



BROKEN HILL LIVEABILITY STRATEGY 2043 BACKGROUND PAPER

March 2023

QUALITY CONTROL

KEY THEME	1. Our Community		
OBJECTIVE	1.1 Our community spirit is our strength		
STRATEGY	1.1.2 Ensure that the liveability factors that enhance our lifestyles are identified, considered, maintained, and grown		
FILE REFERENCE No	23/137	EDRMS No	D23/26442
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	Executive Manager Growth and Investment		
REVIEW DATE	March 2023		
DATE	ACTION	MINUTE No	
29 March 2023	Public Exhibition	47156	
31 May 2023	Adoption	47223	

Acknowledgement

We pay respect to the Traditional Owners of the Broken Hill area - the Wilyakali People - on whose land we live and work upon. We acknowledge, pay respect and celebrate the ongoing cultural traditions and contributions to Broken Hill and the surrounding region by Aboriginal people. We acknowledge the Elders past, present and emerging.

This Strategy was compiled by Broken Hill City Council.

Council acknowledges Astrolabe Group, a change management consultancy, who has conducted research and analysis and developed this Background Paper to support the Broken Hill Liveability Strategy.

Copies of this Strategy can be viewed on-line at www.brokenhill.nsw.gov.au

Images were sourced from Council's image library.

© Copyright Broken Hill City Council 2023

Table Of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. PLANNING FOR LIVEABILITY	5
2.1 Liveability concept and its significance	5
2.2 Enhancing liveability in Broken Hill	6
2.3 Liveability domains	6
3. SNAPSHOT OF OUR CITY	8
3.1 People	8
3.2 Housing.....	11
3.3 Services and facilities	15
3.4 Economy and employment	20
3.5 Place and environment	25
4. ENGAGING WITH OUR COMMUNITY: VISIONS FOR THE FUTURE	29
4.1 Who we engaged with	29
4.2 What we did	29
4.3 What we heard	30
5. LIVEABILITY INDICATORS: LINKS AND ALIGNMENT	36
5.1 Links between liveability indicators	36
5.2 Alignment with other Council strategies and plans	38

1. INTRODUCTION

This Background Paper is a supporting document for the Broken Hill Liveability Strategy 2043. The Paper provides further details on the framework and research that has been applied to develop the Strategy, liveability indicators and the priority actions.

This Paper has four parts:

1. **A definition and description of liveability** which forms the foundation for the Liveability Strategy, based on research and a review of other government liveability frameworks.
2. **A snapshot of Broken Hill** and overview of the current state of the City. This snapshot is organised by five themes:
 - a. Community
 - b. Housing
 - c. Services and facilities
 - d. Economy and employment, and
 - e. Place and environment.
3. **An overview of engagement outcomes**, including a report on engagement activities undertaken and targeted groups. The engagement outcomes reflect on stakeholders' insights and visions for developing Broken Hill over the next two decades and highlights the strength, opportunities and required improvements from the stakeholders' viewpoint to achieve the desired vision.
4. **Map of liveability indicators** showing how they relate to one another, including direct and indirect impacts, and alignment with other Council strategies and plans.

2. PLANNING FOR LIVEABILITY

2.1 LIVEABILITY CONCEPT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

The concept of 'liveability' is not new, 'liveability' is the collective term for the factors that contribute to a community's and individual's quality of life. A liveable place is defined as one that is "safe, attractive, socially cohesive and inclusive, and environmentally sustainable; with affordable and diverse housing linked by convenient public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure to employment, education, public open space, local shops, health and community services, and leisure and cultural opportunities".¹

Liveability focuses on a place, community and a person's quality of life and everyday experience of the urban environment. The influences on quality of life may change throughout a person's life. What is most important for a teenager may be different for a retiree, therefore all these influences need to be considered when thinking about liveability for a community.

Aligning to the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The concept of 'liveability' is encompassed on a global scale by the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals was adopted in 2015 as part of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The Goals provide a roadmap for all countries to work towards a better world by implementing actions to address poverty, set an agenda for climate change, inequality, sustainable business and innovation.



Source: <https://www.un.org/en/sustainable-development-goals>.

The Broken Hill Liveability Strategy 2043 aligns to the broader global goals for Sustainable Development, with a specific focus on the areas such as Health and Wellbeing (Goal 3), Quality Education (Goal 4), Economic Growth (Goal 8), Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal 9), Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11), and Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12).

The Strategy is a local action plan to build on the unique strengths and advantages of Broken Hill, focusing on liveability factors to achieve a more liveable Broken Hill. The Strategy will build on opportunities for sustainable growth overtime while promoting and protecting the environment and creating an equitable welcoming community that celebrates diversity.

¹ Lowe M, Whitzman C, Badland H, Davern M, Aye L, Hes D, et al., 2015, Planning healthy, liveable and sustainable cities: How can indicators inform policy? *Urban Policy and Research*. 33(2): 131–44. <<https://doi.org/10.1080/08111146.2014.1002606>>

2.2 ENHANCING LIVEABILITY IN BROKEN HILL

In 2020 the NSW Government published *Liveability and Local Government, a guide to embedding liveability within Councils Strategic planning processes*². The document published in conjunction with the NSW Ministry of Health, Active Living NSW and the Heart Foundation recognised the importance of embedding liveability into Council's wider strategic planning framework, and the roles that Councils can play in promoting and influencing liveability.

Broken Hill today and in the future

A key driver for population changes in Broken Hill is the migration of people into the City and moving away. Broken Hill was previously a larger City with a population of 31,387. It was built to sustain a larger population and with a larger population it will thrive – generating more and greater opportunities for everyone.

Broken Hill needs to be a large, thriving and viable regional city to provide support services to the Far West region and for the communities across the region. Thus, enhancing liveability will help the City to retain and grow its population.

Broken Hill City Council recognises the importance of liveability for the community of Broken Hill, and importantly how the wider liveability concept could be utilised to further enhance existing strengths and leveraging these strengths to promote the opportunities that Broken Hill could provide to new residents. This concept of liveability is entrenched in the Broken Hill Community Strategic Plan 2022.

2.3 LIVEABILITY DOMAINS

The Broken Hill Liveability Strategy aims to provide a holistic view of liveability. The Broken Hill Liveability Strategy 2043 is informed by comprehensive research on a wide range of academic and practice-based publications (both national and international)³ around the liveability concept and its domains.

A thematic analysis of the key literature on the liveability concept resulted in developing a framework that presents the most common and influential domains of liveability that are practiced globally and aligned with the environmental, social, and economic context of Broken Hill.

² NSW Government, 2020, *Liveability and Local Government – Embedding liveability within Councils' Strategic Planning Processes: A stakeholder guide*, available at <https://irp.cdn-website.com/541aa469/files/uploaded/Liveability_and_Local_Government__Active_Living_NSW_2020.pdf>

³ Mavoia S, Badland H, Learnihan V, Boruff B, Pettit C, Astell-Burt T, Feng X, Hooper P, Rachele J, Eagleson S, David S, Giles-Corti B, 2016, *The Australian National Liveability Study final report: Development of policy-relevant liveability indicators relating to health and wellbeing and recommendations for their dissemination*, The University of Melbourne: Melbourne, available at <<https://preventioncentre.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/FINAL-The-National-Liveability-Study-Report.pdf>>

Arundel, J., Lowe, M., Hooper, P., Roberts, R., Rozek, J., Higgs, C., and Giles-Corti, B., 2017, *Creating liveable cities in Australia: Mapping urban policy implementation and evidence-based national liveability indicators*, RMIT University: Centre for Urban Research, available at <<https://cloudstor.aarnet.edu.au/plus/index.php/s/CJ4t5N3SFCOZTWP>>

Lowe M, Whitzman C, Badland H, Davern M, Aye L, Hes D, et al., 2015, *Planning healthy, liveable and sustainable cities: How can indicators inform policy?* *Urban Policy and Research*. 33(2): 131–44. <<https://doi.org/10.1080/08111146.2014.1002606>>

Badland H, Whitzman C, Lowe M, Davern M, Aye L, Butterworth I, et al., 2014, *Urban liveability: Emerging lessons from Australia for exploring the potential for indicators to measure the social determinants of health*. *Soc Sci Med*. 111: 64–73 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2014.04.003>>

World Health Organization, UN Habitat., 2016, *Global report on urban health: equitable healthier cities for sustainable development*. Italy: WHO, available at <<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241565271>>

Bourne, K., 2019, *Understanding Regional Liveability: Discussion Paper*, Canberra, The Regional Australia Institute, available at <https://regionalaustralia.org.au/common/Uploaded%20files/Files/RAI_SIP2019-1-2-1_UnderstandingRegionalLiveabilityDiscussionPaper.pdf>

<https://www.un.org/en/sustainable-development-goals>

<https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/>

Figure 1 presents the liveability domains that underpin the Broken Hill Liveability Strategy 2043.

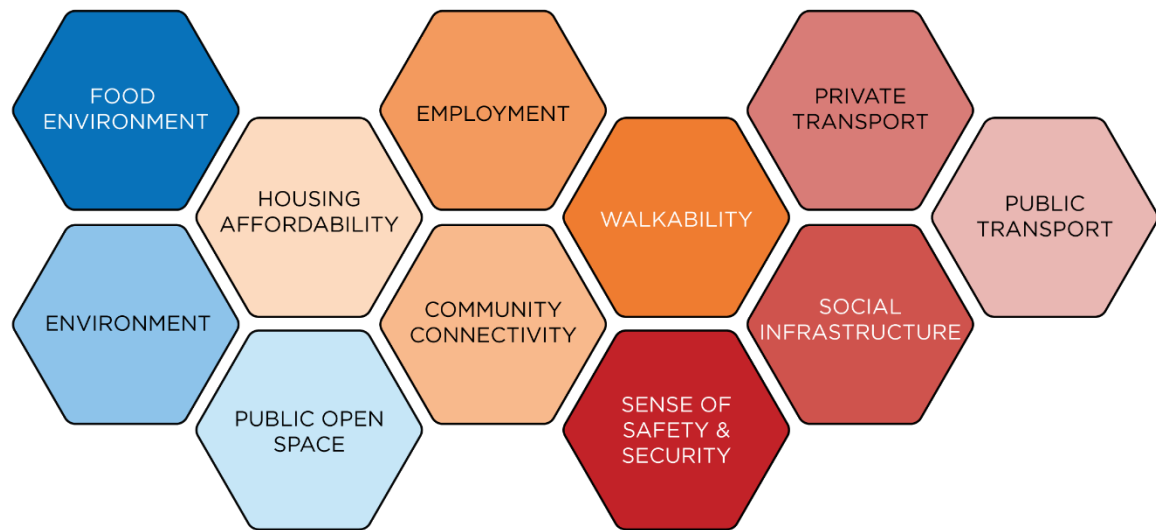


Figure 1 Liveability domains

Designing the Broken Hill Liveability Strategy

The Broken Hill Liveability Strategy is structured around 12 liveability indicators that contribute to making Broken Hill a liveable City. These indicators are based on the liveability domains and generally grouped into key pillars of community (safety, connection and inclusion), housing (diversity and affordability), employment and the economy (skills gaps, employment opportunities, training and education, new industries), and environment (open spaces, walkability, social infrastructure as well as the physical environment).

Success of the Broken Hill Liveability Strategy 2043 will require collective participation and implementation across a range of stakeholders and key industries within Broken Hill and beyond. Success will range in scale from largescale projects and investments to smaller changes in practices and policy shifts. Importantly, a liveability focus shows how connections between each change contributes to greater and more significant successes and impacts for the community.

For example, a project that created improved economic prosperity and employment opportunities, would provide opportunities for residents looking for work to stay in Broken Hill and could also attract new residents to town which will impact a range of liveability factors including, housing, and service provision.

