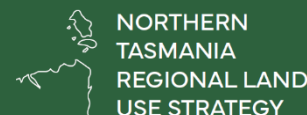


# NORTHERN TASMANIA REGIONAL LAND USE STRATEGY

## Phase One Consultation Report

Prepared by Northern Tasmania Development Corporation

April 2026



Working Together



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

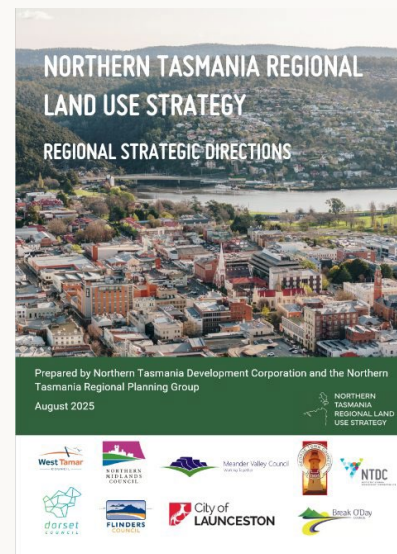
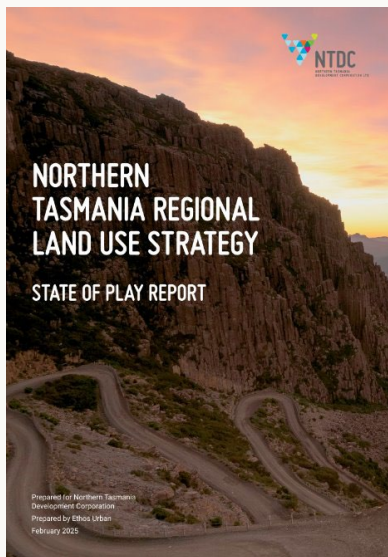
*We acknowledge Palawa/Tasmanian Aboriginal people as the Traditional Owners of Tasmania, and that Tasmanian land was never ceded. We pay respects to Elders, past and present, and recognise Elders' contributions to the Tasmanian community. Palawa people continue a 40,000-year unbroken connection to Country – the land, sea, waters, fauna and flora. Palawa stewardship is ongoing and is integral part of the region's past, present and future.*

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# 1. About this Report

This report summarises what we heard during the phase one community consultation for the Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy (NTRLUS) Review.



Phase one focused on:

- Sharing the State of Play report, developed in consultation with Northern Councils, State Agencies and Infrastructure Providers.
- Releasing and consulting on the Draft Regional Strategic Directions (RSDs)
- Gathering feedback on regional land use *priorities* for Northern Tasmania over the next 25 years.

Consultation occurred in stages:

- On 31 October 2025, the NTRLUS webpage and online survey were launched via the *Shaping Tasmania* website.
- The Draft Regional Strategic Directions paper was finalised and published on 15 December 2025, marking the formal commencement of consultation on the RSD content.

Consultation was originally scheduled to close on 31 January 2026, and was subsequently extended to 15 March 2026, to provide additional time for community and stakeholder input.

Purpose of this report:

Outlines the engagement approach used during phase one

Provides a participation snapshot

Summarises key themes raised through the consultation

Helps inform subsequent phases of the NTRLUS Review

## 2. About the Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy

The NTRLUS is a strategic planning tool that guides how land is used, developed, and protected across the region.

The NTRLUS:

- Implements the Tasmanian Planning Policies (TPPs) at a regional level
- Provides strategic direction for the preparation and assessment of Local Provisions Schedules (LPS's)
- Helps plan for growth, housing, infrastructure alignment, economic development, environmental protection, and climate resilience
- Helps coordinate land use decisions across eight Northern councils

The current review aims to ensure the strategy is contemporary, evidence-based, and shaped by both community and stakeholder input.

The review is being delivered as a regional collaboration project involving:

- Northern Tasmania Development Corporation (NTDC)
- Technical consultants supporting specific components
- The eight Northern councils
- The Tasmanian Government



Meander Valley Council  
Working Together



Image: Road signs  
Break O'Day Council

## 3. Phase One Consultation Approach

### 3.1 Engagement Framework

Phase one consultation followed the NTRLUS Community Engagement Plan (April 2025), which set a coordinated and place-based approach across the region. The consultation helped shape the NTRLUS by testing the Drafting Regional Strategic Directions and State of Play documents with communities and stakeholders.

The engagement looked at whether the proposed directions made sense to the participants, highlighted any gaps, and gathered extra ideas about regional growth, land use and community priorities.

The engagement model was developed with Northern councils and supported by the State Planning Office. Councils identified preferred engagement formats, local community channels, timing needs, and community priorities. This meant that while messages and materials were consistent across the region, delivery could be adapted to local needs.

The approach was guided by these principles:

- o Meaningful and respectful engagement.
- o Accessible and inclusive participation.
- o Regional coordination with local flexibility.
- o Transparency about scope and influence.
- o Alignment with state-wide RLUS processes.

The consultation was overseen by the NTRLUS Steering Committee and Regional Planning Group (RPG), with regular reporting.

The Regional Planning Coordinator (RPC), appointed by NTDC, led coordination of phase one engagement activities across the region.

Councils ran or co-hosted local engagement sessions, while the RPC ensured regional alignment and combined reporting. This structure balanced local delivery and regional consistency.



## 3.2 Engagement Methods

Phase one consultation included the following methods:

- Online survey: The survey was available on the the Shaping Tasmania website from 31 October 2025. It included ranking questions and open text fields for comments. A copy of the survey is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.
- Written submissions: After the Draft Regional Strategic Directions paper was published on 15 December 2025, individuals and organisations were invited to make written submissions. These ranged from short commentary to detailed organisational responses.
- Community pop-ups and local engagement activities: Following the Community Engagement Plan, councils and the RPC supported pop-up sessions at existing community events and local venues. The RPC also gave presentations to elected officials during councillor workshops. These activities aimed to improve access, reduce barriers to participation and reach people who may not have engaged online, and support informal, place-based conversations.
- Online briefing sessions: Four online briefing sessions were held to support informed participation. These sessions explained the NTRLUS review, outlined the State of Play Report and Draft Regional Strategic Directions, and clarified how feedback would shape later phases. Participants could ask questions and join discussions. These sessions were open to community members, stakeholders and organisations. Recordings were posted online to ensure wider access.

