

## Attachment C – Community Plans and a simplified framework as part of integrated planning process

### What Community Plans exist?

Town	Document Length (pages)	No. of recommendations	Evidence of prioritization eg timelines	Responsibility allocated – Y/N	Key projects/ideas (examples)	No. projects with likely significant financial cost (CAPEX, OPEX) -	
						CAPEX	OPEX
Balmoral (2014)	39	23	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New amenities block in town centre.</li> <li>• Advocate for water security at Rocklands</li> <li>• Masterplan for Balmoral Square mural/carpark area</li> <li>• Increased activities for youth</li> <li>• Improved signage, brochures and collateral</li> </ul>	x Nil (advocacy) x  x	x Nil (advocacy) x  x x
Branxholme (2014)	33	22	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore options for community water source</li> <li>• Establish public conveniences in town centre</li> <li>• Comprehensive streetscape plan</li> </ul>	x  x  x	x  x  x
Cavendish (2014)	40	27	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve and establish footpaths in town centre and bike safety/wheelchair accessibility</li> <li>• Support and strengthen kinder and primary education in Cavendish</li> <li>• Rezone land to encourage growth</li> <li>• Maintain, improve and promote Settlers' Walk</li> </ul>	x  Nil (advocacy)  Nil <sup>1</sup>	x  Nil (advocacy)  Nil

<sup>1</sup> Proponent driven.

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						CAPEX	OPEX
Coleraine (2011)	37	30	Limited <sup>2</sup>	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquire vacant land on corner of Whyte and Winter St for park.</li> <li>Audit of community buildings</li> <li>Feasibility study for community centre</li> <li>Promotional programme via media on importance of using local facilities</li> <li>Main Street renewal based on occupancy of all shops</li> </ul>	x	x  Note 1  x x
Glenthompson (2014)	39	30	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop former school site into a community space</li> <li>More bus services, esp on weekend</li> <li>Maintain accessible and viable pool<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Preserve and enhance railway station</li> <li>New skate park</li> </ul>	x  x x x	x  x x x
Penshurst (2017)	12	93	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of Rec Reserve into community hub</li> <li>Streetscape revitalisation study</li> <li>Maintain accessible and viable swimming pool</li> <li>Increase caravan park capacity and accommodation</li> <li>Sewer feasibility study and flexible solutions on use of septic</li> </ul>	x x x <sup>4</sup> x x <sup>5</sup> x x	x x x x x

<sup>2</sup> Prioritisation is limited to 'high priority' v additional projects. None includes timelines.

<sup>3</sup> Pool has finite life. If patronage is low is the question whether the facility needs to evolve into something used by a wider group? There is a pool 15 minutes to the west at Dunkeld.

<sup>4</sup> Pool has finite life.

<sup>5</sup> Study being delivered via Wannon Water presently

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						CAPEX	OPEX
Tarrington (2015)	6	38	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a community facility</li> <li>• Upgrade Rec reserve</li> <li>• Develop playground</li> </ul>	x x x	x x x

**Table B-1**

Notes:

1. Likely to be captured by Community Infrastructure Framework project.

**Observations**

- The community plans vary widely in format and degree of usability.
- Tarrington is the most recent community plan and comprises a list of priorities, no background information but is simple to follow. It is the shortest in length community plan.
- Some plans show considerable effort (length, extent of engagement) but have a vast number of projects identified eg Coleraine with >90, have little prioritization (timelines) or suffer a lack of clarity on responsibility eg Coleraine, Cavendish.
- A critical consideration is the expectation contained within community plans as to the role of other agencies/stakeholders. Noting none of these agencies/stakeholders are bound by the community plan ie it is a community list of goals, it is nonetheless valuable to see agencies/stakeholders as ‘partners’. This implies there is a need for community support in many/all projects identified. The Tarrington and Braxholme community plans appear clearest on this.
- There is some value in consistency with community plans. Whilst they remain a community list of issues, are aspirational and are not binding on any party, it would be beneficial for a list of major projects (arguably less than 5 or 1/year) and a list of other (non major projects). There should be specific reference to where agencies play a role. A simplified community plan could likely be as follows:
  - Vision Statement
  - Key Priorities Summary
  - Our Action – key themes eg community life, community leadership, natural assets etc (table of actions by theme, with timelines and responsibility allocation)
  - Appendix – engagement undertaken
- Expectation management would be realistic given finite resources attached to all likely applicable agencies/stakeholders, suggesting a Tarrington style format might be easiest to apply with a schedule/appendix confirming level of engagement conducted (ie<10 pages).
- Evidence of project monitoring is unclear for many community plans.