An increase in demand for housing triggered by new investment could create a shift in viability for an increased diversity of housing stock, triggering small scale infill housing redevelopments and renovations, new smaller housing stock and influence a shift towards downsizing. Success would mean housing is affordable, fit for purpose and having diversity in stock available to meet all stages of life, and socio-economic statuses.

On a smaller scale liveability could influence an individual directly, for example a new play space is designed that celebrates the local history of Broken Hill integrating the heritage and story of the town into a series of inclusive all abilities play spaces. This small change could trigger a change in liveability for an individual where they now feel accepted welcomed and part of the community.

3. SNAPSHOT OF OUR CITY

3.1 PEOPLE

Population size

Broken Hill has a population of 17,588 people (as at the ABS 2021 Census).

The size of the population has previously been larger, sustained by a significant workforce supporting large mining operations. The City's population peaked in the 1960s at around 30,000. Since then, Broken Hill's population has been slowly decreasing in size, shaped by the local mining industry and changes in workforce needs.

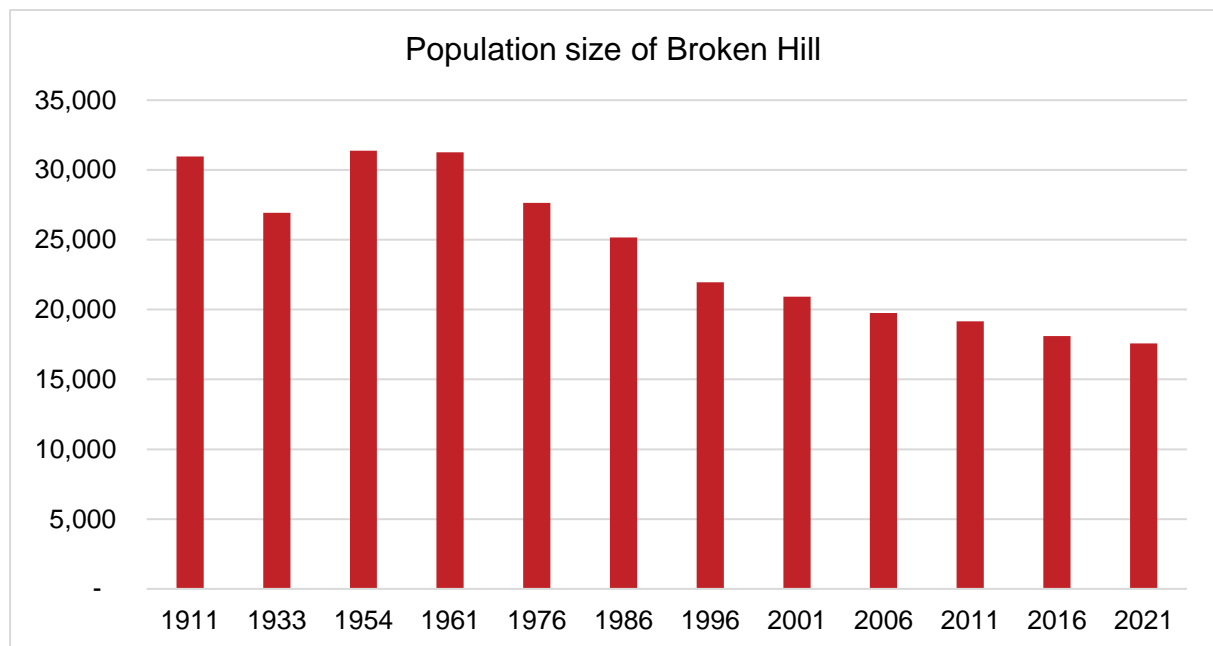


Figure 2 Historic population size of Broken Hill. Source: ABS Historical Population

The City has experienced a considerable internal migration from the City to the other cities over the last five years, particularly among the younger age cohorts.

The population in Broken Hill is projected to grow slightly over the next 20 years to 18,556 people (id. population forecasts), fuelled by new mining operations anticipated to commence in the coming years.

Drivers of population change

Population change in Broken Hill is driven primarily through migration. The decrease in the City's population in recent years is attributed to more people leaving the City than people moving to the City and natural increases (more people being born than dying), combined. Refer to Figure 3.

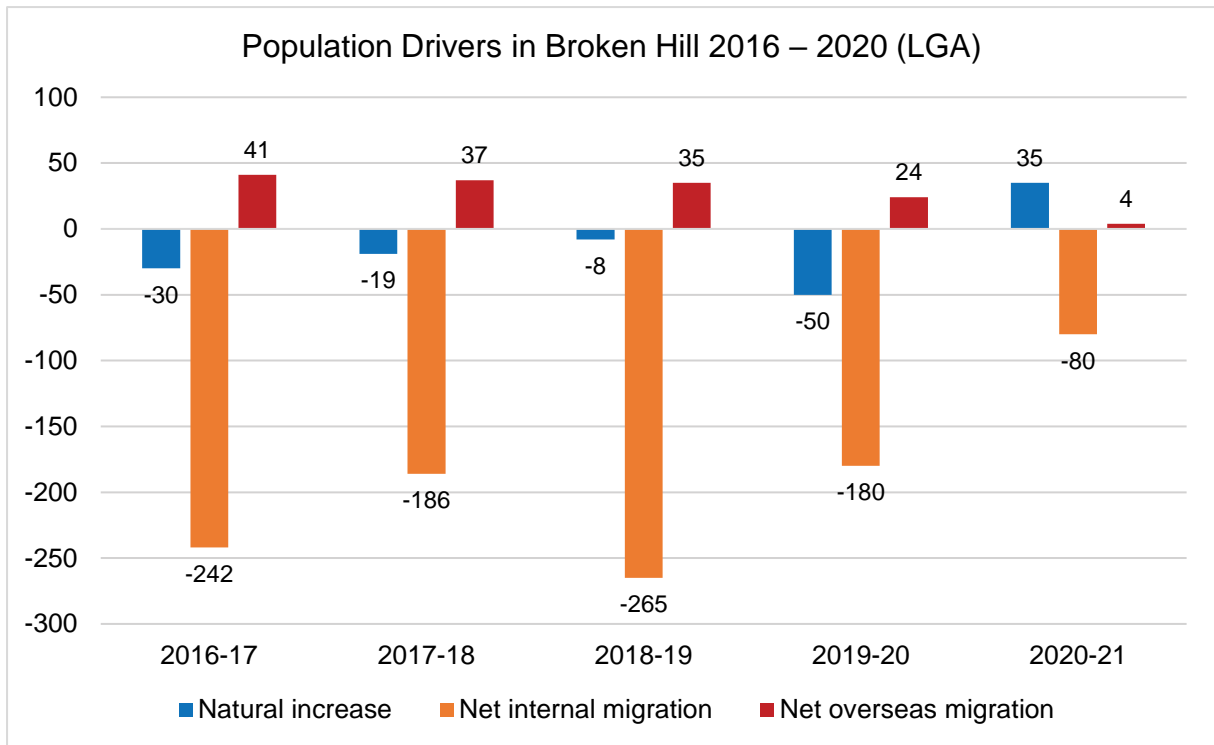


Figure 3 Population drivers for Broken Hill. Source: ABS Regional Population

The ABS 2021 Census shows cohorts that have had the largest number of people move away are those at the age that are likely seeking education, training and new employment opportunities (early adulthood), groups that may be families with older children relocating for lifestyle or other opportunities (teenagers and adults aged 45 to 54), and those in retirement age.

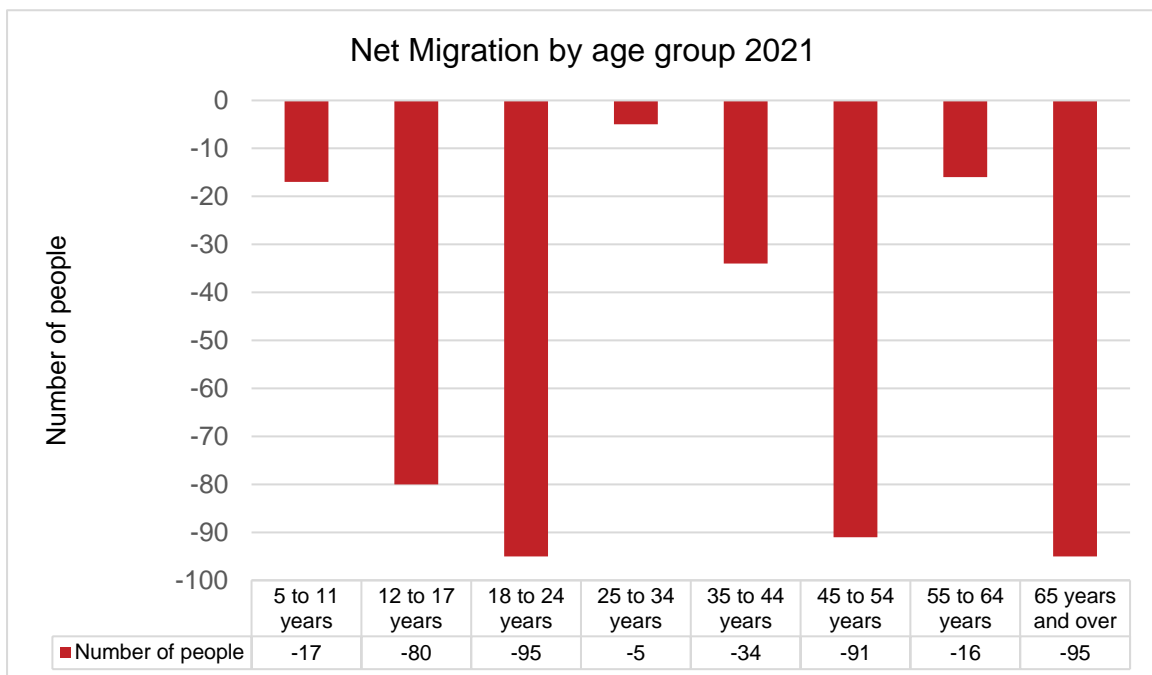


Figure 4 Net migration by age group 2021. Source: id. referencing ABS 2021 Census

Figure 5 shows net migration of people moving into and out of Broken Hill between the 2016 and 2021 Census periods, and shows the top places where people moved to and from. It is common for people to be moving to and from large regional centres and there are strong linkages of migration to regional areas in Victoria and South Australia, as well as to other parts of NSW.

Figure 5 Net migration to and from Broken Hill, 2016 to 2021. Source: ABS 2021 Census

The attraction of further employment opportunities and access to more education and lifestyle opportunities than what's on offer in Broken Hill may be influencing decisions to move to these other areas. The specific employment opportunities in the local mining industry may be a key driver for people moving to Broken Hill from overseas and from other regions in Australia.

Diversity

Almost 10% of the Broken Hill community identifies as being Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

The majority of the community (89%) was born in Australia, however the community identifies to have ancestry from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and Italy (top ancestries identified in ABS 2021 Census).

Of the 11% of the community that was born overseas, top countries of birth include the Philippines (1 per cent), England (0.8 per cent), New Zealand and India (0.4 per cent).

Approximately 8% of the population living in Broken Hill require assistance with day-to-day activities. This compares to the 6.8% of the population across the average for Regional NSW. This demonstrates the importance of the healthcare and social assistance sector in Broken Hill in providing people access to care and services within the Far West region.

Safety

The most reported crime within Broken Hill across the 12-month period 2021 was breach of bail conditions and malicious damage with 318 and 300 recorded offences respectively. Overall, the crime statistics point towards an increase in Domestic Violence related offences with the LGA ranking 4th in LGAs across NSW. Broken Hill also saw an increase in intimidation, stalking and harassment with a 22.6% increase across the 60-month period.