## 3.3 Engagement Timing and Extensions

Engagement took place in two connected stages:

Early access stage

(31 October – 14 December 2025)

- Website and survey were live
- Background information was available
- Survey responses were accepted

Formal RSD consultation stage

(15 December 2025 – 15 March 2026)

- Draft RSD paper was published
- Written submissions were invited
- The survey stayed open
- Pop-up engagement continued

To support broader participation, the closing date was extended twice, first to 15 February 2026 and then to 15 March 2026.

## 3.4 Participation Snapshot

Phase one consultation generated seven councillor workshops and presentations along with results from the engagement methods:



## 3.5 How Feedback was Analysed

Feedback from the consultation was analysed using a mixed-methods approach that combined both quantitative and qualitative data sources.

- Quantitative survey responses (rankings and multiple-choice answers) were assessed to identify priorities and patterns across participants.
- Qualitative data was examined using thematic coding to identify recurring issues, shared views, differing opinions, and land use matters of regional or local significance.

More than 300 qualitative inputs were coded during the consultation process. These included:

- Open-text survey comments, including 'other' responses and explanations provided in ranking and multiple-choice questions.
- Written submissions from councils, peak bodies, sector organisations and community members.
- Pop-up engagement activities and informal community conversations.

All inputs were analysed together using a shared thematic framework aligned to the RSD.

Each response was coded against one or more themes, recognising that individual submissions and comments covered several issues at once. This approach made it possible to:

- Connect survey results with deeper qualitative insights.
- Identify themes that appeared across multiple engagement methods.
- Distinguish between widely shared views and more local or stakeholder-specific perspectives.

Survey results show the breadth and relative strength of support for different issues, while qualitative inputs provide insight into people's reasoning, lived experience and areas of tension or divergence.

All findings presented in this report are based on the analysis of consultation inputs and reflect the views of those who participated during the consultation period.





## 3.6 Limitations

*Consultation findings show strong themes across the region, but they reflect only the voices of those who chose to participate*

The process was coordinated across the region, promoted through several channels, and extended to give people more time to participate. Clear and consistent themes, emerged, providing a solid base to test assumptions and inform later phases of the NTRLUS review, including refining the RSDs and preparing the draft NTRLUS.

However, the following limitations apply:

- Feedback reflects only the view of those who participated and may not represent the full demographic profile of Northern Tasmania, including age, socio-economic status, cultural background, or location.
- Participation levels differed across the eight municipalities, due to population size, local promotion, community interest and timing.
- The scale and format of local engagement activities varied between councils based on local capacity and context.
- The consultation period overlapped with other local and state consultation processes, which may have caused consultation fatigue and reduced participation levels.
- Survey participation was self-selecting and may reflect stronger engagement from people with particular interest in planning, development or environmental matters.
- Written submissions varied wildly in length and detail, from short comments to technical reports, and reflect the views of those motivated to provide formal feedback.
- Online briefing sessions and digital engagement were available across the region, but attendance and promotion varied.
- Some submissions raised broader concerns about planning legislation, enforcement mechanisms and state-level governance, which fall outside the direct scope of the NTRLUS review.

## 4. What We Heard

Feedback captured through the consultation reflects how participants responded to the themes and issues presented in the Draft Regional Strategic Directions, as well as broader views on regional growth, land use and community priorities. The consultation aimed to understand whether the proposed directions made sense to participants, identify gaps or areas needing refinement, and gather additional insights to help shape the NTRLUS.

The findings in this section focus on:

- How participants responded to the themes and issues outlined in the Draft Regional Strategic Directions.
- The priorities, values and expectations people expressed about future land use planning.
- Areas where views aligned or differed across stakeholder groups and engagement methods.

Broader issues raised by participants are included where they help explain perspectives, while keeping the focus on matters relevant to the development of the NTRLUS.