Community Plans are a means of communication and articulate local needs to varying extents, dependent on engagement. They are an input to the planning process as outlined in Figures B-1 and B-2. Integration between community plans and listening posts is worth further exploring further at listening post sessions.



Figure B-1

# A COMMUNITY VISION – DRIVING PROJECT & SERVICE DELIVERY

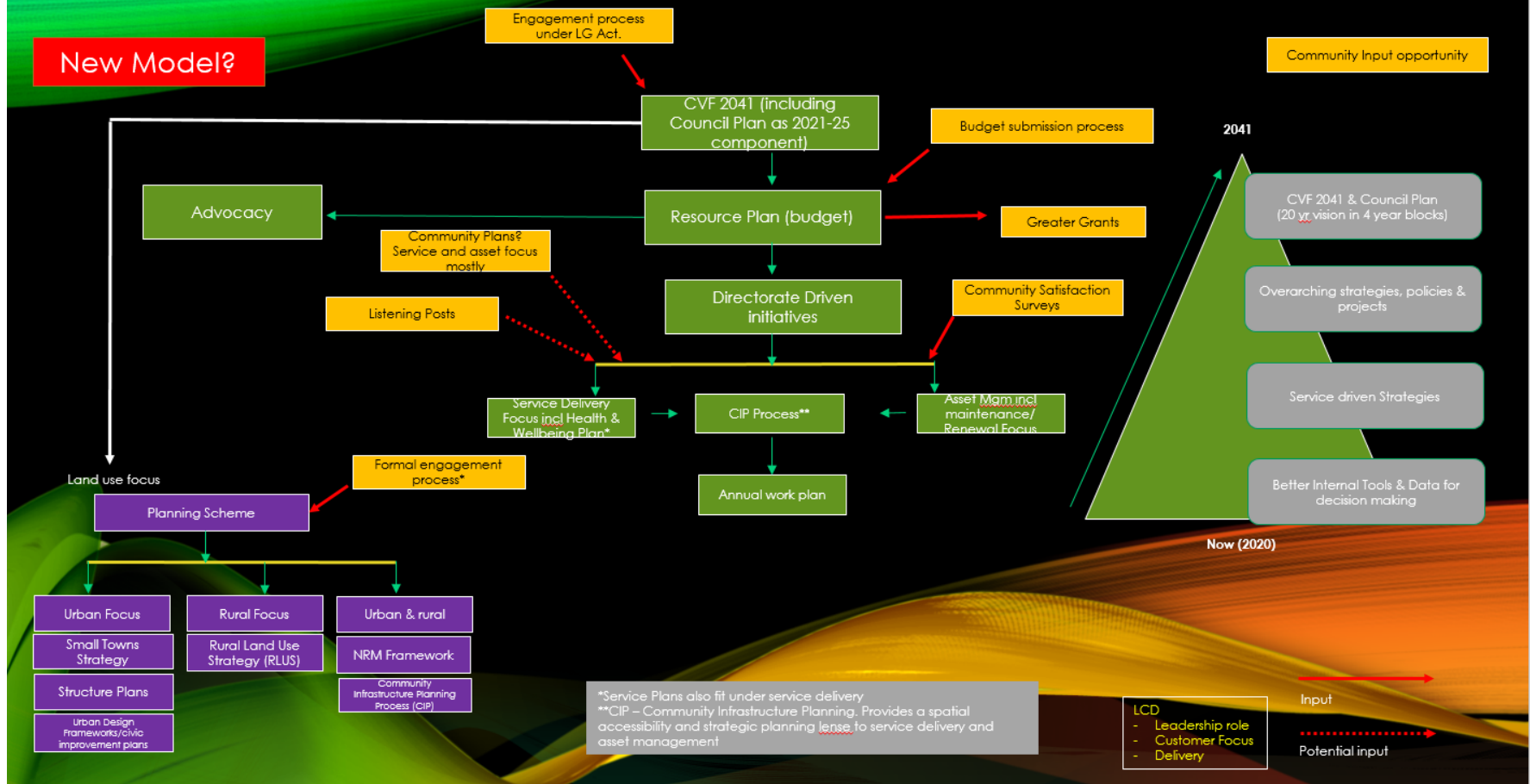


Figure B-2