

# Appendix 3 Key points of relevant policies and strategies

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The policy landscape within which this strategy must fit is defined by strategies, policies and plans at state regional and local level. These are summarised here.

## State Policy

The State policies that frame the scope and content of regional policies are:

### Our Infrastructure Future

In common with other state strategies, this strategy notes that Tasmania's liveability is a competitive advantage and is critical to the future prosperity of the state. It emphasises a "clear and distinct identity is essential to attract people and investment to a place. A place, like a product or service, must differentiate itself to be successful. Having the right infrastructure in the right place allows lifestyle requirements to be met"<sup>1</sup>. It further adds "Building sustainable and resilient infrastructure supports the community to adapt to a changing climate. We need to protect our natural assets and ensure that our infrastructure decisions support and enhance their value while ensuring the long-term integrity of essential infrastructure".

In relation to supporting health, it notes that "the built environment can have a significant impact on peoples' health and wellbeing, with some of the best health-promoting investments not delivered by the health system". They go on to add that "places and spaces, when designed well, can enable social interaction and connectivity and encourage physical activity through accessibility for everyone". This is consistent with the World Health Organisations view of the importance of 'the social determinants of health'.

Our Infrastructure Future further identifies the need to create environments that encourage physical activity to reduce the burden of chronic disease on our communities. In particular it points to the imperative to encourage more active transport options and reduce dependency on car travel.

This strategy further adds "Housing and the extent to which places and communities are connected have an important contribution to make in reducing antisocial behaviour and criminal activity. This in turn increases the extent to which more people feel safe and supports improving the health and wellbeing of the community".

### Tasmanian Framework for Action on Climate Change

This Framework notes "The Government recognises that planning can ameliorate the effects of climate change by managing the form and density of urban growth, and facilitating more efficient uses of energy, transport and land. Planning can also be used to restrict development in areas prone to flooding, storm surge or sea level rise, and ensure that essential infrastructure is relocated or protected from severe weather events."<sup>2</sup>

It further states an agenda to achieve greater levels of urban infill, higher density development and affordable housing should be pursued actively by the Tasmanian Government in partnership with the local government

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/199019/Our\\_Infrastructure\\_Future\\_-\\_30\\_year\\_Infrastructure\\_Strategy\\_Consultation.pdf](https://www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/199019/Our_Infrastructure_Future_-_30_year_Infrastructure_Strategy_Consultation.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Physical activity and social interaction From [https://www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/199019/Our\\_Infrastructure\\_Future\\_-\\_30\\_year\\_Infrastructure\\_Strategy\\_Consultation.pdf](https://www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/199019/Our_Infrastructure_Future_-_30_year_Infrastructure_Strategy_Consultation.pdf)

sector. This will help to minimise the impacts of future growth on arterial roads, provide more dwelling options close to services, and optimise the use of existing utilities.

## **A strategy for a Healthy Tasmania**

This identifies the health priorities for the state. Three of these four priorities are impacted by planning and design decisions. These are to improve healthy eating and physical activity, reduce chronic conditions and increase community connectedness. The strategy outlines a vision where we all understand our health and wellbeing and how to be and stay well. Where communities will enjoy environments they've helped design and create and that make it easier to incorporate physical activity into their daily lives. Where healthy, liveable, walkable communities will promote social connectedness and inclusion. The strategy further states that the future for Tasmania's health system should be centred on wellbeing and participation.

## **Tasmanian Government Strategy on Walking and Cycling for Active Transport**

This strategy emphasises the priority to promote walking and cycling as viable and desirable forms of transport, through improved infrastructure, land use planning and behavioural change.

## **Tasmania's Plan for Physical Activity 2011–2021**

This plan identifies a series of goals that are essential to enable the community to benefit from good health. These are:

### **GOAL 1**

Become a community that values and supports physical activity

### **GOAL 2**

Create built and natural environments that enable and encourage physical activity

### **GOAL 3**

Develop partnerships that build and share knowledge and resources

### **GOAL 4**

Increase opportunities for all Tasmanians to be physically active where they live, work and play

## **The Healthy Tasmania Five Year Strategic Plan, 2016-2021**

This plan emphasises that community ownership is crucial – solutions need grassroots partnerships and innovation. A healthy Tasmania is everybody's business.

## **Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020 – 2025**

Strategy 3.1 of Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy 2020 – 2025 requires that we address vulnerabilities through land use planning schemes, building and other regulations and natural resource management plans.

## **Transport Access Strategy**

This aims to improve social connectivity and access to employment (paid and voluntary), training and education, services and recreational opportunities. It identifies priorities that include improving opportunities for people to

live closer to employment, education, services, recreational opportunities and key transport corridors. It also prioritises providing more opportunities for people to walk, cycle and use public transport by making sure infrastructure is safe, accessible and attractive to use.

## Our Digital Future Tasmanian Government Strategy for Digital Transformation

This establishes the aspiration that Tasmania's economy will be bolstered by the competitive advantage, productivity growth and prosperity enabled by knowledge-driven digital transformation.