Table 1 Crime trends in Broken Hill

Offence	Trend	Comment
Drug offences	Stable	The rate of drug offences has remained stable across the Broken Hill LGA since 2017. The possession and use of cannabis and methamphetamine are the most prolific drug offences during the last 12 months with 70 and 35 incidents respectively.
Domestic violence	↑ 7.1%	The incidence of reported domestic violence incidents across the Broken Hill LGA has seen a 7.1% increase across the 60-month period from 2017. For the 2021 period there was a total of 242 incidents.

Offence	Trend	Comment
Break and enter	↓7.6%	The incidents of Break and Enter (dwelling and non-dwelling) declined 7.6% (non-dwelling) across the period. For 2021 there was 203 recorded Break and Enter (dwelling and non-dwelling). Overall, the trend has remained constant across the 2017-2021 reporting period.
Malicious damage to property	Stable	Malicious damage to property recorded the highest rate of offence for the last 12 months with 300 incidents recorded, ranking Broken Hill 4th across NSW LGAs. The rate of offence has remained stable across the 60-month period of reporting.
Steal from motor vehicle	↓12.1%	The incidence of steal from motor vehicle cases declined by 12.1% across the reporting period with a total of 99 incidents during 2021.
Intimidation, stalking and harassment	↑22.6%	There was a 22.6% increase over the 60 months of intimidation, stalking and harassment. This is the largest offence category increase.

Source: NSW Bureau Of Crime Statistics and Research 2021

3.2 HOUSING

Dwelling typology

Broken Hill is a City of 7,308 households (ABS 2021 Census). Approximately 95% of dwellings in the City are detached houses, with 2.2% identified as semi-detached/terrace housing and 2.5% flats or apartments. The number of 3-bedroom houses is 3,956 (54%) and the average household size is 2.2 persons per household.

Vacancies or unoccupied dwellings

The 2021 ABS Census estimates that Broken Hill also has a high number of unoccupied dwellings with 1,528 dwellings or 18% unoccupied. The high number of unoccupied dwellings can be due to a proportion of the population living in Broken Hill only for parts of the year. Recent data obtained by Council showed that there is an estimate of at least 500 dwellings in the City that have no one living in them, based on low water usage.

Tenure and affordability

About 33% of households own their homes outright and 23% of households are paying a mortgage on their home. The average mortgage monthly payment was \$867 for homeowners in Broken Hill in 2021.

Almost 20% of households in Broken Hill are renting, either on the private rental market (17%) or via a government or community housing provider (2%). The average rental cost for a 3-bedroom home in Broken Hill was \$300/week and the median cost to purchase a detached dwelling was \$173,000 according to the NSW Rent and Sales reports for the June 2022 quarter.

Particularly for housing purchases, Broken Hill is relatively affordable when compared other regional cities. Analysis of household income in Broken Hill indicates that there are few households that are likely to be experiencing mortgage stress, however the number of households likely to be experiencing rental stress is higher.

According to household incomes in Broken Hill in the 2021 ABS Census, and rental and purchase prices listed in the NSW Rent and Sales reports for the June 2022 quarter:

- approximately 30% of households in Broken Hill that are renting find average rents unaffordable (approximately 515 households). About 25% of these households would find that rents are either extremely or severely unaffordable.
- approximately 6% of households with a mortgage experience mortgage stress (approximately 142 households).

Whilst house sale prices have remained relatively stable over the past five years, rental prices have increased significantly in Broken Hill.

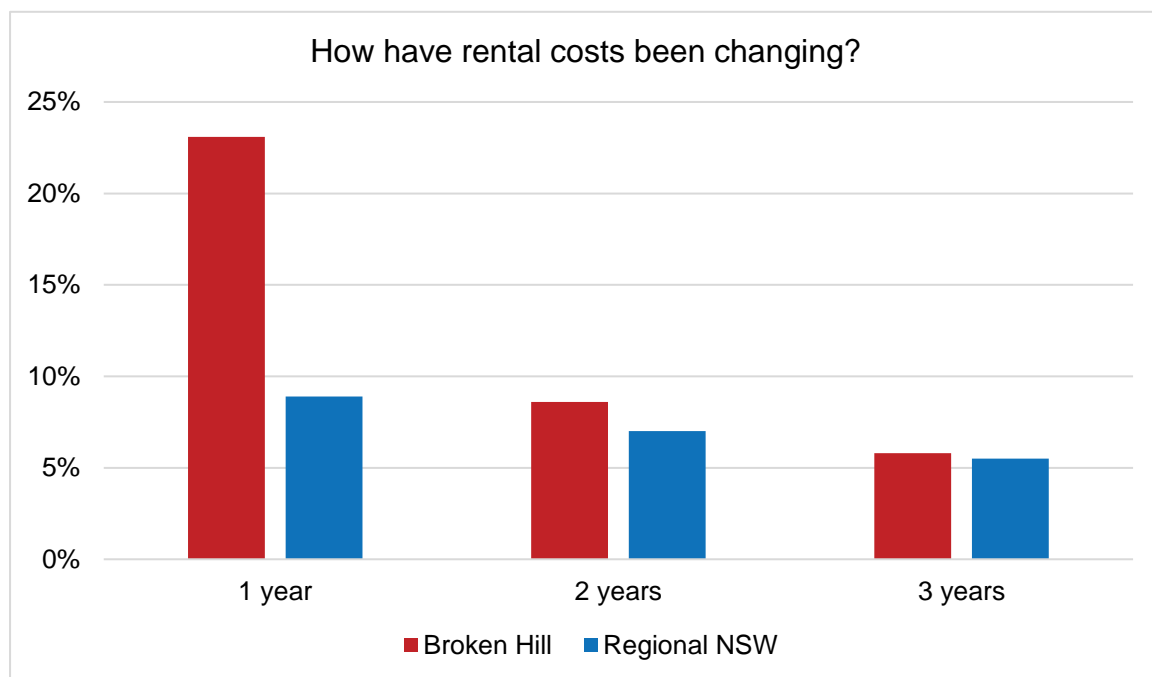


Figure 6 Annual average change in median rental listing, June 2017 to June 2022. Source: id. Housing Monitor, referencing PropTrack (REA group housing listings, updated twice annually)

Ongoing monitoring of housing rents and sale prices will help to identify where there are significant impacts on liveability being experienced by residents and to ensure that strategies employed are helping to address and ease these impacts.

There is currently demonstrated demand for rental properties in Broken Hill. A review of property listings in early February 2023 showed there were 89 properties listed in Broken Hill. Of these properties there are only 8 properties for rent, compared to 81 properties for sale (which includes 9 lots of vacant land). Coupled with the trends in increasing rents, this indicates a tight rental market and evidence of high demand. Local real estate agents have reported very low availability of rental housing in Broken Hill and waitlisting prospective tenants to notify when rental properties become available.

Housing demand and supply gap

Table 2 provides a breakdown of the estimate of housing needs to be met and comparison to the existing housing supply available in Broken Hill. Estimates are based on assumptions

developed through research and analysis on the local context in Broken Hill and are to be used as an indication of what changes are needed.

The analysis indicates a need to make all existing housing stock available for access in order to meet current anticipated needs across the community. Further population growth fuelled by strong immigration of people to Broken Hill will create additional pressure on existing housing stock to meet the needs of the community. Estimates presented are subject to further refinement and monitoring of changes experienced in the City over time.

Table 2 Estimate of gap between demand for housing and current supply

	Estimated need for housing	Estimated supply potential	Information source
Existing permanent population	17,588		ABS 2021 Census
New mining workforce	1,500		Potential number of new employees, at least at the initial phases of construction and operation, needed for new local mining operations. This is informed through discussion with industry. There is a preference and strong support for new employees to live locally in Broken Hill. Further analysis required and confirmation through workforce planning.
Potential additional residents	159		Estimate of additional key workers needed to fill job vacancies (review of job listings on seek.com)
People in temporary housing	59		Estimate of rough sleepers (NSW Department of Communities and Justice), Social housing waitlist (NSW Family and Community Services)
Subtotal for demand (households)	9,022		Estimate of 19,306 people, and assuming an average household size of 2.14 people (ABS 2021 Census)
Existing number of occupied dwellings		7,308	ABS 2021 Census
Estimate of unoccupied dwellings		1,528	ABS 2021 Census
Demand and supply gap	1,714 additional dwellings required (based on currently occupied dwellings)		
	186 additional dwellings required (if unoccupied dwellings are made available)		

Due to its location, environmental constraints and challenges around extending urban infrastructure services, there are limited opportunities for the City to expand its urban boundary to accommodate new housing development. Leveraging existing stock and looking for renewal and redevelopment opportunities within the existing City urban area will enable quicker development of new housing.

It is important to consider that not all groups within the community will be looking for the same type or tenure of housing. Supporting delivery of a mix of housing, such as more rental stock for new residents relocating to Broken Hill to access, social housing for those that are currently sleeping rough or in temporary housing arrangements, as well as housing for purchase is important.

3.3 SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Education and training

Broken Hill benefits from the education and training facilities that are presented in Table 3. The distribution of these facilities is presented in Figure 7.

Table 3 Education facilities in Broken Hill

Facility	Count
Early childhood education and care (overall 280 approved places)	8
Vacation care and before/after school care (overall 120 approved places)	2
Primary school	7
High school	2
Broken Hill TAFE	2 campuses
Tertiary training, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Stuart University • The Country Universities Centre (provides a facility for students enrolled in tertiary education courses in an Australian university by distance) • University of the Third Age (provides affordable learning facilities for seniors) • The Broken Hill University Department of Rural Health (provides education and training for rural and remote health workers) 	4
Other training facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robinson College (Vocational Education and Training) • School of the Air (distance education centre that caters predominately for the geographically isolated students within a radius of approximately 300km from Broken Hill) 	2

Source: Broken Hill Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 -2040

Note: The overall approved capacity of childcare services is 400. However, the population of under 4 years old age cohort was 927 in 2021 (ABS 2021 Census). Further to this, the number of children aged under 4 years old is forecasted to increase to approximately 1,000 by 2046 (id. Population forecast). This demonstrates a potential gap in the provision of childcare services in Broken Hill if families are seeking access to services.