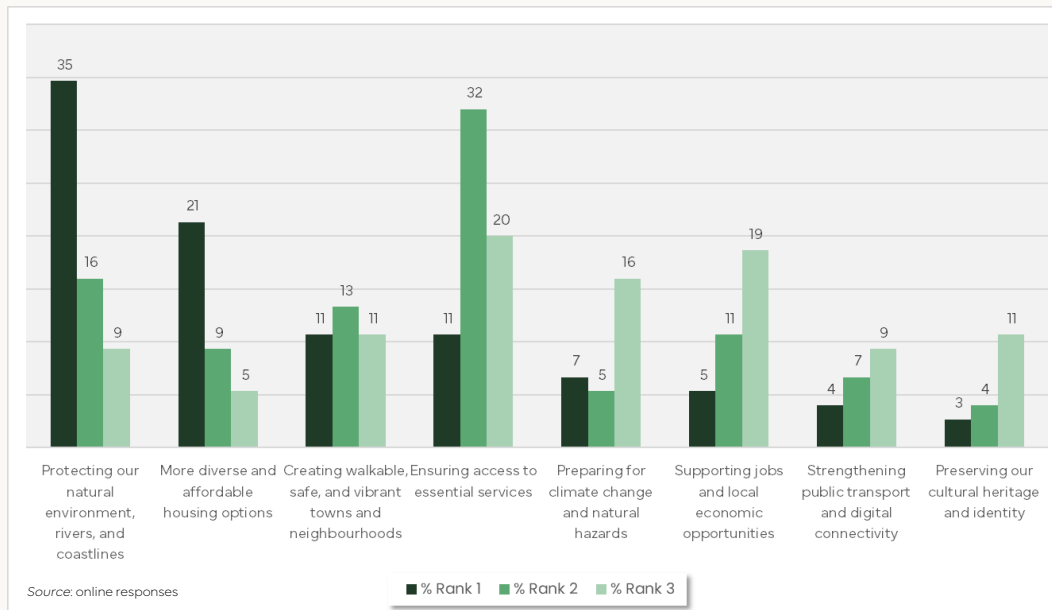


## 4.1. Growth and Settlement Patterns

### Location of Growth

#### *Growth should be prioritised in regionally strategic locations*

- Survey results show that participants strongly prioritised protecting environmental values and maintained access to services as communities grow. Protecting the natural environment was the highest ranked priority.
- Feedback consistently supported directing growth to areas that already have infrastructure, services and employment opportunities, and highlighted the need for a more regionally coordinated approach to growth.
- At the same time, participants, especially from smaller and rural communities stressed that growth should also reflect local context and community needs. Consultation showed strong support for focusing growth in well-served locations, while still allowing flexibility to respond to place-based circumstances.



Graph 1: How do we make sure Northern Tasmania remains a great place to live as the population changes?

### Density and Form

- Participants strongly supported making better use of existing urban areas, including allowing more housing density in suitable locations. They valued walkability, better use of existing infrastructure and limiting outward expansion. Many supported infill development and urban renewal as more sustainable and infrastructure efficient options.
- Views on density were mixed, with some concerns about impacts on character and amenity. Support for more compact development depended on high-quality, well-located design that maintains community appeal.

### Managing Population Change

- Participants recognised population change as a major factor in planning and stressed the need to align housing, infrastructure and services with changing community needs. Feedback highlighted the importance of planning for an ageing population, smaller household sizes and the need to retain and attract younger people. Planning is expected to support both these demographic trends and broader community wellbeing.
- Participants also emphasised the need for a wider range of housing options, especially through infill development and smaller homes. These options were seen as important for supporting older residents as well as helping younger people stay in the region. Planning is expected to play an active role in enabling this.

### Avoiding Urban Sprawl

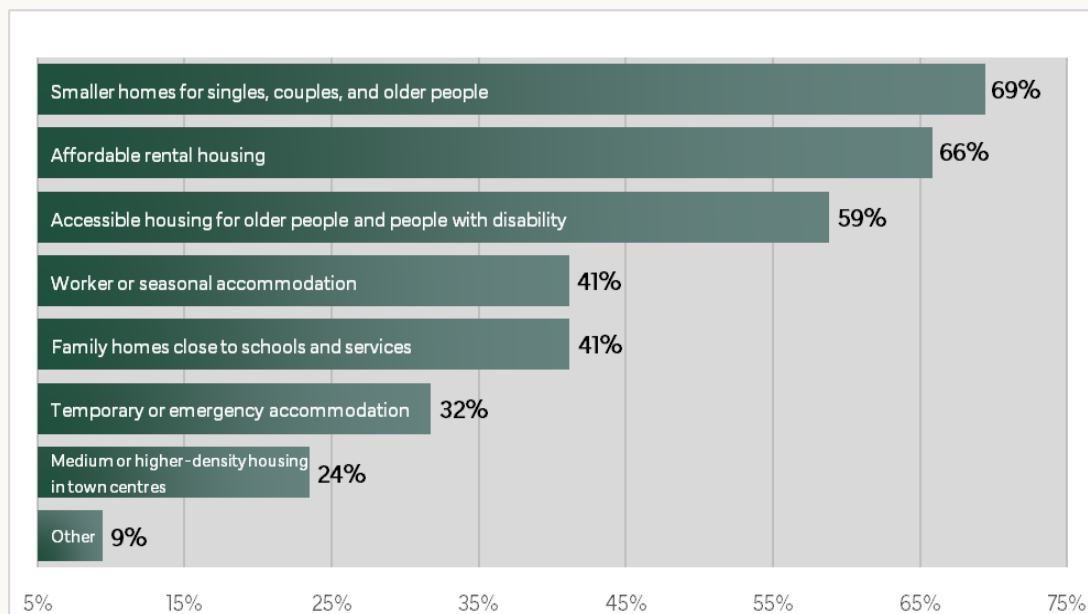
- Avoiding urban sprawl was a strong and consistent priority. Participants raised concerns about infrastructure costs, environmental impacts and loss of productive land. Most preferred to focus growth within existing settlements as a more efficient and sustainable approach, while noting that smaller communities may still need some flexibility.

## 4.2. Housing, Diversity and Affordability

### Housing Need and Diversity

#### *Northern Tasmania needs more diverse and affordable housing options*

- Survey results show strong demand for a wider range of housing options across Northern Tasmania. The most commonly identified needs were smaller homes, affordable rentals and accessible housing, reflecting changing household structures and population needs.
- Smaller homes were selected by 69% of respondents, followed by affordable rental housing (66%) and accessible housing (59%).
- This pattern was also seen in submissions and engagement activities, where participants consistently emphasised the need for housing that supports different life stages, including young people, families, older residents and those with accessibility needs.



Source: online responses

Graph 2: What types of housing does your community need more of?

### Affordable Housing

#### *Affordable housing was the strongest and most consistent concern raised across the region*

- Affordable housing was a major issue across all consultation inputs. Participants raised concerns about rising costs, limited availability and barriers to access. They highlighted the impacts on low-income households, younger people and families, as well as broader effects on community wellbeing, workforce participation and population retention.
- There was strong support for planning approaches that increase the supply of affordable, well-located housing. Participants expected housing outcomes to contribute to inclusive, equitable and sustainable communities.

