147	130	55	125	168
Business Sophistication: Theme	89	173	335	363	153	247
Economic diversification	140	96	188	89	281	278
Dominance of large employers	488	340	165	360	85	44
Exporters, importers, wholesalers	34	89	226	231	168	142
Income source - Own business	120	235	316	229	321	364
Access to local finance	351	294	339	374	82	374
Innovation: Theme	66	146	170	312	270	290
Human resources in science and technology	80	133	197	257	179	224
Research and development managers	41	140	131	257	257	257
Presence of research organisations	70	70	70	70	70	70
Market Size: Theme	60	60	256	256	256	256
Size of economy	34	34	243	243	243	243
Population	90	90	254	254	254	254
Natural Resources: Theme	458	277	89	241	279	62
Mineral resources	256	226	204	237	229	417
Timber resources	118	55	48	118	118	118
Commercial fishing and aquaculture	247	86	98	247	50	22
Coastal access	128	176	230	215	156	113
National Park	512	466	9	394	455	99
Net primary productivity	201	39	249	25	234	221

Data provided by Region Australia Institute

Source: <http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au>

Date 4/07/2013

Colour-coding provided by RDA: Key: green: 0-180 yellow 181-360 red 361- 560: Themes are coloured blue

Opportunities for local communities

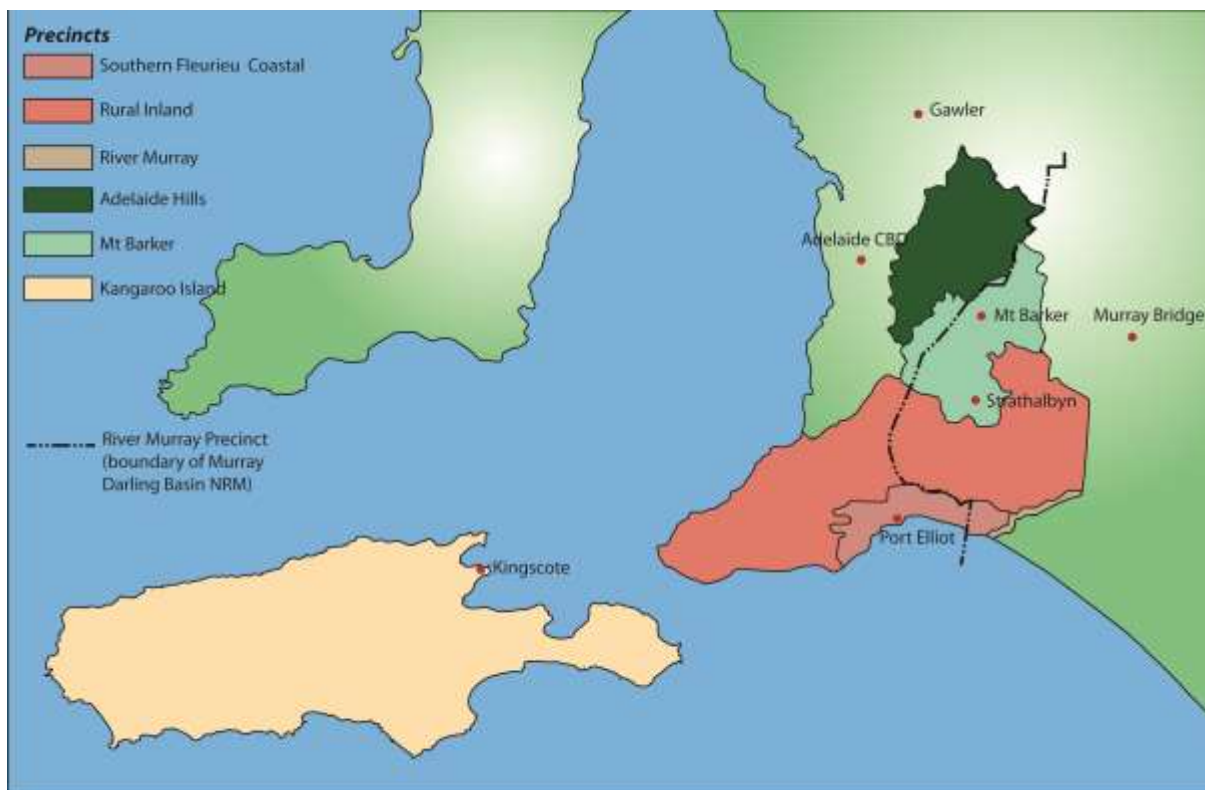
Some of the key characteristics identified through the regional analysis as strengths and weaknesses are described in this section along with potential opportunities for action. This is not meant as a comprehensive or complete list but rather as an indication of an appropriate approach. A full list of potential actions has been identified through community consultation and research and is included as Appendix 3.

This section focuses on groups of local communities that have similar key characteristics. These can be described as precincts. There are six precincts in the region:

1. Adelaide Hills precinct
2. Mt Barker precinct
3. Southern Fleurieu coastal precinct
4. River Murray precinct
5. Rural inland precinct
6. Kangaroo Island precinct

A list of project priorities for Local Government is also included against the relevant precincts. This list of projects was developed with the support of the Southern and Hills Local Government Association.