## Regional Policy

The frame within which the Liveable Waratah-Wynyard Settlement Strategy are defined by policies established at regional level. Key planning instruments are:

### Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy (CCRLUS)

Under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the Act), local planning schemes must be consistent with the Regional Land Use Strategy. The relevant Regional Land Use Strategy in Waratah-Wynyard is the Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy. The current Strategy was declared by the Minister for Planning on 27 October 2011.

The Regional Land Use Strategy provides a policy framework for efficient placement of land use activities, infrastructure and settlement growth across the Region to 2030. In relation to liveability the Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy states that the pattern and function of settlement and the way in which towns are designed and managed not only affects how they relate and look but how they perform as liveable and sustainable places. Well planned towns respect their identity and surroundings, protect areas of natural and cultural value, are externally and internally well connected, encourage investment, and provide convenient, safe, attractive, inclusive and secure places in which to live, work and visit.

The following strategic outcomes identified under section 4.11 of the land use strategy are of particular relevance:

The growth and development of centres is contained to create compact places which optimise use of land and infrastructure services and minimise adverse impact on resources of identified resource, natural and cultural value.

These towns and villages maintain their individual character and identity.

Land supply is matched to need. This requires Waratah-Wynyard to provide sufficient land within the designated urban settlement boundaries of each centre to meet forecast need for a time horizon of not less than 10 years but not exceeding 20 years.

There is coordinated and equitable access to provision of regional level services.

Each settlement provides an appropriate level of local development and facilities to meet daily requirements in employment, education, health care, retail and social and recreation activity for its resident population.

Each settlement provides a healthy, pleasant and safe place in which to live, work and visit.

There is diversity and choice in appropriate, affordable and accessible housing.

It requires Waratah-Wynyard to promote good design solutions.

It promotes higher dwelling density to optimise use of land and infrastructure and community service facilities (4.7)

The Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy requires that future planning for the towns and villages of Waratah-Wynyard conform to the following growth scenarios and adopt the following growth management strategies.

	Settlement Growth Scenarios	Settlement Development and Growth Management Strategies
<b>Boat Harbour Beach</b>	Low-demand is driven largely by internal population change and very low rates of inward migration. Growth relies on existing land supply (including vacant zoned land) and available infrastructure within the designated urban boundary without need for intensification.	New development is restricted to existing land supply within the designated urban boundary without priority for intensification.
<b>Burnie/ Somerset</b>	Medium-demand is driven by internal population change and growth and/or moderate positive inward migration. Growth relies on intensification of existing land supply within designated urban boundaries and/or expansion.	A mix of intensification and strategically planned expansion to retain compact urban form and provide a mix of development and growth opportunities. The mix does not need to occur in balanced proportion. The approach allows for optimum use of available and planned infrastructure in both established and new release areas.
<b>Sisters Beach</b>	Low-demand is driven largely by internal population change and very low rates of inward migration. Growth relies on existing land supply (including vacant zoned land) and available infrastructure within the designated urban boundary without need for intensification.	New development is restricted to existing land supply within the designated urban boundary without priority for intensification.
<b>Waratah</b>	Low-demand is driven largely by internal population change and very low rates of inward migration. Growth relies on existing land supply (including vacant zoned land) and available infrastructure within the designated urban boundary without need for intensification.	New development is restricted to existing land supply within the designated urban boundary without priority for intensification.
<b>Wynyard</b>	Low-demand is driven largely by internal population change and very low rates of inward migration. Growth relies on existing land supply (including vacant zoned land) and available infrastructure within the designated urban boundary without need for intensification.	A mix of intensification and strategically planned expansion to retain compact urban form and provide a mix of development and growth opportunities. The mix does not need to occur in balanced proportion. The approach allows for optimum use of available and planned infrastructure in both established and new release areas.
<b>Yolla</b>	Low-demand is driven largely by internal population change and very low rates of inward migration. Growth relies on existing land supply (including vacant zoned land) and available infrastructure within the designated urban boundary without need for intensification.	New development is restricted to existing land supply within the designated urban boundary without priority for intensification.

## Sustainable Murchison

This plan sets out the community vision, principles and strategic objectives for the next 25 years in Murchison. This is a region that is somewhat smaller than the Cradle Coast and encompasses the entire west coast and the NW coast to Waratah-Wynyard. This vision integrates Murchison's natural and productive resources, active lifestyles, self-reliant nature and creativity with a desire to engage with one another and the world. Amongst other goals it seeks to achieve distinctive, accessible, compact settlements that:

- Conserve valuable resources for agriculture and mineral extraction;
- Compliment the region's valuable natural landscapes;
- Minimise travel time and increase accessibility to key recreational, commercial and industrial destinations;
- Utilise infill development opportunities within the boundaries of existing urban centres/localities;
- Locate greenfield development (where required) within 1,000 metres of the current UCL boundary to minimise land use conflicts with agricultural uses; and
- Locate industrial development priorities close to major highways/arterial roads with adequate buffers from residential development.