### Housing Form and Location

#### *Participants agreed more housing is needed, but views differed on the best form and location*

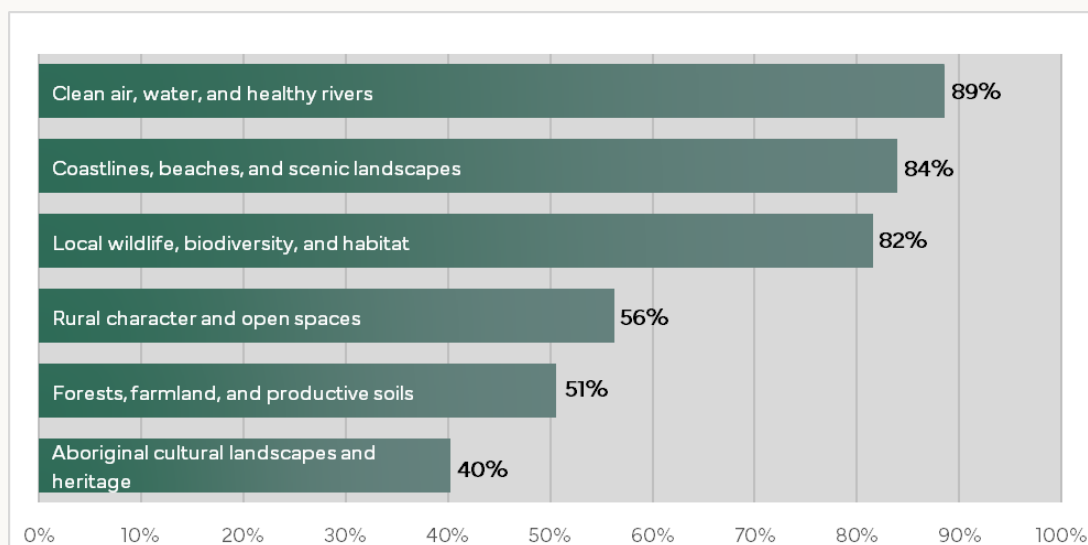
- While participants supported increasing housing supply, they had mixed views on the preferred form and location of new development. Some supported medium- and higher-density housing in well-served town centres, recognising the efficiency of these options. Others preferred larger blocks and lower-density housing in rural and smaller communities due to concerns about amenity and local character.
- These perspectives show broad agreement on the need for more housing, but less agreement on how it should be delivered. Consultation suggests that housing strategies should respond to local conditions while keeping a clear focus on diversity, affordability and access to services.

## 4.3. Environmental Protection and Land Stewardship

### Environmental Values

#### *Environmental protection is one of the strongest community priorities*

- Survey results show very strong support for protecting Northern Tasmania's natural environment. Clean air, water and healthy rivers were selected by 89% of respondents, followed by coastlines, scenic landscapes and biodiversity. This pattern was also reflected in submissions and engagement activities, where participants consistently described the natural environment as a defining regional asset.
- Feedback highlighted the strong link between environmental values, community identity, liveability and economic opportunities, particularly in tourism and agriculture.



Graph 3: What do you value most about Northern Tasmania's natural environment and landscapes?

Source: online responses

### Protection and Management

#### *Protecting productive agricultural land is essential to environmental protection*

- Participants strongly supported strengthening environmental protection measures. This included tighter planning controls to prevent overdevelopment in sensitive areas (43%) and increased investment in conservation and land care (36%). Qualitative feedback also called for better natural resource management, stronger regulatory enforcement and more proactive environmental stewardship.
- Participants emphasised the importance of protecting productive agricultural land and rural landscapes, recognising their role in preventing unsustainable land conversion and strengthening community identity.

### Balancing Development and Environmental Outcomes

#### *Participants expected development to proceed only where impacts on key environmental values can be carefully managed*

- While environmental protection was widely supported, consultation also highlighted tensions about how development should be balanced with environmental outcomes. Some participants raised concerns about impacts on landscape values, biodiversity and local amenity, while others acknowledged the need for economic development and infrastructure investment.
- Participants expressed a strong expectation that environmental considerations should be central to land use planning, and that development must be carefully managed to avoid negative impacts on natural and cultural values.

## 4.4. Climate Resilience and Natural Hazards

### Planning for Risk

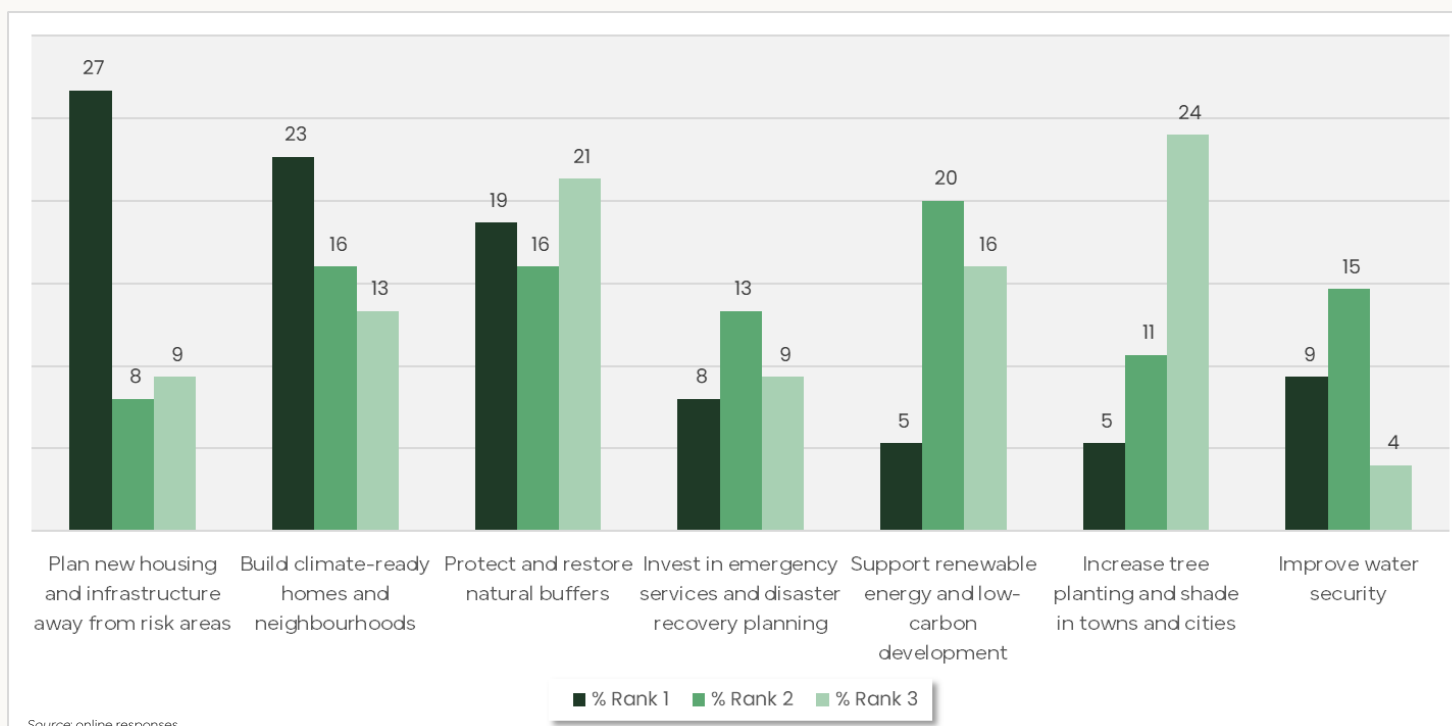
#### *A risk-based approach to planning should be adopted*