Map of precincts



Adelaide Hills' precinct

The Adelaide Hills precinct includes townships like Stirling, Bridgewater, Aldgate, Woodside, northern townships like Gumeracha and Birdwood and the city fringe precinct on the Hills face.

Key characteristics	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a relatively affluent community with large residential populations in the southern and western townships with less densely populated areas, with a more rural 'feel', towards the northern boundary • a community with a generally well educated and experienced workforce • a community with strong comparative advantage industries in agriculture and tourism which benefit from high yielding, well serviced agricultural land, unique natural assets and good access to Adelaide metropolitan markets • a set of smaller, more rural communities in the northern area with reasonable access to the northern suburbs of Adelaide • a community where population and economic growth is constrained by the Mt Lofty Ranges water catchment area, water allocation planning and its topography leading to risks associated with natural events like bushfire. • a community with a high proportion of commuters to the Adelaide Metropolitan Area by road but where intra-regional travel is limited by a lack of scheduled public transport • a community that is particularly susceptible to bushfire risk with potential for increased risk due to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • servicing the resident population through improving connectivity between the local communities as well as with the Adelaide Metropolitan Area through the provision of park and ride and more scheduled public transport • land use planning and other strategies aimed at protecting high yield agriculture land and maintaining viability for the region's agriculture based communities • encouraging diversity through land use planning that allows further value adding to agriculture industry activity and responding to opportunities provided by new technologies • enhancing tourism industry opportunities including building links to existing industries like food and wine and emerging industries like arts, culture, history and heritage • supporting Council to provide and maintain appropriate social and economic infrastructure where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the rate base is constrained – the public infrastructure asset register of the area is large – the standards set for infrastructure are high – third party requirements like water supply and quality standards for the Adelaide Metropolitan Area and market expectations of the tourism industry, place obligations on the local community which beneficiaries do not directly paying for • managing risks from natural events, particularly bush fire in the context of climate change

Priority projects for the Adelaide Hills Council

- Shared paths and regional trails network project
- Major events and festivals program
- Home based business development project
- Main-street reinvigoration project
- Community Wastewater Management Scheme (CWMS) development project
- Climate change adaptation plan and implementation project
- World heritage listing for agrarian landscape project
- Exploring the possible upgrading of the Verdun Freeway interchange with DPTI

Mt Barker precinct

The Mt Barker precinct includes townships like Mt Barker, Nairne, Littlehampton, Hahndorf, Meadows and Strathalbyn.

Key characteristics	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a community with a relatively large regional population with significant population growth facilitated by the 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide • a community which has relatively low but rising levels of unemployment • a relatively diverse economy based around servicing residents • a community that includes a high proportion of commuters to work in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area as well as east to Murray Bridge and beyond via the SE Freeway • a community with a changing demographic profile as a result of the inward migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring that appropriate social and economic infrastructure is provided in a timely manner to meet the needs of the fast growing population • developing local and regional services in key areas like education and health • developing the status and capacity of Mt Barker as a regional centre and enhancing connections with other centres like Murray Bridge and the southern Fleurieu townships • recognising and responding to the changing demographic profile as a result of inward migration with particular note of growing proportions of families and young people • developing local and regional services in key areas like education and health • improving connectivity between the local communities and between Mt Barker and the Adelaide metropolitan area particularly in order to access services as well as commercial and labour markets. • responding to the aim of the 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide to provide one new job for each new household as a feature of growth • striking a reasonable balance between maintaining the amenity of the area, including the environmental, historical, cultural and heritage values, in a context of residential and 'employment lands' development • ensuring that the provision of infrastructure to support a fast growing population does not present an unreasonable burden to the existing rate base • building on natural assets like reliable rainfall and population advantages through growing numbers to promote innovative water solutions like stormwater capture and waste water reuse programs • managing risks from natural events, particularly bush fire and flooding in the context of climate change

Priority projects for the District Council of Mt Barker

- Managed stormwater and waste water reuse for growth centres /environmental centre
- Intermodal transport facility and water management hub and pipeline project at Monarto South
- Shared paths and regional trails network project
- 'Smart Park' project including research and development, ICT and innovation in comparative advantage industries like water and food and wine
- Regional education hub project incorporating TAFE and Community library and potential University campus
- Project for a multi -use regional leisure centre and aquatics facility, indoor recreation centre and area for community programs including youth

- Regional visual arts and performing arts facility project
- Mt Barker Town Centre development project – multi deck car park and commercial office
- Fleurieu/Mt Barker SE Freeway ramp

Southern Fleurieu coastal precinct

The southern Fleurieu coastal precinct includes townships like Goolwa, Pt Elliot, Victor Harbor and Yankalilla / Normanville.