Future Direction theme 8 Place making and liveability seeks to achieve liveable places for all ages. It envisages this as *"liveable attractive townships, relaxed lifestyles and community pride attract people to Murchison. Communities have history and character that drive their place-making strategies. Sport and recreation is widely supported especially by young people. Multipurpose recreational and cultural facilities are well utilised."*

The plan noted that councils have a pivotal part to play as 'hubs' for Tasmanian communities. It identified eight fundamental roles for Tasmanian local governments. These included sense of place, Strategic leadership, Land-use planning

## Local strategies

These are the plans and strategies in the immediate vicinity of the settlement strategy and that create the niche within which it must fit.

### Waratah-Wynyard Corporate Strategic Plan 2017-2027

This provides the overall plan for the municipality. All other policies have to contribute to meeting its goals. It sets out a vision *'to deliver innovative, sustainable services to our community through strong leadership, clear direction and collaborative relationships'*.

In part, the vision states that: *'Waratah-Wynyard community members will feel a sense of inclusion, belonging and value within a thriving, innovative and diverse population. They will be actively engaged in developing Council facilities, services and programs, and will be encouraged to provide input to planning for community needs.'*

*'Waratah-Wynyard will be a healthy community with access to more recreational choices in safe and welcoming environments. It will enjoy programs and recreational spaces that are inclusive, thriving and energetic, and will have access to high quality facilities, services and equipment.'*

Amongst its priorities are to *Foster opportunity through sustainable development and community engagement and practice effective urban and landscape design and planning that promotes liveability and connectivity and recognises local heritage.*

There are in addition a number of other strategies at the same level in the hierarchy of planning controls as the settlement strategy. The settlement strategy has to align with these policies. Key plans and strategies of relevance to this strategy are:

## The Community Health and Wellbeing Plan

This identified a number of principles to achieve good health throughout the community. Key principles of relevance to this strategy are:

- A commitment to inclusivity in addressing the disadvantages of the most vulnerable in the community.
- A recognition that actions will need to be tailored to the particular issues in different parts of the municipality.
- A recognition that the health and wellbeing enjoyed by the community is influenced by a web of interrelated factors, not all of which are within Council's control. However, Council can co-ordinate theirs and others actions across all areas of their operations to ensure the best possible chances of people thriving and fulfilling their potential.

The plan sets the following priorities

- Reducing isolation
- Supporting mental wellness
- Valuing difference
- Reducing socio-economic disadvantage
- Improving access to the basics
- Supporting those living with illness
- Reducing harms from alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
- Building resilience

## The Central Area Development Strategies Project

The Central Area Development Strategies Project (CADS) will assist in guiding strategic and detailed initiatives to achieve the strategic objectives of the Sustainable Murchison Plan, nominating in particular:

Improved productivity is to be achieved by:

- Better integration of land use and infrastructure
- Unlocking potential commercial and residential areas and sites within the study areas
- Improvements to the efficiency of infrastructure, including improvements to public transport and road networks
- Maintenance of design quality that reflects the significance of the Central Areas as a destination and activity centre

Improvements in liveability are to be achieved by:

- The facilitation of housing supply;
- Improvements in accessibility and connectivity;
- Provision of safe, efficient and integrated pedestrian flows through and within the Central Areas;
- Provision of adequate onsite parking and managed vehicle access;
- Provision of a safe and secure environment for all members of the community at all times of the day and night; and
- Support for community well-being

## Open Space, Sport and Recreation Plan 2017-2027

This plan establishes a vision for open space, sport and recreation in Waratah-Wynyard and Circular Head councils. The vision is to offer a diversity of recreation opportunities that enhance: the participation in physical and social opportunities, liveability, the health and wellbeing of all residents and the economic, environmental and social sustainability of the region. The vision further adds that is to be achieved in a sustainable manner in partnership with other providers and users and attract new residents, businesses and visitors to the region.

## Integrated Council Environmental Plan (iCEP)

iCEP themes of particular relevance to this strategy are:

### COUNCIL-LED SUSTAINABILITY

Embedding climate and environmental concerns in Council decision-making.

Establish mechanisms for partnering with the Waratah-Wynyard community on environmental management and climate action.

Assisting the Waratah-Wynyard community to reduce its resource consumption and carbon footprint.

### ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE

Supporting localised community-led Community Based Adaptation (CBA) initiatives.

Enhancing community food security.

Supporting psychological adaptation.

Helping ensure current and future housing stock meets the demands of a changing climate.

Supporting a climate-ready community sector.

### ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Planning for change in the physical environment.

iCEP also revealed community attitudes to planning that are of relevance to this project. These were that respondents felt that planning, development and building should be undertaken strategically, with a view to preserving the natural environment, encouraging greenery, facilitating energy and water efficiency, and mitigating risk from bushfire and inundation.

In addition, respondents told us that an ideal Waratah-Wynyard was a place in which there is balance between the needs of natural, productive and built environments, where people enjoy nature and greenery within and beyond townships, and where people enjoy good access to natural spaces and national parks. They said they felt Council could do more to support revegetation on both private and public land, including provision of street trees.