- Survey results show strong support for planning approaches that address climate risks and natural hazards. Actions such as protecting natural buffers, building climate-ready homes and avoiding high-risk areas ranked highly. Submissions and community feedback reinforced this, with participants emphasising the need to avoid incompatible use and development in hazard prone areas.
- Participants consistently stressed the importance of long-term planning that anticipates future environmental conditions, rather than reacting after risks occur.

### Climate Adaptation and Resilience

#### *Natural buffers are critical to climate resilience*

- Consultation feedback showed broad support for climate adaptation measures, including better building design, more tree planting, improved water management and using natural systems to strengthen resilience. Participants emphasised the need to integrate climate considerations across all areas of planning, from housing and infrastructure to environmental management.
- While views differed on some specific approaches, there was strong overall support for climate-informed planning, and the important role natural buffers play in long-term resilience.



Graph: 4 How should we prepare our towns, cities, and villages to be resilient to climate change and natural hazards?

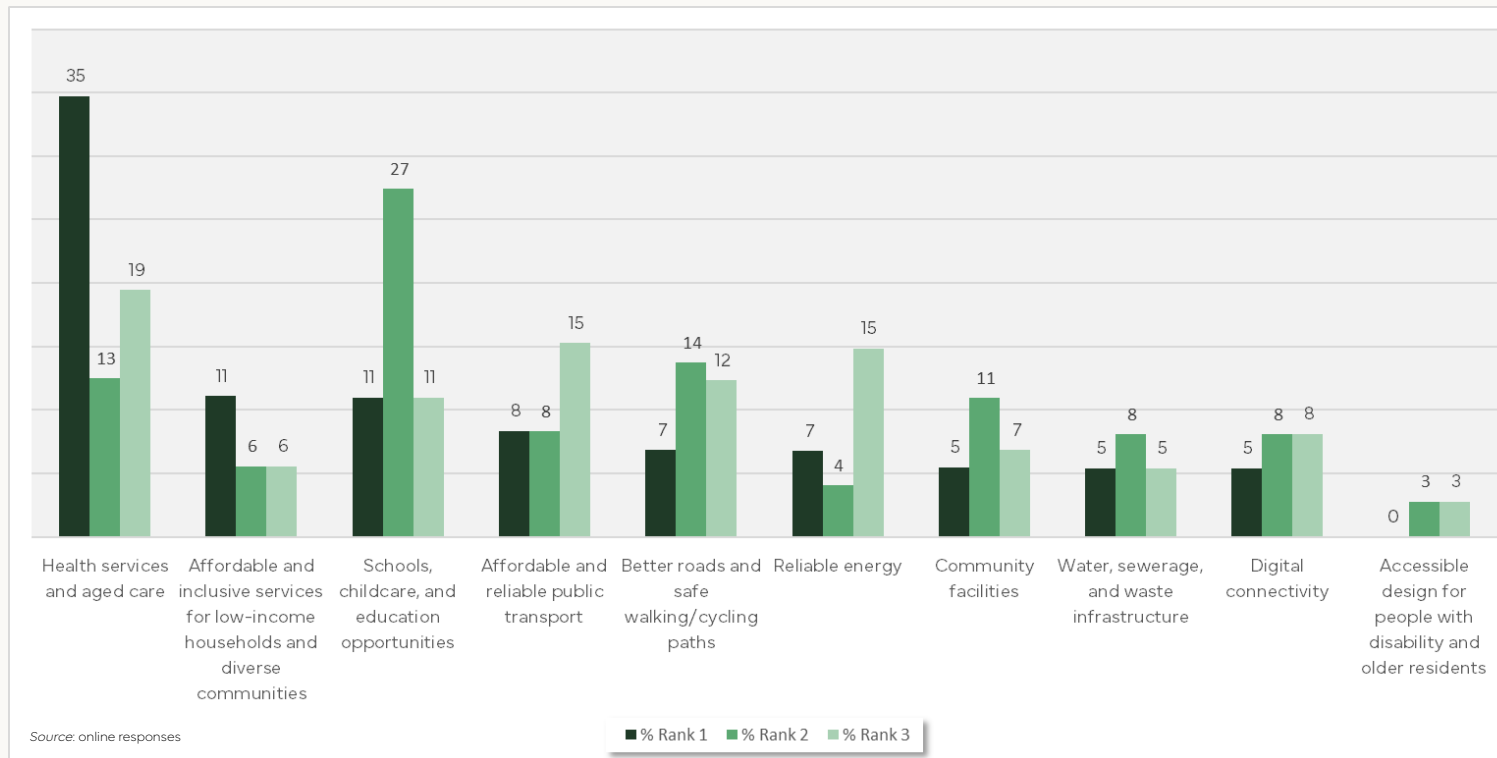
## 4.5. Infrastructure, Services and Connectivity