Key characteristics	Project opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a community with a relatively large regional population with significant population growth facilitated by the 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide • a community where the population is centred on the coastal strip between Goolwa to Victor Harbor and a smaller area around Yankalilla. • a community with a life style that has led to a high proportion of an ageing population • a community with a seasonal population as a result of the coastal holiday appeal • a community with a higher than state average resident unemployment rate • a relatively diverse economy focused on servicing the needs of residents and visitors • a base for comparative advantage industries like tourism, taking advantage of natural assets and benefiting from good access to Adelaide metropolitan markets • a community facing constraints on the provision and maintenance of utilities like energy, water and waste infrastructure • given its relatively good access to the Adelaide tourism market, a community with a need to service a strong seasonal visitor contingent including extended stay and day trippers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing and maintaining appropriate social and economic infrastructure and ensuring that an unreasonable burden does not fall on the existing rate base • servicing the growing residential population through the provision of regional and local services in key areas like education and health • recognising and responding to the changing demographic profile with particular note of the ageing population • improving connectivity between local communities • encouraging greater connectivity with the Adelaide Metropolitan Area through road upgrades and other facilities that will allow commuters to access the fast transit opportunities currently being extended to Seaford • responding to the seasonal nature of the population and business activity as a result of the attraction of the area as a holiday destination and good access to the large Adelaide tourism market • responding to the aim of the 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide to provide one new job for each new household as a feature of growth • responding to the higher than state average unemployment rate of the area • enhancing tourism industry opportunities including building links to existing industries like food and wine and emerging industries like arts, culture, history and heritage • taking advantage of a coastal location by building recreational, commercial and public safety infrastructure to improve access particularly by river and sea • enhancing the environmental assets of the area while encouraging economic development opportunities particularly in tourism • managing risks from natural events, particularly flooding and coastal inundation in the context of climate change • supporting the development of alternative forms of essential services supply such as renewable energy

Priority projects for the Alexandrina Council

- Regional aquatic centre project
- Goolwa North sporting complex project
- Bristow Smith Reserve redevelopment project

- Shared paths and regional trails network project
- Upgrade to arterial roads project including by-pass road development in the areas between Goolwa and Victor Harbor

Priority projects for the City of Victor Harbor

- Regional aquatic centre project
- All weather boat launching facility project to the east of the causeway at Victor Harbor
- Upgrade of marine facilities including Granite Island Causeway, Screwpile Jetty, offshore mooring and foreshore protection
- Youth housing and business enterprise centre project
- Regional visual arts and performing arts facility project
- Upgrade Adelaide to Victor Harbor Road and public transport project
- Upgrade to arterial roads project including by-pass road development in the areas between Goolwa and Victor Harbor
- Improved parking in the Victor Harbor precinct project
- Redevelopment of Southern Fleurieu Health Service
- Attraction of University Campus to the South Coast
- Development of community renewable energy initiatives

Priority projects for the District Council of Yankalilla

- Shared paths and regional trails network
- Town entrance upgrade project
- Tourism events and festivals project
- Home based business attraction project
- Renewable energy partnership project with Victor Harbor
- Youth and broader community facilities project including 'The Centre'

River Murray precinct

River Murray precinct include townships like Goolwa, Currency Creek, Milang, Clayton and the 'Coorong'.

Key characteristics	Project opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a community subject to the Murray Darling Basin Plan which extends its influence inland as far as Mt Barker • an economy linked to the River Murray • a narrow based economy driven by agriculture (including value adding in sectors like wine) and tourism • a community with limited access to local services and a subsequent reliance on access to regional centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving connectivity between River Murray towns and regional centres for access to services for residents • building the capacity of River Murray towns to diversify their service provision and tourism opportunities by developing infrastructure than would position them as 'gateways' to other river assets and assist in connecting them up into a network of unique tourism experiences • responding to structural change as a result of the changes to the natural capital like the availability of water resources with reference to the Murray Darling Basin Plan

Priority project for the Alexandrina Council

- Goolwa Wharf precinct project

Rural inland precinct

Rural inland precinct includes townships like Delamere, Inman Valley, Myponga, Mt Compass and Langhorne Creek.

Key characteristics	Project opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an economy based mainly around agriculture production and value adding: noting Mt Compass is a growing population hub situated on the main access road to Adelaide and Langhorne Creek has status for its important role in the wine industry. a relatively isolated community separated from services and markets not by distance but by limitations on appropriate vehicular traffic like heavy freight vehicles due to the condition and status of local roads (eg for B double traffic) and the need to share the road with other users and particularly tourists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving connectivity and access to markets for supply provision and export of product by the further development of transport infrastructure to enable the safe carriage of heavy freight on a multi user road networks that may include tourists passing through the area (taking special note of the significance of Langhorne Creek as a wine area) encouraging economic diversity through land use planning that allows further value adding to agriculture industry activity developing tourism opportunities leveraging off existing experiences in wine tourism and lining up with other regions and with other industries like food and arts, culture, history and heritage

Priority project for the District Council of Yankalilla

- Heavy transport access for agriculture project

Kangaroo Island precinct

Kangaroo Island precinct includes townships like Kingscote, Penneshaw, Parndana, American River, Stokes Bay, Emu Bay and Vivonne Bay.