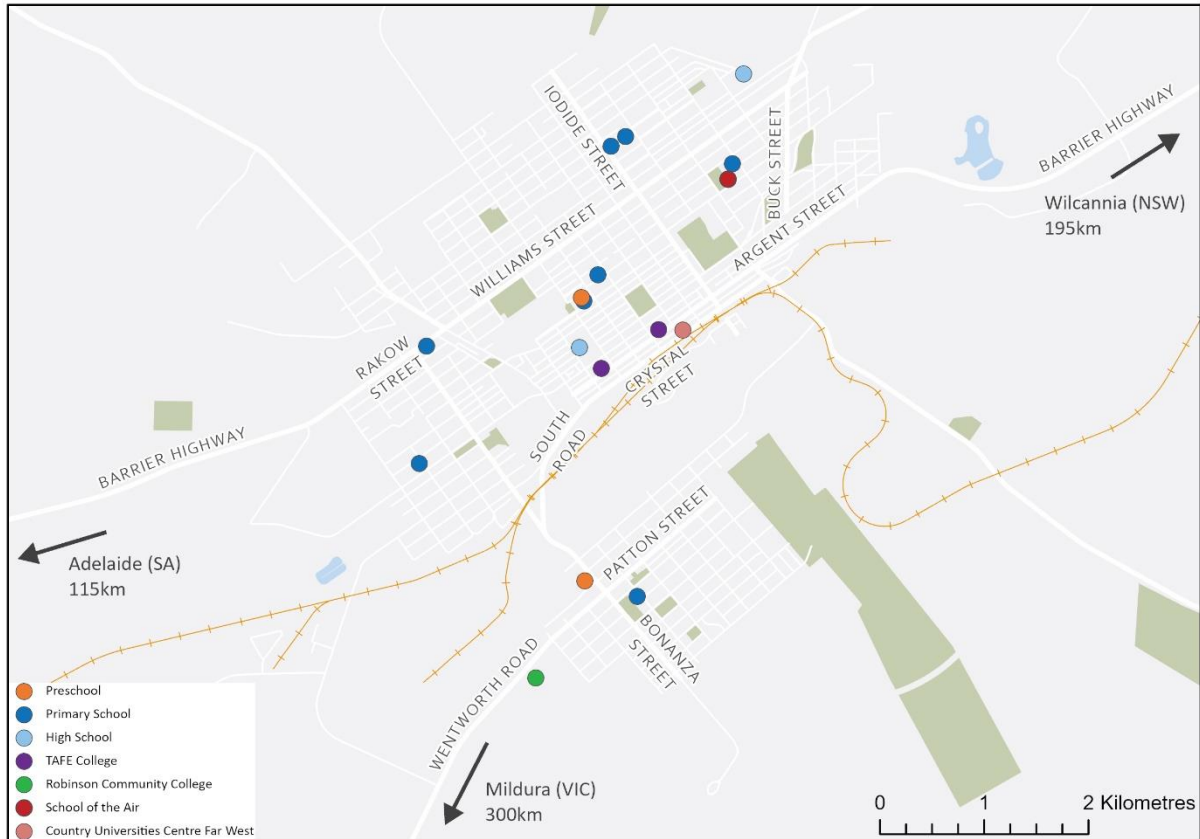


Figure 7. Education and training facilities in Broken Hill

Health services

Table 4 presents the health services and facilities and Figure 8 shows their distribution across the Broken Hill City.

Table 4 Health services and facilities in Broken Hill

Facility/service	Count
Emergency and Hospital Services (including Broken Hill Base Hospital and Broken Hill Community Health Centre)	2
Medical Services (Maari Ma Health Aboriginal Corporation and the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) Medical Service)	2
Clinics (general)	10
Dental clinics	6
Retirement villages	3
Aged care	3
Disability support and care centre (National Disability Insurance Scheme - NDIS)	1

Source: *Welcome to Broken Hill and Far West Region, Regional Development Australia (Far West Region)*, <https://docslib.org/doc/8504132/welcome-to-broken-hill-and-the-far-west-region-of-nsw>

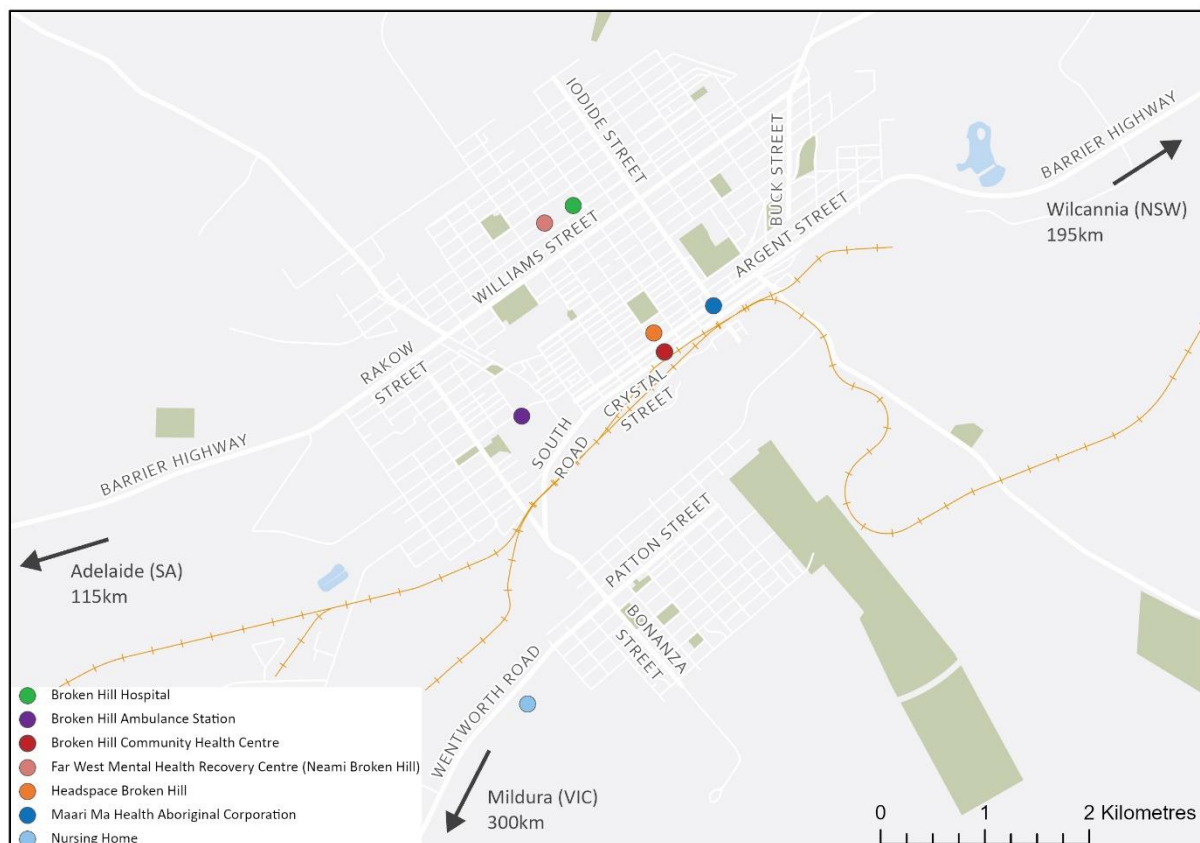


Figure 8 Health services and facilities in Broken Hill

Recreation facilities

Broken Hill has a range of recreational facilities including the regional aquatic centre, Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW (PCYC), 2 x golf clubs, several football clubs (soccer, Australian Rules and Rugby League), tennis facilities, lawn bowling, YMCA Fitness Centre and other gym and fitness facilities. Figure 9 presents the distribution of these facilities across the City. These facilities are in addition to the sporting and passive open space options such as parks and ovals that are identified in Table 9.

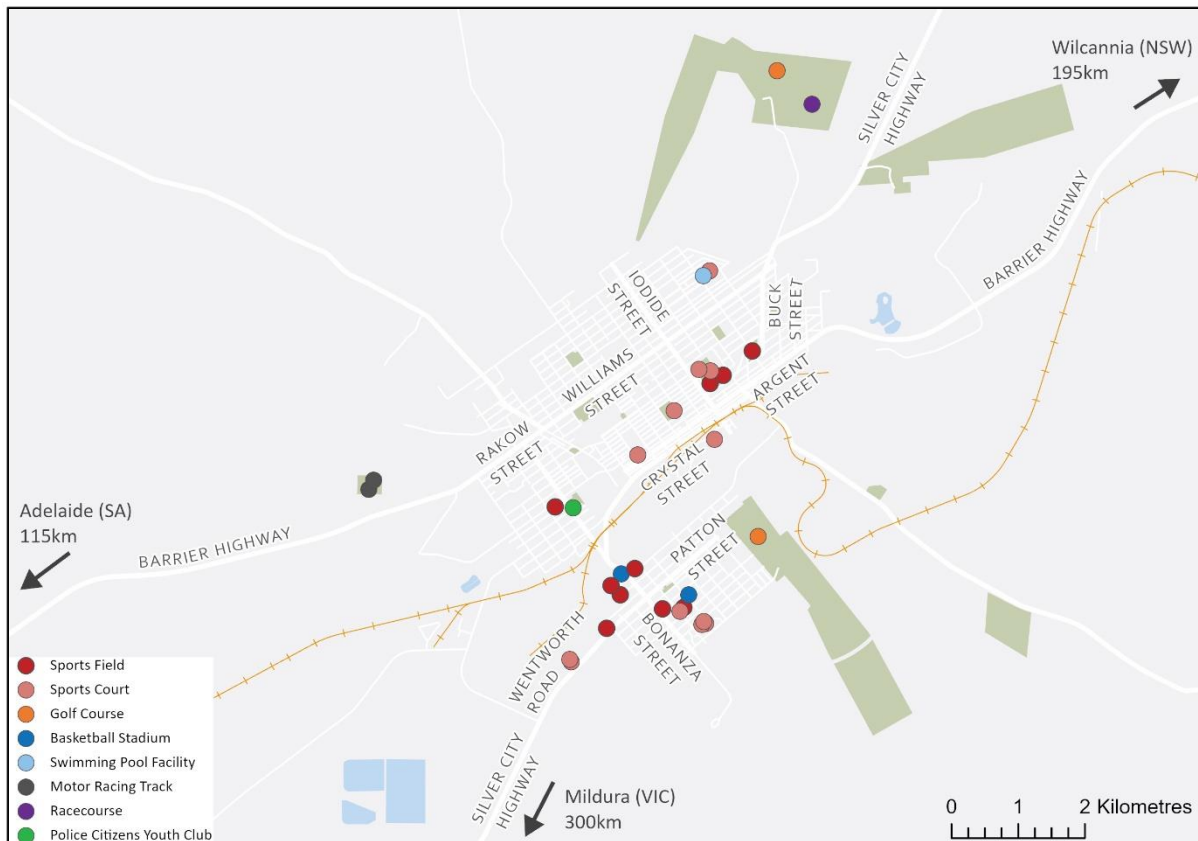


Figure 9 Recreation facilities in Broken Hill

Arts and cultural facilities

The City of Broken Hill has an extensive arts, culture and events scene that provide various opportunities for formal recreation opportunities. The existing arts and cultural facility offerings are limited in diversity of choice and for varying age groups particularly after dark. Table 5 and Figure 10 present the count and distribution of these facilities.

Table 5 Community and cultural facilities in Broken Hill

Facility	Count
Theatres / cinemas	1
Civic / performance centre	1
Museums	11
Art galleries	27
Live music and performance venues (excl. Pubs)	3
Community groups and organisations	+60
Council and community events and programs	+74