### Growth and Infrastructure Alignment

#### *Growth must be better aligned with infrastructure capacity*

- Survey results show that access to social infrastructure, such as health services, aged care, schools, childcare and education opportunities was a top priority for participants. Transport infrastructure, including roads, walking and cycling paths and public transport, was also frequently identified as essential to everyday liveability, even though it ranked slightly lower overall.

- Qualitative feedback reinforced that infrastructure is a key lever for growth. Participants expressed strong expectations that infrastructure should come before or at least keep pace with new development.
- A strong and consistent message across the consultation was that growth must be better aligned with infrastructure capacity. Participants were concerned about development occurring ahead of infrastructure, which can place pressure on services and reduce quality of life.



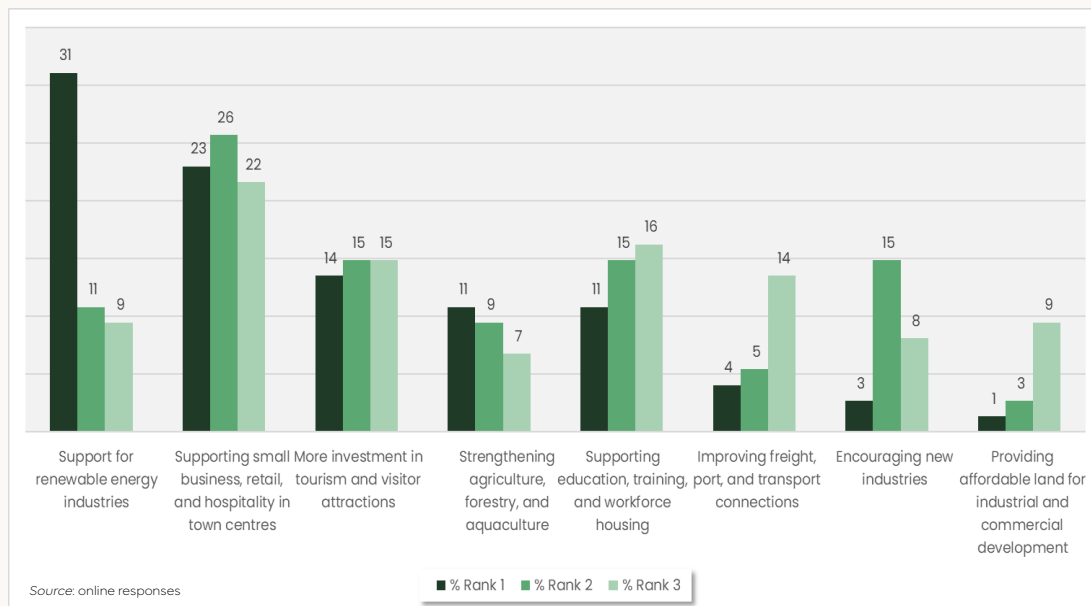
Graph:5 What services and infrastructure are most important to improve as our communities

## 4.6. Economic Development and Jobs

### Supporting Local Economies

*Local, community-based economic activity is the backbone of regional resilience*

- Survey results show strong support for locally grounded economic development. Supporting small business, retail and hospitality in town centres ranked as a top priority, reflecting the importance of local activity to community vitality. Qualitative feedback reinforced this, highlighting the role of small businesses, local industries and community-based economic activity in supporting jobs and regional resilience.
- Participants also stressed the need to create job opportunities that allow people especially younger residents to stay in the region. This aligns with broader concerns about population retention and long-term community sustainability.



Graph: 6 How can land use planning help grow our local economy and create jobs?

### Economic Diversification

*Economic diversification must align with regional strengths*

- Consultation feedback showed support for a more diverse and adaptable regional economy. Survey results also indicated interest for renewable energy and tourism-related industries. Qualitative feedback added further detail, with participants calling for opportunities beyond seasonal tourism, support for new industries and innovation, and better education and training pathways.
- There was strong recognition that economic diversification should built on regional strengths, including natural assets, agriculture and community identity.

### Balancing Growth, Industry and Amenity

*Economic development is supported when it strengthens local communities and aligns with regional environmental and amenity values*

- Consultation feedback highlighted the need to balance economic development with environmental protection and community values. While participants supported job creation and investment, many raised concerns about the impacts of large-scale or industrial development on landscapes, biodiversity and local amenity. They emphasised the importance of appropriate location and scale.
- Participants supported economic development when it contributes positively to communities and aligns with broader regional values.