Key characteristics	Project opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an economy based around agriculture (including many forms of livestock industry, fishing and forestry) and tourism an economy that includes a vibrant tourism industry with around 190,000 visitors per annum a community that is a national tourism icon and part of Australia's National Landscapes program a small substantive community of people with a resident population of about 4,500 persons a community situated on a large island with a land area of about 4,400 square kilometres which is about the same size as the mainland component of the region. a community with a small rate base and a high proportion of absent rate payers a community with a large public asset register that it must maintain and augment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> servicing the small and stable local population by improving access to services like education and health through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing service infrastructure on Island where possible improving physical access to services not available on the Island by addressing the cost and availability of transport options for residents delivering services by virtual solutions utilising new technology like NBN in conjunction with Council, developing governance arrangements for the community that pull together the range of government and other agencies that have jurisdiction over the Island but may not have significant scale due to the Island's relative small substantive supporting the Kangaroo Island Futures Authority in the review of the KI Plan and the implementation of this initiative improving connectivity between KI communities and the mainland in order to reduce social isolation, promote inclusivity and encourage economic development by addressing the unique access issues provided by the so called 'water gap'.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a community with significant seasonal population fluctuations • a community isolated from the mainland not by physical distance but by its island character and the ‘water gap’ that needs to be crossed to join mainland markets and provide access to services • a community facing constraints on the provision and maintenance of utilities like energy, water and waste and infrastructure like roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the development of access infrastructure like airport and seaport facilities identified by the Kangaroo Island Futures Authority • supporting the development of alternative forms of essential services supply such as renewable energy • building the economy through development in the agricultural industry (including various forms of livestock industry forestry and fishing) and tourism as industries of comparative advantage, taking special note of the community’s inclusion in Australia’s National Landscapes program • building on biosecurity advantages to enhance branding for agricultural products and encouraging research and development • encouraging diversity in the economy through promotion of value adding to the industries of comparative advantage
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Priority projects for the Kangaroo Island Council

- Shared paths and regional trails network project
- Kingscote airport upgrade project
- Sea ports and marina development project
- Marine research and education facility project
- Centre of Excellence for hospitality and tourism project
- Renewable energy and clean energy hub development project
- Waste to resource project to reduce waste to landfill and enhance energy generation opportunities

Chapter 6: Regional Priorities

Key directions

The analysis of the region (Chapter 5) clearly identifies the human and social, physical and natural and economic capital that needs to be addressed to support and enhance the region's sustainable communities.

Priorities for action were identified through the research and stakeholder and community consultation. Alignment with Local, State and Commonwealth Government policy priorities was identified as important to raise the likelihood of partnering in the implementation of actions.

The following 12 key directions reflect the three 'capitals' that provide the resources (or endowment) for building sustainable communities.

Human and social capital

1. Growing sustainable communities through effective structure planning that:
 - recognizes the role of regional centres
 - supports major community and economic facilities that encourage further investment and connectivity with existing infrastructure
 - delivers community services like health and education based on population projections and consideration of demographics
2. Reducing unemployment in those communities where rates are high
3. Supporting an ageing population in those communities where rates are high
4. Providing affordable housing for low paid workers and those with special needs

Physical and natural capital

5. Minimising the impact of climate change on the region by climate change adaptation planning and implementation
6. Strengthening biosecurity to support the region's primary industries

Economic capital

7. Improving accessibility to commercial and labor markets and lifting connectivity for all the region's communities by:
 - developing access infrastructure for more isolated communities like Kangaroo Island
 - developing linking infrastructure particularly for regional road networks to join major fast transit opportunities and encourage cultural exchange within and outside the region
 - developing 'gateway' opportunities that open up new markets and support existing tourism and other businesses
8. Meeting the infrastructure needs of fast growing regional centres including essential services (eg water, sewage and power), connecting transport infrastructure (eg roads) and community infrastructure (eg parks, walking and cycle paths and open space)

9. Delivering potable water and environmentally appropriate management of waste water and solid waste to all communities in the region by:
 - developing Community Wastewater Management Systems (CWMS), waste water reuse programs, waste to resource initiatives and a regional approach to hard refuse management
 - developing supply options for local communities that are currently not connected to reticulated potable water
10. Promoting the development of renewable energy options particularly where opportunities for conventional supply are constrained or where there are comparative advantages for this approach
11. Supporting existing industries with comparative advantage through effective planning, skills development and infrastructure provision that builds profitability, encourages investment and protects and enhances resources like high yielding primary production land and iconic tourism experiences
12. Delivering opportunities for emerging industry development arising from new technologies, advanced management practices and productivity improvements supported by the development of industry clusters and centres of excellence in industries with a comparative advantage

Access to the region

‘Access’ infrastructure refers to core channels through which communities are connected to the region and to places outside the region. Typically access infrastructure includes main roads (eg Freeways) and their junctions, rail heads and major sea and air ports where the principal purpose is to transit people, products and services. Connectivity through technology like the availability and application of high speed broadband is often considered access infrastructure. Improving access is particularly relevant for isolated communities like Kangaroo Island.