Source: Broken Hill Cultural Plan 2021-2040

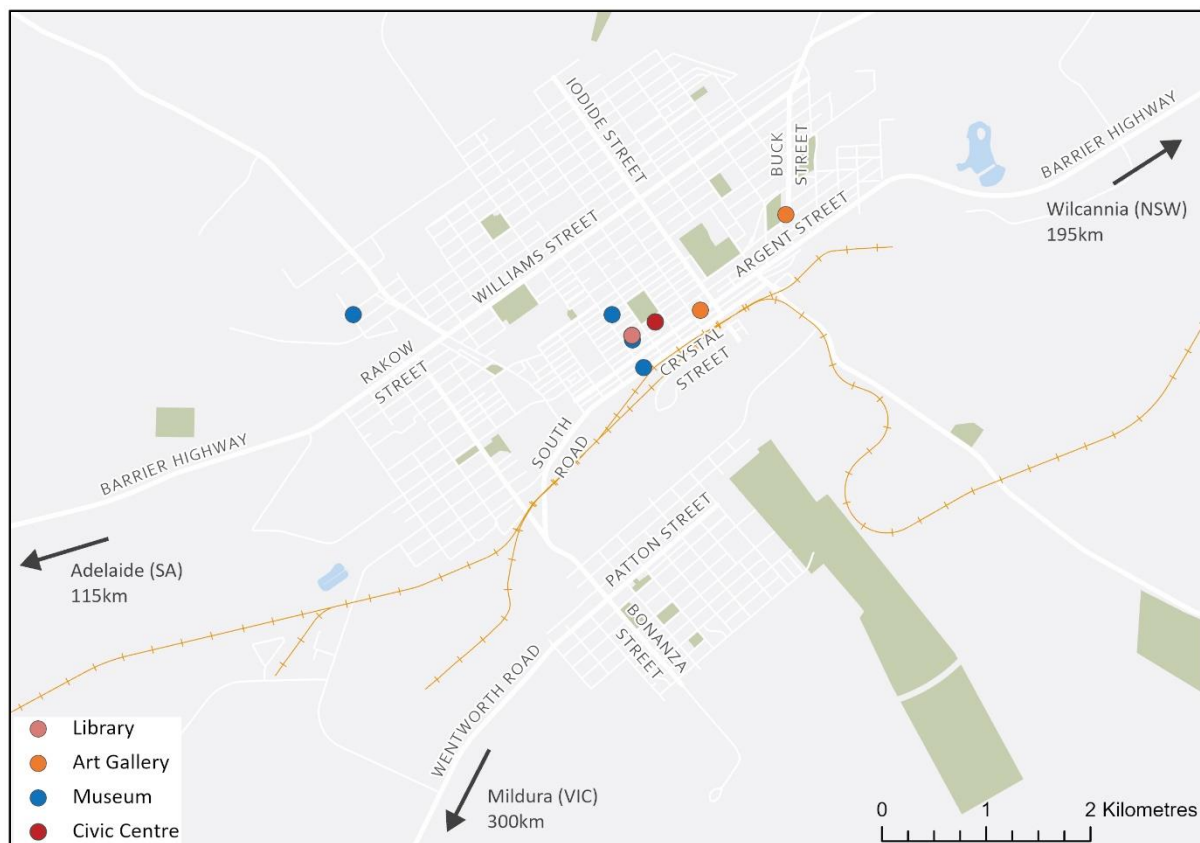


Figure 10 Arts and cultural facilities in Broken Hill

3.4 ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Retail, services and industries of businesses

In 2021, the industries such as Construction, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Retail Trade were the top three industries based on the number of businesses. The share of population serving industries (33%), and health and education industries (29%) was more than the others.

The City's Gross Regional Product (GRP) was \$0.86 billion in 2021⁴ with the mining industry having the largest output, generating \$450 million and Health Care and Social Assistance accounting for an output of \$173 million⁵.

Table 6 and Figure 11 indicate the count and distribution of the community facilities in Broken Hill. Most retail, services and businesses (including supermarkets) are located centrally and to the north of the City.

Table 6 Community facilities in Broken Hill

Facility	Count
Library	1
Visitor information Centre	1
Community centres, halls and meeting spaces	4
Cemetery	1
Youth services, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken Hill City Youth Council, representing the voice of the Broken Hill Youth • Broken Hill Youth Accommodation and Support Service Inc. • Reconnect Broken Hill, a federally funded and community-based program supporting young people between 12-18 who are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of becoming homeless, and • Headspace provides easy, seamless and discreet support to young people experiencing mental health issues and wellbeing. 	4

Source: Broken Hill Cultural Plan 2021-2040

⁴ <https://economy.id.com.au/broken-hill/gross-regional-product>

⁵ <https://economy.id.com.au/broken-hill/output-by-industry>

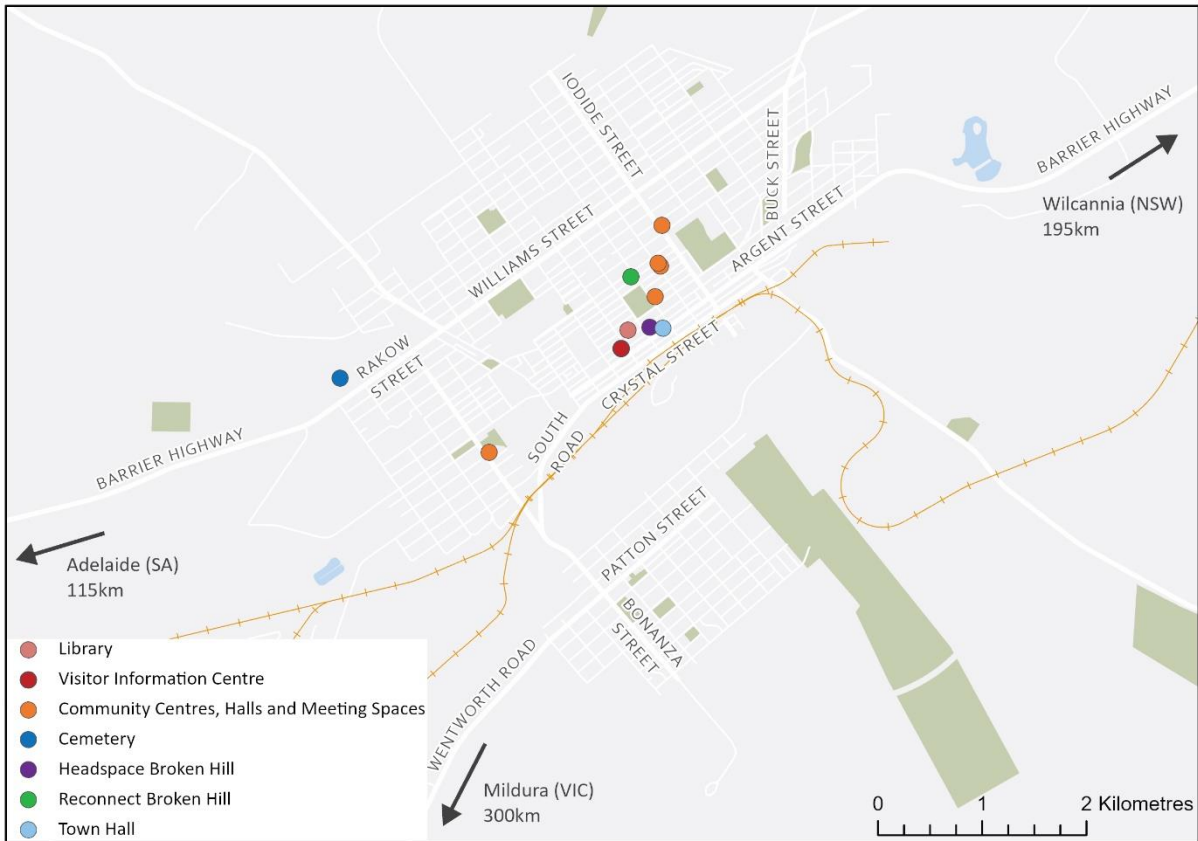


Figure 11 Community facilities in Broken Hill

Employment

There were an estimated 7,575 jobs in Broken Hill (in 2021). There has been a small decline in the number of jobs, with an estimated 7,593 jobs in the City in 2016. Mining and healthcare and social assistance are the top industries of employment in Broken Hill, which is reflective of Broken Hill's history and connection to mining and its role as a regional city in the Far West and provider of tertiary healthcare services. Table 7 shows the top 10 industries of employment, by number of jobs for 2021.

Table 7 Top 10 industries of employment

Industry	Number of jobs (2021)	Proportion of jobs in Broken Hill (2021)
Mining	1,676	22.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,326	17.5%
Retail Trade	797	10.5%
Education and Training	627	8.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	621	8.2%
Public Administration and Safety	490	6.5%
Construction	432	5.7%
Other Services	287	3.8%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	249	3.3%
Administrative and Support Services	185	2.4%

Source: Economy *id.*, referencing National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) 2021

Of the working population in Broken Hill, about 62% worked full-time and 30% part-time. However, the unemployment rate is 5.5%.

The overall local jobs-to-resident workers ratio was 1.03 in 2021. Indicating that there are more jobs available in Broken Hill compared to the number of working people living in Broken Hill. A review of online job advertisements (posted on seek.com) in early February 2023 found there were 159 jobs advertised that are based in Broken Hill. Job advertisements indicate vacancies in roles and where potentially additional people need to move to Broken Hill to support additional staffing.

Health care and social assistance has a significantly higher proportion of job vacancies compared to other industries and most of these positions are with the NSW Government. Mining follows as the industry with the second highest number of job vacancies. Refer to Figure 12.

Monitoring job vacancies over time can indicate whether there is a local labour shortage and whether strategies to address this has been successful. A lower number of job vacancies each month, and shorter timeframe where jobs remain vacant, indicate that there are people suited to the skills needed and jobs are being filled.

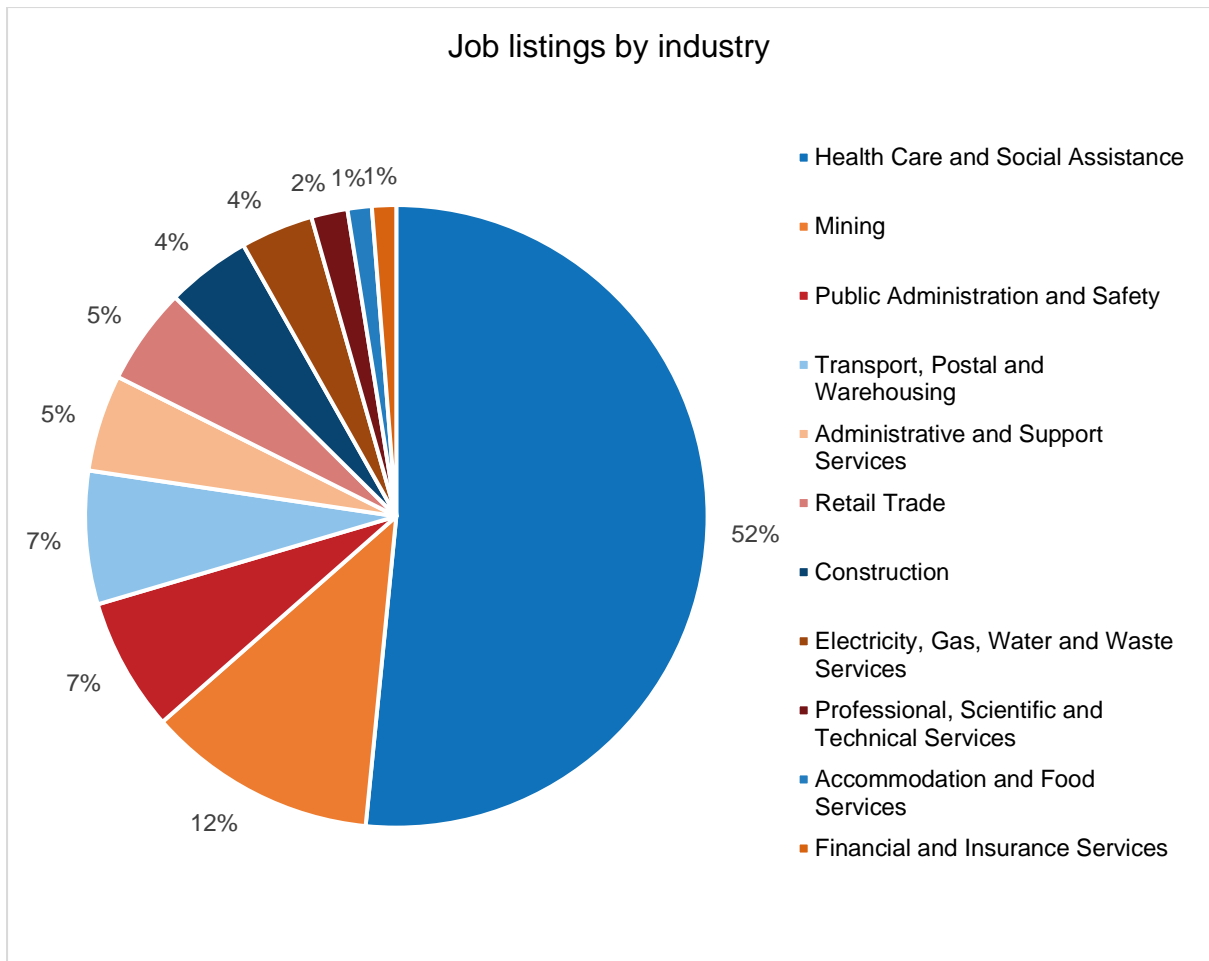


Figure 12 Top industries currently advertising for vacant roles. Source: Seek.com, Data captured on 3 February 2023

The Australian Government's Labour Market Data Dashboard provides key indicators for regional labour markets. The December 2022 dashboard shows that over the past five years, the number of job ads for positions based in the Far West Orana region⁶ has increased and almost tripled.