## 4.7. Liveability and Community Identity

### What People Value

#### *Access to nature is the defining feature of regional liveability*

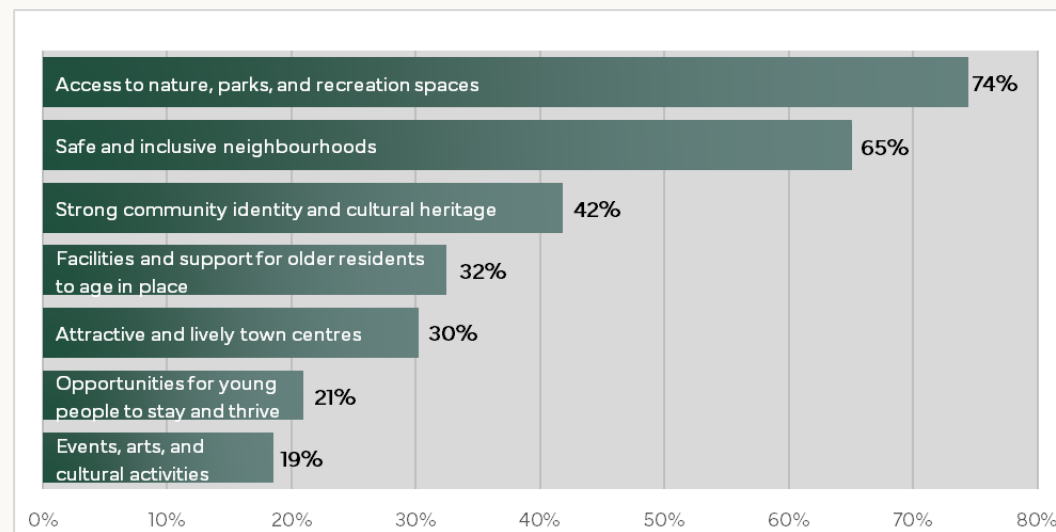
- Survey results show that access to nature is the most important contributor to liveability (74%), followed by safe and inclusive neighbourhoods (65%) and community identity and cultural heritage (42%).
- Qualitative feedback strongly supported this, with participants often describing Northern Tasmania's natural environment, lifestyle and sense of community as defining regional qualities. Key features highlighted included access to beaches, bushland and recreation, quieter lifestyles, and strong local connections.

### Community Connection and Belonging

- Community engagement highlighted the central importance of social connection and belonging. Participants identified local events, markets, cultural activities and shared spaces as key contributors to wellbeing.
- There was strong interest in creating more opportunities for people to connect through arts, culture, recreation and community facilities, reflecting the value placed on resilient and inclusive communities.

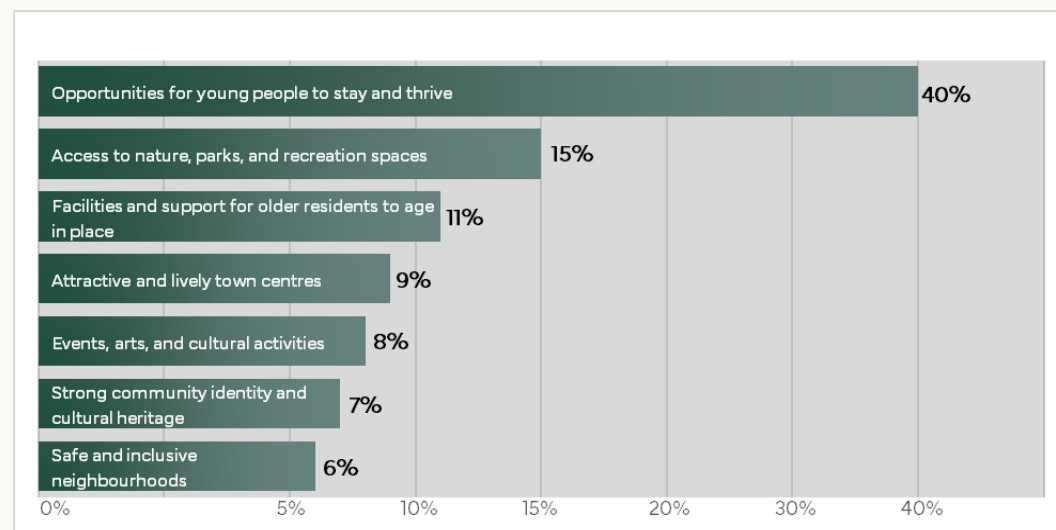
### Supporting Future Communities

- Survey results show that the most frequently identified way to improve communities was creating more opportunities for young people (40%). This reflects concerns about retaining younger populations and supporting future generations.
- Participants emphasised the importance of supporting older residents to age in place, improving access to services and facilities, and maintaining community identity as populations change. Feedback showed a strong focus on improving liveability through both physical and social infrastructure.



Source: online responses

Graph 7: What makes your community a great place to live?



Source: online responses

Graph 8: What would make your community better?

## 4.8. Governance and the Planning System

### Clarity and Understanding

#### *People want clearer, more accessible planning information*

- Some participants found planning processes and strategic documents difficult to understand, which was reflected in survey comments and submissions.
- Participants wanted clearer communication about the purpose and impact of planning strategies.
- They also emphasised the need for strategic planning to be accessible and relevant to community members, especially in explaining how high-level strategies translate into real outcomes.

### Engagement and Participation

#### *People want engagement that is open, ongoing and genuinely influential*

- There was a consistent call for more meaningful and accessible engagement on Regional Land Use projects.
- Participants expressed interest in:
  - More opportunities to contribute to land use decision-making.
  - More transparent communication.
  - Better feedback loops throughout planning processes.
- This reflects a broader expectation that engagement should be ongoing and responsive, not limited to formal consultation periods.

### Coordination and Confidence in Planning

#### *Communities want a more coordinated and transparent planning system, with clearer links between regional strategy and local delivery*

- Feedback highlighted the importance of alignment between different levels of planning and governance.
- Participants noted the need for clearer connections between regional strategies, local planning frameworks and on the ground implementation.
- While some expressed frustration with parts of the planning system, feedback showed a desire for better clarity, coordination and communication, rather than rejection of strategic planning itself.

### Cross-Cutting Theme: Quality Growth

#### *Quality growth means directing development to well-serviced locations while protecting environmental values, local character and regional cohesion*

- Across all themes, participants emphasised that future growth should be carefully managed to achieve positive outcomes for communities and the environment.
- Participants consistently expressed a preference for growth that is:
  - Located in areas with existing infrastructure and services.
  - Aligned with environmental protection.
  - Supportive of local character and identity.
  - Coordinated at a regional scale.

## 5. Conclusion

Across all sources, several patterns emerge.