Access infrastructure may not always be confined to capital works. For remote communities like some in the District Council of Yankalilla, priorities include improvements to transport routes relevant to the precinct’s agriculture industry and extending to policy consideration that would allow heavy transport (eg B double) access to these areas.

Gateway infrastructure is a form of access infrastructure generally with a particular focus on economic development. Gateway infrastructure represents an opportunity to open up new markets by improving the interface between one transport network (road, rail, sea or air) and another. In the southern Fleurieu coastal area this may involve investing in wharf, foreshore, marina, boat ramp or causeway development for example. It could also include tourism opportunities presented by the historic Strathalbyn to Victor Harbor rail connection.

Another form of gateway infrastructure is aimed at raising the performance of existing transport infrastructure by improving links between local networks and major arteries with capacity. For peri urban communities like the Adelaide Hills, Mt Barker and southern Fleurieu townships, linking up local networks with fast transit arteries is fundamental to optimizing existing transport infrastructure for commuters and improving business prospects for the region by addressing the cost of doing business.

Commonwealth government policy alignment with the 12 priority areas

Human and social capital

- Building the skills base and enhancing participation
- Liveable urban communities
- Meeting housing needs – housing supply and affordability
- Social inclusion and service delivery reform for stronger communities
- Embracing diversity for vibrant communities
- Indigenous Australians – closing the gap and strengthening our future
- Healthy people, healthy communities
- Sustainable Australia – Sustainable Regional Development
- Building Better Regional Cities
- Ageing and Aged Care

Physical and natural

- Resilient landscapes and communities
- Climate change - decoupling emissions from population growth
- Water for liveable communities - our environment and industries
- Australia's Biosecurity
- Caring for our Country
- Murray Darling Basin Reform / Water for the Future

Economic capital

- Planning and infrastructure investment for connected communities including the NBN
- Securing food production for our communities and the world
- Regional Development Australia Fund
- Clean Technology
- Regional Australia's Renewables
- Roads Programs
- Commercialisation Australia
- Small Business Support
- Regional Arts
- Tourism 2020

South Australian Government policy alignment with the 12 priority areas

Human and social capital

- Every chance for every child
- Safe communities, healthy neighbourhoods
- An affordable place to live
- Creating a vibrant city

Physical and natural

- Premium food & wine from our clean environment

Economic capital

- Realising the benefits of the mining boom for all
- Growing advanced manufacturing

Regional Priorities

1. Commit to the provision of essential services to meet the growth needs of Mount Barker, Goolwa and Victor Harbor, especially road access, water, waste and energy infrastructure
2. Fund cultural developments that can act as anchors at the heart of our communities and help establish Mount Barker and the southern Fleurieu coast as regional centres attracting further development and investment
3. Contribute to services that will both enhance Victor Harbor to its ageing population as well as reinstating its position as Adelaide's premier coastal resort
4. Link Mount Barker and Murray Bridge by an agricultural corridor that makes the best of the resources of both communities
5. Build on Kangaroo Island's tourist reputation by building a new airport and reinvigorating its ports
6. Build on the excellent work across our region in renewable energy programs including wind, solar and biodiesel
7. Establish grants and ease planning considerations for larger scale tourism developments to cater for the more than one million visitors we expect in the near future
8. Link skills development to local needs. Ensure that apprenticeships have the flexibility to operate in regional areas where support services are limited
9. Recognise and take account of the diversity in our region through the better targeting of support programs particularly addressing
 - a. high unemployment and low workforce participation rates along the south coast
 - b. remote circumstances and lack of support services on Kangaroo Island
 - c. growing mental health needs for our youth in many regional pockets
 - d. skills programs utilising high speed broadband
10. Link the south coast to southern Adelaide by upgrading the main connecting road

CHAPTER 7: RDA Activities / Projects / Initiatives

Functions of the RDA

1. produce and maintain the Regional Roadmap including a commitment to an annual review
2. collect, compile, analyse and provide access to data and information about the region's human, natural and economic capital including maintaining measures of sustainability, particularly competitiveness using the National Competitiveness Index ('Regional Institute of Australia Insight') and capacity to manage change
3. produce information and advice for Ministers and bureaucrats on key issues as they arise for the region and its local communities
4. support Local Government, community groups, non-government organisations, business groups, industry bodies and investors to identify and develop initiatives linked to the Roadmap including priority projects. This includes supporting opportunities to partner with government agencies by providing information about policy alignment and grant programs.
5. maintain strong community networks to be used for effective community engagement to encourage community leadership and a shared vision for the region.

RDA activities

The following activities are aligned with the five function areas shown above.