⁶ This extends to an area beyond Broken Hill, however, indicates a trend for the area



Figure 13 Trend in online job advertisements for the Far West Orana region. Source: Australian Government Labour Market Data Dashboard, referencing Job and Skills Australia, Internet Vacancy Index

The dashboard also shows that over the past two and a half years, there has been an increase in employment in the Far West Orana region in the health care and social assistance industry. This indicates the high need for people working in the region to support health care and particularly in Broken Hill where tertiary health services for the region are located.

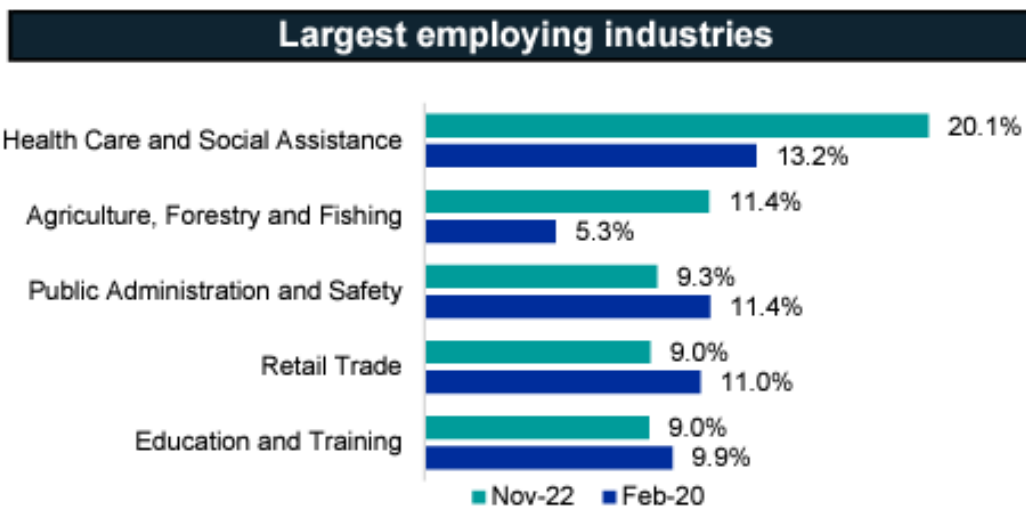


Figure 14 Largest employing industries and comparison to previous years. Source: Australian Government Labour Market Data Dashboard, referencing ABS Labour Force Survey

3.5 PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT

Connectivity

Broken Hill is connected to its surrounding regional areas and other cities through the air, road, rail and active transport networks that are presented in Figure 15.

Broken Hill Regional Airport is a major regional airport providing air transport links to South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria, including daily passenger and freight delivery services, Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS), air charter operations and General Aviation (GA). Further funding and upgrades would be needed to for the Airport to service larger aircraft and receive further funding for its upgrade.

The City has access to daily bus services connecting to the Sydney Express Passenger Train (XPT). The rail network also connects Broken Hill to Sydney, Adelaide and Perth (via the Indian Pacific train line from Sydney to Perth), Port Pirie in South Australia, Inland Railway and Parkes National Logistics Hub in Central West NSW.

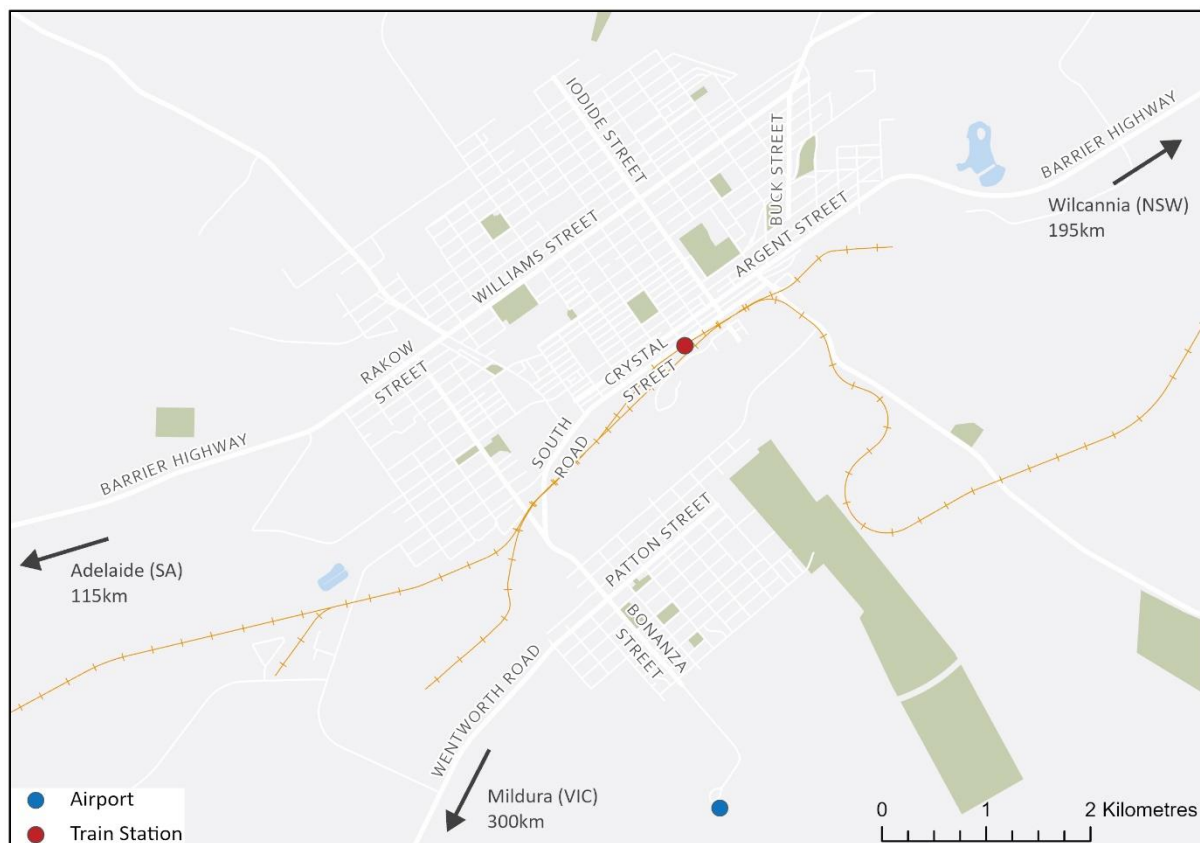


Figure 15 Broken Hill's connectivity networks and transport infrastructure

Aging infrastructure and unsealed regional roads are key challenges for road connectivity between the City and other surrounding towns. The projects such as sealing the Silver City Highway in 2020, which connects Broken Hill to Tibooburra, is significant for providing a safer route and easier access to the adjacent towns and attracting wider range of travellers.

Challenges for the pedestrian network include lack of footpaths outside of the City centre, segmented pedestrian network towards the outskirts of the City, accessibility issues particularly for mobility scooters, prams, and walkers, lack of street lighting, as well as impacts of weather events (e.g., heat waves, dry dust storms, heavy rains and flooding). There is also

a need for improved built environment design to provide better environmental comfort in public spaces.

Digital connectivity can also play a significant role in connecting Broken Hill to other areas across Australia. However, limited digital connectivity has been a challenge with poor internet connection and numerous telecommunications blackspots. In response to this issue, Broken Hill was selected for an NBN satellite ground station that plays a crucial role in providing Australians in isolated areas with access to fast broadband.

Environment health

National and State Parks

Broken Hill benefits from its proximity to 728,000 hectares of national/state parks, including:

- Sculptures and Living Desert Sanctuary, located 12km from Broken Hill
- Mutawintji National Park, located 130km north-east of Broken Hill
- Kincheega National Park, located 100km south-east of Broken Hill
- Mungo National Park, located 110km north-east of Mildura
- Paroo-Darling National Park, located 80km north of Wilcannia, and
- Sturt National Park, located 330km north of Broken Hill.

The location of these parks is shown in Figure 16. These national/state parks have important environmental and cultural values and contribute to the unique landscape of the area. Broken Hill is a visitor hub for people to visit these parks.

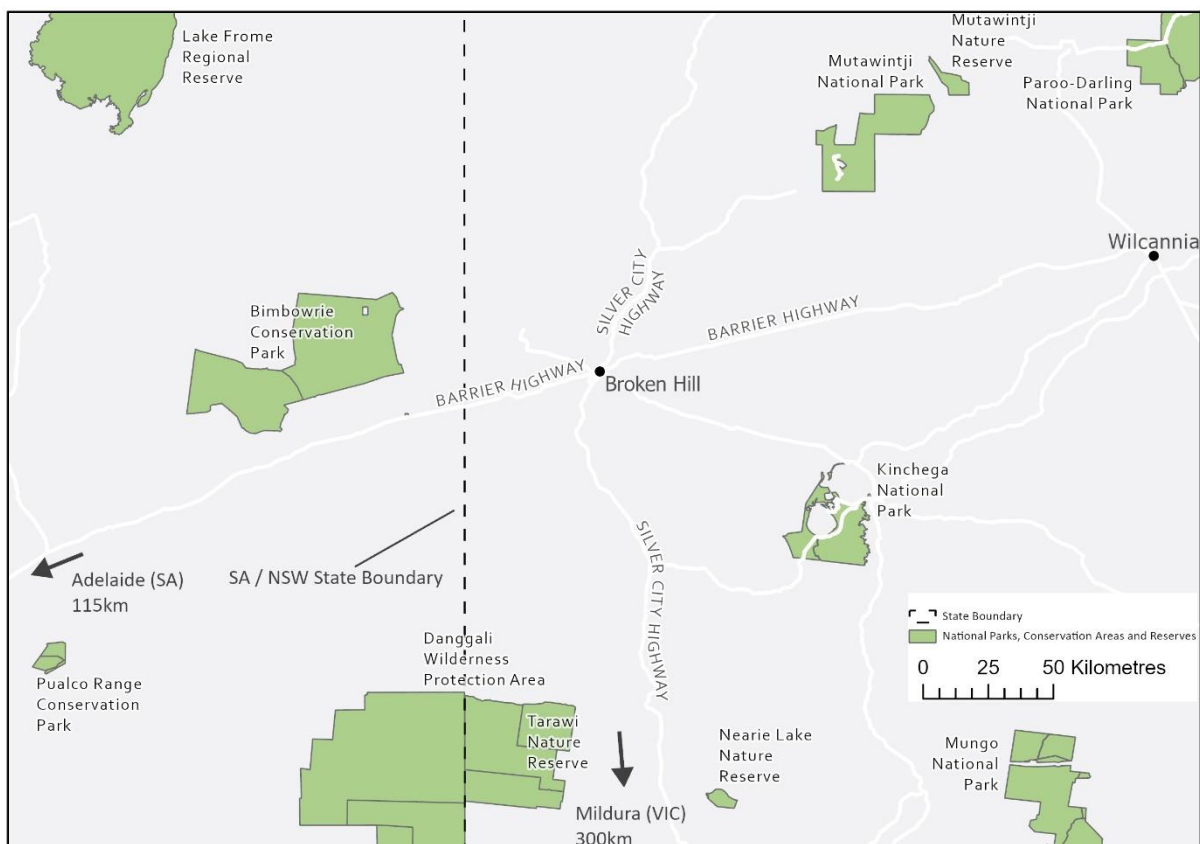


Figure 16 Neighbouring national and state parks

Public open space

The City of Broken Hill has several formal parks, sporting facilities, tourist areas and a Civic Space/Town Square. The locations of these are shown in Figure 17 and these places are listed in Table 8.