First, there is broad and consistent support for protecting Northern Tasmania's environmental values and assets, including rivers, coastlines, landscapes, biodiversity and productive land.

Second, housing affordability and diversity are seen as urgent regional issues that must be addressed in tandem with infrastructure, services and workforce needs.

Third, participants expect growth to be better aligned with infrastructure capacity, natural hazard planning and local character. Fourth, liveability is understood broadly, combining nature, safety, identity, accessibility, belonging and opportunities for both younger and older residents.

The most important cross-cutting finding is that participants are not simply calling for more development or less development. They are calling for better planning of change.

Overall, the consultation points toward a shared expectation for quality growth: growth that is regionally coordinated, locally responsive, aligned with infrastructure, environmentally grounded and clearly connected to the long-term wellbeing of Northern Tasmania's communities.

## 6. Next steps

The findings from this consultation will directly inform the development of the draft NTRLUS. Insights gathered from councils, stakeholders and the community will be used to refine strategic directions, identify priorities, and ensure the Strategy reflects regional needs, values and future aspirations.

The consultation outcomes will be considered alongside technical work, including infrastructure analysis, land use planning considerations and State policy alignment, to support the preparation of a robust and evidence-based draft Strategy.

*A draft version of the NTRLUS is anticipated to be sent to the State Planning Office by mid-2026, after which that Office will undertake any necessary steps to publicly exhibit it.*

After public exhibition, the draft Strategy is expected to be sent for advice from the Tasmanian Planning Commission and subsequently provided to the Minister for Housing and Planning for a final decision.



Image: Launceston  
Nick Hanson Visuals

# Appendix 1: Survey Questions

Demographic question: (which council area do you reside in?)

1. How do we make sure Northern Tasmania remains a great place to live as the population changes?

*Please rank the following priorities from 1 (most important) to 9 (least important) and share any comments about your ranking:*

- ☐ More diverse and affordable housing options
- ☐ Protecting our natural environment, rivers, and coastlines
- ☐ Creating walkable, safe, and vibrant towns and neighbourhoods
- ☐ Ensuring access to essential services (health, schools, transport)
- ☐ Supporting jobs and local economic opportunities
- ☐ Preparing for climate change and natural hazards (floods, bushfires, storms)
- ☐ Preserving our cultural heritage and identity
- ☐ Strengthening public transport and digital connectivity
- ☐ Other (please specify)

2. What types of housing does your community need more of? (*Choose up to 3*)

- ☐ Smaller homes for singles, couples, and older people
- ☐ Affordable rental housing
- ☐ Accessible housing for older people and people with disability
- ☐ Family homes close to schools and services
- ☐ Medium or higher-density housing (townhouses, apartments) in town centres
- ☐ Worker or seasonal accommodation (for tourism, agriculture, etc.)
- ☐ Temporary or emergency accommodation (e.g. crisis housing)
- ☐ Other (please specify)

3a What do you value most about Northern Tasmania's natural environment and landscapes? (*Choose up to 3*)

- ☐ Clean air, water, and healthy rivers
- ☐ Coastlines, beaches, and scenic landscapes
- ☐ Forests, farmland, and productive soils
- ☐ Local wildlife, biodiversity, and habitat
- ☐ Aboriginal cultural landscapes and heritage
- ☐ Rural character and open spaces

3b. And how should they be protected?

- ☐ Stronger planning controls to stop overdevelopment in sensitive areas
- ☐ More investment in conservation and land care
- ☐ Other (please specify)

4. How should we prepare our towns, cities, and villages to be resilient to climate change and natural hazards?

Please rank the following actions from 1 (most important) to 8 (least important). Please share any comments about your ranking:

- ☐ Plan new housing and infrastructure away from flood, bushfire, and coastal risk areas
- ☐ Build climate-ready homes and neighbourhoods (e.g. energy-efficient design, green infrastructure)
- ☐ Invest in emergency services and disaster recovery planning
- ☐ Protect and restore natural buffers (wetlands, rivers, vegetation)
- ☐ Support renewable energy and low-carbon development
- ☐ Increase tree planting and shade in towns and cities
- ☐ Improve water security (e.g. water storage, efficient use)
- ☐ Other (please specify)

5. How can land use planning help grow our local economy and create jobs?

Please rank the following from 1 (most important) to 9 (least important). Please share any comments about your ranking:

- ☐ Support for renewable energy industries (wind, solar, hydro, bioenergy)
- ☐ Strengthening agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture
- ☐ More investment in tourism and visitor attractions
- ☐ Supporting small business, retail, and hospitality in town centres
- ☐ Encouraging new industries like advanced manufacturing and technology
- ☐ Providing affordable land for industrial and commercial development
- ☐ Improving freight, port, and transport connections
- ☐ Supporting education, training, and workforce housing
- ☐ Other (please specify)

6. What services and infrastructure are most important to improve as our communities grow?

*(Please rank the following from 1 (most important) to 11 (least important))*

- ☐ Health services and aged care
- ☐ Schools, childcare, and education opportunities
- ☐ Affordable and reliable public transport
- ☐ Better roads and safe walking/cycling paths
- ☐ Water, sewerage, and waste infrastructure
- ☐ Reliable energy (electricity, renewables)
- ☐ Digital connectivity (internet and mobile coverage)
- ☐ Community facilities (libraries, parks, recreation spaces)
- ☐ Accessible design for people with disability and older residents
- ☐ Affordable and inclusive services for low-income households and diverse communities
- ☐ Other (please specify)

7. What makes your community a great place to live and what would make it better?

*(Choose up to 3)*

- ☐ Safe and inclusive neighbourhoods
- ☐ Strong community identity and cultural heritage
- ☐ Attractive and lively town centres
- ☐ Access to nature, parks, and recreation spaces
- ☐ Events, arts, and cultural activities
- ☐ Opportunities for young people to stay and thrive
- ☐ Facilities and support for older residents to age in place
- ☐ Other (please specify)