Functions 1 and 2

1. Build and measure human and social, physical and natural and economic capital

Measuring human and social, physical and natural and economic capital is a central function of the Roadmap. The RDA will manage this aspect using internal resources and expert support where appropriate.

2. Set targets for sustainable communities and measure progress

The Roadmap has adopted the principles and definitions of sustainable communities. As part of its role, the RDA will support this strategy by managing two principal measures of sustainability into the future. These are:

1. **Adaptive Capacity (a resilience index)**
The Adaptive Capacity Index is a measure of the ability of communities to manage change.
2. **Relative Competitiveness (a prosperity index)**
The Relative Competitiveness Index is a measure of the ability of communities to attract investment.

Function 3

3. Understand the region

The RDA collects, collates, analyses and manages access to data and information that relates particularly to the human, natural and economic capital of the region.

The RDA produces and manages the Regional Roadmap. As part of this process the RDA receives continual feedback and input into the Roadmap and undertakes an annual review of the document.

In compiling the Roadmap data, the RDA has identified that the current definition of the region is ambiguous for purposes such as policy setting by stakeholders. The RDA will take a lead in clearly demonstrating this and developing a solution. As part of this role, the RDA will take a lead in preparing a report on this topic and will present this to relevant Ministers and bureaucrats for their consideration.

4. Understand and influence regional planning

The RDA will contribute to regional planning through its role in developing and maintaining the Roadmap. In particular the RDA has a unique position in its overview of the region, its close relationship with Local Government, State Government and Commonwealth Government and its extensive network into the industry / business and wider community.

A key function of the RDA is to bring together the region's communities under the blanket of effective community engagement while respecting the leadership role of public and private sector agencies, bodies and organisations and the consultation they undertake with their constituencies and the wider community.

5. Respond to population growth in a timely way

The Roadmap recognises population as the key driver of growth under the 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide. A particular value of the Roadmap is the focus it brings to sustainable communities and the balance it promotes between health / well-ness, connectivity, resilience and prosperity. The RDA will continue to promote this position through its networking and through its dealings with Ministers and bureaucrats.

Function 4

6. Consider access as a priority

A central theme of the Roadmap is 'access'. The Roadmap recognises that improving access will:

1. increase opportunities for residents to access services
2. promote social participation to add to the health and wellness of communities

3. open up markets for businesses
4. reduce the cost of doing business by facilitating cheaper transport and promoting competition
5. enhance opportunities for commuters to access labour markets
6. enable the region to operate more holistically by allowing access to opportunities for all.

The RDA will contribute to the business case for strategies that seek to deliver improved access through its data and information management function and its role in representing the region in regional planning forums. RDA will also provide insight into the impact of improved access on sustainability through its role in setting targets for sustainable communities and measuring progress.

7. Connect isolated communities

The Roadmap makes the point that although the region is close to Adelaide Metropolitan Area by physical distance, various precincts including Kangaroo Island and the inland rural areas of the region are isolated by measures such as time, cost, availability and appropriateness of connecting infrastructure. The RDA will continue to develop a clear appreciation of this issue through its community engagement processes and its data collection and analysis role related to the Roadmap. Where appropriate, the RDA will support leadership bodies such as the Kangaroo Island Futures Authority and local Councils to address this issue. The RDA will take this matter forward into forums related to regional planning which it attends.

8. Develop infrastructure as a facilitator of growth

The Roadmap recognises the significance of social and economic infrastructure to facilitate growth and maintain sustainable communities. The RDA will support stakeholders like Local Government, community groups, non-government organisations, business groups, industry bodies and investors to recognise and develop infrastructure needs and opportunities for the region. This may take the form of identifying partnering opportunities through government and non-government (philanthropic) grant schemes or by networking with other stakeholders.

9. Understand and support the basis of comparative advantage and promote investment

The Roadmap scopes the basis of comparative advantage for the region's industries through the study of human and social, physical and natural and economic capital. The RDA will continue to develop this intelligence through its data and information management function. The RDA will develop and maintain its networks with industry leadership groups and foster relationships with other stakeholders such as relevant government agencies like the relevant NRM Boards. Through these relationships the RDA will promote government services, programs and policies where appropriate.

Function 5

10. Work with governments on common priorities

The RDA sees a key advantage in the close relationship it enjoys across all jurisdictions of government. The RDA will keep current with changing government policy and program priorities and promote alignment of local priorities with this bigger picture.

The RDA will keep a register that includes current grant funding opportunities. The RDA has played a key role in the promotion of the Regional Development Australia Fund in the past and will continue to perform this role as required by the Commonwealth Department of Regional Australia. The RDA will also continue to develop its role in similar government partnership arrangements such as State Government infrastructure development funding and other relevant programs.

One principal relationship that the RDA will continue to develop is that with Local Government, both individually with its six Councils and also through the Southern and Hills Local Government Association.

RDA projects

The RDA currently manages a number of projects that are aimed at supporting the Roadmap.