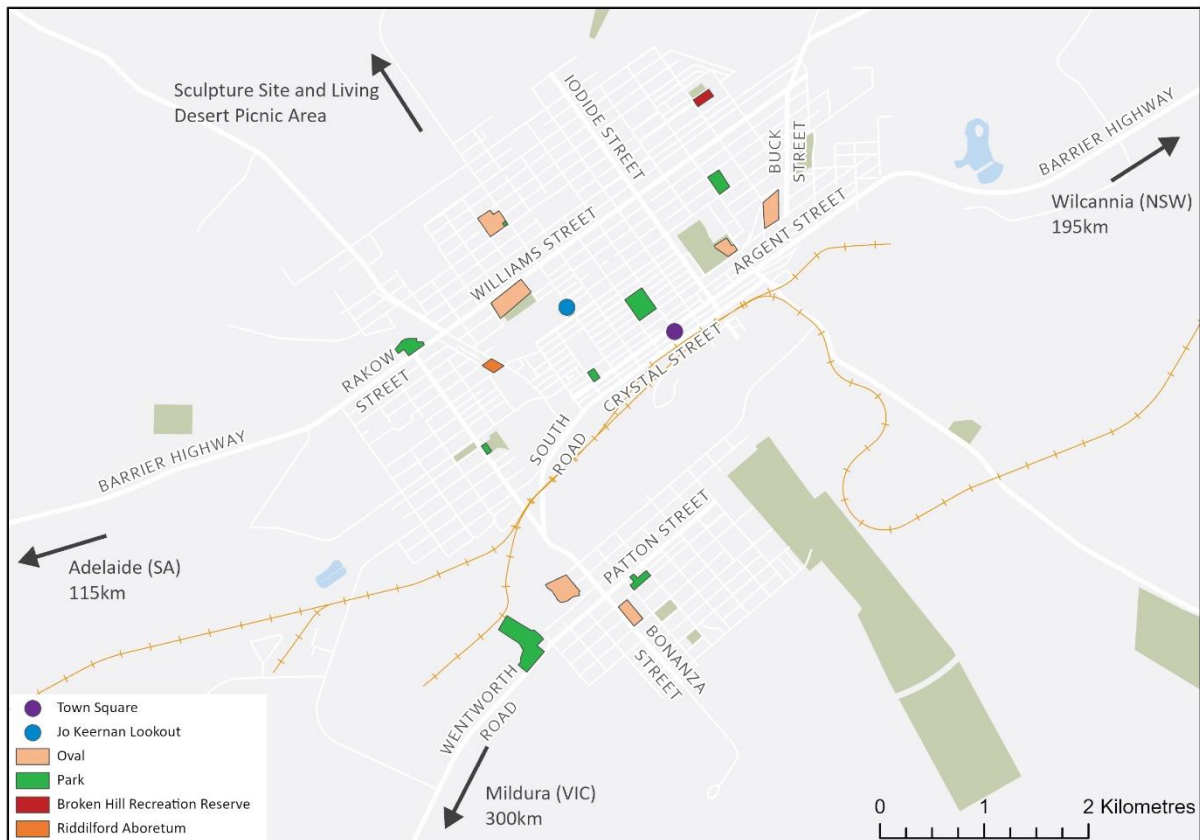


Figure 17 Public open spaces in Broken Hill

Table 8 Public open spaces in Broken Hill

Facility	Count
Parks, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sturt Park • Queen Elizabeth Park • E.P. O'Neill Memorial Park • Zinc Lakes • AJ Keast Park • Duff Street Park • Patton Park • Duke of Cornwall Park • Riddiford Arboretum 	9
Ovals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorial Oval • Lamb Oval • Picton Oval • Alma Oval • Zinc Oval • Norm Fox Oval • Jubilee Oval 	7
Tourist areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joe Keenan Lookout • Sculpture Site and Living Desert Picnic Area • Line of Lode • Rotary Park and RV Parking Area opposite the visitor's centre 	4
Town Square	1

4. ENGAGING WITH OUR COMMUNITY: VISIONS FOR THE FUTURE

4.1 WHO WE ENGAGED WITH

In developing the Broken Hill Liveability Strategy 2043, over 320 individual community members, business and industry stakeholders were engaged to ensure a comprehensive collection of insights and ideas about the current state and future of Broken Hill.

Engagement was conducted with a wide range of people, including those who were born and raised in Broken Hill, those who moved to Broken Hill several years ago and those who moved to the City only recently. We spoke with youth, older residents and people representative of the different cultural backgrounds to understand the needs of different age cohorts and diverse perspectives.

In addition to engagement with government agencies, the following organisations were targeted:

- healthcare service providers (e.g., mental health services and services for people with disabilities)
- not-for-profit organisations that promote art and culture
- key industries such as the mining and construction sectors.

4.2 WHAT WE DID

Consultation was undertaken over across November and December 2022. Activities were undertaken both online and in-person, including:

- two facilitated community drop-in sessions (separate sessions for adults and youth)
- eight individual interviews
- three focus groups
- an online survey hosted on Broken Hill Council's website (290 responses), focusing the community's insights about:
 - what makes Broken Hill a great place to live
 - the existing issues and challenges
 - the changes and improvements that the community wants to see, and
 - the desirable future for the City.
- liveability postcards (distributed among the youth) to understand their hopes for Broken Hill in the next 20 years.

Engagement provided ideas and supported development of four overarching domains to set and direct the strategies and actions, including:

- Community (connection, inclusion, and safety)
- Housing (diversity, affordability, and preferences)
- Work and the economy (new industries, job opportunities, skills gaps, training and education), and
- Environment (social infrastructure, natural and built environment).

Our strength

The community highlighted their sense of belonging to Broken Hill and strong social ties which along with affordability, employment opportunities, and their lifestyle make Broken Hill a great place for them to live. As a result of these strengths, a considerable number of survey participants expressed their interest to live in the City over the long term.

The community and stakeholders acknowledged the heritage and cultural values in Broken Hill and the significance of cultural and natural resources in attracting visitors to the City. According to the participants, the strong mining industry is a backbone for existing and future developments in Broken Hill.

What we heard from you...

"Unless something drastically changes in my life or opportunities arise elsewhere, I will be staying in Broken Hill. Broken Hill has a laid-back lifestyle with friendly locals. It is great [to be able to] live affordably and due [to] the proximity of all its services, it enables great work and personal lifestyle balance."

"People living here look to each other for help, support, friendship [and] welcoming newcomers. Broken Hill residents readily exchange information and assistance... Broken Hill celebrates its unique landscape, its artistic community, its heritage, its sporting and community offerings and, of course, its industry. Offering a diverse [and] rich culture, residents find much to interest and engage them."

Our opportunities

Housing developments

The community discussed the opportunity in focusing on the existing areas across the City for housing developments, due to having a large number of vacant houses, rather than expanding the City. With a current tendency to downsize housing amongst the community and considering innovation in future developments, there would be opportunities to increase the housing supply in Broken Hill.

A diverse economy and employment

Apart from the opportunities for capitalising on the mining industry, the community highlighted the significance of having new industries such as renewable energy for the economic development in Broken Hill and for providing diverse employment opportunities. Creating an attractive brand for the City was discussed to attract people to live in Broken Hill and make it a destination.

According to the community, there is an opportunity to make the City as an arts hub and promote cultural tourism with a significant contribution from the First Nations community and youth.

Improved healthcare services

Relying on the experience of benefiting from telehealth services during the COVID-19 pandemic, the community highlighted the opportunity for expanding that to service a wide range of community members remotely. The collaboration between the health and education sectors was also emphasised as another opportunity.

Environment

Focusing on environmental sustainability, providing water security and improving waste management were a number of opportunities discussed by the community and stakeholders. They also referred to the benefits of improving the built environment through a standard urban design.

What we heard from you...

"We need a recycling plan [to] enforce waste management rules... [a] collection centre for paper in schools. And school can guide children being well-wishers of environment by asking them to collect and get recyclable material to school and earn rewards. Together we can make Broken Hill a beautiful place on earth."

"The number of recyclable containers that have to be sent to landfill pains me. Perhaps we don't have the facilities to make this happen, but perhaps look at sending it to the nearest facility. We want to look towards having a "sustainable Broken Hill" but that can't happen until we are able to facilitate recycling properly."

What needs to be improved

Housing affordability

While housing is not an issue for most of the established residents, those who have recently moved to Broken Hill (e.g., essential workers) and the younger generation expressed their concern about affording to buy or rent a house. The large number of vacant houses (not available in the market) and the shortage of available accommodation, particularly housing for rent, were expressed as reasons why the City is experiencing increasing housing prices. Decreasing affordability and availability of housing in Broken Hill are reasons why some people thought they might leaving Broken Hill in the future.

What we heard from you...

"I have struggled a lot to continue surviving in Broken Hill as there was no permanent accommodation to stay and I had to leave Broken Hill. Rental market becomes so tight ... And there were no good houses to buy. [Only] 100 [years] old houses. I wish the City Council or government would build some houses for essential workers to stay longer in Broken Hill."

"I'm 22 years old and have no idea how I'm going to be able to buy a house... Broken Hill needs a new residential area built to include 100s of new houses and also an apartment building so young adults, doctors, teachers can easily have a place to live, which is one of the main reasons BH struggles to get these workers"

The poor housing quality in Broken Hill in comparison with the housing standards in capital cities, where the workers come from, was referred to as another restriction in attracting essential workers and professionals to stay in Broken Hill. The community and stakeholders emphasised the high cost of housing renovation and the lack of builders in the City which add to the housing challenge.

Connectivity

The community discussed the ageing transport infrastructure (roads and airport) and lack of diverse and affordable public transport options to other regional centres and capital cities, as reasons for the increasing travel costs.

Community members expressed a preference for private transport over public transport for a commute across the City, as there are limited bus services which are also not available after 5pm. While the community was interested in active transport, they referred to the long distances from services, uncomfortable weather during some seasons, and poor quality of footpaths as discouraging factors, particularly for people with disabilities and elderly people.

The necessity of improvements to internet connection and the telecommunications network was another issue the community and stakeholders raised that can improve the digital connectivity of Broken Hill to the rest of the world.

What we heard from you...

"The challenges of the distance to travel to capital cities, with the expense of air travel and car fuel likely to exponentially increase. Air service to Broken Hill is increasingly becoming unaffordable and unreliable, with uncertain flight schedules. For road transport, a massive roll out of electronic vehicle fast charging stations is essential so as to provide an alternative to the unsustainable cost of diesel and lessen the impact on the environment."

Economy and employment

Limited land availability was a concern for some of the community members as the City is land-locked by Crown land. Stakeholders also argued the insufficient funding for not-for-profit organisations, lack of diversity in retail (particularly in the southern part of the City), and lack of support for small businesses.

What we heard from you...

"There is not enough family activities or things to do for kids. Not being able to shop for certain things you need as we are limited to what shops we have in town."

"There is inadequate competition within the town amongst trades consequently it comes back to hours and availability and complacency in customer service in comparison to trade availability and customer service for example in other major cities and regional centres."

The limited job opportunities was a major concern for the community and a main reason for young people and families with children for leaving Broken Hill. Difficulties in getting apprenticeships and traineeships and lack of career aspirations among the younger generation and students were other key issues. While the community acknowledged the significance of TAFE courses, they emphasised the need for a wider range of face-to-face upskilling courses and vocational training. The issue of underemployment was also discussed as a result of insufficient childcare services and limited employment opportunities for people with disability.

Social infrastructure

Insufficient healthcare services, particularly for older persons, was another main concern in the community. The limited access to specialist treatments, shortage of GPs who are also being replaced frequently, and long waiting lists were examples of the current issues.

Insufficient home care packages and limited affordable aged care services were also discussed.

What we heard from you...

"Broken Hill does not have the services required for an ageing population and good management of Hospital and Health facilities."

According to the community, improving the quality of education, attracting skilled teachers, developing education facilities (i.e., tertiary education) and having more childcare facilities are the priorities.

While the participants referred to the aging infrastructure (e.g., cinema and parks), they expressed their concern about the lack of activities for families and youth (e.g., cultural activities and events).

What we heard from you...

"It lacks services that would attract families [such as] childcare centres, vets, doctors, and work retention of young people job opportunities."

"I would like to continue living in Broken Hill, however my main concerns are childcare, access to healthcare, quality of education received at a primary and high school level and options for things for families and children to do around town."

Community cohesion and safety

Aging population and difficulties in retaining the younger generation were mentioned as the two main reasons for the declining population in Broken Hill. The poor living standards for people with disabilities were also discussed as a barrier to the inclusion and support of this group within the community. In addition, crime, drug, and alcohol issues were other concerns for the community.

What we heard from you...

"The ongoing drug and alcohol scene for teenagers concerns me. The town should have more activities and areas kids can go. Like a drop-in centre [or] youth club."

Environmental sustainability

The community addressed the impacts of environmental issues such as climate change, global warming, water security and increasing water costs on the residents' quality of life. The concern about the lead issue and soil contamination was also raised by the stakeholders.

What we heard from you...

"[I] am concerned about the lead levels for raising children. Would like to see more done about the lead levels. Remediation of soil and more awareness spread about this."

Open spaces

By acknowledging the available open spaces and parks across Broken Hill, the community argued the necessity of maintaining and improving these spaces to provide a better landscape and place for them to interact and socialise.

5. LIVEABILITY INDICATORS: LINKS AND ALIGNMENT

The Broken Hill Liveability Strategy includes 12 Liveability Indicators:

- Liveability Indicator 1 – Access to diverse and affordable housing
- Liveability Indicator 2 – There is growth and diversity in jobs
- Liveability Indicator 3 – Broken Hill is connected
- Liveability Indicator 4 – There is access to education and training
- Liveability Indicator 5 – There is access to quality healthcare for all stages of life
- Liveability Indicator 6 – There is diversity in retail, services and industries
- Liveability Indicator 7 – Broken Hill is a healthy and resilient City
- Liveability Indicator 8 – People feel safe in Broken Hill
- Liveability Indicator 9 - There is access to quality open spaces for all
- Liveability Indicator 10 – There is choice in recreation activities for all ages and groups
- Liveability Indicator 11 - There is growth and support for culture and the arts in Broken Hill
- Liveability Indicator 12 – Broken Hill is an inclusive community that celebrates cultural diversity.

5.1 LINKS BETWEEN LIVEABILITY INDICATORS

The liveability indicators are linked to each other, therefore, an improvement in one indicator can impact several other indicators and initiate improvements in other liveability domains.

Table 9 presents the role of each indicator within the wider liveability context and identifies the linkages among the indicators.

Table 9 Key linkages among the liveability indicators

	Indicator 1: Housing	Indicator 2: Jobs	Indicator 3: Connections	Indicator 4: Education	Indicator 5: Healthcare	Indicator 6: Businesses	Indicator 7: Resilience	Indicator 8: Safety	Indicator 9: Open space	Indicator 10: Recreation	Indicator 11: Arts and culture	Indicator 12: Inclusivity
Indicator 1: Housing												
Indicator 2: Jobs												
Indicator 3: Connections												
Indicator 4: Education												
Indicator 5: Healthcare												
Indicator 6: Businesses												
Indicator 7: Resilience												
Indicator 8: Safety												
Indicator 9: Open space												
Indicator 10: Recreation												
Indicator 11: Arts and culture												
Indicator 12: Inclusivity												

5.2 ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER COUNCIL STRATEGIES AND PLANS

Council is already implementing a number of strategies and plans which are relevant to and contributing to the implementation of the liveability indicators and priority actions in the Broken Hill Liveability Strategy. Table 10 presents links between the liveability indicators and other Council strategies and plans.

Table 10 Key links between the liveability indicators and other strategies and plans

Liveability indicators	Supporting strategies and plans	Relevant directions
Liveability Indicator 1 (Access to diverse and affordable housing)	Community Strategic Plan 2040	Identifies the need for a greater mix in diversity of housing stock that is affordable.
Liveability Indicator 2 (There is growth and diversity in jobs)	Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020-2040	Identifies need to incentivise the revitalisation of housing stock and to undertake a review of the Broken Hill Local Environmental Plan 2013.
	Advocacy Strategy 2022	Highlights investment attraction, advocacy for improved technology and infrastructure to support industry growth and attraction.
	Economic Development Strategy 2022-2027	Highlights the need to review availability of industrial land for development, advocate for creative industries, support small and medium business, attract renewable industries to Broken Hill.
	Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020-2040	Advocates for employment of local residents in mining operations in and around Broken Hill.
	Economic Development Strategy 2022-2027	Advocates for developing opportunities to continue to grow the visitor economy in Broken Hill.

Liveability indicators	Supporting strategies and plans	Relevant directions
Liveability Indicator 3 (Broken Hill is connected)	Active Transport Strategy	Identifies actions to improve shared path network and encouraging more active transport participation within Broken Hill.
	Advocacy Strategy 2022	Advocates for connectivity more broadly, including physical connectivity and digital connectivity.
	Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020-2040	Focuses on transport connectivity, roads, rail and Broken Hill Airport.
	Sustainability Strategy 2018-2023	Identifies benefits of active transport within the wider Sustainability model.
Liveability Indicator 4 (There is access to education and training)	Advocacy Strategy 2022	Focuses on improving access to services and profiles the City's education and training opportunities.
	Economic Development Strategy 2022-2027	Identifies skills gaps within the City and working towards reducing the reliance on an external workforce.
	Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020-2040	Advocates for existing schools, investigating opportunities for the creation of a higher education hub for the regional and ensuring the education and training needs of the mining sector are catered for.
Liveability Indicator 5 (There is access to quality healthcare for all stages of life)	Advocacy Strategy 2022	Focuses on growth of healthcare services and promoting the health, safety and amenity benefits for residents.
	Community Strategic Plan 2040	Focuses on provision of quality and specialist services to meet the needs of a wide range of community groups (i.e., disability services, mental health services, and rehabilitation services).
	Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020-2040	Advocates for upgrades to health services and aged care facilities and focus on investigating the opportunities for establishing Broken Hill as a healthcare hub for Far West NSW.

Liveability indicators	Supporting strategies and plans	Relevant directions
Liveability Indicator 6 (There is diversity in retail, services and industries)	Advocacy Strategy 2022	Focuses on the investment on creative industries, tourism marketing, renewable energy and technology related projects, as well as the provision of infrastructure for emerging industries.
	Community Strategic Plan 2040	Focuses on growing access to social services, providing flexible and co-located community services and facilities, collaboration and innovation in business and industry, attracting new industries, and ensuring adequate supply of industrial land.
	Cultural Plan 2021-2040	Advocates for supporting and promoting the film industry and ecotourism to boost the attraction of Broken Hill to visitors.
	Economic Development Strategy 2022-2027	Advocates for supporting the small to medium businesses and focuses on a unified regional approach to growing the visitor economy.
	Heritage Strategy 2020-2023	Focuses on the economic reactivation on Argent Street by encouraging businesses to locate there and improve the overall amenity of the street.
	Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020-2040	Advocates for land management, developing mining industry and opportunities to further diversify the City's economy through new industries.
Liveability Indicator 7 (Broken Hill is a healthy and resilient City)	Advocacy Strategy 2022	Focuses on increasing the City's resilience to climate change and extreme weather events and working towards 100% renewables by 2030.
	Community Strategic Plan 2040	Advocate for affordable, sustainable water and food security, access to reliable utilities, reducing the City's carbon footprint, enhancing the circular economy, minimising impacts associated with mining activity and pursuing opportunities to scale renewable energy.
	Sustainability Strategy 2018-2023	Focuses on renewable energy, and increased sustainability in planning for waste and water, and enhancing natural flora and fauna in the City.

Liveability indicators	Supporting strategies and plans	Relevant directions
Liveability Indicator 8 (People feel safe in Broken Hill)	Active Transport Plan	Highlights lighting along pathways, road safety, and road user education.
Liveability Indicator 9 (There is access to quality open spaces for all)	Active Transport Plan	Focuses on opportunities to enhance green spaces and shared paths.
	Cultural Plan 2021-2040	Focuses on utilising open spaces to support arts and cultural programs and enhancing open space and the community's connection to space.
	Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020-2040	Focuses on master planning public spaces, including civic and recreation spaces, and identifies maintenance programs.
Liveability Indicator 10 (There is choice in recreation activities for all ages and groups)	Active Transport Plan	Advocates for having a Broken Hill duathlon event.
	Community Strategic Plan 2040	Focuses on creating opportunities for people to participate in active and healthy recreational activities and making vibrant spaces and inclusive facilities to increase access to active and passive recreational facilities.
	Cultural Plan 2021-2040	Focuses on recognising the importance of sport in the provision of social and emotional health and wellbeing as well as an avenue for physical activity and plan accordingly to promote the benefits of sporting activity.
	Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2022-2026	Focuses on increasing accessibility and inclusion of places of entertainment, recreation, learning and leisure.

Liveability indicators	Supporting strategies and plans	Relevant directions
Liveability Indicator 11 (There is growth and support for culture and the arts in Broken Hill)	Advocacy Strategy 2022	Focuses on promoting Broken Hill as the centre of social, community and cultural services and facilities for the Far West.
	Community Strategic Plan 2040	Focuses on supporting a diverse range of events, activities, and festivals, as well as preserving the importance of the social capital, built heritage and history.
	Cultural Plan 2021-2040	Focuses on visibility of Aboriginal culture, arts and practice in the City, improving marketing about Broken Hill's cultural offerings, and increasing economic opportunities for cultural tourism.
	Heritage Strategy 2020-2023	Focuses on maintaining a register of assets with heritage significance and encouraging appropriate change of use for heritage buildings.
	Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020-2040	Focuses on construction of the Broken Hill Cultural Precinct, protecting Broken Hill's national heritage values and promoting the City as an asset of outstanding heritage value to the nation.
	Reconciliation Action Plan	Emphasises on understanding, value and recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, histories, knowledge and rights through cultural learning.
	Economic Development Strategy 2022-2027	Promotes cultural tourism and supports the development of indigenous tourism product and experiences.
Liveability Indicator 12 (Broken Hill is an inclusive community that celebrates cultural diversity)	Community Strategic Plan 2040	Promotes and supports reconciliation and inclusion with the Aboriginal community.
	Cultural Plan 2021-2040	Focuses on increasing acknowledgement, recognition and visibility of Aboriginal culture, arts and practice in the City.
	Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2022-2026	Focuses on ensuring inclusion of access for all residents and raising awareness of different groups and social needs.
	Reconciliation Action Plan	Focuses on establishing and maintaining mutually beneficial relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and organisations.



www.brokenhill.nsw.gov.au