These include:

1. Skills for All in regions: a partnership with the SA Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology focused on delivering *Skills for All* objectives
2. Workforce Innovation Program: a partnership with the Australian Government Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education, and by the South Australian Government Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology aimed at developing Workforce Plans for the region
3. Digital Enterprise Program: a partnership with the Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy to complement the NBN roll out which provides digital business training and mentoring to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and not-for-profit organisations
4. Small Business Advisory Service – Fleurieu: a partnership with the Commonwealth Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education aimed at supporting small businesses
5. Regional Food Plan project: a partnership with the SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions aimed at developing a Food Plan for the region in line with the state's regional policy for premium food & wine from our clean environment' and the Commonwealth's policy of 'securing food production for our communities and the world'

Actions and RDA leadership

The RDA has identified a possible leadership role in a number of the suggested actions included in the Roadmap (Appendix 3). They are:

1. Develop an up-to-date Regional Structure Plan consistent with SA Government's Better Planning Better Future, 2009, including consideration of facilitating infrastructure and priority private sector and public sector capital projects. Support the Integrated Transport and Land Use Plan currently being developed by SA Department of Planning and Infrastructure and incorporate this into the Regional Structure Plan.
2. Continue to support KIFA as a lead agent, working in concert with the Kangaroo Island Council and State Government, to design and facilitate the future direction for Kangaroo Island as it reviews, refines and facilitates the implementation of the Kangaroo Island Plan. Encourage other agencies to join with KIFA by bringing their respective strategic plans in line with the KI Plan and work collaboratively in its implementation.
3. Seek to agree a common workable definition for the region across all tiers of government. Compile and provide advice and evidence to the appropriate government Ministers across State and Commonwealth jurisdictions on this issue.
4. Support the development of business enterprises in industries supported by ICT such as the knowledge intensive service sector (KISS), e commerce in retail, health (eg virtual clinics), arts and culture, clean smart industries, film and creative industries and design.
5. Continue to develop the regional skills leadership model commenced in the region with the establishment of the Skills Executives. Promote the principle of involving significant regional employers, industry leaders, business leaders and decision makers in government agencies in identifying and responding to skills issues at a regional level.
6. Recognise and support the mainland part of the region as a set of communities with economies based on population growth and service industries in population growth centres and industries of comparative advantage in more rural local communities.
7. Recognise and support Kangaroo Island as a unique isolated economy based on existing industries of comparative advantage, in particular agriculture (including many livestock industries, fishing and forestry) and tourism that contribute about half of the Gross Regional Product and jobs on the Island.
8. Support the current RDA project (funded by the State Government) to develop a Food Plan for the region in line with the state's regional policy for 'premium food & wine from our clean environment' and the Commonwealth's policy of 'securing food production for our communities and the world'
9. Use good science to inform future opportunities for both (agricultural) product diversification and value adding options. Place an emphasis on making available pre-competitive data and information such as land use mapping to help inform the sector.
10. Encourage small scale, multi-skilled, broad-based business models (or microenterprises) in parts of the region where timely and cost effective access to specialist services is limited or where other factors suit the development of microenterprises.
11. Develop, store and provide access to appropriate regional data and information sets, including current government policy and program priorities, to facilitate partnering in regional development.

CHAPTER 8: Sources

The data and information sources for the Socio-economic Profile AH F and KI EconSearch 2013 are shown separately in Appendix 1. Other sources are shown throughout the Roadmap where specific reference is made.

Human and social capital

Australian Bureau of Statistics website	www.abs.gov.au
Department of Further Education, employment, Science & Technology's (DFEEST) Employment & Skills Network Regional Profiles 2010	http://www.workforceinfoservice.sa.gov.au/regional_profiles
The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide	www.planning.sa.gov.au
Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities: Sustainable Communities	http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au/

Physical and natural capital

Australian Bureau of Statistics website	www.abs.gov.au
Wikipedia	http://www.wikipedia.org/
South Australian Tourism Commission's Regional Tourism Profiles 2009	http://www.tourism.sa.gov.au/publications/pubs.asp?archive=0&PubCatID=7
Adelaide Hills Council	http://www.ahc.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm
Alexandrina Council	http://www.alexandrina.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm
Kangaroo Island Council	http://www.kangarooisland.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=188
City of Victor Harbor	http://www.victor.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=150
District Council of Mount Barker	http://www.dcmtbarker.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm
District Council of Yankalilla	http://www.yankalilla.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm
Bureau of Meteorology	http://www.bom.gov.au/
Department of Planning & Local Government	http://www.planning.sa.gov.au/
Natural Resources Management Plan for the Kangaroo Island NRM Region	http://www.kinrm.sa.gov.au/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=NCXCoKCWsdC%3d&tabid=2476&language=en-US
Natural Resources Management (NRM) in SA	http://www.nrm.sa.gov.au/

Economic Capital

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations web-site (Small Area Labour Markets)	http://www.workplace.gov.au/workplace/Publications/LabourMarketAnalysis/SmallAreaLabourMarkets-Australia.htm
Australian Bureau of Statistics	www.abs.gov.au
South Australian Tourism Commission's Regional Tourism Profiles 2009	http://www.tourism.sa.gov.au/publications/pubs.asp?archive=0&PubCatID=7
South Australian Food Centre's Regional Food Scorecards	http://www.safoodcentre.com.au/site-wide_pages/top_menu/sa_food_plan/scorecard/regional_scorecards
Department of Trade and Economic Development's EasyData web-site (Gross Regional Product)	http://www.southaustralia.biz/easydata/
Grape & Phylloxera Board of South Australia's Intake Summary Tables 2010	http://www.phylloxera.com.au/
Commonwealth Government - My Region: regional data	http://myregion.gov.au/news/regional-socio-economic-data-now-available-here-myregion
Regional Australia Institute	http://www.regionalaustralia.org.au/

Further Statistics

DFEEST's Employment & Skills Network Regional Profiles 2010 – includes statistics across the areas of current & project population, age groups, aboriginal Australians, cultural diversity, families & households, labour force, employment & unemployment, industry & employment, place of work, occupations, education & qualifications, apprentices & trainees, housing and income.	http://www.workforceinfoservice.sa.gov.au/regionalprofiles
Natural Resources Management (NRM) Plans	http://www.nrm.sa.gov.au/
Australia Bureau of Statistics National Regional Profiles	www.abs.gov.au
Department of Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government	http://www.regionalaustralia.gov.au/

Document list

List of documents considered during the 2013 review of the RDA AH F and KI Regional Roadmap

1. Adelaide Hills Council Strategic Plan 2011/2012 – 2020/ 2021
2. District Council of Mt Barker Strategic Plan 2012
3. Alexandrina *Connecting Communities* Strategic Management Plan 2014- 2023 Proposed Draft for Adoption Alexandrina Council 2013
4. Community Plan 2022 City of Victor Harbor
5. District Council of Yankalilla Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016
6. Kangaroo Island Council Strategic Management Plan 2010 – 2014
7. South Australia Strategic Plan (SASP) reviewed 2011
8. South Australia State Infrastructure Plan 2005/6 to 2014/15 (under review)
9. Consultation paper to the review of the South Australia State Infrastructure Plan 2005/6 to 2014/15 2010
10. RDA AH F and KI submission to the review of the South Australia State Infrastructure Plan 2005/6 to 2014/15 (progress to date)
11. Kangaroo Island Regional Transport Study April 2007
12. Build South Australia: SA Planning Strategy
13. State Natural Resources Management Plan. Our Place. Our Future. State Natural Resources Management Plan. South Australia 2012 – 2017
14. Adelaide Mt Lofty Ranges NRM Plan reviewed 2012
15. KI NRM Plan 2009 (under review)
16. SA Murray Darling Basin NRM Plan 2009-2019
17. Murray Darling Basin proposed Basin Plan 2011
18. 30 year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2010
19. KI Plan – a volume of the SA Planning Strategy 2011
20. Wine: a partnership 2010 – 2015
21. SA Food Scorecard 2010
22. SA: A Green Future
23. Tackling Climate Change : SA Greenhouse Strategy 2007 – 2020
24. SA Health Care Plan 2007 – 2016
25. Adelaide Hills Integrated Strategic Tourism Plan 2010 – 2013
26. Fleurieu Regional Integrated Strategic Tourism Plan 2007 – 2012
27. KI Integrated Strategic Tourism Plan 2006- 2011

28. Destination Action Plan 2012-2014 Kangaroo Island
29. South Australian Tourism Plan 2009–2014
30. SATC 2012 / 2013 Strategy Briefing
31. South Australia-China Partnership: A Shared Future Directions Paper, April 2012 (Australia China Business Council and Government of SA)
32. Water for Good – SA Water long term plan for KI 2009
33. Prosperity through people: a population policy for South Australia 2004
34. South Australian Draft Regional Statement 2012
35. Tourism 2020 Tourism Australia
36. Sustainable Communities 2012 (Commonwealth Government)

Acronyms

List of acronyms for relevant South Australian Government Departments

DCSI	Department for Communities and Social Inclusion
DECD	Department for Education and Child Development
DHA	Department for Health and Ageing
DMITRE	Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy
DEWNR	Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
DFEEST	Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology
DPTI	Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
DPIR (PIRSA)	Department of Primary Industries and Regions
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet

List of acronyms for relevant South Australian Government Agencies/Authorities/Enterprises

SATC	SA Tourism Commission
KIFA	Kangaroo Island Futures Authority
CFS	Country Fire Service
SA Water	SA Water

List of acronyms for relevant South Australian non-government agencies

SATIC	SA Tourism Industry Council
SHLGA	Southern and Hills Local Government Association

List of acronyms for relevant Commonwealth Government Departments

DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DBCDE	Department of Broadband, Communications and the Digital Economy
DIICSSRTE	Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education
DD	Department of Defence
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DFHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DHS	Department of Human Services
DIC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DIT	Department of Infrastructure and Transport
DRALGAS	Department of Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport
DRET	Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
DSEWPC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
DPMC	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet