

**MANNINGHAM**

## **COUNCIL MEETING**

# **AGENDA**

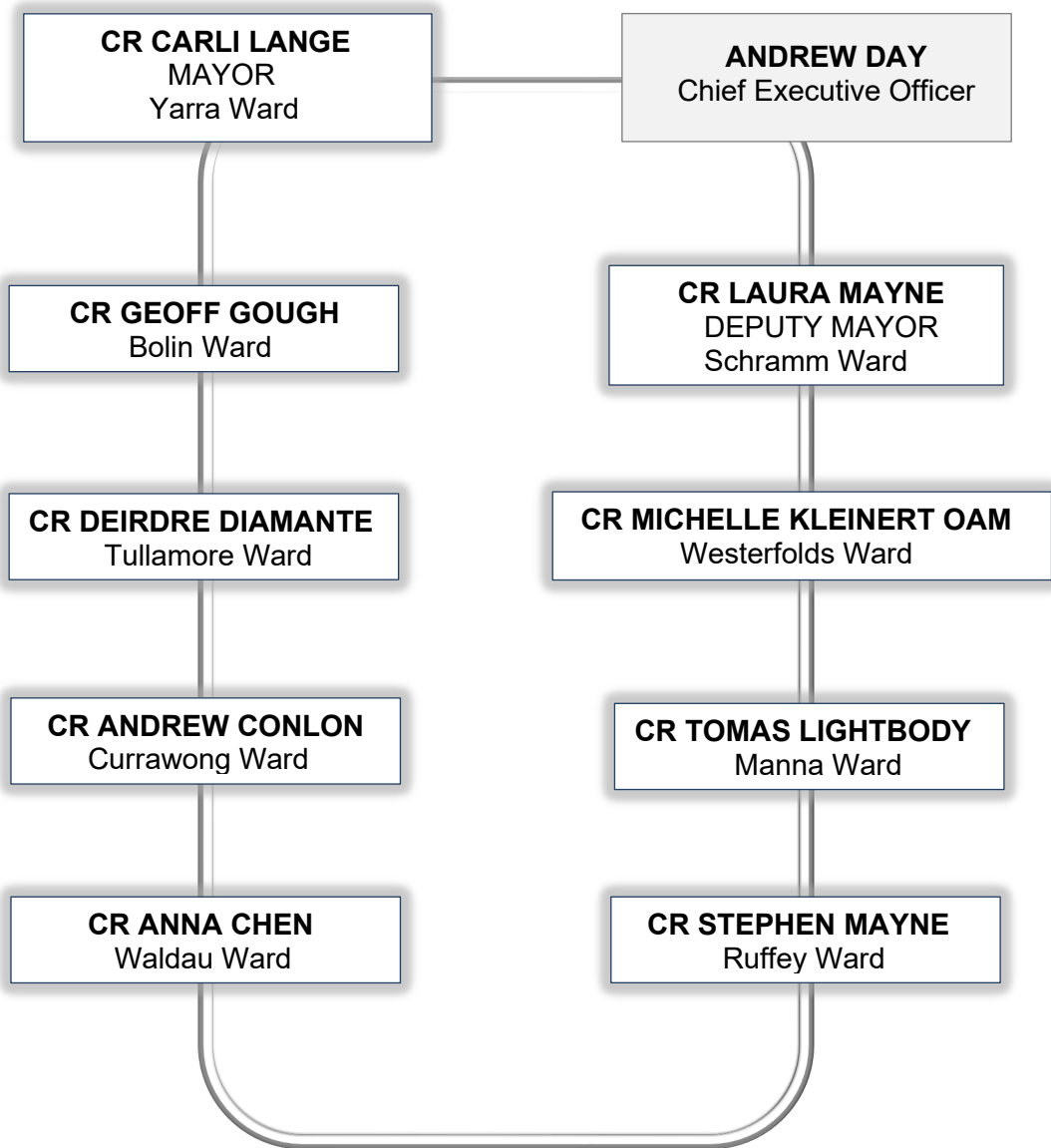
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Tuesday, 23 April 2024</b>
<b>Time:</b>	<b>7:00pm</b>
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Council Chamber, Civic Centre 699 Doncaster Road, Doncaster</b>

**This meeting is convened to transact the business listed below.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Day', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**Andrew Day  
Chief Executive Officer**

# COUNCIL MEETING SEATING PLAN



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**1 OPENING PRAYER AND STATEMENTS OF  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**2 APOLOGIES AND REQUESTS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

**3 PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

**4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Confirmation of the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 26 March 2024.

**5 PRESENTATIONS**

**6 PETITIONS**

**7 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

**8 ADMISSION OF URGENT BUSINESS**

**9 PLANNING PERMIT APPLICATIONS**

There are no planning permit applications that require a decision of Council this month.

## 10 CITY PLANNING

### 10.1 Manningham's Activity Centre Design Guidelines - For Community Consultation

File Number:	IN24/191
Responsible Director:	Director City Planning
Attachments:	1 Design Concepts for Consultation 2 Built Form and Context Analysis 3 Supporting Information and Data Analysis

#### PURPOSE OF REPORT

*To seek Council endorsement of the Activity Centre Design Concepts for public consultation in April-June 2024.*

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Council's Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) and the Manningham Planning Scheme Review 2022 identified the need to prepare Manningham's Activity Centre Design Guidelines aimed at improving the design of development in our Neighbourhood Activity Centres (NAC's).*

*The Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) applies to all our NAC's. Whilst the C1Z requires a planning permit for most buildings and works, the zone provisions provide minimal guidance on the consideration of applications and do not contain any building height or setback requirements.*

*The Activity Centre Design Concepts (Design Concepts) have been prepared to inform the preparation of the 'Activity Centre Design Guidelines' (Attachment 1). These Design Concepts have been developed by undertaking a detailed built form and context assessment of each NAC (Attachment 2).*

*The Activity Centre Design Guidelines are unlikely to generate additional planning permits or imposition to prospective developers, beyond that already required under the C1Z. However, the Activity Centre Design Guidelines will provide guidance to achieve high quality urban design outcomes on private land and greater direction on the assessment of planning permit applications and VCAT decisions.*

*Community engagement for this project will be undertaken in three stages, as follows:*

- Stage 1 – seek community feedback on the Design Concepts (April – June 2024).*
- Stage 2 – seek community feedback on the draft Activity Centre Design Guidelines (early 2025).*
- Stage 3 - translation of the Activity Centre Design Guidelines into a Design and Development Overlay in the Manningham Planning Scheme (2025).*

*Stage 1 of the project involves seeking Council's endorsement on the Design Concepts, for the purposes of community engagement. However, ultimately, the objective is to formally embed the Activity Centre Design Guidelines into the Manningham Planning Scheme (Stage 3 – in 2025).*

**RECOMMENDATION****That Council:**

- A. Endorse the Manningham Activity Centre Design Concepts for the purpose of community consultation (Attachment 1);**
- B. Note the preparation of the Manningham Activity Centre Built Form and Context Analysis, that provides a detailed built form and context assessment of each Neighbourhood Activity Centre (Attachment 2); and**
- C. Note that community consultation on the Activity Centre Design Concepts will be undertaken between 24 April to 16 June 2024.**

**1. BACKGROUND / CONTEXT**

- 1.1 Activity centres are important in supporting local businesses, retail and employment opportunities. Activity Centres can also provide access to higher density housing and are located on or close to public transport routes.
- 1.2 Manningham has 39 activity centres including two major, 10 neighbourhood and 27 local activity centres. The Activity Centre Design Guidelines will focus on the neighbourhood activity centres, which are identified with a pink asterisk in Figure 1 below. Warrandyte township has not been included as part of this project as it has its own existing heritage guidelines.

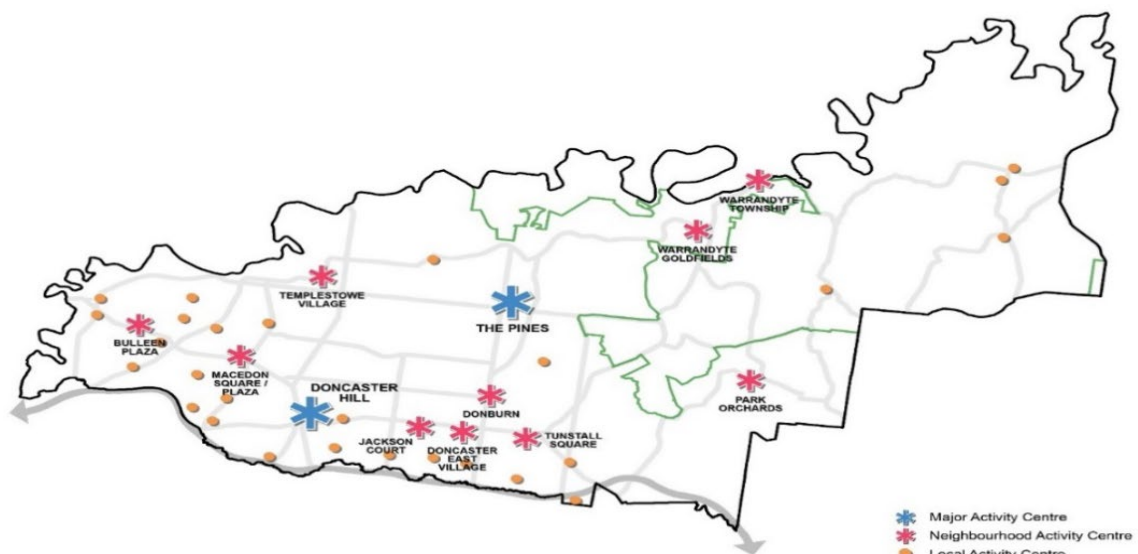


Figure 1: Manningham's Activity Centres

- 1.3 Development in the Warrandyte township is constrained by several issues including the heritage significance of the township, the bushfire hazard, slope and landslip risk, flooding risk as well as the rural landscape character of the area. The *Warrandyte Township Heritage Guidelines 2007* is an important guiding document in managing development in the commercial area while identifying and protecting the special character of the area.

### Planning Context

- 1.4 State Planning Policy supports a concentration of functions within activity centres. *Victoria's Housing Statement 2023-2034* seeks to build 800,000 new homes in Victoria over the next decade. Our neighbourhood activity centres will play an important role in providing for Manningham's housing and employment growth. Over the next 12 years Manningham's population is expected to increase by more than 18,000 people to more than 144,000 people. This means that we need more than 8,200 new homes.
- 1.5 Our challenge is to accommodate growth while enhancing the vibrancy of centres for traders and the community, protecting the amenity of the public spaces, valued characteristics of the area and sensitive residential interfaces.
- 1.6 The C1Z applies to all our neighbourhood activity centres and seeks to create vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment, community and residential uses. While the C1Z requires a planning permit for most buildings and works, it provides little guidance on the consideration of any application for buildings and works. It does not contain any building height or setback requirements.
- 1.7 In 2013, Business Zones were replaced by the Commercial 1 and 2 Zones. As part of the introduction of the C1Z, accommodation uses above the ground floor, became 'as of right'. As these changes came into effect in 2013, the Manningham Residential Strategy, endorsed in 2012 had not anticipated residential development in our NAC's.
- 1.8 Local planning policies identify the need for development to minimise impacts on residential amenity, respect the height and massing of surrounding development and to provide a high standard of amenity, convenience and safety. However, it does not contain any specific building heights or setback requirements.
- 1.9 Attachment 3 contains additional supporting information and data analysis regarding development in NACs. This includes a review of planning permit applications in the NAC, identification of significant redevelopments, VCAT decisions, as well as examples of building height requirements in other Planning Schemes.
- 1.10 Many middle-ring Metropolitan Councils currently have similar guidelines for design and building heights for their NAC's embedded into their Planning Schemes, through the application of a Design and Development Overlay (DDO), including Boroondara, Maroondah and Whitehorse.

## 2. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

- 2.1 *Planning Practice Note 60: Height and setback controls for activity centres* requires that any proposed height controls are based on the outcomes of strategic research, background analysis and a comprehensive built form analysis.

***Built Form and Context Analysis***

- 2.2 A Built Form and Context Analysis of our NACs has been undertaken to inform the preparation of the Design Guidelines. This assessment identifies the: planning and strategic context, ownership of land, topography, land uses and interfaces, movement network, built form and public realm lot area and depth of each NAC. A copy of this assessment is contained in Attachment 2. Whilst the Built Form and Context Analysis will form part of the engagement material as a background report, we will not specifically be seeking community feedback on this document.
- 2.3 The Built Form and Context Analysis identified that:
- There is very little residential development throughout our neighbourhood activity centres.
  - There are few buildings higher than two storeys.
  - Most of the development is fine grain (narrow) shop fronts, often only six metres wide.
  - Most properties don't have direct sensitive interfaces with directly adjoining residential areas and are usually separated by a local road.
  - There has been little, recent, major redevelopment in our neighbourhood activity centres, with the exception of Jackson Court.
  - Most NACs are situated along arterial roads with access from Smart Bus services.
  - There are only a few larger sites which are capable of supporting substantial redevelopments, without consolidation of multiple lots.
- 2.4 Strategic redevelopment sites have been identified in a number of the NAC's throughout the urban area. These sites have been identified because they are capable of supporting substantial redevelopment because of their size (greater than 1800m<sup>2</sup>), access to Smart Bus routes, and limited sensitive interfaces.

***Design Concepts***

- 2.5 The Design Concepts have been developed to form the basis of the Activity Centre Design Guidelines. The Design Concepts relate to building heights, residential interfaces, architectural presentation, public realm, sustainability, access and carparking. The Design Concepts will be tested through community consultation, before being further developed to inform the preparation of the Activity Centre Design Guidelines. The key components of the Design Concepts are outlined below.

**Building Height**

- 2.6 It is proposed to support building heights of 4-6 storeys throughout our NACs, with strategic redevelopment sites identified for up to 8 storeys. It is proposed to set a maximum street wall height of 2 storeys.



- 2.7 In Warrandyte Goldfields and Park Orchards it is proposed to set maximum heights of 3-4 storeys. This height will provide for growth and development beyond the current single or double storey character, while ensuring the public realm and sensitive interfaces within these locations, are protected.

#### **Street Wall Height**

- 2.8 Stepping buildings heights back from the street can assist a building to integrate with the existing lower scale streetscape and minimises the visual impact of larger buildings.

#### **Sunlight to the Public Realm**

- 2.9 The guidelines consider maintaining sunlight to the public spaces including parks, reserves and footpaths in our neighbourhood activity centres at the equinox between:
- 10am to 12noon on footpaths to the south and west of the development,
  - 12 noon and 2pm on footpaths to the east.

#### **Residential Interfaces**

- 2.10 Development directly adjoining an existing residential building will be required to have a built form edge that transitions to an appropriate scale at the residential interface.

#### **Architectural Presentation**

- 2.11 To support buildings that are visually interesting, have a composition of materials and textures, and articulation.
- 2.12 To design buildings with internal spaces that are usable, functional, and have a high degree of amenity.

#### **Public Realm**

- 2.13 To ensure new buildings contribute positively to the public realm through active frontages to the street and laneways and provide weather protection.
- 2.14 To reinforce the fine grain character and visual interest of the streetscape.
- 2.15 When providing public spaces, ensure they are comfortable, safe and well landscaped.
- 2.16 Buildings should be designed to encourage safe and attractive laneways that promote activity.
- 2.17 Larger buildings should be designed and landscaped to minimise the wind impacts at a street level and public spaces in accordance with *Planning Practice Note 93: Wind impacts in apartment developments*.

**Access and Carparking**

- 2.18 To provide carparking in a basement or concealed from views from the public realm.

**Sustainability**

- 2.19 To encourage the design of new buildings to use passive design principles to minimise heating and cooling through orientation, natural ventilation, thermal mass, glazing and shading.
- 2.20 To encourage building design to integrate green roofs and green walls to reduce the urban heat island effect and increase amenity.
- 2.21 To provide water sensitive urban design and water conservation to minimise environmental degradation and improve the appearance of the area.
- 2.22 To provide for electric vehicle charging points for residents and traders.

**3. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY****Strategic context**

- 3.1 The Activity Centre Design Guidelines will build on the work undertaken as part of the *Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022)* by providing detailed design guidance to the neighbourhood activity centres, that will be implemented through the Manningham Planning Scheme. The Activity Centre Design Guidelines will also assist in promoting design excellence in accordance with the *Liveable City Strategy 2040*.
- 3.2 Manningham Council has committed to investing in achieving vibrant activity centres. The focus of the *Vibrant Villages Action Plan 2023* is the implementation of high-quality public realms in our activity centres. The aim of the Activity Centre Design Guidelines is to provide guidance to achieve high quality urban design outcomes on private land.
- 3.3 This project has strong synergies with the concurrent review of Manningham's Residential Strategy (2012) through the opportunities for housing to be considered within activity centres. The Residential Strategy project is the subject of separate reports to Council.

**4. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1 The Activity Centre Design Guidelines will emphasise the importance of high quality sustainable development in Manningham's neighbourhood activity centres.
- 4.2 They will provide clarity, certainty and consistency in relation to expectations for development in neighbourhood activity centres for developers, landowners, traders and nearby residents.

- 4.3 Embedding the Activity Centre Design Guidelines into the Manningham Planning Scheme is unlikely to generate additional planning permits or impose additional requirements on developers, beyond that already required under the C1Z. However, the Activity Centre Design Guidelines will provide greater direction on the assessment of planning permit applications and VCAT decisions, and ultimately more positive design outcomes.
- 4.4 For now, the current planning provisions will continue to apply in the consideration of developments within the neighbourhood activity centres. In a later stage of this project, these existing planning provisions will be reviewed as part of determining how our planning controls need to be improved to reflect objectives of the Activity Centre Design Guidelines.

#### **Finance / Resource Implications**

- 4.5 The Activity Centre Design Guidelines will be developed internally, in collaboration with various service units, with existing operational budget within the Integrated Planning Unit.

#### **Gender equality**

- 4.6 A gender impact assessment has commenced. The assessment recognises that people of diverse genders and backgrounds have different experiences in activity centres. The gendered nature of care, perceptions of safety and economic inequality can influence how people experience activity centres.
- 4.7 Our approach to engagement will include a particular emphasis on hearing from diverse and vulnerable groups taking into account factors such as gender, race, ethnicity, disability and social-economic status. This feedback will be important in developing the Activity Centre Design Guidelines.

**5. IMPLEMENTATION**

Communication and Engagement

<p>Is engagement required?</p>	<p>Yes. Engagement with the community will take place in three stages. Stage 1 will involve consulting on the Design Concepts. Stage 2 will involve consulting on the draft Activity Centre Design Guidelines. Stage 3 will involve public exhibition of the new proposed Design and Development Overlay, and review by an independent Planning Panel as part of the Planning Scheme Amendment process.</p>
<p>Who are the stakeholder groups?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Neighbourhood Activity Centre Traders/ Tenants</li> <li>2. Property owners and developers</li> <li>3. Adjoining residents</li> <li>4. Broader community/ people who visit or work at the activity centres</li> </ol>
<p>Where does it sit on the IAP2 spectrum?</p>	<p>Consult – The consultation will seek public feedback on Activity Centre Design Concepts. We will keep the community informed and provide feedback on how the public input has influenced the development of the Activity Centre Design Guidelines.</p>
<p>Approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manningham Matters</li> <li>• Local paper adverts</li> <li>• Printed post cards with QR codes</li> <li>• Advisory Committees</li> <li>• Website news story</li> <li>• Social media (paid)</li> <li>• Manningham E-news (June)</li> <li>• Survey</li> <li>• Submissions</li> <li>• Business Breakfast</li> <li>• Trader Groups</li> </ul>

5.1 There are strong synergies between the Activity Centre Design Guidelines and the Residential Strategy projects, and the timing of the community and stakeholder engagement activities will be closely aligned.

Timelines

5.2 Figure 2 provides an overview of the proposed project timelines.

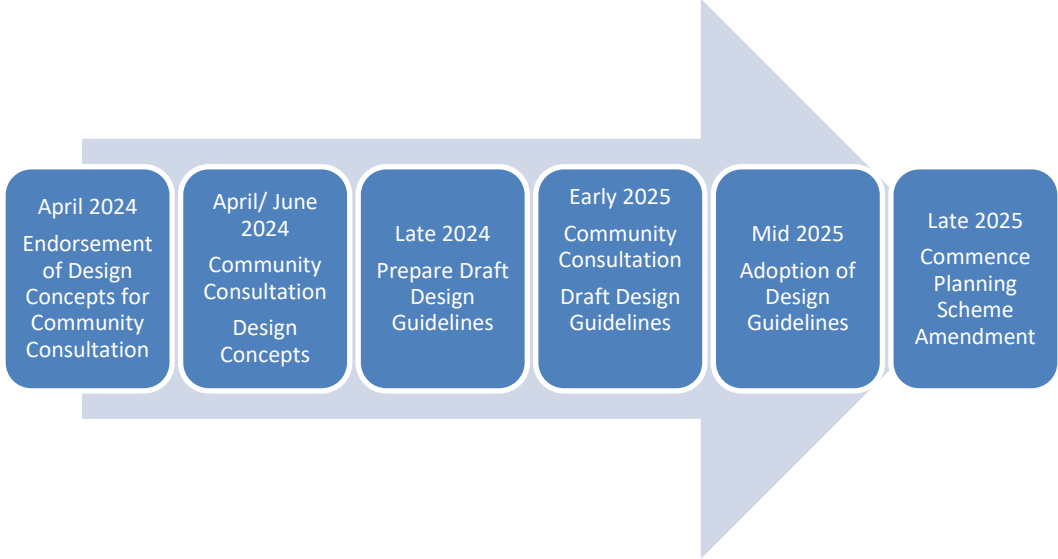


Figure 2: Project Timeline

**6. DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

No officers involved in the preparation of this report have any general or material conflict of interest in this matter.

# Manningham Activity Centre Design Concepts

March 2024



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

*Manningham Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Traditional Owners of the land and waterways now known as Manningham.*

*Council pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging, and values the ongoing contribution to enrich and appreciate the cultural heritage of Manningham.*

*Council acknowledges and respects Australia's First Peoples as Traditional Owners of lands and waterways across Country, and encourages reconciliation between all.*

*Manningham Council values the contribution made to Manningham over the years by people of diverse backgrounds and cultures.*

2

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Manningham’s Activity Centre Design Guidelines (Design Guidelines) aim to promote good design in our neighbourhood activity centres. Good design encourages investment and visitors to our activity centres, which supports local businesses, landowners and local residents.

The Design Guidelines apply to development in the neighbourhood activity centre.

The development of the Design Guidelines will be informed by:

1. The Built Form and Context Analysis which provides background and strategic justification for the project.
2. The Manningham Activity Centre Design Concepts (Design Concepts) which provide the guiding principles for good design in our Neighbourhood Activity Centres.
3. Community consultation which will focus on the Design Concepts.
4. Following feedback from the community the Design Concepts will be developed further to form the Design Guidelines.
5. Translation of the Design Guidelines into a Design and Development Overlay in the Manningham Planning Scheme.

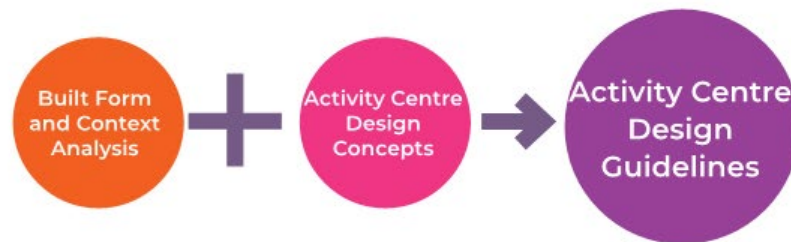


Figure 1: Doncaster Road, Doncaster East

**Why prepare design guidelines?**

Manningham’s activity centres are experiencing development pressure with new high and mid-rise commercial and residential development. As Manningham grows, our activity centres will change. Our challenge is to accommodate this growth and development, while:

- protecting the amenity of the public realm;
- maintaining liveability and the valued features of the built environment;
- protecting sensitive residential interfaces; and,
- enhancing the vibrancy of activity centres for traders and the community.

The Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) which applies to our neighbourhood activity centres, provides guidance in relation to land use rather than built form. There are no specific requirements for heights, setbacks or interfaces.

**Activity centres in Manningham**

Manningham has 39 activity centres. These centres form a hierarchy of two major, ten neighbourhood and 27 local activity centres. Activity centres are important in supporting local businesses, retail employment opportunities, access to higher density housing and public transport. Many businesses and services rely on population density to be viable.

Manningham’s neighbourhood activity centres provide opportunities for housing and employment growth. Our existing centres predominantly are single storey and double storey shops with the occasional large format retail premises. To accommodate growth, these existing single and double storey shops will be replaced with larger scaled buildings. These buildings will accommodate a wide range of uses, such as living, working, shopping and services.

Streets, buildings and public spaces create the character of activity centres. Large buildings can make a significant contribution to their surrounding environment.



Figure 2: Doncaster Road, Jackson Court September 2017

Source: Google Streetview



Figure 3: Doncaster Road, Jackson Court February 2024

## SCOPE AND STRUCTURE OF THE DESIGN CONCEPTS

### Extent of scope

The Design Concepts will underpin the Activity Centre Design Guidelines. They provide the guiding principles for good design within the activity centres.

The Design Concepts focus on guiding the built form of development in Manningham's neighbourhood activity centre with the exception of Warrandyte Township. These centres are listed below and are identified in Figure 4.

1. Bulleen Plaza
2. Donburn
3. Doncaster East Village (including Devon Plaza)
4. Jackson Court
5. Macedon Square/ Plaza
6. Park Orchards
7. Templestowe Village
8. Tunstall Square
9. Warrandyte Goldfields

Development in the Warrandyte Township is constrained by several issues including the heritage significance of the township, the bushfire hazard, slope and landslip risk, flooding risk as well as the rural landscape character of the area. *The Warrandyte Township Heritage Guidelines 2007* identifies and protects the special character of the area.

### Structure of this document

This document is structured with a set of objectives identified under a series of themes that relate to the built form. These themes are:

- Building Height
- Residential Interfaces
- Architectural Presentation
- Public Realm
- Sustainability
- Access and Car parking

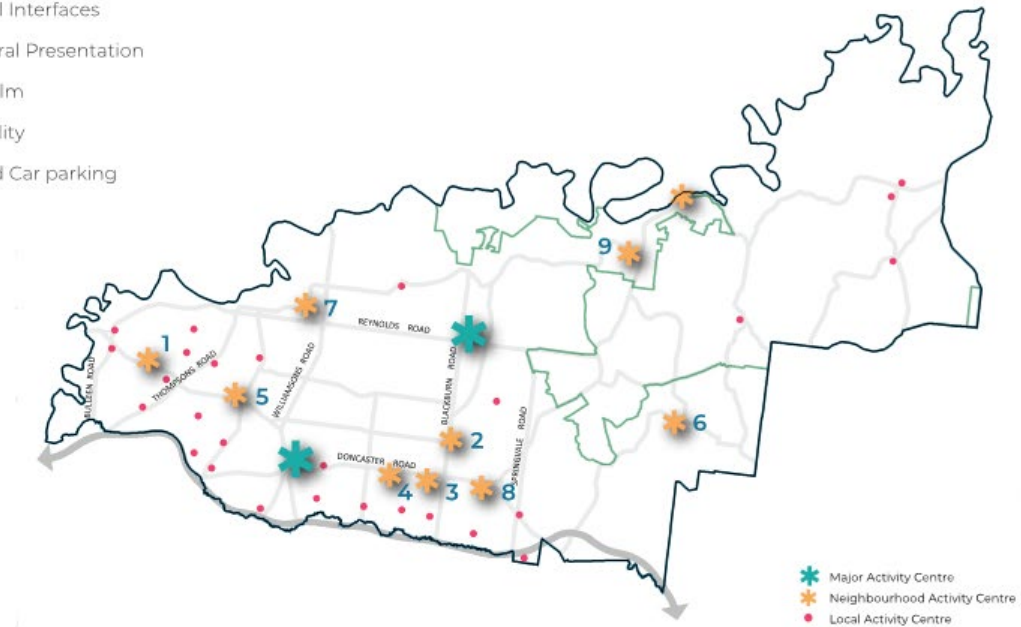


Figure 4: Manningham Activity Centres

## DEVELOPMENT TYPOLOGIES

Manningham's neighbourhood activity centres predominantly contain fine grain commercial development, which are narrow, single or double storey shops. However, in recent years there are emerging trends of multi-storey mixed use development. These commonly feature ground floor retail uses, basement car parking and upper levels residential.

### Fine grain

Fine grain refers to small scale spaces and shops that facilitate a diversity of activities. For example, shops in Donburn, Donvale.



### Mixed-use development

'Mixed-use' development includes a mixture of different uses, retail, commercial and residential in the same building. For example, Doncaster Road, Doncaster East.



Development typologies refers to the different forms of houses such as single houses, townhouses, units or apartments. The density of development refers to the number of dwellings in an area. The development typology and the density of development influences how the area looks, feels and functions. Different development types and densities are appropriate in different settings.

### Medium density housing

Medium density housing is a cluster of houses that includes town houses, terraces and dual-occupancy dwellings. For example, Harvest Court, Doncaster.



### High density housing

High density housing is more intensive forms of residential development such as apartments, which are typically at least four storeys. For example, Tullamore, Doncaster.



### Mid-rise housing

'Mid-rise housing' is 3-6 storey apartment building that can be a freestanding building or situated in a mixed-use residential development. For example, Doncaster Road, Doncaster.



### High-rise housing

High-rise housing is a tall apartment building 8 storeys or more. For example, Magnolia, Doncaster Hill.



## DESIGN CONCEPTS

### BUILDING HEIGHT

**Objective:** To support building heights that contribute towards vibrant neighbourhood activity centres, with a mid-rise character whilst protecting the amenity of the public spaces.

#### Mid-rise character

It is proposed to support building heights of 4-6 storeys throughout our neighbourhood activity centres, with strategic redevelopment sites identified for up to 8 storeys.

In keeping with the existing character of Warrandyte Goldfields and Park Orchards it is proposed to allow for heights up to 3-4 storeys.

This height will provide for growth and development beyond the current single or double storey character, while ensuring an appropriate transition to the public realm and sensitive interfaces.



Figure 5. Height comparison

A **storey** is part of a building between floor levels. If there is no floor above, it is the part between the floor level and ceiling. It may include an attic, basement, built over car parking area, and mezzanine.



Figure 6. Mid-rise building, Hawthorn Road, Caulfield North

### Street wall height

**Objective:** To reinforce human scaled streets with a two storey street wall height.

Limiting the street wall height can assist a building to integrate with the existing lower scale streetscape and contribute to a sense of enclosure while ensuring access to sunlight and views to the sky. Limiting the street wall height will also help minimise the visual bulk of the building when viewed from the street, laneway or the public realm.

The street wall height can be limited by setting the taller elements of the building back. It is proposed to provide a two storey height within six metres of the street.

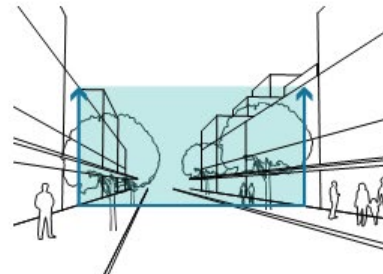


Figure 7: Human scale street and enclosure

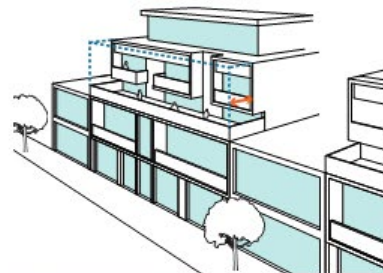


Figure 8: Upper level setback

**Street wall** is the front façade of a building, generally built to the front boundary in commercial areas.

**Street wall height** is the height of the street wall measured by the vertical distance between the footpath at the frontage and the front façade of the building.

**Enclosure** is achieved where building height and open space width create a feeling of a contained space.



Figure 9: Mixed-use development with a defined street wall and upper levels setback, Toorak Road, South Yarra

### Sunlight to the public realm

**Objective:** To maintain sunlight to footpaths and public spaces.

Manningham’s neighbourhood activity centres generally do not have public squares or large public meeting places. Therefore, footpaths are valued as important public space. Maintaining sunlight to footpaths is important in encouraging outdoor dining and street-based retail uses to support a vibrant centre.

New buildings should not cause an unreasonable loss of sunlight to public spaces, including parks and reserves, during the milder months (autumn, winter and spring). The Design Concepts seek to maintain sunlight on the Equinox to the footpath on the opposite side of the street from the development as follows:

- Footpaths to the south from 10am to 12 noon
- Footpaths to the west from 10am to 12 noon on the Equinox
- Footpaths to the east from 12 noon to 2pm on the Equinox.

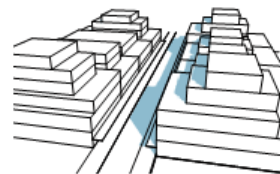
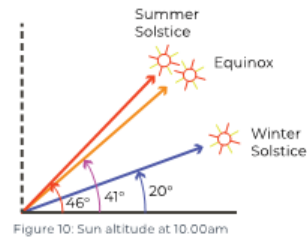


Figure 12: Setback protecting sunlight access to Doncaster Reserve, Jackson Court

At **summer solstice** (22 December) the sun’s path across the Australian sky reaches its highest point, marking the longest day of the year. The shortest shadows are cast when the sun is highest in the sky.

At **winter solstice** (22 June) the sun path is at its lowest across the Australian sky, marking the shortest day of the year. The sun casts longest shadows at winter solstice.

At **Equinox** (20 March and 22 September) the earth’s tilt results in equal day and night. This is the mid-point between the extremes of summer high and winter low sun.

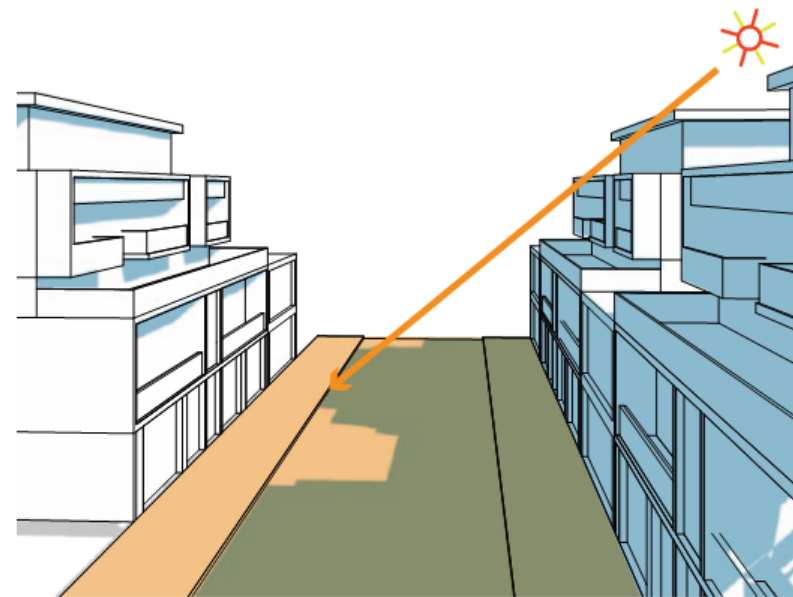


Figure 13: Protecting sunlight to the footpath on the Equinox

## RESIDENTIAL INTERFACES

**Objective:** To ensure development provides a transition to lower scale residential areas.

**Objective:** To minimise the overshadowing, overlooking and the visual impact of development to adjoining residential areas.

It is important that development in activity centres transitions appropriately to the residential areas to protect the amenity of these areas. Development can impact abutting residential land by visual bulk, overlooking and overshadowing.

Where new development directly abuts existing residential development, a single or double storey built form edge is proposed depending on the context.

Where a laneway exists, a two storey built form edge is proposed, which is then recessed at the upper levels.

The upper levels are to be recessed in accordance with Rescode Clause 54, 55, and 58 of the Manningham Planning Scheme.

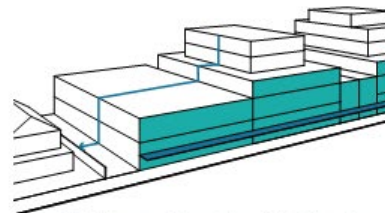


Figure 14: Builtform transition at the residential interface

**Residential interface** is the residential area directly adjoining the activity centre, which may require a sensitive response to mitigate loss of amenity.

**Setback** is the minimum distance from any lot boundary to a building. This can include rear, side or front setbacks.

**Visual bulk** is the visual perception of the massing of a building.



Figure 15: Built form transition at residential interface, Roseberry Street, Camberwell



### Building separation

**Objective:** To provide separation between buildings to provide a high level of internal amenity for existing and future residents of apartments.

It is proposed to require a 9m separation distance between buildings. This will apply to buildings of three storeys and greater, with a 4.5m setback from the common boundary. This setback will allow access to sunlight, ventilation and reduce overlooking. The ground floor and first floor are to be built to the common boundary to provide continuous activity and built form.

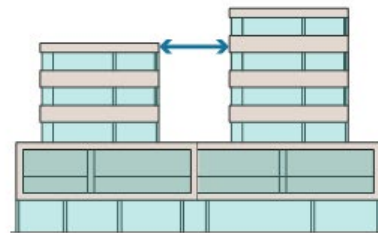


Figure 16: Builtform separation



Figure 17: Built form separation, Camberwell Road, Camberwell

## ARCHITECTURAL PRESENTATION

**Objective:** To support buildings that are visually interesting, use varied composition of materials and textures, and articulation.

**Objective:** To design buildings with good lighting, visibility, and surveillance.

### Articulation

Articulation breaks down the scale and mass of a building to reduce the visual impact on the streetscape. This helps ensure new buildings are compatible with the intended scale and character of the streetscape.

This can be achieved through varying the setback, architectural features, materials and colours. Varying the setback can be done through stepping portions of the façade forward or backward. Components of the façade such as windows, entry features, projections and roof detailing can be used to break up the façade vertically and horizontally. Materials that have a natural or subtle variation provide visual interest. Large unarticulated blank walls will be discouraged.

### Material

The use of durable weather resistant building materials such as brick, concrete or pre-fabricated cladding that will age well and require minimal maintenance, will be encouraged.

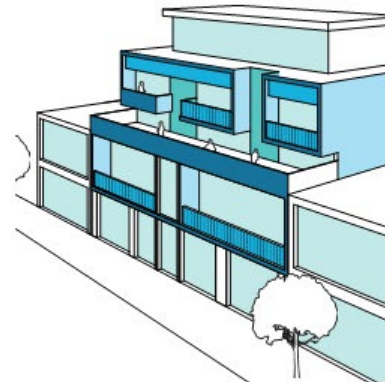


Figure 19: Shop fronts and balconies provide passive surveillance

*Articulation techniques promote a more human scale for building design by dividing buildings mass into smaller parts.*



Figure 18: Built form articulation with setbacks, materials and colours, Doncaster Road, Doncaster East

### Building layout and services

**Objective:** To design buildings with internal spaces that are usable, functional, and have a high degree of amenity.

**Objective:** To integrate services within the design of buildings, screened from public view and not located in the street frontages.

#### Internal layout

Buildings are to be designed to:

- provide rooms with minimum internal room dimensions,
- provide adequate daylight into habitable room windows,
- provide natural ventilation,
- provide an outlook to the external environment,
- avoid direct views into habitable windows, private open space of new and existing adjoining dwellings.

#### Building services

To achieve good design at street level and to protect amenity. Building services must be concealed from view. Fire hydrants and substations should be integrated into the overall building design.

Bin service areas should be screened from the street, secure and provide protection against vandalism and illegal dumping.

**Building services** is the area of a building used for loading, waste management, and electrical, communications, gas, water and fire management infrastructure.



Figure 21: Building services integrated into the built form

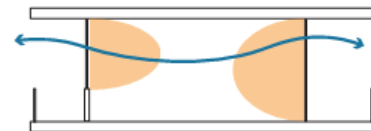


Figure 23: Natural ventilation and access to sunlight

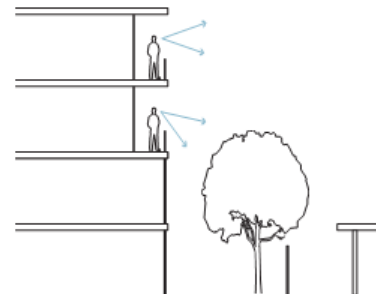


Figure 22: Provide outlook and avoid overlooking

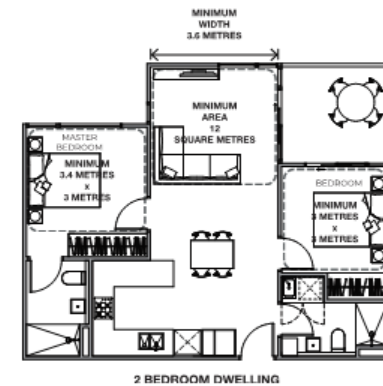


Figure 20: Minimum internal room dimensions  
Source: Apartment Design Guidelines for Victoria

### Communal open spaces

**Objective:** To provide communal open spaces which are accessible, usable, attractive and landscaped.

Like Clause 58.03-2, development of 10 dwellings or more should provide an area of communal outdoor open space. This area should be landscaped with canopy trees and shrubs. Communal open space must contribute to the visual amenity of apartments, with high levels of natural sunlight and landscaping.



Figure 25: Rooftop communal open space, Chandler Highway, Alphington  
Source: NearMap



Figure 24: Rooftop communal open space, Alexandria, New South Wales  
Source: Tam Ross

## PUBLIC REALM

**Objective:** To reinforce the fine grain character and visual interest of the streetscape.

**Objective:** To ensure new buildings contribute positively to the public realm through active frontage and weather protection.

### Fine grain character

The narrow subdivision pattern is an important attribute of the characteristics of Manningham’s neighbourhood activity centres. These narrow shop fronts contribute towards the visual interest and village character of the centres. It is recommended this character is continued through new fine grain shop fronts across the centre.

New buildings must provide continuous awnings for weather protection to provide a comfortable pedestrian environment with protection from rain, wind and summer sun.

### Laneways

Buildings should be designed to encourage safe and attractive laneways that promote activity.

### Active frontages

Buildings should be built to the boundary with no front setback. Active land uses such as shops and restaurants should be located on the ground floor of new buildings to create a safe and inviting streetscape. Clear glazing should provide unobstructed views through the openings on the ground floor. Large blank walls and facades must not front the public realm or laneways.

New buildings should have no setback to laneways at ground level.



Figure 26. Fine grain character

*Fine grain* refers to small scale spaces and shops that facilitate a diversity of activities.

**Active frontage** is a continuous business or retail use that opens directly to the footpath. These uses activate and enhance the public realm and provide opportunities for passive surveillance.

**Laneways** are narrow streets that are either pedestrian only thoroughfares or facilitate local vehicular traffic providing secondary access to the rear and side of the buildings.



Figure 27: Fine grain active frontages, Jackson Court

**Public spaces**

**Objective:** To provide public spaces, that are comfortable, safe and well landscaped.

**Objective:** To provide passive surveillance and take advantage of views of development directly adjoining public spaces.

**Objective:** To design larger buildings to minimise the wind impacts at street level and public spaces.

**Public spaces**

Larger redevelopments that include public spaces, must provide a high quality streetscape with seats, lighting, access to sunlight and trees.

Landscaping should retain existing and include new canopy trees which reduces the visual impact of the buildings on the streetscape and improves the amenity of the area. Low maintenance gardens and green spaces will be encouraged.

**Passive surveillance**

New development must promote pedestrian activity and passive surveillance by integrating with the street pedestrian entries, balconies, and other active spaces. Blank walls, car parks and loading areas to the street, disrupt the flow of pedestrian movements.

**Wind impact**

Larger buildings must consider potential wind impacts and the comfort of public spaces from draughts. Design and orientation should be in accordance with *Planning Practice Note 93: Wind impacts in apartment developments*.

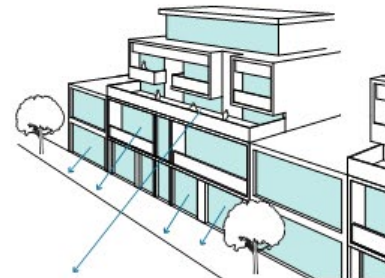


Figure 28: Shop fronts and balconies provide passive surveillance

**Passive surveillance** refers to an environment where people can see and be seen through casual observation. Observers may include other users of an area, passers-by or people in nearby properties.

**Wind impact** is change in wind flows from a tall new building which can affect the surrounding environment. Careful planning and design of buildings can provide protection from the less-desirable effects of wind but can also enhance the positive effects such as passive cooling breezes around and through a building.



Figure 29: Landscaped street, Noosa, Queensland

## SUSTAINABILITY

**Objective:** To encourage the design of new buildings to use passive design to minimise heating and cooling through orientation, natural ventilation, thermal mass, glazing and shading.

**Objective:** To encourage building design to integrate green roofs and green walls to reduce the urban heat island effect and increase amenity.

**Objective:** To provide water sensitive urban design and water conservation to minimise environmental degradation and improve the appearance of the area.

**Objective:** To provide for electric vehicle charging points for residents, traders and visitors.

### Sustainable design

Sustainable design is important for new buildings to ensure buildings operate as efficiently as possible. Passive design principles can be used to reduce the use of energy and water. Buildings can be designed to enjoy natural light and ventilation, to be tightly insulated, re-use grey water and minimise the use of potable water, in accordance with *Clause 15.01-2L-01 Environmentally Sustainable Development, Manningham*.

Activity centres are typically paved environments with limited greenery. Incorporating green roofs and walls can help reduce the urban heat island effect, and improve amenity for residents.

Electric vehicles can reduce air pollution and eliminate green house gas emission, if charged using renewable energy. However, they require infrastructure to enable re-charging. It is recommended charging points for electrical vehicles be provided for residents, traders and visitors.

**Passive design** is design that works with the local climate to maintain a comfortable temperature in the home. Good passive design reduces or eliminates the need for mechanical heating and cooling. This can include orientation of a building to optimise or minimise natural sunlight to warm or cool a dwelling.

**Thermal mass** is the ability of the material to absorb, store and release heat.

**Stormwater** is rainwater that has fallen onto roads or roofs and often contains chemicals or pollutants.

**Water sensitive urban design** is the approach to planning and designing of buildings or places that makes use of stormwater to reduce the harm it causes to our rivers and creeks.



Figure 30: Burwood Brickworks meets sustainability goals

## ACCESS AND CAR PARKING

**Objective:** To provide car parking in a basement or screened from view from the public realm.

**Objective:** To locate vehicle accessways, crossovers and car park entries to minimise their impact on the pedestrian network.

**Objective:** To provide vehicle access from laneways or side streets.

**Objective:** To provide space for bikes, electric bikes and scooters.

The Design Concepts seek to minimise the impact of car parking on the public realm. Car parking is to be provided below or above ground level. This will enable better use of the site for other activities and improve the amenity of the public realm for people.

Parking on ground level must be concealed from public view with active uses in order to ensure active and engaging public realm. Above ground parking must not be more than one storey. The above ground car parking must be suitably screened or landscaped for visual interest.

New development should provide vehicle access through laneways to avoid disruption to the footpath. Where no laneway exists, driveway crossovers should be located on secondary frontages and minimised in width.

New development must provide space for bikes, electric bikes and scooters to support alternative transport modes.

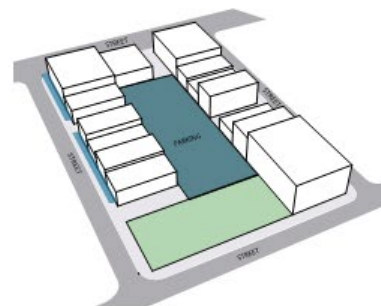


Figure 31: Car parking on ground level concealed by active uses



Figure 32: Car parking on first floor screened with plants with apartments above, Maroondah Highway, Ringwood



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Manningham Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Traditional Owners of the land and waterways now known as Manningham.

Council pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging, and values the ongoing contribution to enrich and appreciate the cultural heritage of Manningham.

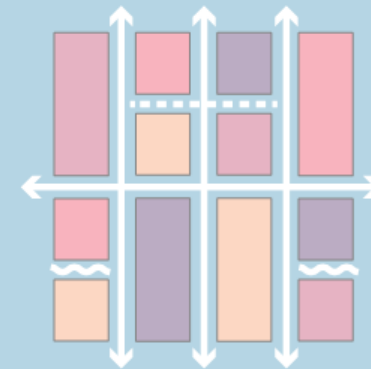
Council acknowledges and respects Australia's First Peoples as Traditional Owners of lands and waterways across Country, and encourages reconciliation between all.

Manningham Council values the contribution made to Manningham over the years by people of diverse backgrounds and cultures.

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INTRODUCTION

### What is Built Form and Context Analysis?

Undertaking a Built Form and Context Analysis is the first step in the preparation of the Activity Centre Design Guidelines (Design Guidelines). The Built Form and Context Analysis helps us understand the context of each activity centre, how it is used, looks and feels. We will use this information to understand how new development will impact the place.

The Built Form and Context Analysis provides information relating:

- Context
- Planning Context
- Strategic Context
- Topography
- Land ownership
- Land uses and interfaces
- Movement network
- Built form and public realm
- Lot area and lot depths

The Built Form and Context Analysis also identifies strategic redevelopment sites. Strategic redevelopment sites are places which can support substantial redevelopment. These sites have been identified because of their size, (greater than 1800m<sup>2</sup>), their location and access to public transport, and limited sensitive interfaces.

The Built Form and Context Analysis and Design Concepts will inform the preparation of the Activity Centre Design Concepts.

### Why prepare design guidelines?

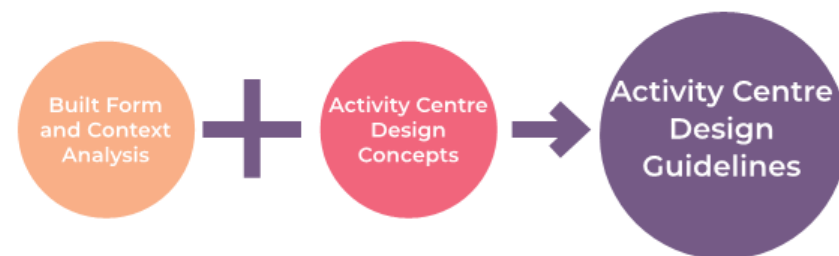
Manningham's activity centres are experiencing development pressure with new high and mid-rise commercial and residential development. As Manningham grows, our activity centres will change. Our challenge is to accommodate this growth and development, while:

- protecting the amenity of the public realm;
- maintaining liveability and the valued features of the built environment;
- protecting sensitive residential interfaces; and,
- enhancing the vibrancy of activity centres for traders and the community.

The Design Guidelines will assist in achieving design excellence in Manningham's activity centres.

The Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) which applies to our neighbourhood activity centres, provides guidance in relation to land use rather than built form. There are no specific requirements for heights, setbacks or interfaces.

The Design Guidelines will provide clarity, certainty and consistency in relation to development in neighbourhood activity centres for developers, landowners, traders and nearby residents.



## CONTEXT

Manningham has 39 activity centres, including two major, ten neighbourhood and 27 local activity centres. These activity centres are important in supporting local businesses, retail employment opportunities, access to higher density housing and public transport.

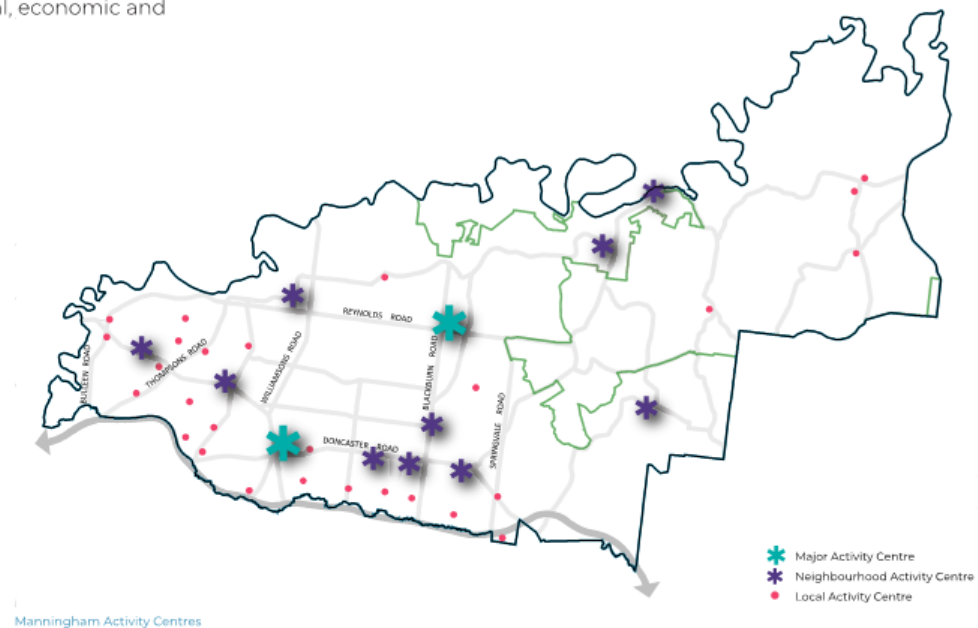
Neighbourhood activity centres play an important role in supporting '20-minute neighbourhoods' or 'living locally'. Neighbourhood activity centres enable people to meet their daily needs within a 20-minute return walk from home. There are significant health, social, economic and environmental benefits to walkable neighbourhoods.

Manningham's Neighbourhood Activity Centre include:

- Donburn
- Tunstall Square
- Jackson Court
- Templestowe Village
- Macedon Square
- Doncaster East Village (including Devon Plaza)
- Bulleen Plaza
- Park Orchards
- Warrandyte Goldfields
- Warrandyte Township

### Warrandyte Township

The Warrandyte Township Activity Centre has not been included in this assessment because there already are comprehensive design guidelines in place for the centre. The Warrandyte Township Heritage Guidelines provide detailed design for alterations and additions for buildings in the commercial area. The activity centre is not expected to experience significant growth because of the heritage significance of the township, the bushfire, slope and landslip, flooding risk, as well as the rural character of the area.



Manningham Activity Centres

## Walkable catchment

The density of the population around an activity centre can impact the economic viability of the activity centre, as well as the number of people who walk to the activity centre. The following table shows the approximate number of properties and people living within 800m walking distance of the activity centres. These estimates are based on mesh block counts from 2021 Census that are within the walkable catchments.

Activity Centre	Approximate number of properties within 800m walking distance	Approximate number of people living within 800m walking distance
Bulleen Plaza	1,600	6,400
Donburn	1,900	7,900
Doncaster East Village	3,900	9,200
Jackson Court	2,800	6,300
Macedon Square/ Plaza	2,000	6,300
Park Orchards	400	2,100
Templestowe Village	1,800	5,000
Tunstall Square	2,700	6,600
Warrandyte Goldfields	500	2,700



## STRATEGIC CONTEXT

### Plan Melbourne 2017-2050

Plan Melbourne 2017-2050 is the State Government's metropolitan planning strategy. The Plan identifies several directions relevant to the Design Guidelines that seek to:

- Deliver more housing closer to jobs and public transport.
- Facilitate decision making processes for housing in the right location.
- Provide greater choice and diversity of housing.
- Create a city of '20 minute neighbourhoods'.
- Create neighbourhoods that support safe communities and healthy lifestyles.

### Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022)

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) seeks to improve the liveability of Manningham by providing access to vibrant activity centres, housing choice, employment opportunities, active and public transport, parks and community spaces.

The Strategy recognises that activity centres should be focused on a high quality public realm. Streets and public spaces enhance liveability by providing for a wider range of businesses and activities. It also emphasises the importance of a plaza or public open space that provides a place for people to meet and interact.

### Vibrant Villages Action Plan (2023)

The Vibrant Villages Action Plan (2023) is a framework for the renewal and upgrade of the public spaces within Manningham's Activity Centres over the next 10 years (up to 2033). The Plan identifies priorities for placemaking, urban design upgrades and structure planning throughout the neighbourhood and local activity centres. Like Vibrant Villages, the Design Guidelines will support high quality design in activity centres. More specifically, the Design Guidelines will be used to inform the preparation of structure plans identified in the Vibrant Villages Action Plan 2023.

## POLICY CONTEXT

### Zone

Our neighbourhood activity centres are generally located in a Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z). The C1Z seeks to create vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses, as well as to provide residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre. The zone allows for a wide range of commercial and accommodation activities without a permit, including a supermarket or shop.

### Overlay

Design and Development Overlay 1 – Doncaster Road Strategy Area applies to part of the C1Z properties along Doncaster Road, between the Council offices and Tunstall Square. The Overlay seeks to:

- Achieve good design outcomes.
- Improve the attractiveness of Doncaster Road and to ensure that new development enhances the visual amenity and role of Doncaster Road as a viewing corridor.
- Enhance the viability and vitality of commercial activities along Doncaster Road.
- Ensure that signs are compatible with the style of the built form and do not create visual clutter.
- Enhance the residential environment and improve facilities for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists.
- Promote safe pedestrian and bicycle access.
- Improve traffic efficiency and safety.
- Protect and enhance the amenity and liveability of residential areas.

### State Planning Policy

*Clause 11.03-1S Activity Centres* seeks to encourage the concentration of major retail, residential, commercial, administrative, entertainment and cultural developments into activity centres that are highly accessible to the community.

*Clause 15.01-1S Urban Design* aims to create urban environments that are safe, functional and provide good quality environments with a sense of place and cultural identity.

*Clause 15.01-1R Urban Design* – Metropolitan Melbourne aims to create a distinctive and liveable city with quality design and amenity by supporting the creation of well-designed places that are memorable, distinctive and liveable.

*Clause 15.02-1S Energy and resource efficiency* aims to encourage land use and development that is energy and resource efficient, supports a cooler environment and minimises greenhouse gas emissions through strategies such as greening urban areas, buildings, transport corridors and open spaces with vegetation to reduce urban heat island effects.

## Local Planning Policy

*Clause 11.03-1L-01 Activity Centres - Manningham* identifies the activity centres in Manningham. This Clause seeks to support development in neighbourhood activity centre that:

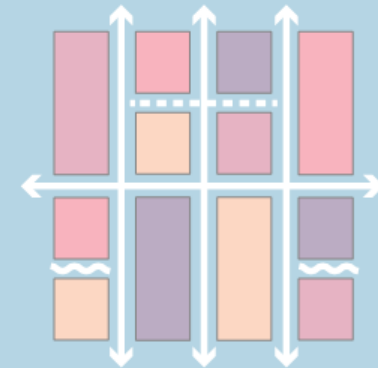
- Provides community hubs, social and recreational facilities and meeting places for local residents.
- Achieves high quality urban design that promotes a sense of place, community identity, social interaction and a safe environment.
- Incorporates high quality and contemporary built form.
- Improves functionality and accessibility.
- Promotes sustainability.
- Addresses scale and identity through site responsive design.
- Achieves active street frontages.
- Provides car parking at the rear, side or underneath buildings in a way that responds to landform and surrounding development.
- Ensure public spaces provide a high standard of amenity, convenience, accessibility and safety.
- Encourage the establishment of community facilities in or adjacent to neighbourhood activity centres to encourage social interaction and to service resident needs.
- Focus increased medium density development in those neighbourhood activity centres located west of the Mullum Mullum Creek.
- Provide for the effective and safe movement of pedestrians within neighbourhood activity centres.

*Clause 15.01-2L-02 Commercial design – Manningham* seeks to ensure that the design, location and appearance of development in the Commercial and Mixed Use Zone achieves the following objectives:

- Minimises impacts on to adjoining residential amenity.
- Respects the height and massing of surrounding development.
- Provides a high standard of amenity, convenience, accessibility and safety.
- Makes adequate provision for services.

## Activity Centre Site and Context Analysis

The following section includes an assessment of the site context and analysis for each neighbourhood activity centre. The centres have been assessed in alphabetical order. The analysis considers the context, topography, public and private landownership, land uses, interfaces, movement network, built form, public realm, lot area and lot depth.



## BUILT FORM AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

# 1. BULLEEN PLAZA

## Bulleen Plaza Context

Bulleen Plaza is a Neighbourhood Activity Centre located in Manningham's west. It features an indoor plaza and some stand alone retail, services and office development.

North of Bulleen Plaza is Bulleen Heights Primary School. South of the centre is St Clement of Rome Primary School. Further south is Morris Williams Reserve and Trinity Grammar Sporting Complex. West of the centre are the Bulleen Road shops.

There are approximately 1,600 properties and 6,400 residents within 800m of Bulleen Plaza.



Figure 1.2 : Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Location plan



Figure 1.1 : Bulleen Plaza Study area - Context Plan

- Legend**
- Bulleen Plaza Study Area
  - 800m walkable catchment

### Bulleen Plaza Study Area

Bulleen Plaza has an frontage to Manningham Road of 170m, and an approximate area of 2.9ha. The focus of the study area is the commercially zoned land within Bulleen Plaza.

The study area includes an enclosed shopping centre which contains a range of retail stores, office complex, and several stand-alone retail stores and services.

Bulleen Plaza is located within an established residential area. To the west of the centre is the Bulleen Preschool and Maternal Health Care. To the east of the centre is Grant Olson Reserve. A service station is south-east of the centre.



**Legend**

Bulleen Plaza Study Area

Figure 1.3 - Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Context plan



Images of existing land uses and built form around Bulleen Plaza.



Figure 1.4 : Manningham Road



Figure 1.9 : Bus stop on Manningham Road south



Figure 1.5 : Grant Olsen Reserve



Figure 1.8 : Existing residential around Bulleen Plaza



Figure 1.6 : Service Station at the corner of Manningham Road and Grant Olsen Avenue



Figure 1.7 : Bulleen Preschool and Maternal Health Care Centre

## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area is focused on the Commercial 1 Zone. This zone seeks to create a vibrant mixed use commercial centre for retail, office, business, entertainment, and community uses as well as to provide for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.

Manningham Road is in a Transport Zone 2 and forms part of the Principal Road Network.

The Residential Growth Zone 2 applies to residential properties along main roads. This zone seeks to provide housing at increased densities. Setback from Manningham Road, the General Residential Zone 1 and 2 applies. The General Residential Zone 1 identifies residential areas removed from activity centres and main roads. The General Residential Zone 2 identifies residential areas surrounding activity centres and along main roads.

The Design and Development Overlay Schedule 8 (DDO8) applies to residential land surrounding activity centres and along main roads. This Overlay seeks to increase residential densities.

#### Legend

- Bulleen Plaza Study Area
- Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)
- Residential Growth Zone 2 (RGZ2)
- General Residential Zone 2 (GRZ2)
- General Residential Zone 1 (GRZ1)
- Transport Zone (TRZ2)
- Design Development Overlay (DDO8)

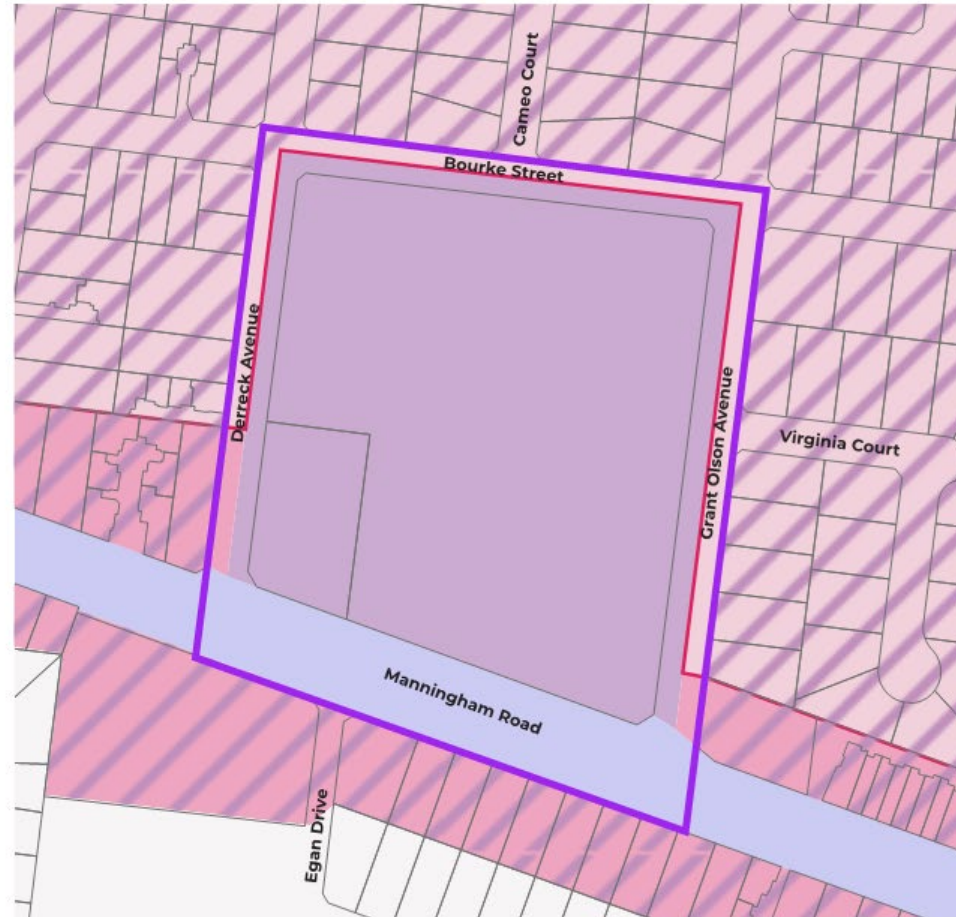


Figure 1.10 : Bulleen Plaza Study Area -Planning context



## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights potential aspirational and development opportunities in Bulleen Plaza. This includes opportunities to:

- Expand the activity centre boundary.
- Provide shop top housing.
- Support the development of outdoor dining.
- Investigate options to improve permeability.
- Create a public space/ town square.
- Increase tree canopy along Manningham Road.

The plan also identifies aspirational building heights for further investigation.



Figure 1.11: Extract: Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Liveable City Strategy

## CONTEXT

### Land ownership

The study area is located in private ownership. There are no publicly owned footpaths or carparks within the centre. This restricts Council's ability to make improvements to the public realm, in terms of landscaping, footpaths and carparking.

Land to the east and west of the study area, including the Bulleen Preschool and Maternal Child Health Centre and Grant Olson Reserve are on Council owned land.

#### Legend

-  Bulleen Plaza Study Area
-  Council ownership
-  Private ownership
-  DTP managed



Figure 1.12 - Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Land ownership

## ANALYSIS

### Topography

The topography at Bulleen Plaza slopes down in a north westerly direction by approximately 10m.

















The centre has been built below the level of Manningham Road. The topography impacts the ease of access to the centre and there is a retaining wall at the Manningham Road interface. Pedestrian access from Manningham Road to the centre is via ramps and steps.

#### Legend

 Bulleen Plaza Study Area

 Contours (2m)

#### Elevation

	72.0m		54.0m
	70.0m		52.0m
	68.0m		50.0m
	66.0m		48.0m
	64.0m		46.0m
	62.0m		44.0m
	60.0m		42.0m
	58.0m		
	56.0m		

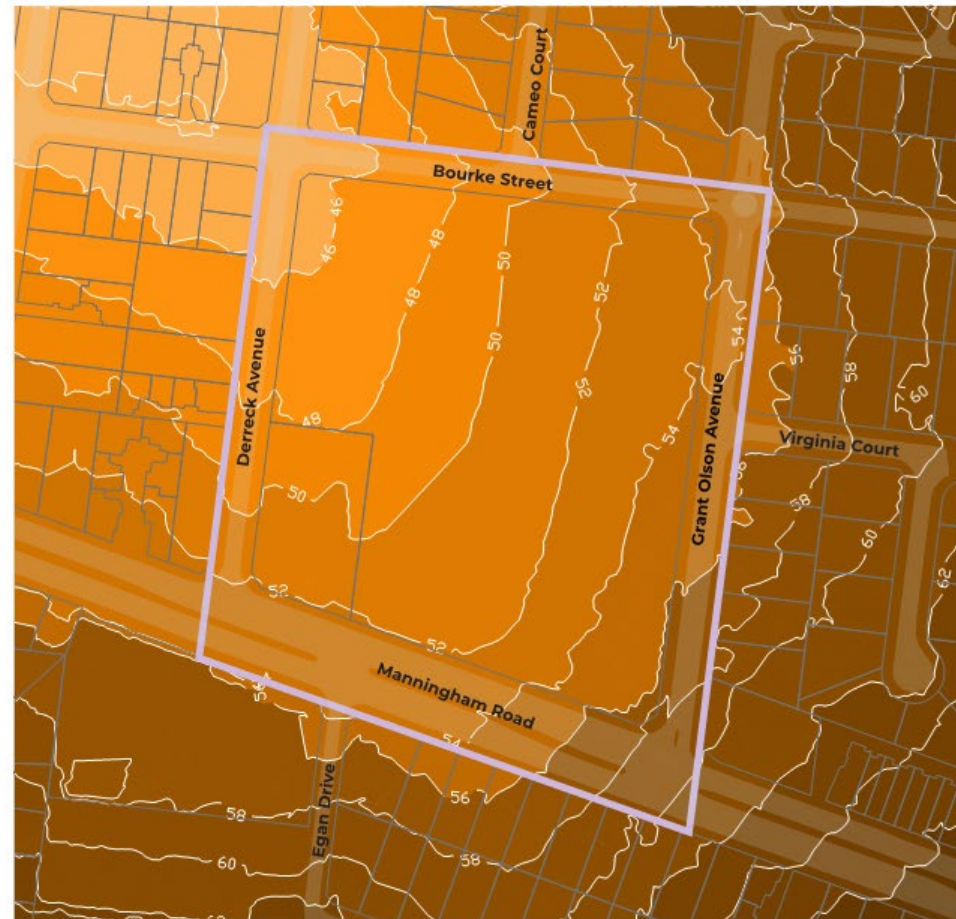


Figure 1.13 : Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Topography



## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

The plaza provides the primary retail area of the centre. The Bulleen Library adjoins the shopping centre in the north-west. There is an office building located in the south-west corner of the site. There is a medical centre and food premises located along the Manningham Road frontage.

There is a retaining wall at the Manningham Road interface which physically separates the centre from the road.

Bulleen Plaza benefits from no directly adjoining sensitive residential interfaces to the centre. All residential interfaces are separated by a road. The study area is bound by Manningham Road, Grant Olson Avenue, Bourke Street and Derreck Avenue.

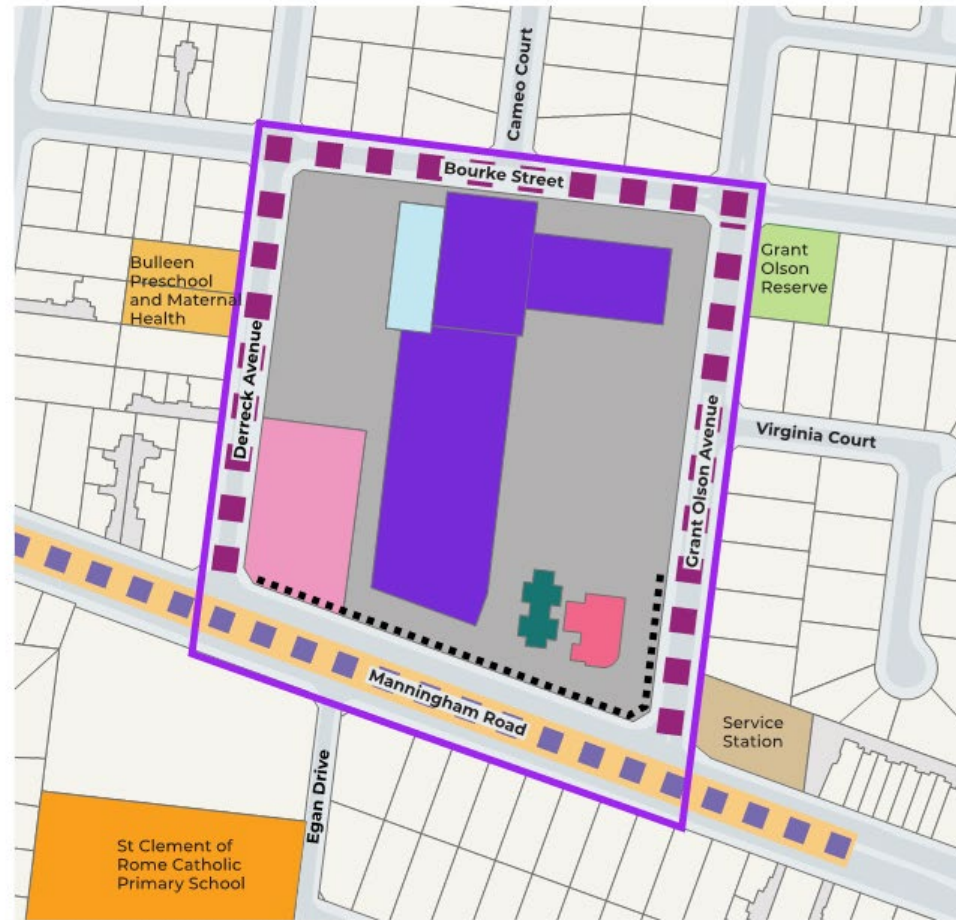


Figure 1.14 : Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Land uses and interfaces

Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Bulleen Plaza.



Figure 1.15 : Bulleen Plaza viewed from Manningham Road



Figure 1.20 : Bulleen Plaza at the Manningham Road interface



Figure 1.16 : Office building viewed from Manningham Road



Figure 1.21 : Stand alone medical centre



Figure 1.19 : Convenience food premises



Figure 1.17 : Entrance to shopping centre



Figure 1.18 : Bulleen Library

## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

Bulleen Plaza is predominately a car-based shopping centre. There are two large carparks to the east and west of the centre.

There is a footpath around the shopping centre, with limited connectivity through the carparks and stand-alone development. The pedestrian crossings over Manningham Road are limited to the west and east of the centre.

Smart Bus Route 903 and the 280 and 282 bus service along Manningham Road provide access to the centre.

#### Legend

-  Bulleen Plaza Study Area
-  Off street car park
-  Bus stop
-  Bus Route
-  Vehicular access to car park
-  Widened footpath fronting shops
-  Retaining Wall (change in level)
-  Pedestrian footpath
-  Pedestrian crossing/walkway
-  Signalised pedestrian crossing
-  Pedestrian connection
-  Access ramp
-  Entry to building

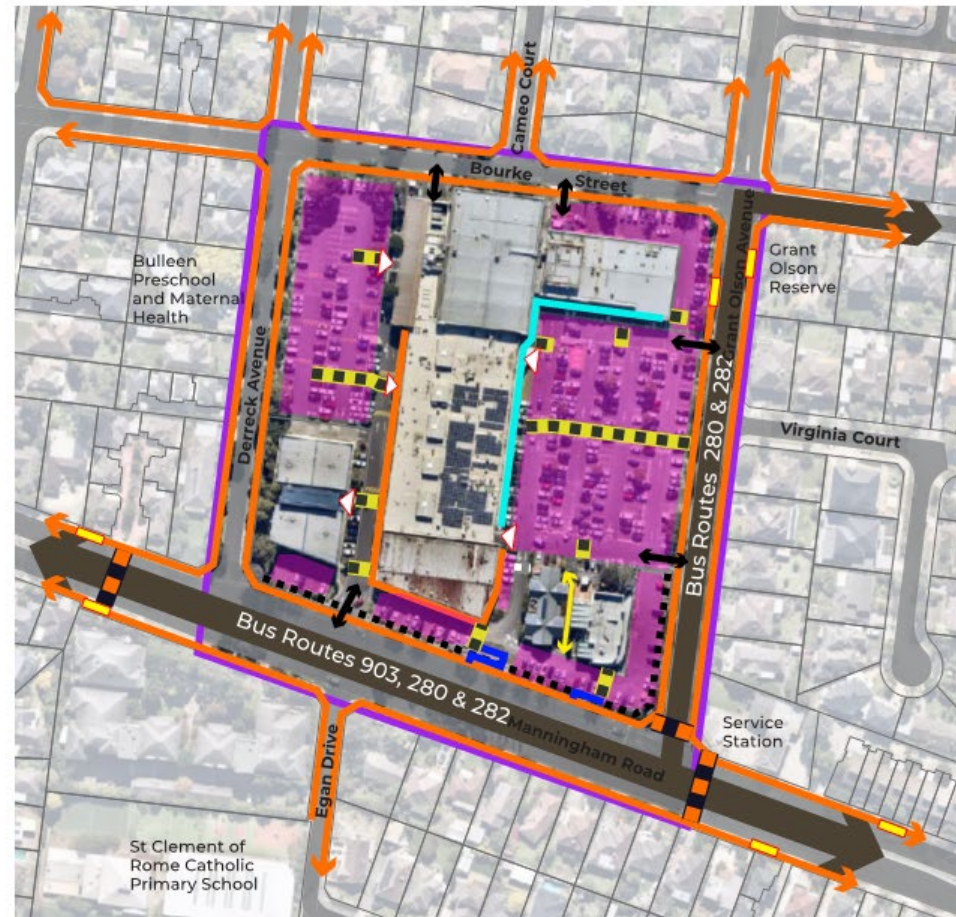


Figure 1.22 - Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Movement network

Images of the existing movement network within Bulleen Plaza.



Figure 1.23 : Pedestrian ramp access from Manningham Road



Figure 1.28 : Bulleen Plaza south-east corner



Figure 1.24 : Entrance to the shopping centre and covered walkway



Figure 1.27 : Bulleen Plaza western interface



Figure 1.25 : Bus stop on Manningham Road



Figure 1.26 : Footpath along Derreck Avenue

## ANALYSIS

### Built form and public realm

Bulleen Plaza is relatively low rise, with most buildings single or double storeys. There is one three storey office building located in the south-west corner of the centre.

The shopping centre is a solid brick building, with little articulation. The design of the building allows for limited passive surveillance and the entries are not easily identifiable.

There are active frontages, awnings, and weather protection along the eastern side of the shopping centre.

The office building in the south-west corner is internally focused on central courtyard

#### Legend

- Bulleen Plaza Study Area
- At-grade car park
- Building Heights**
- Existing 1 storey
- Existing 2 storeys
- Existing 2+ storeys
- Built Form**
- Large building footprint (1 storey)
- Large building footprint (2 storey)
- Large building footprint (2+ storey)
- Public Realm**
- Active edges
- Blank walls at street interface
- Retaining wall (change in level)



Figure 1.29 : Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Built form and public realm



Images of existing built form and public realm within Bulleen Plaza.



Figure 1.30 : Varying presentation of built form across Bulleen Plaza



Figure 1.31 : Bourke Road interface



Figure 1.32 : Office building in south west corner



Figure 1.33 : Covered walkway along partial extent of building



Figure 1.34 : Bulleen Plaza western frontage

## ANALYSIS

### Lot areas

The Bulleen Plaza Shopping Centre comprises of separate lots which are in individual ownership, and are managed by an Owners Corporation. Along with the stand alone buildings, the land offers significant opportunities for redevelopment.

This plan shows a recently approved planning permits for redevelopments, adjoining the activity centre of more than two dwellings.

#### Legend

 Bulleen Plaza Study Area

#### Lot Area

 > 1800m<sup>2</sup>

 Strategic Development Site

#### Proposed redevelopment sites

 **1** 25 Grant Olsen Avenue. *Five dwellings, two storey high proposal*

 **2** 80 Manningham Road. *16 dwellings, 3 and 4 storeys high proposal*

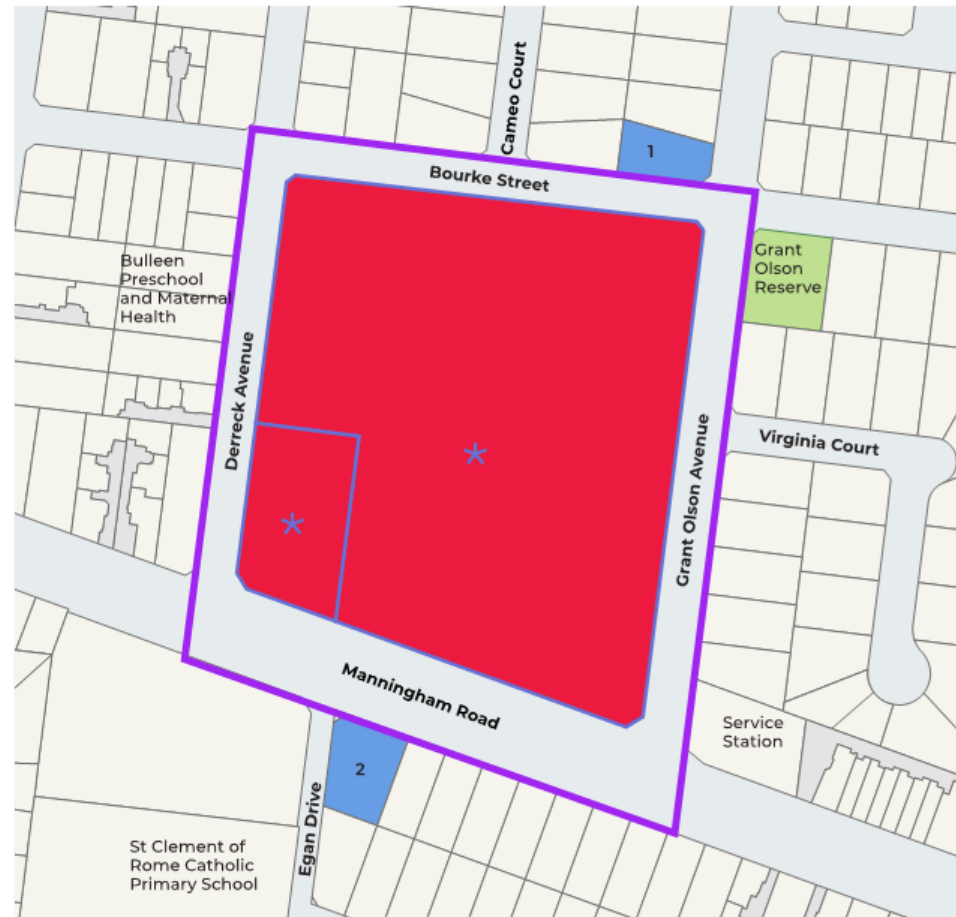


Figure 1.35 : Bulleen Plaza Study Area -Lot areas

## ANALYSIS

### Lot depths

Bulleen Plaza is the largest strategic redevelopment site in Manningham's neighbourhood activity centres. The site has substantial potential because of its size of approximately 2.9ha. The site has an appropriate maximum depth of 200m.



#### Legend

 Bulleen Plaza Study Area

Lot Depth

 >40m depth

Figure 1.36 : Bulleen Plaza Study Area - Lot depths



## 2. DONBURN

### Donburn Context

Donburn is a Neighbourhood Activity Centre located on Blackburn Road in Manningham's south.

North of Donburn is Zerbes Reserve. East of the centre is the Doncaster East Water Tank. South of the centre is Donburn Primary School and Doncaster East Village. West of the centre is East Doncaster Secondary College.

There are approximately 1,900 properties and 7,900 residents within 800m walk of Donburn.



Figure 2.2 : Donburn Study Area - Location plan

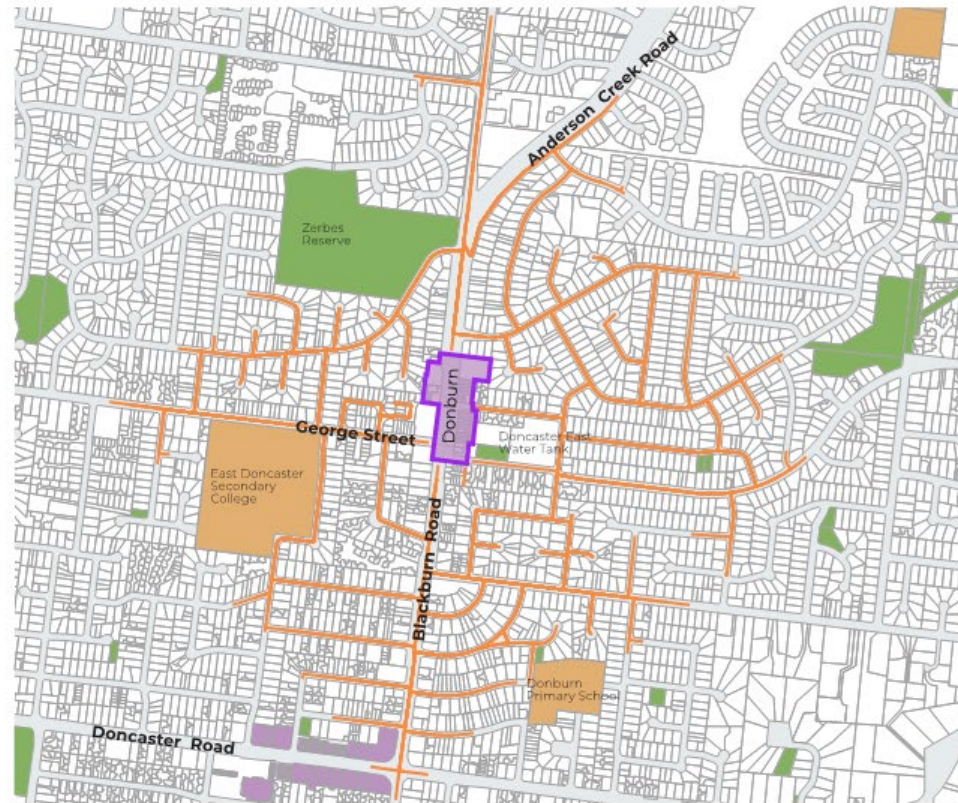


Figure 2.1 : Donburn Study Area - Context plan

**Legend**

- Donburn Study Area
- 800m walkable catchment

### Donburn Study Area

Donburn is a traditional strip shopping centre east containing a mixture of retail and other services. The centre fronts on to Blackburn Road from the east and west. The study area has an approximate area of 2.3ha.

The focus of the study area is the commercially zoned land, and a large vacant site at the northern end of the centre.

The centre contains a range of retail uses with a focus on food and drink premises and daily needs. There are a few offices and services, mostly above shops.

West of the study area is a large apartment complex. On the south-west corner of George Street and Blackburn Road there is a small specialised supermarket and several medical premises. East of the study is Bellevue Reserve, a small tree reserve.



Figure 2.3 : Donburn - Study Area

**Legend**

 Donburn Study Area

Images of existing land uses and built form around Donburn.



Figure 2.4 : Retail along Blackburn Road western edge



Figure 2.9 : Retail along Blackburn Road eastern edge

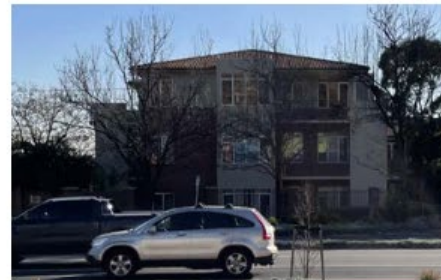


Figure 2.5 : Apartments on Blackburn Road



Figure 2.8 : Apartments corner Bellevue Avenue and Blackburn Road



Figure 2.6 : Vacant lot on Blackburn Road



Figure 2.7 : Bellevue Reserve

## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area focuses on the Commercial 1 Zoned (C1Z) land. The C1Z seeks to create vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses as well as to provide for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.

The study area also includes a parcel of Residential Growth Zone 2 which is located at the northern end of the activity centre. The zone seeks to increase residential densities and provide a range of housing types around activity centres.

The Public Use Zone 1 – Service and Utility east of the study area applies to the Bellevue Reserve and the Doncaster East Water Tank.

Blackburn Road is in a Transport Zone 2 and forms part of the Principal Road Network.

The surrounding residential area is a combination of Residential Growth Zone 2 along Doncaster Road and General Residential Zone 1 and 2. The General Residential Zone 1 identifies residential areas removed activity centres and along main roads. The General Residential Zone 2 identifies areas surrounding activity centre and along main roads.

The Design and Development Overlay 8 applies to residential land surrounding activity centres along main roads. This Overlay seeks to increase residential densities.

#### Legend

	Donburn Study Area		Public Use Zone 1 (PUZ1)
	Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)		Transport Zone (TRZ2)
	Residential Growth Zone 2 (RGZ2)		Design Development Overlay (DDO8)
	General Residential Zone 2 (GRZ2)		Environmental Significant Landscape Overlay
	General Residential Zone 1 (GRZ1)		

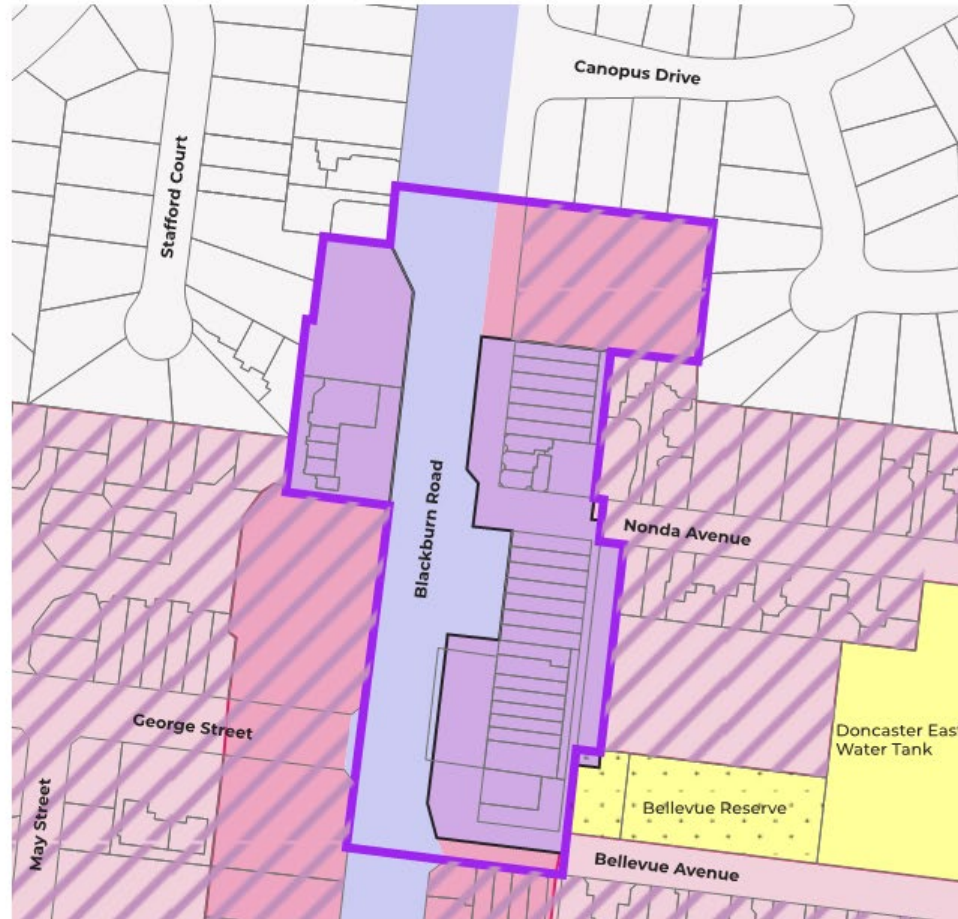


Figure 2.10 : Donburn - Study Area

## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights aspirational and development opportunities in Donburn. This includes:

- Providing opportunities for shop top housing.
- Improving pedestrian access along the rear laneway at the back of the shops.
- Exploring opportunities to consolidate properties to support larger mixed use development.
- Investigating opportunities for a public square at the intersection of Blackburn Road and Bellevue Avenue.
- Increasing tree canopy along Blackburn Road to create a boulevard.
- Planning for the development of 300 Blackburn Road.
- Developing a new bus shelter on Blackburn Road.

The plan also identifies aspirational building heights for further investigation.



Figure 2.11: Extract: Donburn Study Area - Liveable City Strategy



CONTEXT

Land ownership

The study area contains a mixture of publicly and privately owned footpaths and carparks. On the western side of Blackburn Road, carparking and footpaths are privately owned. On the eastern side of Blackburn Road, the footpaths and car parking areas are publicly owned. This restricts Council's ability to influence the public realm, in terms of landscaping, footpaths and carparking to the eastern part of the centre.

There is also a large parcel of vacant land owned by Council at the northern end of the centre.

Legend

-  Donburn Study Area
-  Council ownership
-  Council owned car park
-  Private ownership
-  DTP managed road



Figure 2.12 : Donburn Study Area - Land ownership

## ANALYSIS

### Topography

Donburn study area slopes up in an easterly direction. Parts of the centre are steep, especially travelling east behind the shops to the rear laneway. There is an approximate 10m rise across the study area.

#### Legend

 Donburn Study Area

 Peak area

 Contours (2m)

#### Elevation

 130.0m

 128.0m

 126.0m

 124.0m

 122.0m

 120.0m

 118.0m

 116.0m

 114.0m

 112.0m

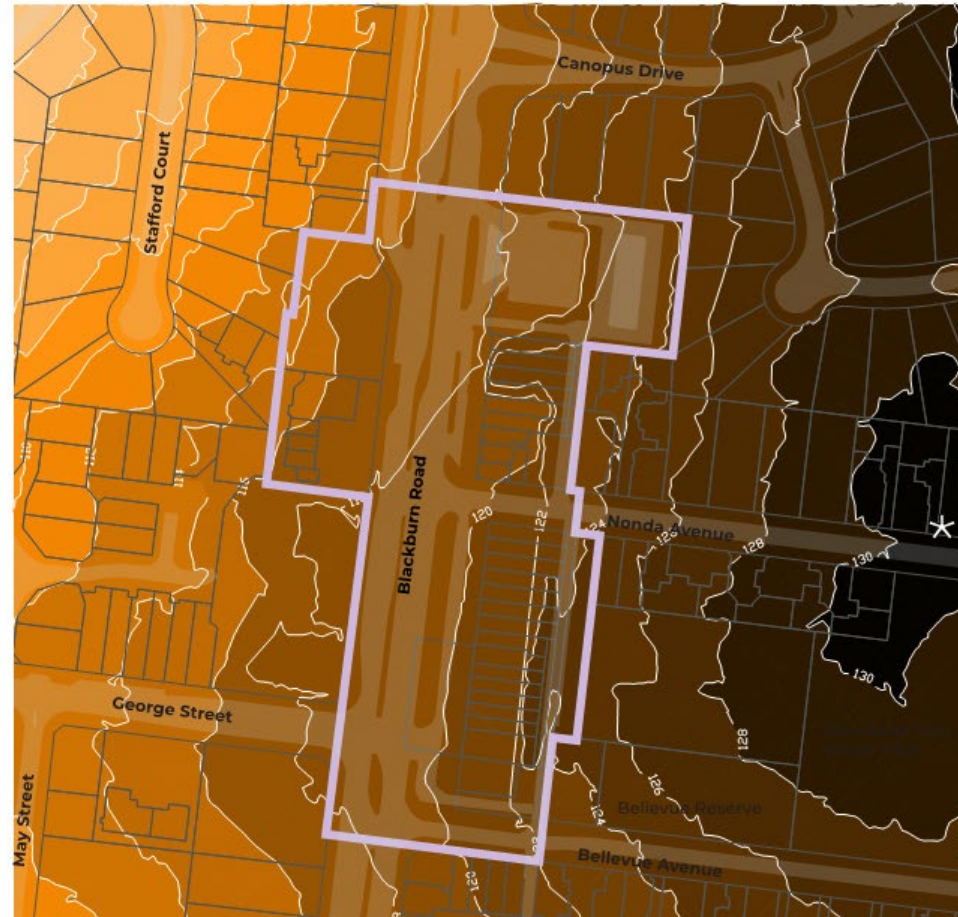


Figure 2.13 : Donburn Study Area - Topography



## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

Donburn contains a mixture of retail and mixed use development. East of Blackburn Road features predominantly retail, with some offices and services above ground floor retail. West of Blackburn Road features a large mixed use development, with ground floor retail, offices above and basement carparking.

Blackburn Road forms part of the principal road network, which is approximately 28m wide. The road features a bus lane only on the east side of Blackburn Road.

The activity centre has narrow interfaces on to sensitive residential areas to the north, east and west. Bellevue Avenue provides some separation to residential properties to the south.



Figure 2.14 : Donburn Study Area - Land uses and interfaces

Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Donburn Study Area.



Figure 2.15 : Blackburn Road frontage



Figure 2.20 : Mix of uses east of Blackburn Road



Figure 2.16 : Rear access laneway and residential interface along the eastern edge of the activity centre



Figure 2.19 : Residential interface on Nonda Avenue



Figure 2.17 : Residential interface at car park

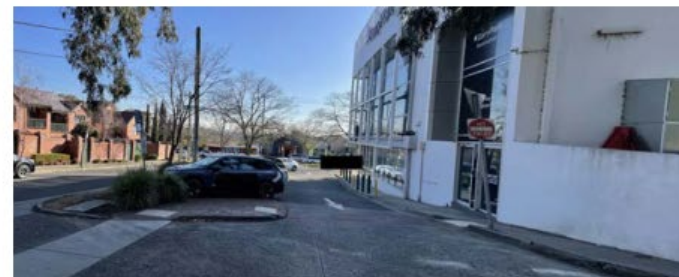


Figure 2.18 : Bellevue Avenue and side access road at the southern end of the shops

## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

The activity centre benefits from footpaths along the east and west side of Blackburn Road and two pedestrian crossing points across Blackburn Road. There are no designated footpaths at the rear of the shops along the service laneway, with potential for conflicts between vehicles and pedestrian movements.

The centre has access from a Smart Bus Route 901 and 906, as well as 908, 961 and 305 bus services.

There is on street parking throughout the centre.

#### Legend

- Donburn Study Area
- On street car park
- Off street car park
- Bus stop
- Bus Route
- Service laneway
- Vehicular access to car park
- Kerb extensions
- Widened footpath fronting shops
- Pedestrian footpath
- Signalised pedestrian crossing

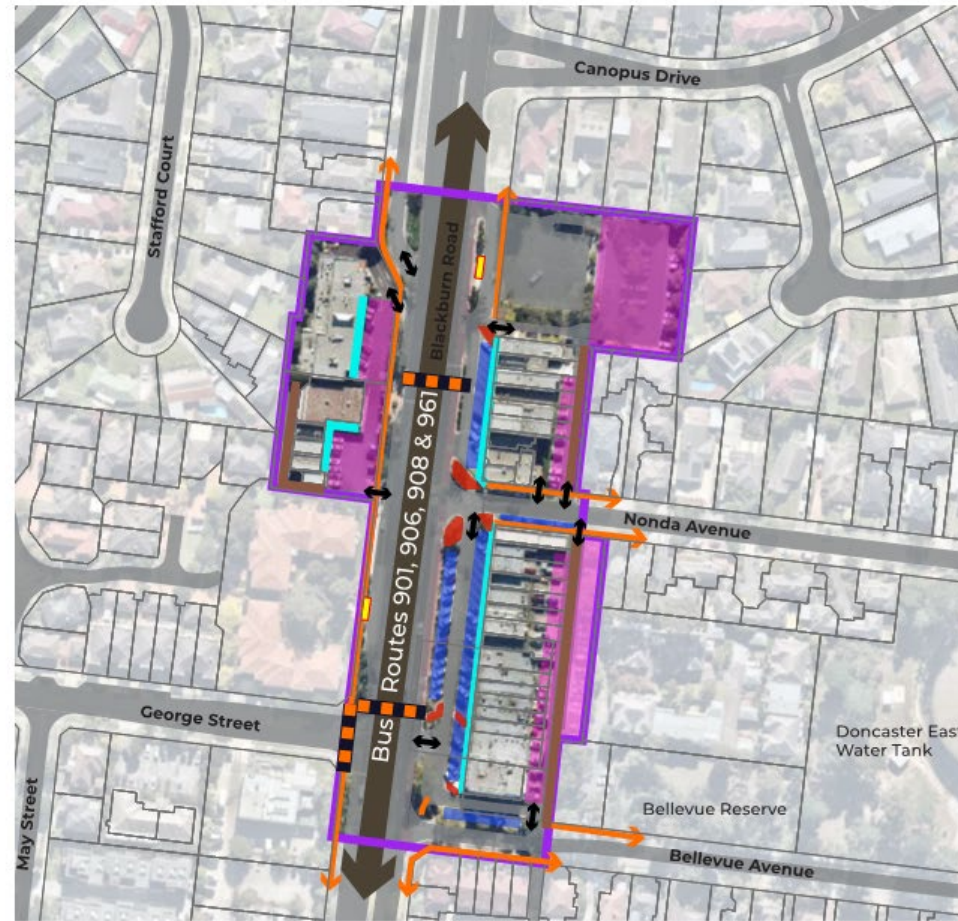


Figure 2 21 - Donburn Study Area - Movement network

Images of existing movement network within Donburn Study Area.



Figure 2.22 : Pedestrian operated signals across Blackburn Road

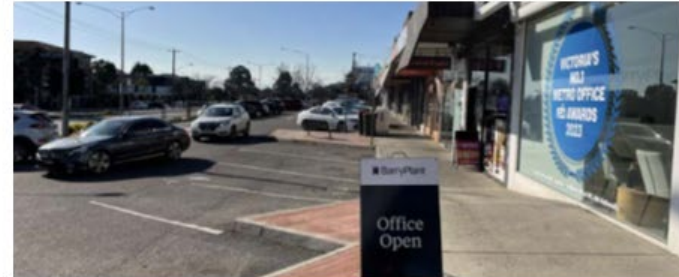


Figure 2.27 : Service road, car parking and footpath in front of the shops



Figure 2.23 : Footpath on a steep incline Nonda Avenue



Figure 2.26 : Widened footpath with a seat



Figure 2.24 : Bus stop in front of Blackburn Road



Figure 2.25 : Laneway along the eastern edge of the activity centre

## ANALYSIS

### Built form and public realm

The majority of Donburn is relatively low rise, with most buildings one, two or three storeys. There are some three and two storey residential buildings surrounding the centre.

Most developments within the centre are fine grain single shop fronts. Two larger mixed use developments are located west of Blackburn Road, with upper level offices, ground floor retail, and basement carparking.

There are active frontages and awnings along Blackburn Road. However, there are blank walls facing on to the laneway.

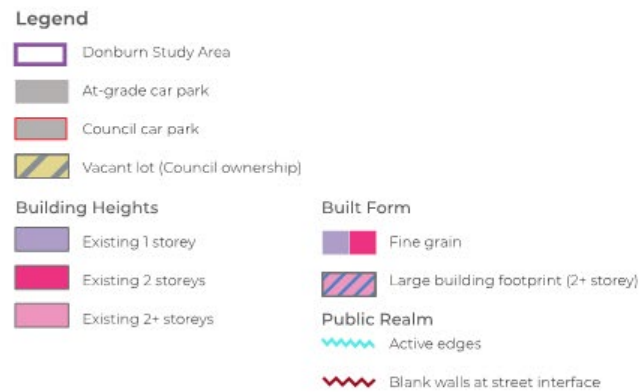


Figure 2.28 - Donburn Study Area - Built form and public realm

Images of existing built form and public realm within Donburn Study Area.



Figure 2.29 : Mixed use office and retail on Blackburn Road western edge

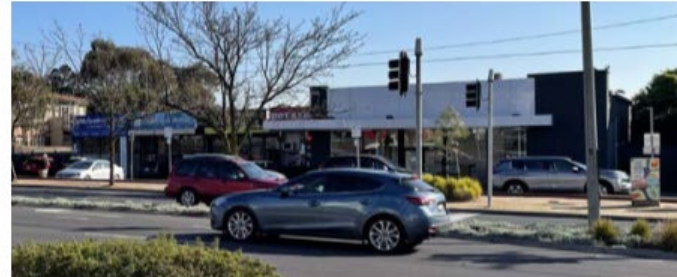


Figure 2.32 : Single storey built form on Blackburn Road western edge



Figure 2.32 : Built form with mixed heights on the eastern edge of Blackburn Road



Figure 2.30 : Public seat adjoining the eastern footpath



Figure 2.31 : Active corner Nonda Avenue



## ANALYSIS

### Lot areas

Most sites in the Donburn Shopping Centre are small and are less than 500m<sup>2</sup>. There are two larger lots, one at the northern end of the centre and one on the west side of Blackburn Road.

One site has been identified as a strategic development site because of its size, location and access to public transport

#### Legend

- Donburn Study Area
- At-grade car park
- Lot area**
- < 500m<sup>2</sup>
- 1500m<sup>2</sup> - 1800m<sup>2</sup>
- > 1800m<sup>2</sup>
- ★ Strategic Development Site

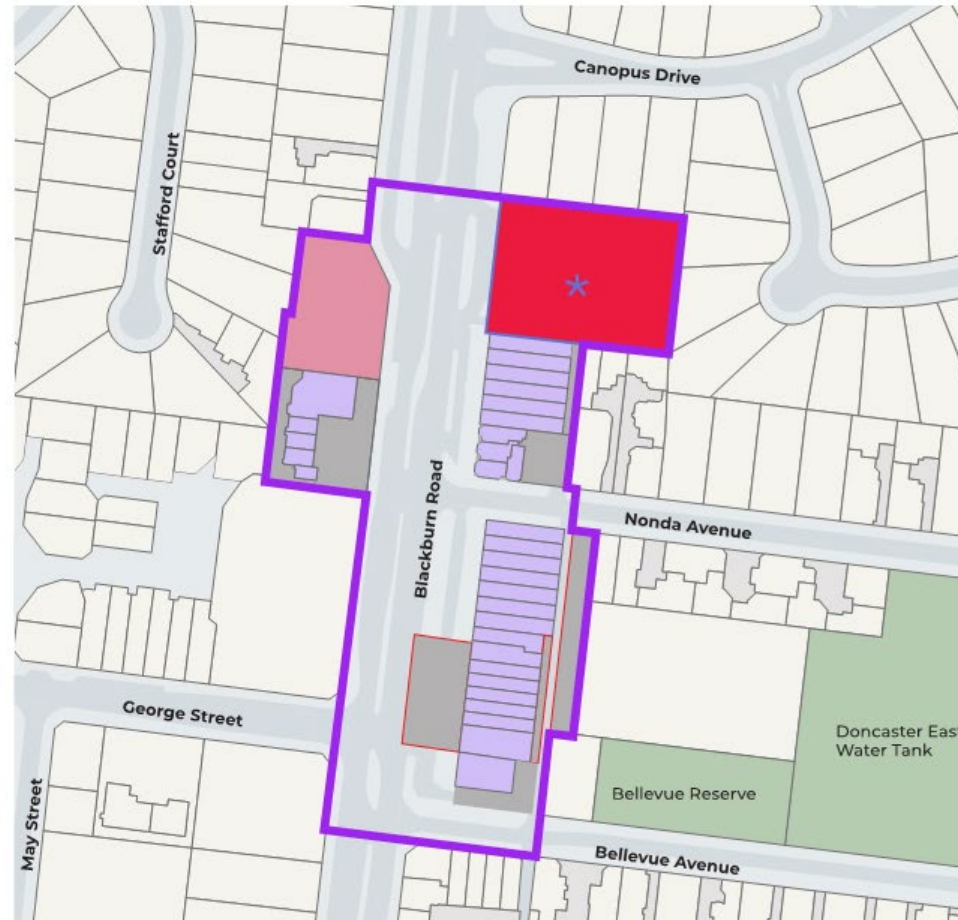


Figure 2.34 - Donburn Study Area - Lot areas

## ANALYSIS

### Lot depths

Most of the lots in Donburn are between 20m and 30m deep. The lots on the west side of Blackburn Road are larger and over 40m deep. There are small groups of small lots north of the intersection of Nonda Avenue and Blackburn Road, which is likely to affect their development potential.

**Legend**

 Donburn Study Area

**Lot depth**

 > 40m depth

 20m-30m depth

 < 20m depth

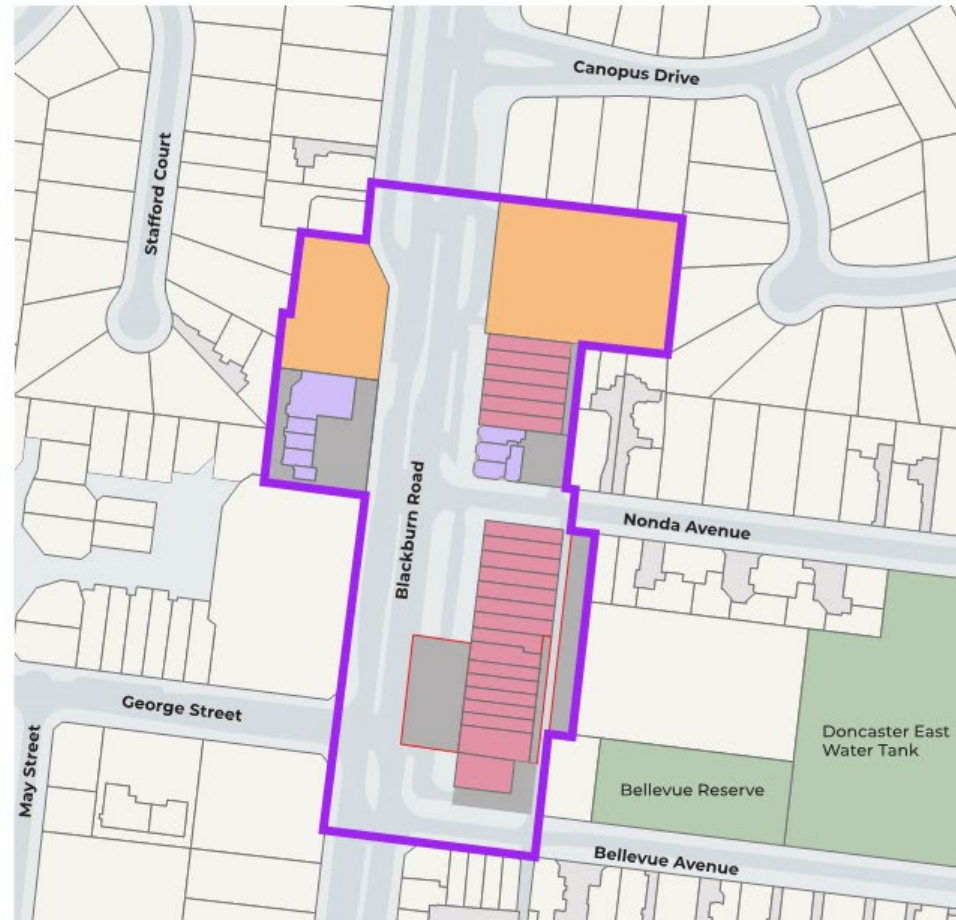


Figure 2.35 - Donburn Study Area - Lot depths



### 3. DONCASTER EAST VILLAGE (DEVON PLAZA)

#### Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Context

Doncaster East Village is a Neighbourhood Activity Centre located on Doncaster Road in Manningham's south. This includes both Devon Plaza and the street shopping strip.

North of the centre is Doncaster East Secondary College. East of the centre is Donburn Primary School. West of the centre is Doncaster Reserve and Jackson Court Shopping Centre.

Jackson Court is approximately 600m to the west.

There are approximately 3,900 properties and 9,200 residents within 800m walk of Doncaster East Village.



Figure 3.2 : Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Location plan

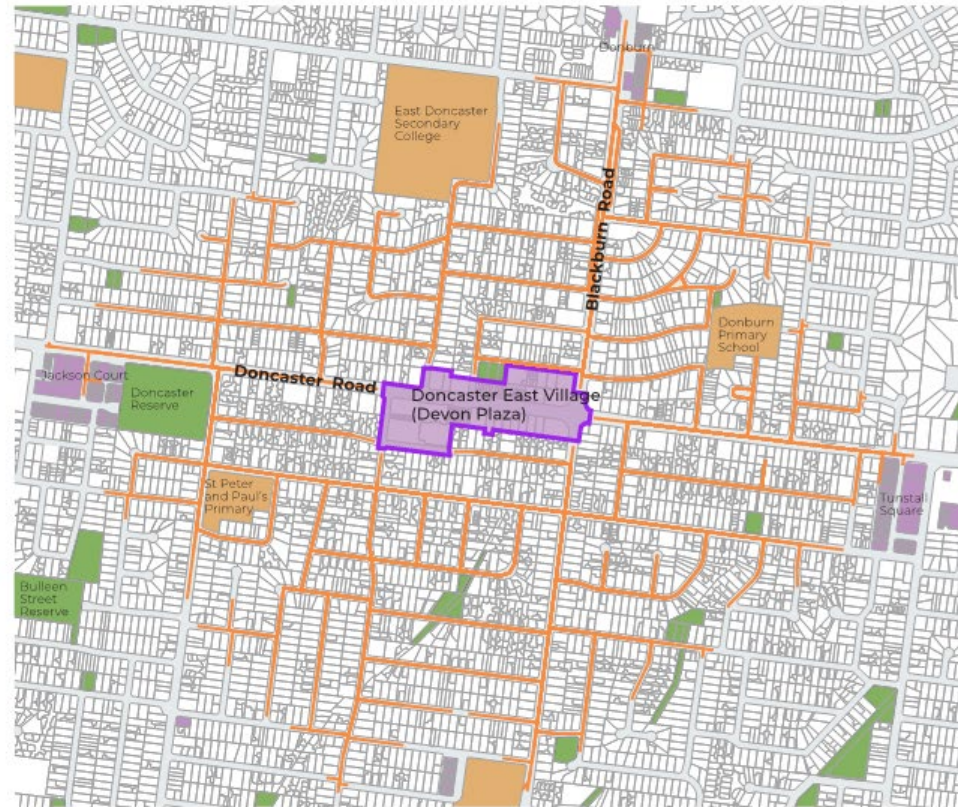


Figure 3.1 : Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Context plan

- Legend**
- Jackson Court Study Area
  - 800m walkable catchment

## DONCASTER EAST VILLAGE (DEVON PLAZA)

### Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area

Doncaster East Village contains both a traditional strip shopping centre and Devon Plaza. The centre has an approximate 430m frontage to Doncaster Road. The study area has an approximate area of 6.1ha.

The focus of the study area is the commercially zoned land within the centre.

The study area includes a range of retail uses including hospitality and daily needs, offices and supermarket. Adjoining the study area to the north is Montgomery Reserve, Doncaster East Preschool, Doncaster City Church and car parking. West of the study area is the Doncaster Police Station.

The surrounding residential area is mostly medium density residential development, with one apartment building directly to the west of the study area.

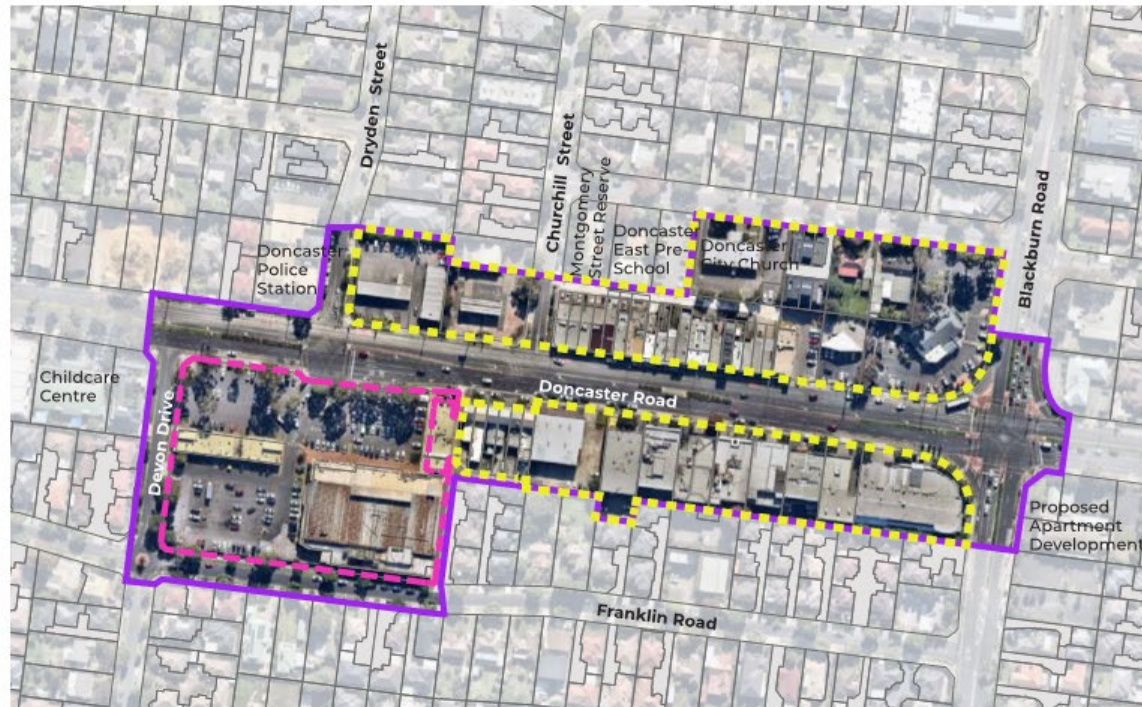


Figure 3.3 : Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) - Study area

#### Legend

- Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area
- Devon Plaza
- Doncaster East Village

Images of existing land uses and built form around Doncaster East Village.



Figure 3.4 : Devon Plaza shopping centre



Figure 3.5 : Apartment building corner Devon Drive and Doncaster Road



Figure 3.6 : Office buildings on the southern edge of Doncaster Road



Figure 3.7 : Residential to the south of Franklin Road



Figure 3.10 : Car wash and mechanics on Doncaster Road



Figure 3.8 : Montgomery Street Reserve on the north side of Doncaster Road



Figure 3.9 : Police station on north side Doncaster Road

## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area is focused on land within the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z). The C1Z seeks to create a vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses as well as to provide for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.

Adjoining the study area to the north is Residential Growth Zone 3 which seeks to increase residential densities and provide a range of housing types around activity centres. The zone supports articulated 'apartment style' development on larger lots, where development is not visually intrusive.

The Public Use Zone 6 – Local Government applies to Montgomery Reserve and Doncaster East Preschool.

Doncaster Road is in a Transport Zone 2 – Principal Road Network.

The surrounding residential area is combination of Residential Growth Zone 2 along Doncaster Road and General Residential Zone 1 and 2. General Residential Zone 1, which identifies residential areas removed activity centres and along main roads. The General Residential Zone 2 identifies areas surrounding activity centre and along main roads.

The Design and Development Overlay 8 applies to residential land surrounding activity centres along main roads. This Overlay seeks to increase residential densities.



Figure 3.11 : Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Planning context

#### Legend

- Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area
- Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)
- Residential Growth Zone 2 (RGZ2)
- Residential Growth Zone 3 (RGZ3)
- General Residential Zone 1 (GRZ1)
- General Residential Zone 2 (GRZ2)
- Transport Zone (TRZ2)
- Design Development Overlay (DDO8)
- Design Development Overlay (DDO1)

## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights potential aspirational development opportunities in Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza). This includes opportunities to:

- Improve pedestrian connectivity across Doncaster Road and at the rear of Devon Plaza.
- Upgrade public transport along Doncaster Road.
- Create a vibrant main street through Devon Plaza.
- Upgrade the laneway.
- Support a night-time economy through 'eat streets'.
- Increase tree canopy along Doncaster Road.
- Provide shop top housing.

The plan also identifies aspirational building heights for further investigation.

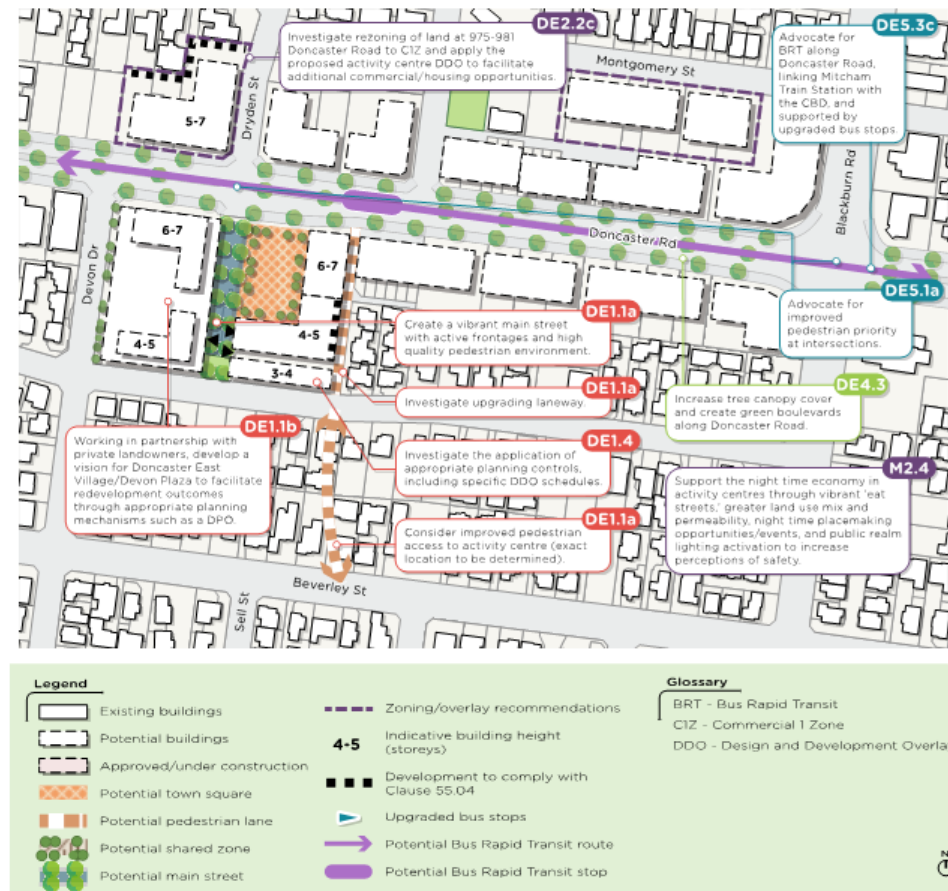


Figure 3.12 : Extract: Doncaster East Village (Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Liveable City Strategy

## CONTEXT

### Land ownership

The study area includes almost entirely land in private ownership. North of the study area, Montgomery Reserve and Doncaster East Preschool are on land owned by Council.

The majority of the car parking is privately owned.



Figure 3.13 - Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Land ownership

#### Legend

-  Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area
-  Council ownership
-  Private ownership
-  DTP managed road



## ANALYSIS

### Topography

Doncaster East Village is relatively flat. The centre rises slightly to the north-east. The highest point is located at the northern end of Blackburn Road. There is an approximate 4m rise across the study area.

#### Legend

 Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area

 Peak area

 Contours (2m)

#### Elevation

 120.0m

 118.0m

 116.0m

 114.0m

 112.0m

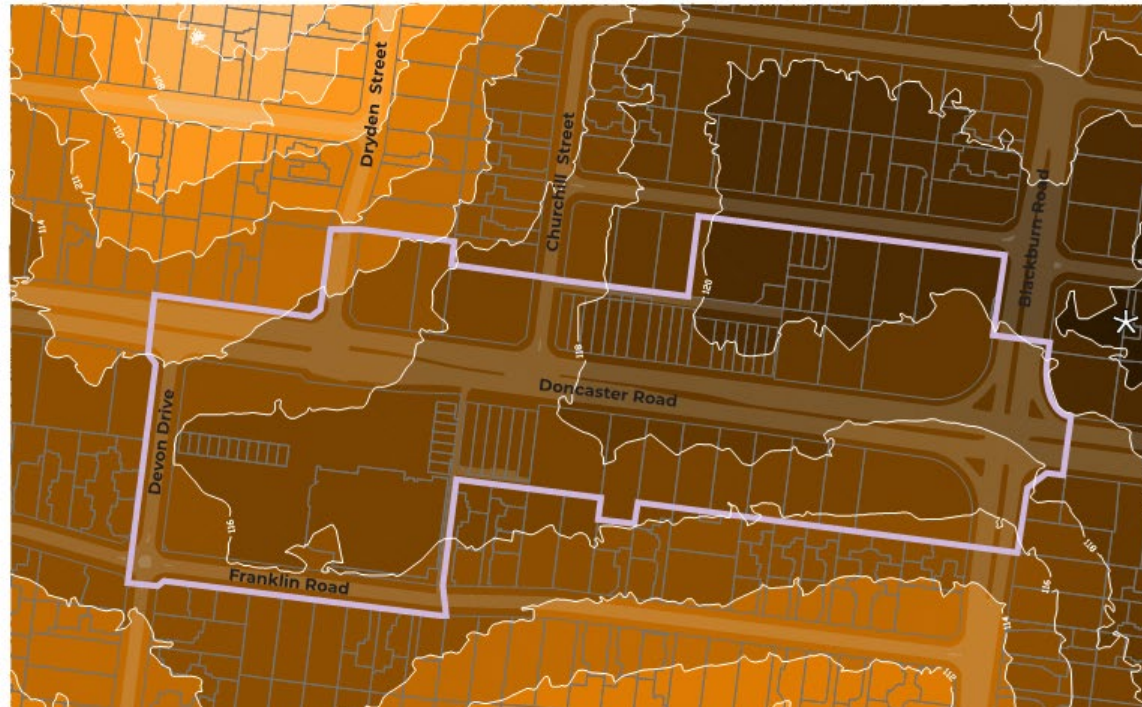


Figure 3.14 - Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Topography

## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) contains a mixture of retail and office developments. There are several restaurants and take-away and food premises, as well as a small supermarket and service station. Devon Plaza contains a large supermarket, which is surrounded by a range of retail premises including primary produce and food and drink premises.

Blackburn Road, Franklin Road, Devon Drive and Montgomery Street provide separation between the activity centre and surrounding residential properties. However, there are directly adjoining residential properties to the south.

#### Legend

- Doncaster East Village(Devon Plaza) Study Area
- Local park
- Council carpark

#### Uses

- Supermarket
- Retail
- Large fast food
- Office
- Service Station

#### Surrounding uses

- Police Station
- Childcare and kindergarten
- Church
- Veterinary practice
- Telstra Exchange

#### Interfaces

- 28m wide principal road
- 15m wide retail street
- 15m wide residential street
- 3-6m wide service laneway
- 3m pedestrian laneway
- Residential interface

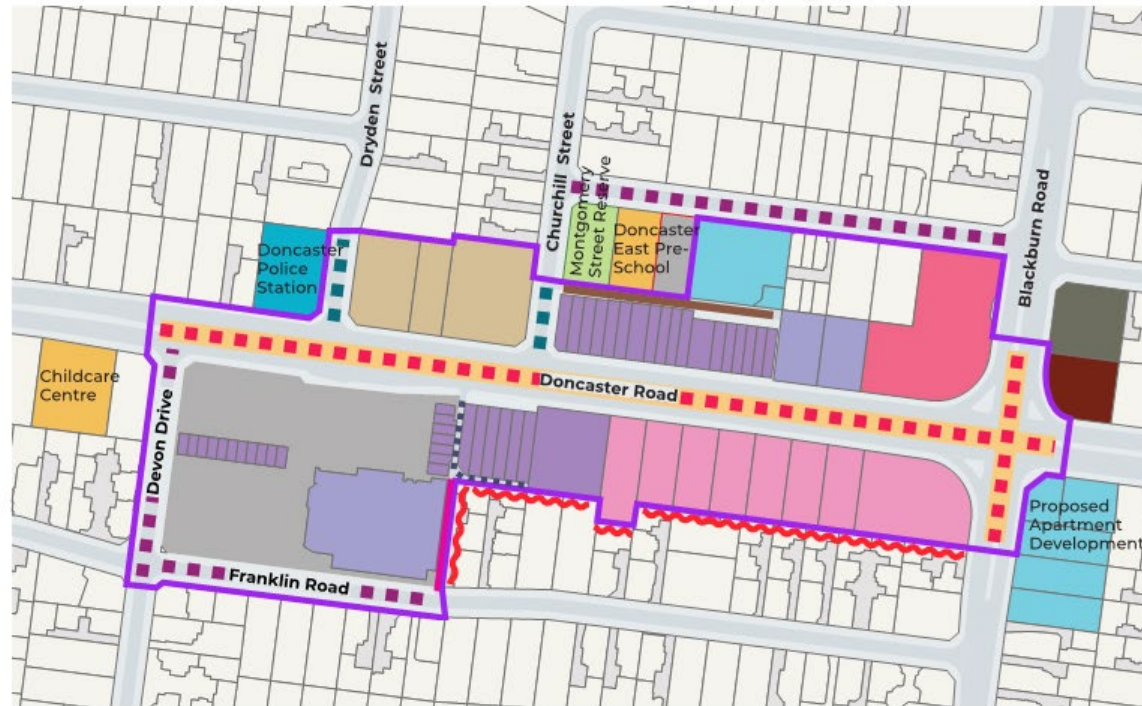


Figure 3.15 - Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Land uses and interfaces

Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza).



Figure 3.16 : Fine grain retail within Devon Plaza



Figure 3.17 : Devon Plaza supermarket



Figure 3.18 : Fine grain retail on Doncaster Road



Figure 3.20 : Fast food retail at the corner of Blackburn and Doncaster Roads



Figure 3.19 : Devon Plaza laneway and residential interface



Figure 3.21 : Franklin Road and residential interface

## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

The activity centre benefits from a series of wide connected pedestrian footpaths. The footpaths along Doncaster Road accommodate some outdoor dining and landscaped areas.

Doncaster Road forms a significant barrier within the activity centre. This is further exacerbated by the limited crossing points.

There are possible conflicts between vehicle and pedestrian movements along Doncaster Road with car parking along the frontage.

The rear wall of Devon Plaza forms a significant physical barrier to Franklin Road, and limits pedestrian connectivity.

The centre has access from a Smart Bus Route 902 and bus routes 907 and 961.

#### Legend

- Templestowe Village Study Area
- On street car park
- Off street car park
- Bus stop
- Bus Route
- Service laneway
- Vehicular access to car park
- Kerb extensions
- Widened footpath fronting shops
- Pedestrian footpath
- Pedestrian crossing/walkway
- Signalised pedestrian crossing
- Pedestrian connection

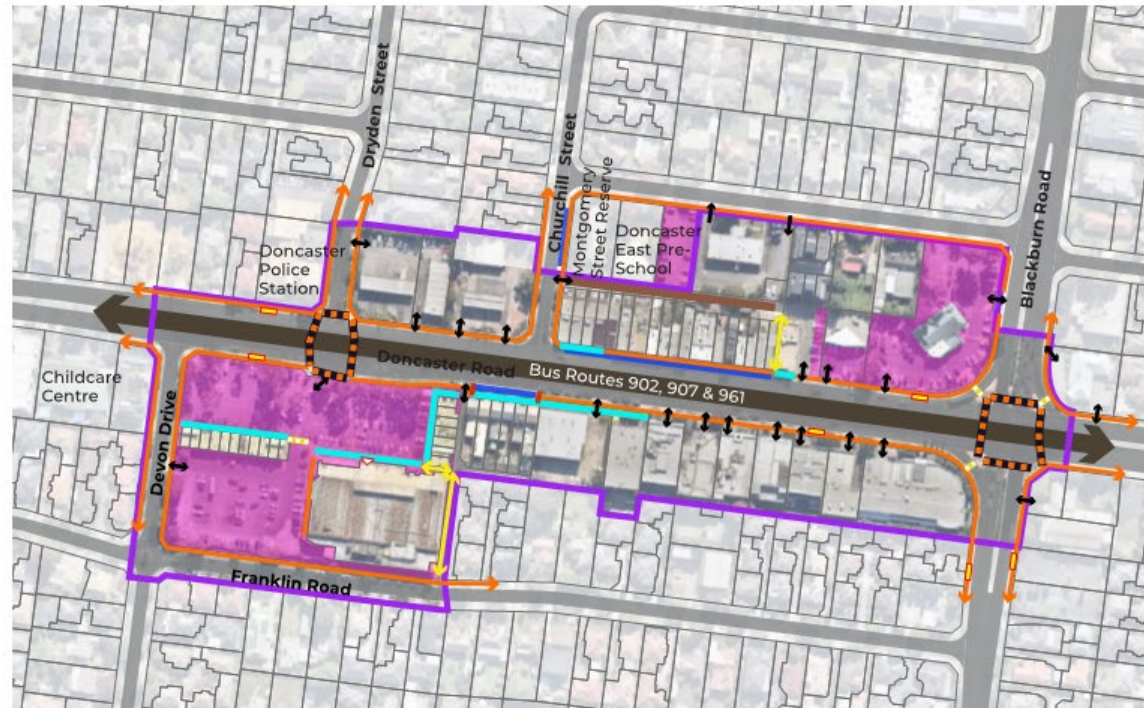


Figure 3.22 : Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Movement network

Images of the existing movement network within Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area.



Figure 3.23 : Narrow pedestrian path adjoining car park



Figure 3.27 : Office buildings with undercroft car park



Figure 3.24 : Doncaster Road



Figure 3.25 : Northern interface with narrow footpath



Figure 3.26 : Widened seating area on Doncaster Road south



Figure 3.28 : Rear access laneway

## ANALYSIS

### Built form and public realm

The majority of Doncaster East Village is relatively low rise, with most buildings single or double storey. There is one apartment style development west of the study area.

Along Doncaster Road there is a mixture of fine grain retail development on the north side of Doncaster Road and larger office style developments on the south side of Doncaster Road.

There are limited awnings and weather protection along Doncaster Road. There are more consistent awnings in Devon Plaza.

There are activity frontages along all of Doncaster Road and most of Devon Plaza. There are blank walls in front of the supermarket and facing on to the carpark in Devon Plaza. There is a solid blank brick wall along Franklin Street.

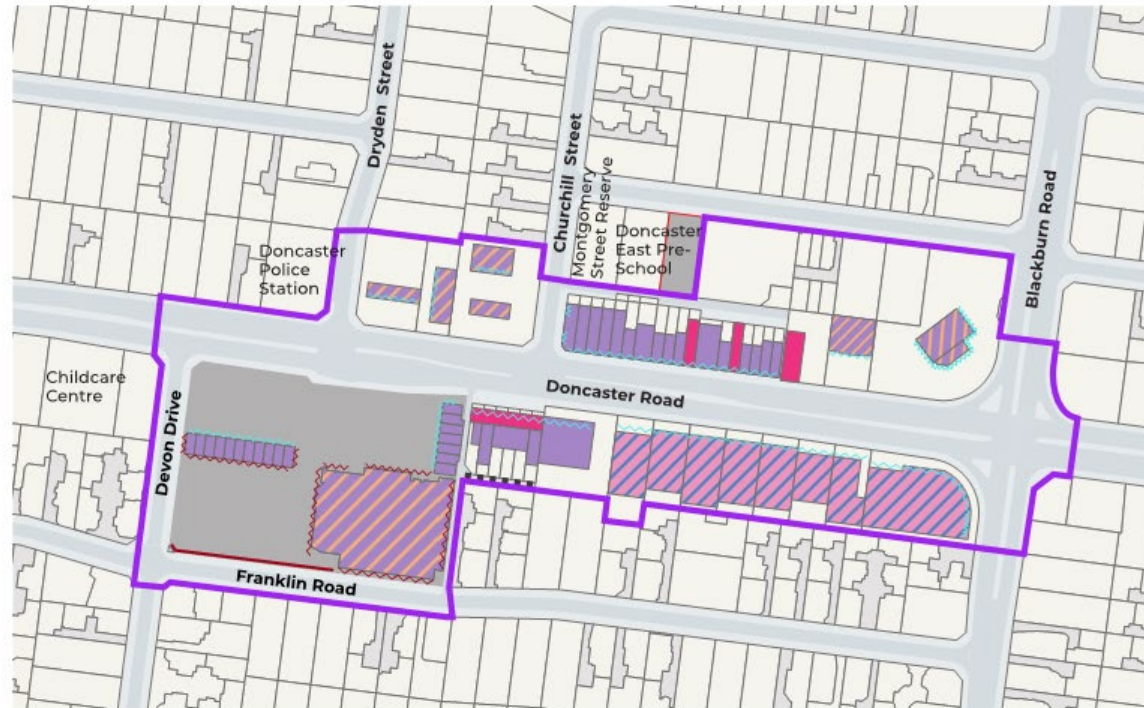


Figure 3.29 : Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Built form and public realm

#### Legend

Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area

#### Building Heights

- Existing 1 storey
- Existing 2 storeys
- Existing 2+ storeys

#### Built Form

- Fine grain
- Large building footprint (1 storey)
- Large building footprint (2 storey)
- Large building footprint (2+ storey)

#### Public Realm

- Active edges
- Blank walls at street interface
- Solid brick fence

Images of existing built form and public realm within Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area.



Figure 3.30 : Single storey brick building



Figure 3.31 : Fine grain retail in Devon Plaza



Figure 3.35 : Car parking in front of the Supermarket

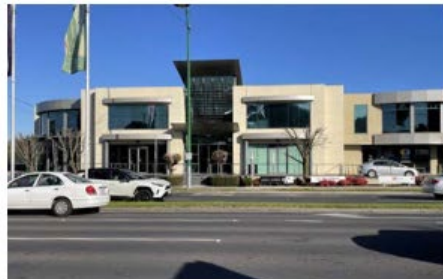


Figure 3.33 : Offices on the southern edge of Doncaster Road



Figure 3.37 : Two storey mixed-use buildings



Figure 3.36 : Narrow public realm along northern interface Doncaster Road



Figure 3.34 : Active public realm along southern edge Doncaster Road



Figure 3.32 : Blank street interface south wall of Devon Plaza shopping centre

## ANALYSIS

### Lot areas

Doncaster East Village contains a range of lot sizes from less than 500m<sup>2</sup> to greater than 1800m<sup>2</sup>.

Four strategic redevelopment sites have been identified because of their size, location and access to public transport and limited directly adjoining sensitive interfaces.

This plan shows recently approved planning permit for significant redevelopments, adjoining the activity centre of more than two dwellings. Significant redevelopment includes proposals for more than two dwellings.

#### Legend

- Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area
- At-grade car park

#### Lot area

- < 500m<sup>2</sup>
- 750m<sup>2</sup> - 1000m<sup>2</sup>
- 1000m<sup>2</sup> - 1500m<sup>2</sup>
- 1500m<sup>2</sup> - 1800m<sup>2</sup>
- > 1800m<sup>2</sup>

- Strategic Development Site

#### Recently approved developments

- 1 1026 Doncaster Road: 107 dwellings, three to six storey high proposal
- 2 8 Montgomery Street: 17 dwellings, four storey high proposal

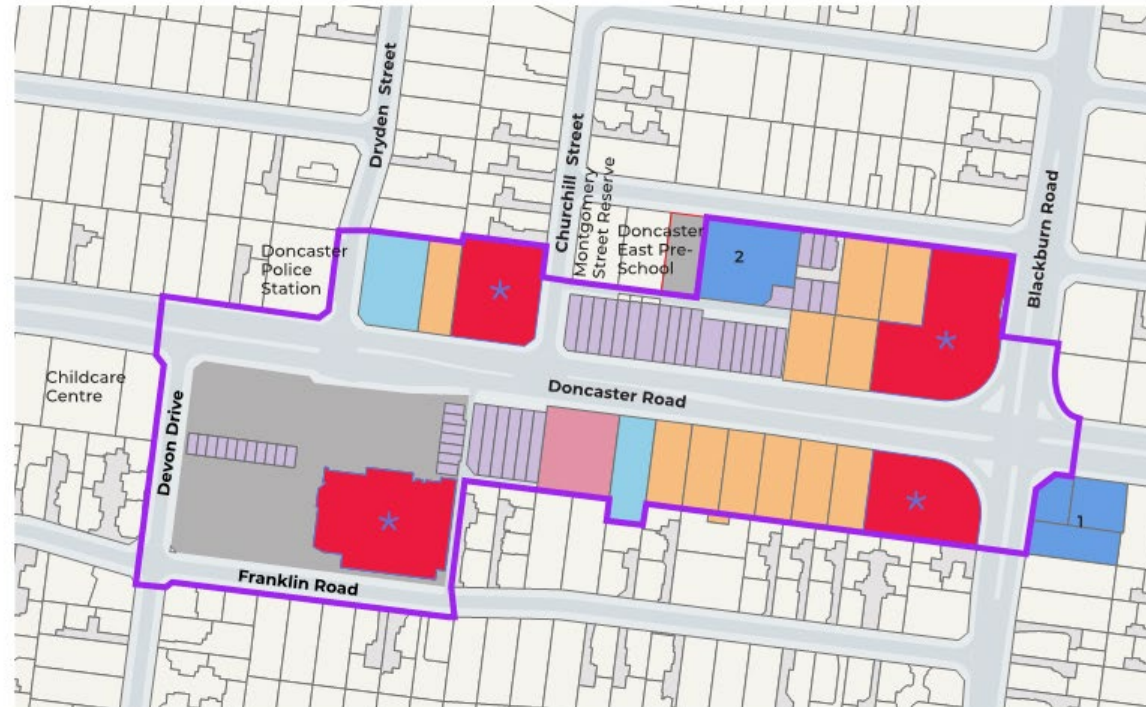


Figure 3.38 : Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Lot areas



## ANALYSIS

### Lot depths

There is a variety of lot depths in the activity centre ranging from smaller lots in Devon Plaza which are less than 20m deep, compared to larger lots along Doncaster Road. The lot depths in Devon Plaza may not affect the development potential because the adjoining car park is privately owned and the centre is likely to be redeveloped as a whole site.

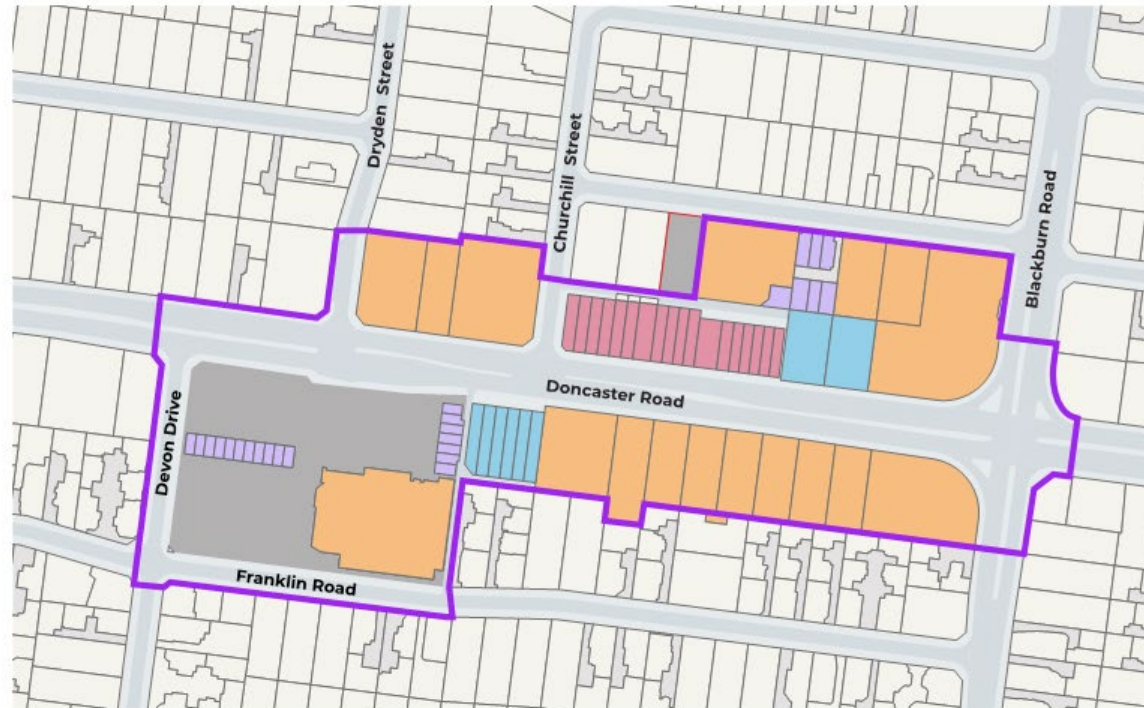



Figure 3.39 : Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area - Lot depths

**Legend**

 Doncaster East Village (Devon Plaza) Study Area

 At-grade car park

**Lot depth**

 > 40m depth

 30m-40m depth

 20m-30m depth

 < 20m depth

# 4. JACKSON COURT

## Jackson Court Context

Jackson Court is a Neighbourhood Activity Centre located in Manningham's south. The centre benefits from access to Doncaster Road and the adjoining Doncaster Reserve.

North of the centre is the Doncaster Gardens Primary School. North-east of the centre is East Doncaster Secondary College.

Doncaster East Village is approximately 600m to the east.

Saint Peter's and Paul's Primary School is south-east of the centre. Bulleen Reserve is located to the south.

There are approximately 2,800 properties and 6,300 residents within 800m walk of Jackson Court.



Figure 4.1: Jackson Court Study Area - Location plan

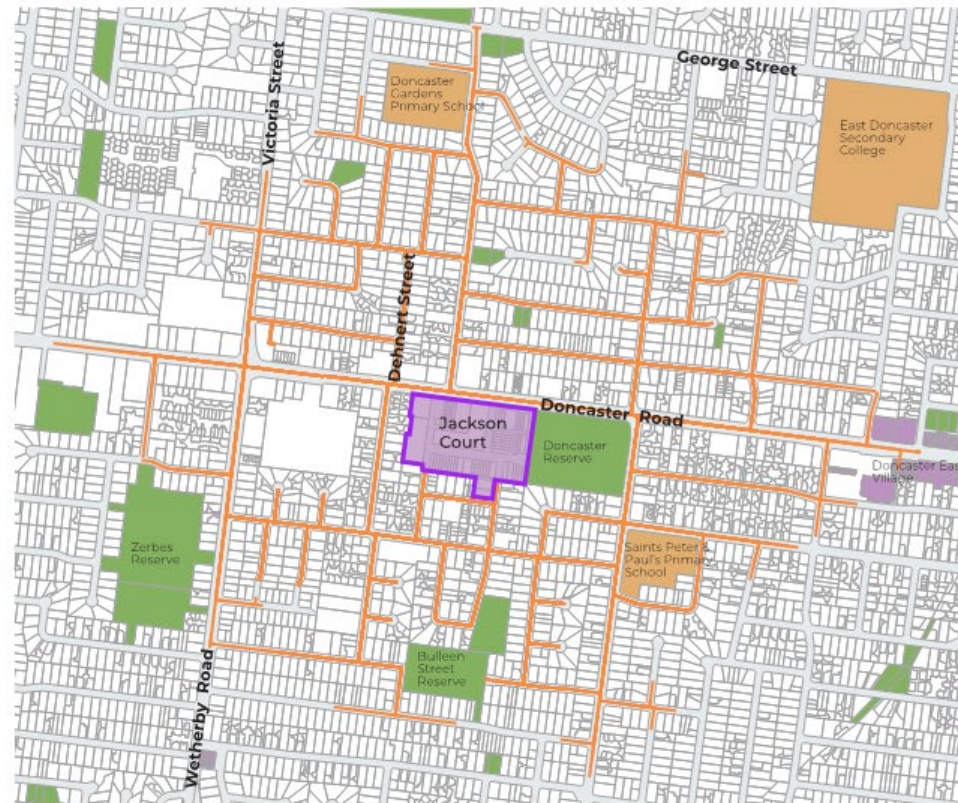


Figure 4.2: Jackson Court Study Area - Context plan

- Legend**
- Jackson Court Study Area
  - 800m walkable catchment

## JACKSON COURT

### Jackson Court Study Area

Jackson Court is a Neighbourhood Activity Centre located on Doncaster Road in Manningham's south. The centre benefits from access to the Doncaster Reserve adjoining the east of the centre.

Jackson Court is built around an at grade car park. The centre has an approximate 250m frontage to Doncaster Road, 220m along Jackson Court and 140m along the northern section of Mitchell Street. The study area has an approximate area of 3.9ha.

The focus of the study area is the commercially zoned land within the Jackson Court, a mixed use property on the western edge and two residential zoned properties used for carparking on the southern edge of the centre.

The study area includes a range of retail uses including hospitality and daily needs, some offices and housing, a supermarket and a liquor store. North of the activity centre is the Doncaster Senior Citizens Centre.

There is a shared path around the south of Doncaster Reserve.

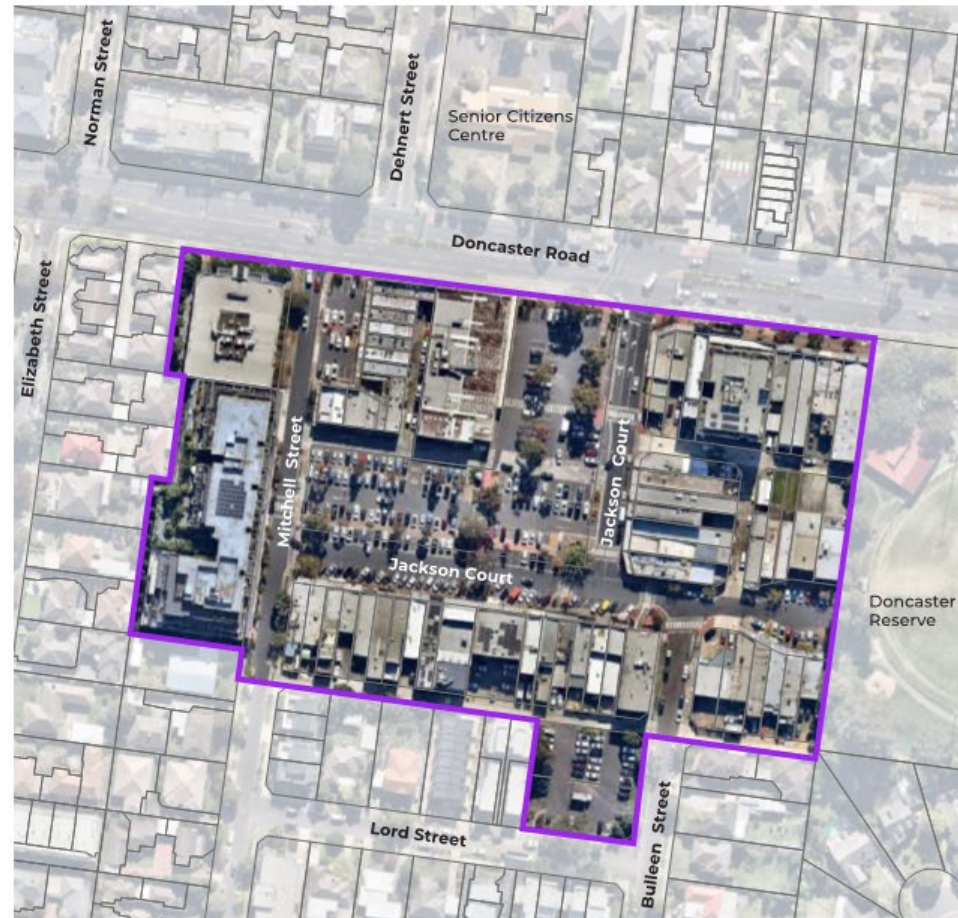


Figure 4.3 : Jackson Court - Study Area

**Legend**

 Jackson Court Study Area

Images of existing land uses and built form around Jackson Court Study Area.



Figure 4.4 : Corner Jackson Court and Doncaster Road



Figure 4.5 : View from Doncaster Road of Jackson Court Activity Centre



Figure 4.6 : Senior Citizens Centre opposite Jackson Court on Doncaster Road



Figure 4.7 : Apartment building on Doncaster Road



Figure 4.8 : Doncaster Reserve



Figure 4.9 : Variety of retail uses

## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area is focused on the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z). The C1Z seeks to create a vibrant mixed use commercial centre for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses as well as to provide for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.

The western edge of the activity centre is a Mixed Use Zone property, which provides for a range of, commercial, industrial and higher density housing.

Doncaster Road is in a Transport Zone 2 – Principal Road Network.

The surrounding residential area is a combination of Residential Growth Zone 2 along Doncaster Road and General Residential Zone 1 and 2. The Residential Growth Zone 2 provides for housing at increased densities. General Residential Zone 1, which identifies residential areas removed from activity centres and along main roads. The General Residential Zone 2 identifies areas surrounding activity centre and along main roads.

The land to the east of the study area is in a Public Park and Recreation Zone.

Parking Overlay - Schedule 2 applies specifically to Jackson Court and provides a reduced car parking rate for shops in the centre and gives consideration to the public car park.

The Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 8 applies to residential land surrounding activity centres along main roads and seeks to increase residential densities and provide different housing types.

The Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 1 applies to commercial properties along Doncaster Road and seeks to improve design outcomes. This Overlay seeks to create a boulevard character with landscaping along Doncaster Road.



Figure 4.10 - Jackson Court Study Area - Planning context

#### Legend

-  Jackson Court Study Area
-  Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)
-  Residential Growth Zone 2 (RGZ2)
-  General Residential Zone 2 (GRZ2)
-  General Residential Zone 1 (GRZ1)
-  Mixed Use Zone 6 (MUZ)
-  Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)
-  Transport Zone 2 (TRZ2)
-  Design Development Overlay (DDO8)
-  Design Development Overlay (DDO1)
-  Parking Overlay 2 (PO2)

## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights potential aspirational and development opportunities in Jackson Court. This includes:

- Opportunities for shop top housing.
- Improving pedestrian connectivity.
- Upgrading public transport along Doncaster Road.
- Integrating development at the Doncaster Reserve interface.
- Consolidating car parking.
- Establishing tree lined streets.
- Creating a town square.
- Facilitating outdoor eating.

The plan also identifies aspirational building heights for further investigation.

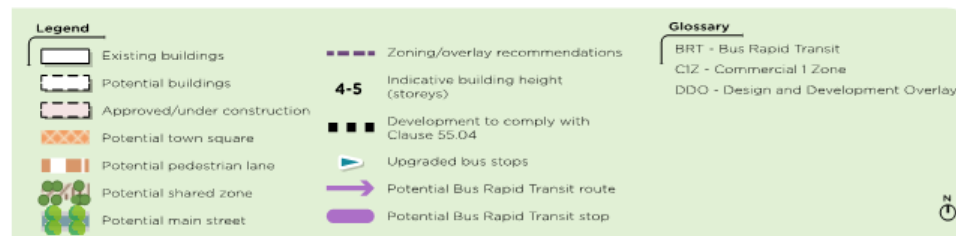
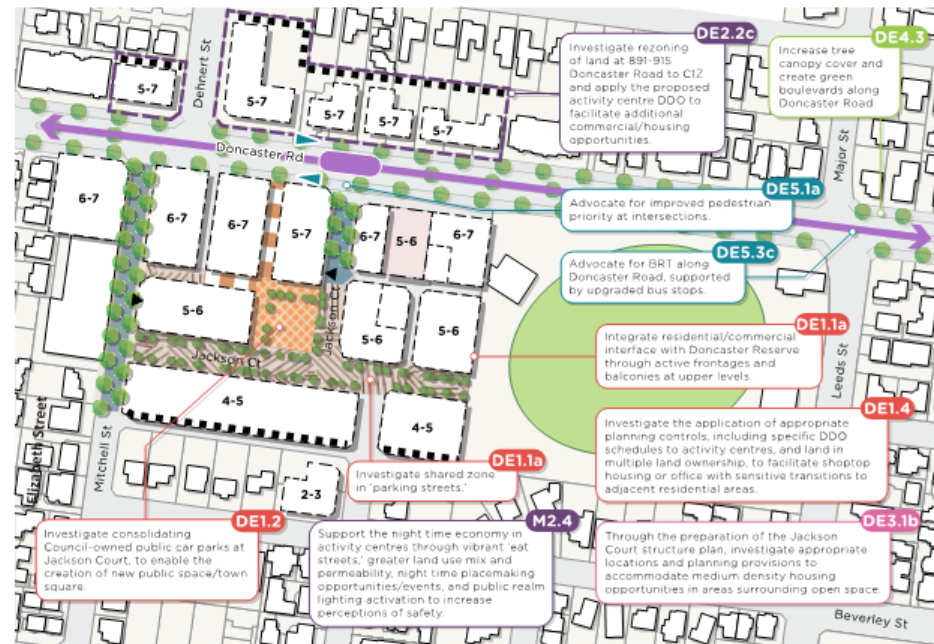
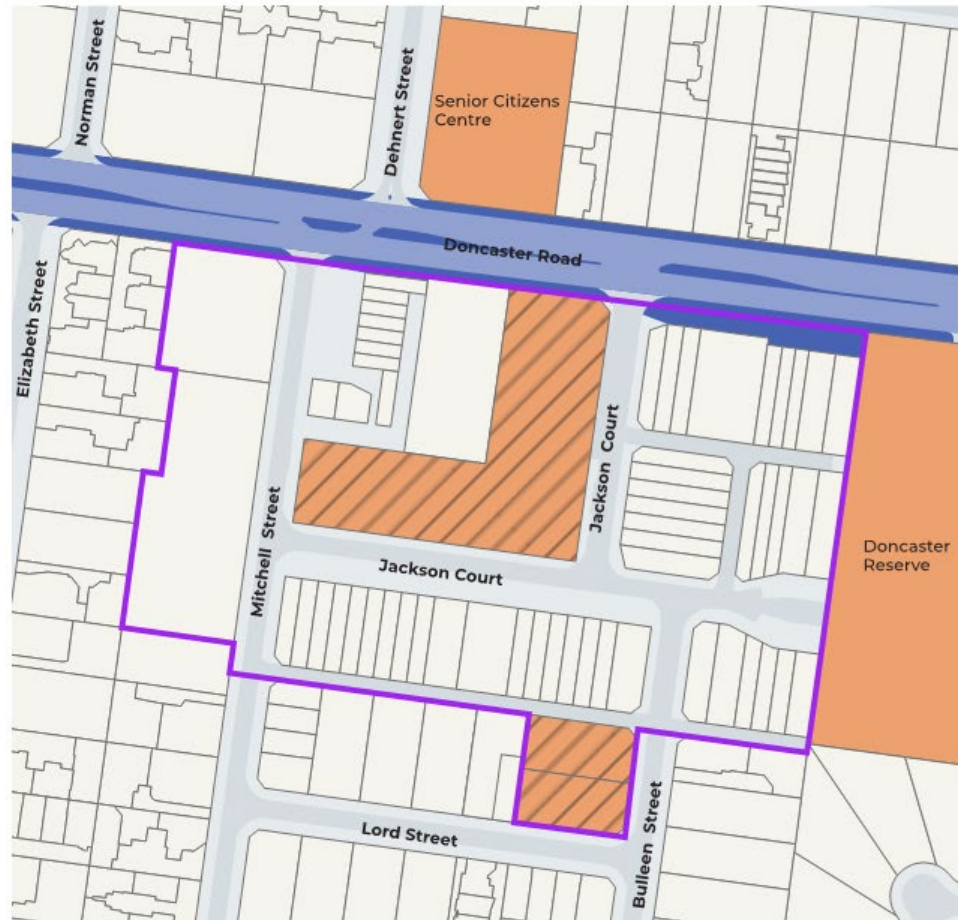


Figure 4.11: Extract: Jackson Court Study Area - Liveable City Strategy

CONTEXT

Land ownership

The study area includes land in both public and private ownership. The Senior Citizens Centre and Doncaster Reserve are under Council ownership. The majority of the car parking in the study area is owned by Council with the exception of car parking at the corner of Mitchell Street and Doncaster Road, and the car park under the mixed use development.



- Legend**
- Jackson Court Study Area
  - Council ownership
  - Council owned car park
  - Private ownership
  - DTP managed road

Figure 4.12 : Jackson Court Study Area - Land ownership



## ANALYSIS

### Topography

Jackson Court is relatively flat. The centre rises moderately to the north-west, the highest point is located along Mitchell Street. There is an approximate rise of 8m across the study area.

#### Legend

 Jackson Court Study Area

 Peak area

 Contours (2m)

#### Elevation

 114.0m

 112.0m

 110.0m

 108.0m

 106.0m

 104.0m

 102.0m

 100.0m

 98.0m

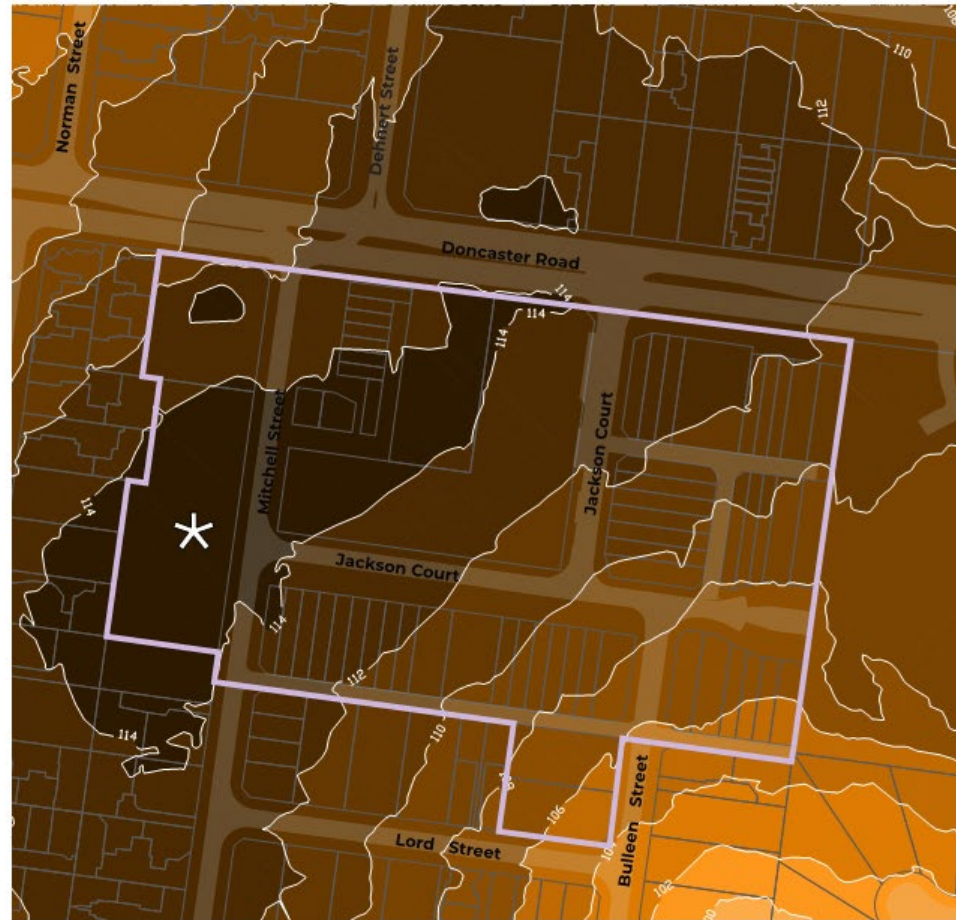


Figure 4.13 : Jackson Court Study Area - Topography





## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

The primary retail area is focused along Doncaster Road, Jackson Court and Mitchell Street. Two major mixed use developments form part of the centre. There are two large retail chain stores and an office building within the activity centre.

Doncaster Road forms a significant barrier to the centre. There are opportunities for the centre to provide a positive interface to the public realm along Doncaster Road between Jackson Court and Mitchell Street.

Sensitive residential interfaces to the south and west need to be carefully managed. The service lane along the south of the study area provides some buffer from amenity impacts of the centre.

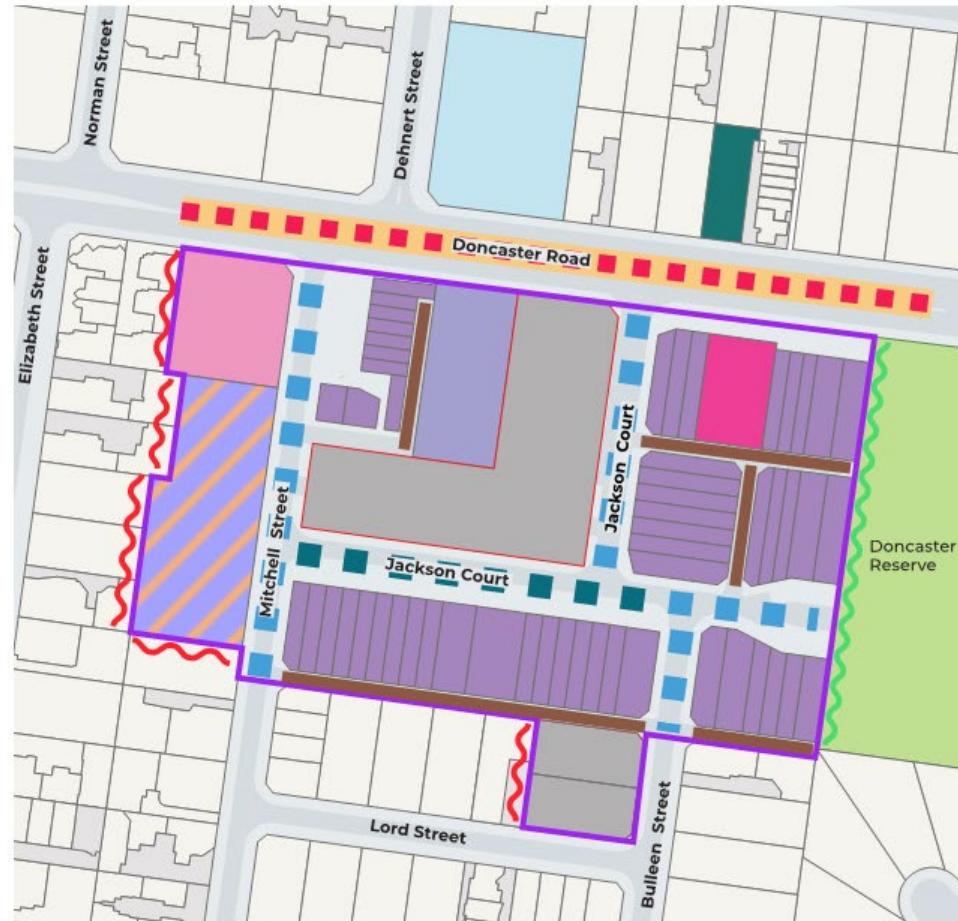


Figure 4.14 : Jackson Court Study Area - Land uses and interfaces

Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Jackson Court.



Figure 4.15: Jackson Court streetscape



Figure 4.20: Jackson Court carpark



Figure 4.21: Cluster of shops on eastern side of Mitchell Street



Figure 4.16: Mix of offices and retail at court end of Jackson Court



Figure 4.19: Laneway at the rear of shops on Jackson Court



Figure 4.17: Interface with Doncaster Reserve at Doncaster Road



Figure 4.18: Interface with Doncaster Reserve at end of Jackson Court

## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

The activity centre benefits from a connected series of pedestrian footpaths throughout the centre. Footpaths along Jackson Court, parts of Doncaster Road and Mitchell Street provide for outdoor eating. There is an opportunity to improve the footpath connectivity between Mitchell Street and Jackson Court on the northern side of the car park.

There are possible conflicts between vehicle and pedestrian movements along the laneway at the back of the eastern end of the Doncaster Road shops. The pedestrian environment could be improved at the south-east corner of Jackson Court where there is drive up access to the shops.

The primary purpose of Doncaster Road is to cater for through traffic. There are opportunities to improve the pedestrian environment along the southern side of Doncaster Road.

The shared path through Doncaster Reserve encourages walking and cycling to the centre.

The centre has access from Smart Bus Routes 902 and 907. Night bus route 961 provides convenient access at nights on weekends.

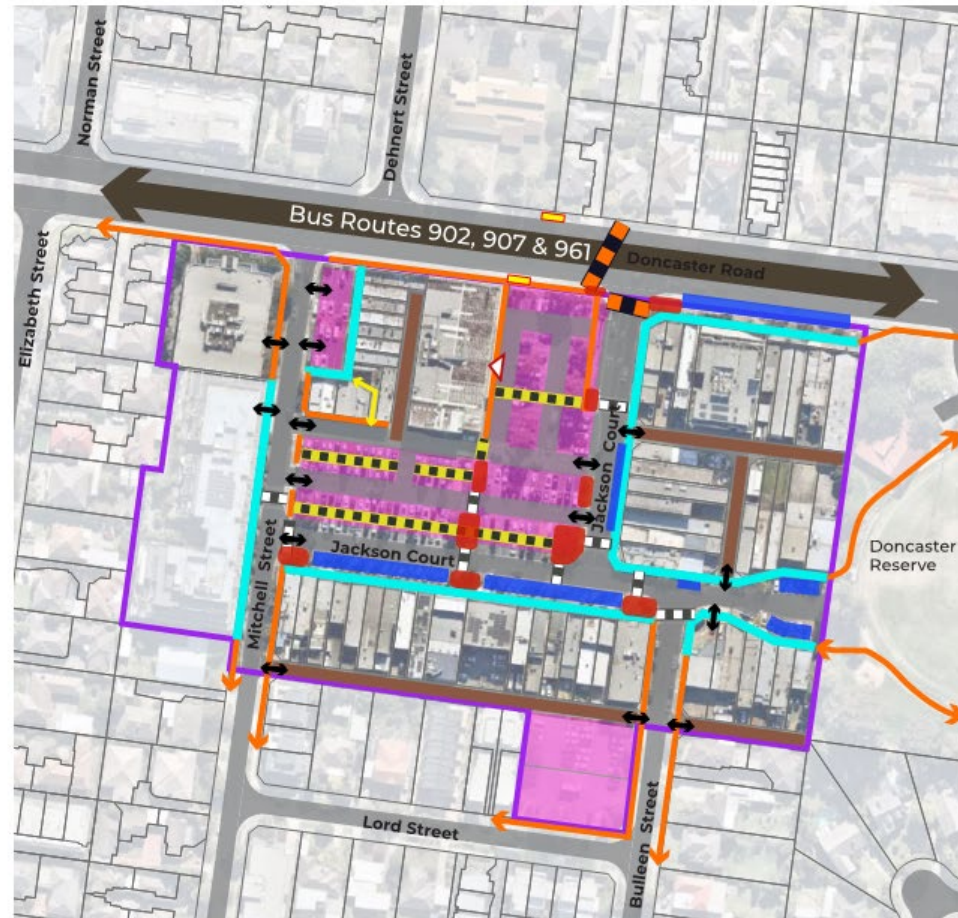


Figure 4.22 - Jackson Court Study Area - Movement network

Images of the existing movement network within Jackson Court



Figure 4.23 : Covered walkway through the car park



Figure 4.28 : Widened footpath fronting shops on Doncaster Road



Figure 4.24 : Internal service laneway



Figure 4.27 : Pedestrian connection



Figure 4.25 : Laneway at the rear of shops on Jackson Court



Figure 4.26 : Jackson Court with on street parking

## ANALYSIS

### Built form and public realm

The majority of Jackson Court is relatively low rise, with most buildings single or double storey. There is an emerging trend of mid-rise mixed use development in Jackson Court. There are two, recent, multi-storey, mixed use developments which feature ground floor retail or offices, basement carparking and residential development on the upper levels.

There are fine grain retail uses along Jackson Court and the eastern side of Mitchell Street which provides for visual interest in the streetscape.

There are some awnings along Doncaster Road. Most of Mitchell Street and Jackson Court benefit from consistent awnings and weather protection.

There are active frontages throughout the centre.



Figure 4.29 - Jackson Court Study Area - Built form and public realm

Images of existing built form and public realm within Jackson Court.



Figure 4.30 : Varied architectural styles



Figure 4.31 : Mixed use development on Doncaster Road



Figure 4.32 : Fine grain retail on Jackson Court



Figure 4.33 : Weather protected shop frontage



Figure 4.34 : Predominantly blank interface to Doncaster Road from Mitchell Street



Figure 4.35 : Widened footpath fronting shops on Doncaster Road

## ANALYSIS

### Lot areas

Jackson Court is made up of small lots, with several larger lots. Most lots are less than 500m<sup>2</sup>, which are shown in light purple. The larger lots include the mixed use development and a large retail chain. The lot sizes are important when considering the potential redevelopment of the centre.

Three lots have been identified as strategic redevelopment sites because of their size, limited sensitive interfaces, location and access to public transport.



Figure 4.36 - Jackson Court Study Area - Lot areas

## ANALYSIS


### Lot depths

Most lots in Jackson Court are between 30m and 40m deep. There are two larger sites on the western edge of the activity centre with depths greater than 40m, and a group of smaller shops on the northern edge.

**Legend**

 Jackson Court Study Area

**Lot depth**

 > 40m depth

 30m-40m depth

 < 20m depth

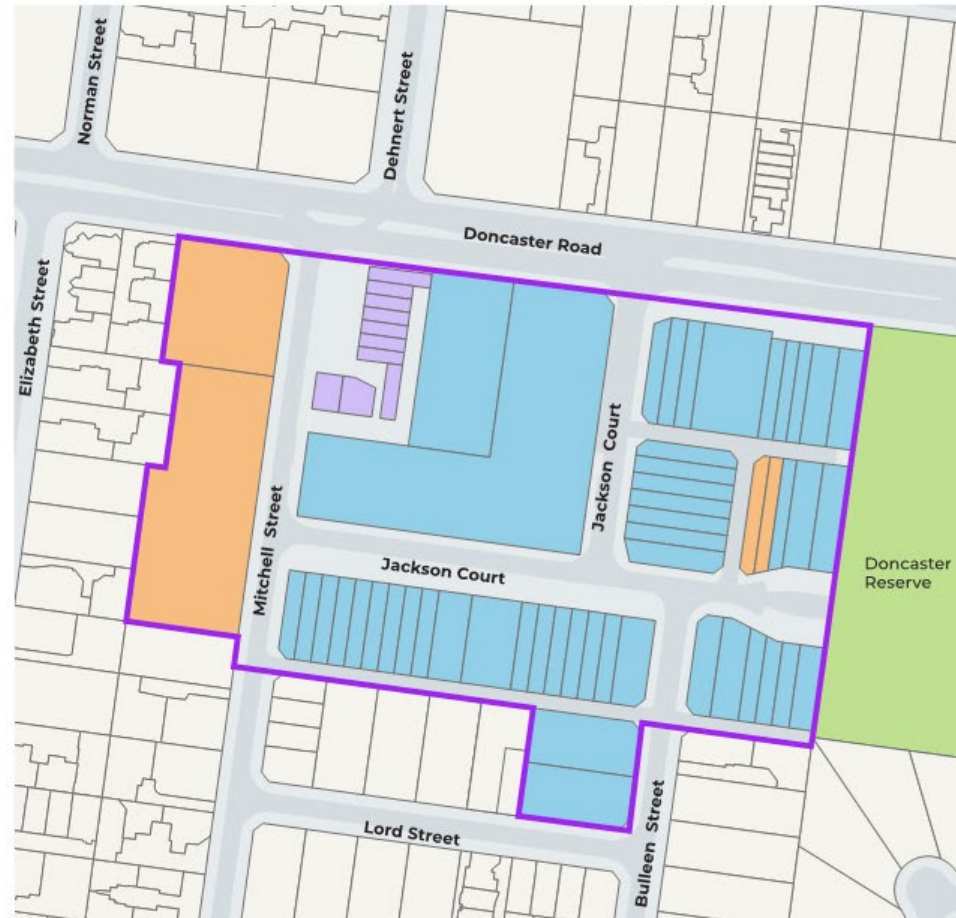


Figure 4.37 - Jackson Court Study Area - Lot depths





# 5. MACEDON SQUARE & PLAZA

## Macedon Square & Plaza Context

Macedon Square & Plaza is a Neighbourhood Activity Centre in Manningham's west.

North of the centre is Templestowe College. East of the centre is the Crawford Road Playground. South of the centre is the Timber Ridge Reserve. West of the centre is the Bulleen Heights Primary School.

There are approximately 2,000 properties and 6,300 residents within 800m walk of Macedon Square/Plaza.



Figure 5.1: Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Location plan

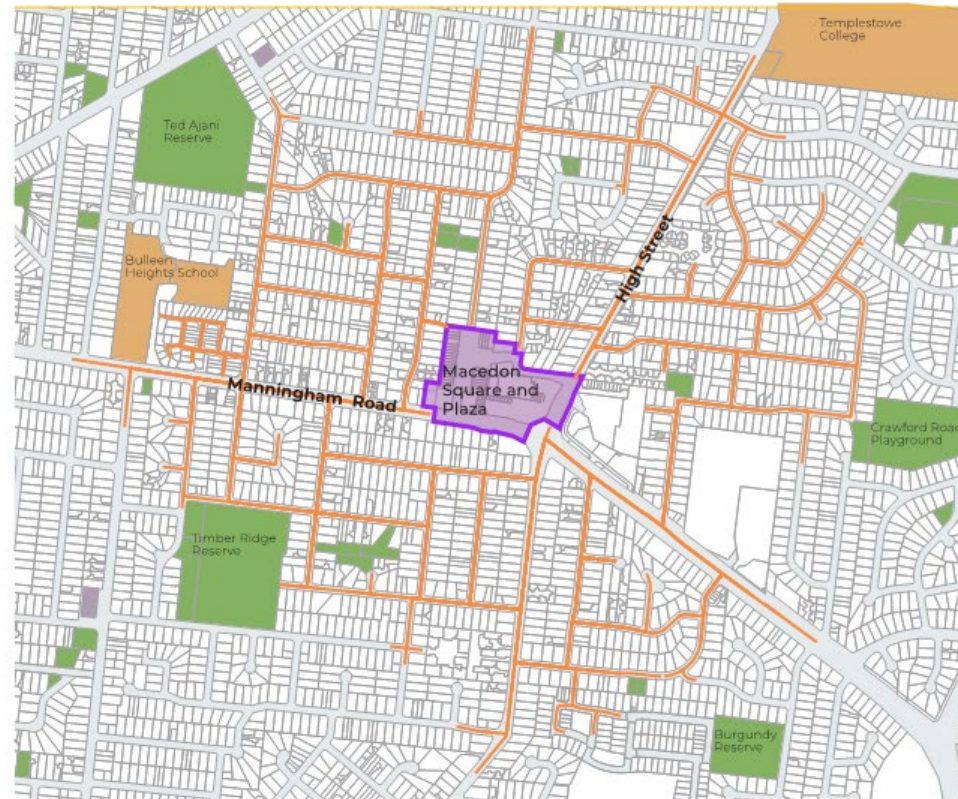


Figure 5.2: Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Context plan



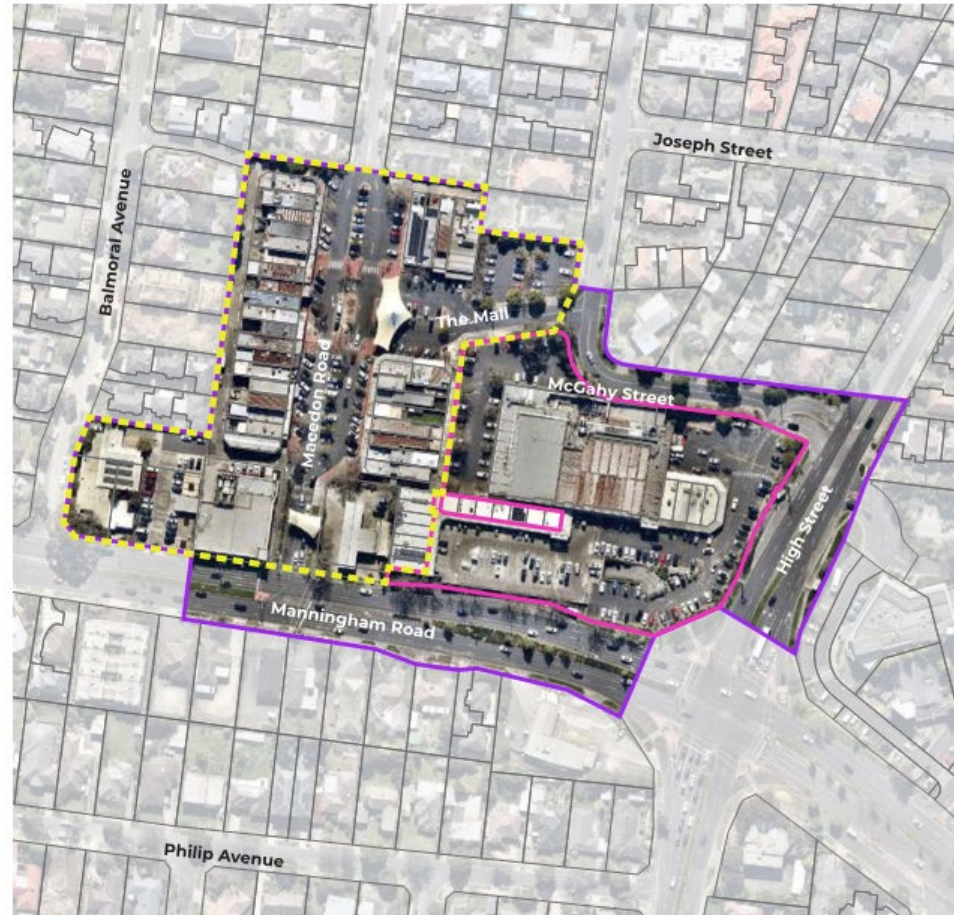
## MACEDON SQUARE AND PLAZA

### Macedon Square and Plaza Study Area

Macedon Square is a traditional shopping strip and a plaza. The centre has an approximate area of 4.6ha.

The study area includes two supermarkets, a range of retail uses including fresh food, coffee shops, take-away food premises, services, some offices and a petrol station. On the western edge of the study area is the Lower Templestowe Community Centre.

The activity centre is located within an established residential area. East of the centre is a large medical centre and fast food premises. South of the centre is a petrol station, services centre and allied health services.



**Legend**

- Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area
- Macedon Plaza
- Macedon Square

Figure 5.3 : Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Context plan



Images of existing land uses and built form surrounding Macedon Square and Plaza.



Figure 5.4 : Medical centre on the corner of Manningham and High Street



Figure 5.9 : Service station in the south west corner of High Street and Manningham Road intersection



Figure 5.5 : Dental practice south of Manningham Road



Figure 5.8 : South east corner of High Street and Manningham Road



Figure 5.6 : Lower Templestowe Community Centre in the activity centre



Figure 5.7 : Apartments on Manningham Road

## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area is focused on the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z). The C1Z seeks to create vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses. This zone provides for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.

Manningham Road and the southern section of High Street are in a Transport Zone 2 – Principal Road Network.

Residential properties along Manningham Road are located in the Residential Growth Zone 2.

Setback from Manningham Road, the residential areas are zoned General Residential - Schedule 1. This zone identifies residential areas removed activity centres and along main roads.

The Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 8 applies to residential land surrounding activity centres along main roads and seeks to increase residential densities and provide different housing types.

The medical centre east of the study area is included in the Mixed Use Zone.

The Public Use Zone 6 west of the study area identifies the Lower Templestowe Community Centre.

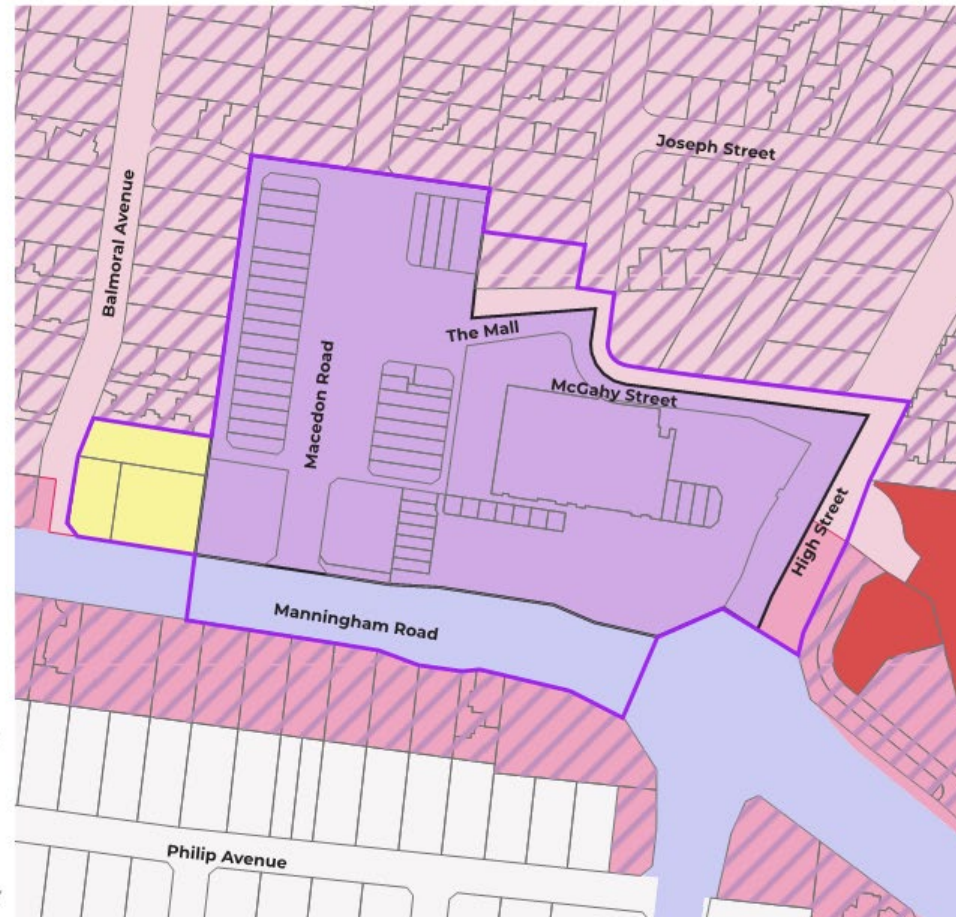


Figure 5.10 - Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Planning context

## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights potential and aspirational development possibilities in Macedon Square (Plaza). This includes opportunities to:

- Support the night time economy through the creation of 'eat streets'.
- Provide shop top housing.
- Improve pedestrian safety long Macedon Square.
- Consolidate the carpark to enable the development of a public space/ town square.
- Improve pedestrian priority at the intersection of Manningham Road.
- Upgrade the pedestrian laneway.
- Increase tree canopy along Manningham Road.

The plan also identifies aspirational building heights for further investigation.



Figure 5.11 - Extract: Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Liveable City Strategy

CONTEXT

Land ownership

The footpaths and car parking in Macedon Square are owned by Council. The footpaths and car parking in Macedon Plaza are privately owned.

The Lower Templestowe Community Centre and Maternal Child Health Centre are located on Council owned land.

- Legend**
-  Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area
  -  Council ownership
  -  Council owned car park
  -  Private ownership
  -  DTP managed road

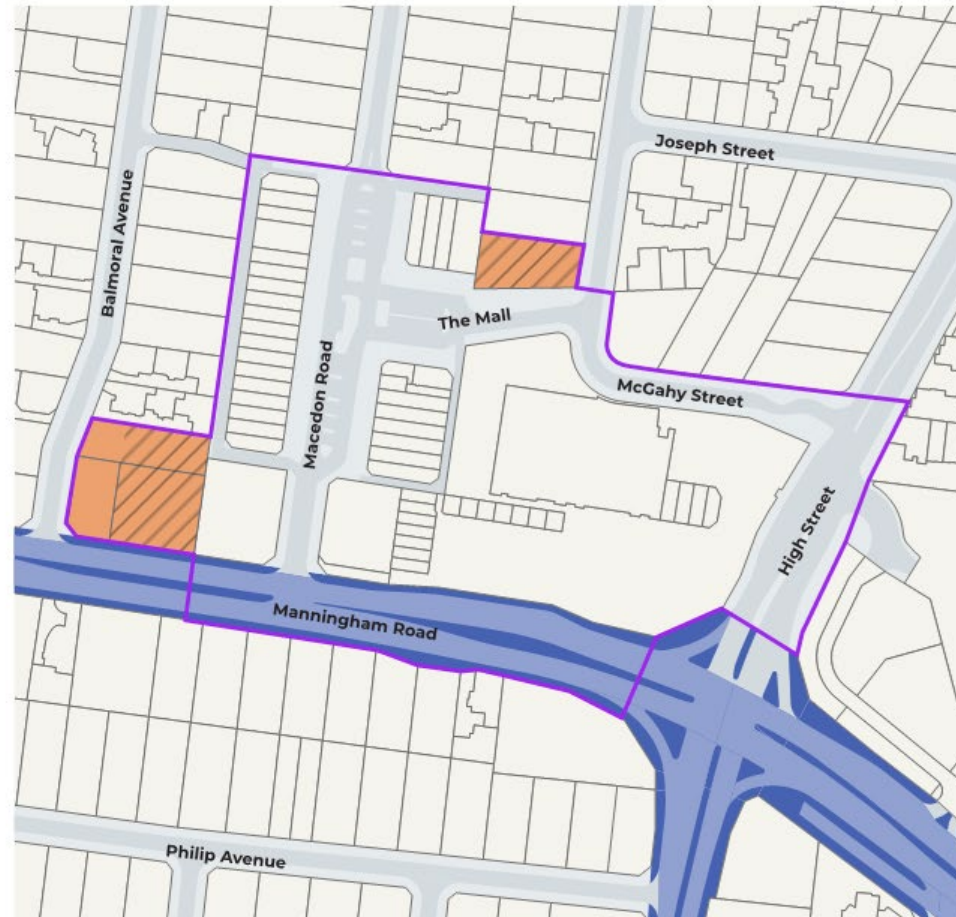


Figure 5.12 - Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area -Land ownership



## ANALYSIS

### Topography

Macedon Square has been constructed on different levels. The Plaza is approximately 6m higher than the Square. The footpaths and access roads connecting Macedon Square and Plaza are steep in places.

#### Legend

 Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area

 Peak area

 Contours (2m)

#### Elevation

 100.0m

 98.0m

 96.0m

 94.0m

 92.0m

 90.0m

 88.0m

 86.0m

 84.0m

 82.0m

 80.0m

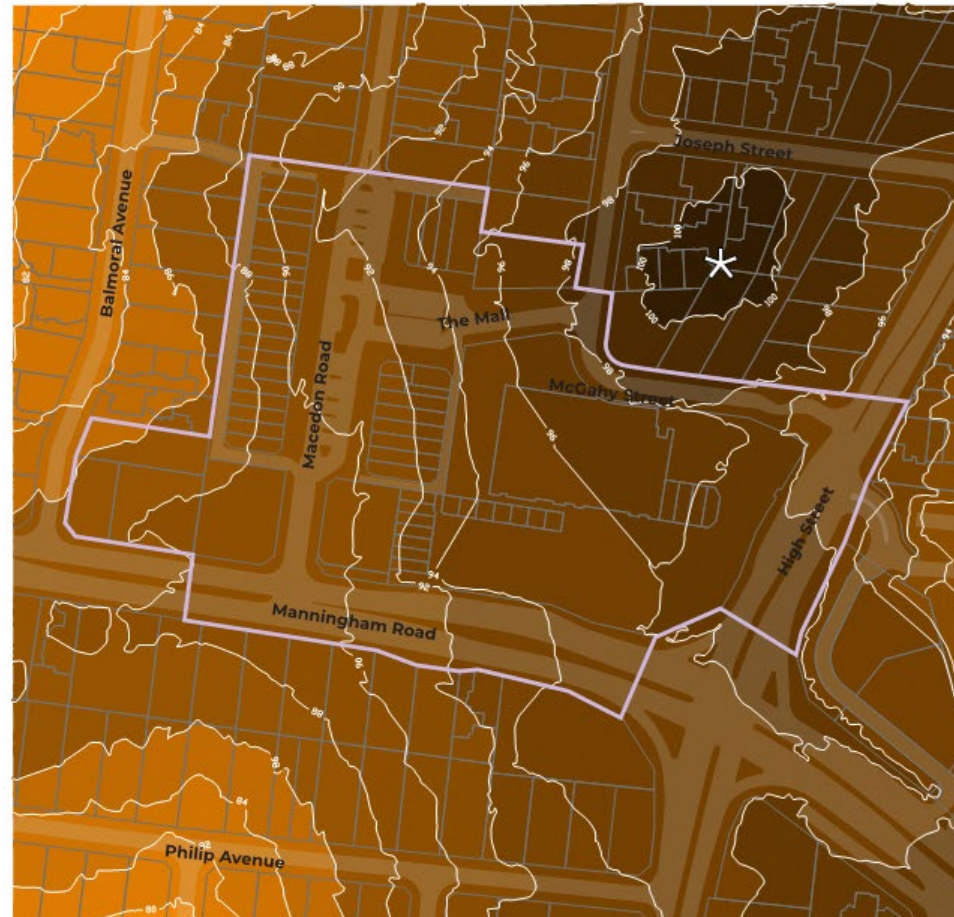


Figure 5.13 - Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Topography



## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

Land in the Macedon Square / Plaza is used for a range of retail uses, supermarkets, and a service station.

Adjacent to the activity centre is a large medical centre, service station, fast food premises, Lower Templestowe Community Centre and residential development.

There are limited residential properties directly adjoining the activity centre to the north. The centre is separated by roads to the east and south. A service laneway provides separation to the west and some properties to the north.

#### Legend

Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area

Residential

Council car park

#### Uses

Large retail chain store

Retail

Community facilities

#### Surrounding uses

Medical practice

Veterinary practice

Service Station

Fast food

#### Interfaces

28m wide principal road

20m wide retail street

15m wide residential street

5-6m wide service laneway

3m wide laneway

Residential interface

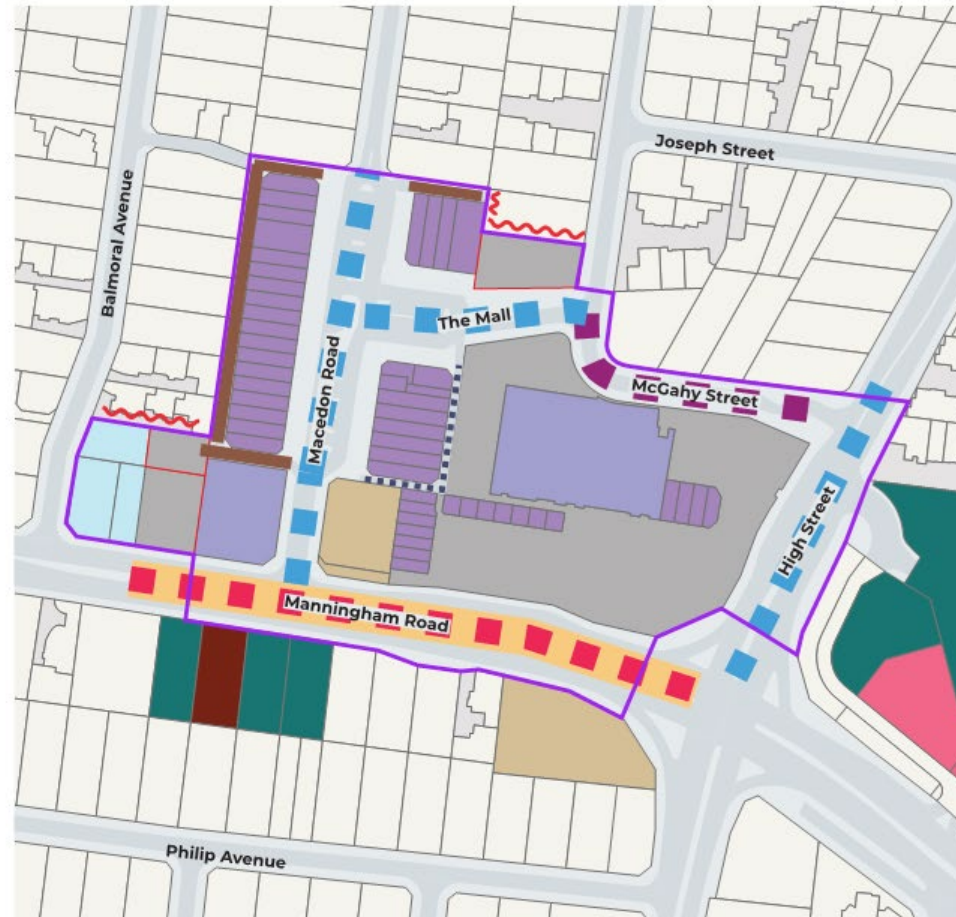


Figure 5.14 : Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Land uses and interfaces





Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Macedon Square & Plaza.



Figure 5.15 : Supermarket at the entrance of Macedon Square



Figure 5.19 : Strip shops in Macedon Square



Figure 5.21 : Shops in Macedon Plaza



Figure 5.20 : Service station at the entrance of Macedon Square



Figure 5.18 : Laneway behind the strip shops with residential interface



Figure 5.16 : Residential interface at the northern end



Figure 5.17 : Residential interface at the carpark adjoining the Supermarket

## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

There is a series of footpaths throughout the centre that connect to the surrounding area. There are two pedestrian crossing points across Macedon Road and a signalised intersection at Manningham Road.

There are bus services along Manningham Road and High Street. There are bus stops on both Manningham Road and High Street.

There is on street car parking along Macedon Road and the The Mall. There is off street parking in Macedon Plaza. There is a multistorey car park fronting on to Manningham Road.

Macedon Road runs north and south.

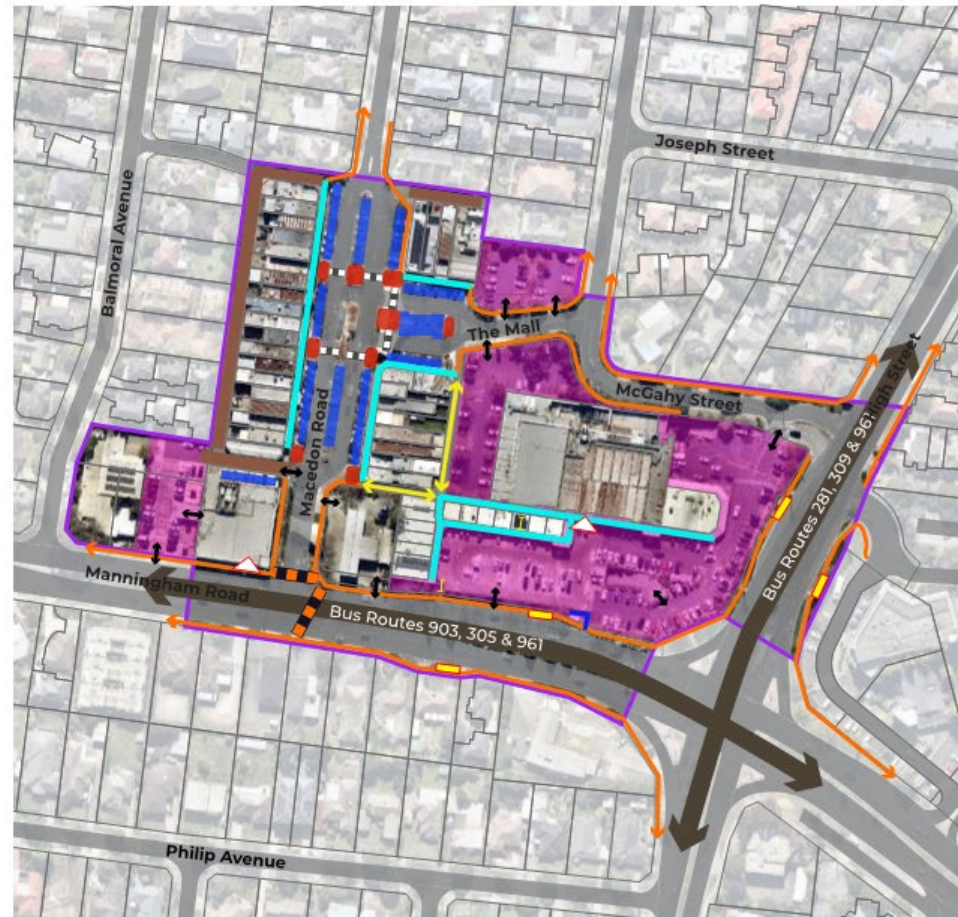
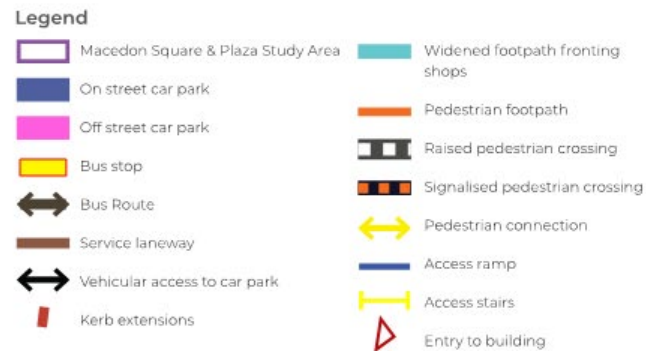


Figure 5.22 : Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Movement network

Images of existing movement network within Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area.



Figure 5.23 : Pedestrian access lane adjoining service station connecting Macedon Square and Macedon Plaza



Figure 5.27 : Pedestrian entry ramp from Manningham Road bus stop to Macedon Plaza



Figure 5.24 : Rear pedestrian access between Macedon Plaza and Macedon Square



Figure 5.26 : Car park access from Manningham road to Macedon Plaza



Figure 5.25 : Macedon Road looking south

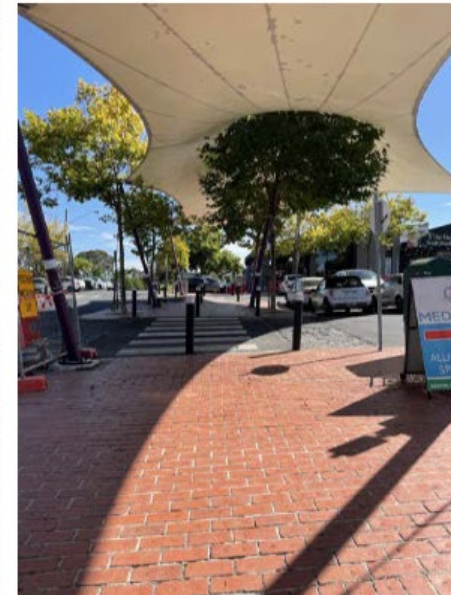


Figure 5.28 : Shaded walkway between north and south strip shops in Macedon Square

## ANALYSIS

### Built form and public realm

Macedon Square/Plaza is mostly single storey development with some double storey buildings. The majority of lots are narrow, except for the supermarkets and service station.

There are awnings and verandahs along Macedon Road and the Plaza.

There are generally active frontages opening on to the footpath. However, there are blank walls facing on to the carparks.

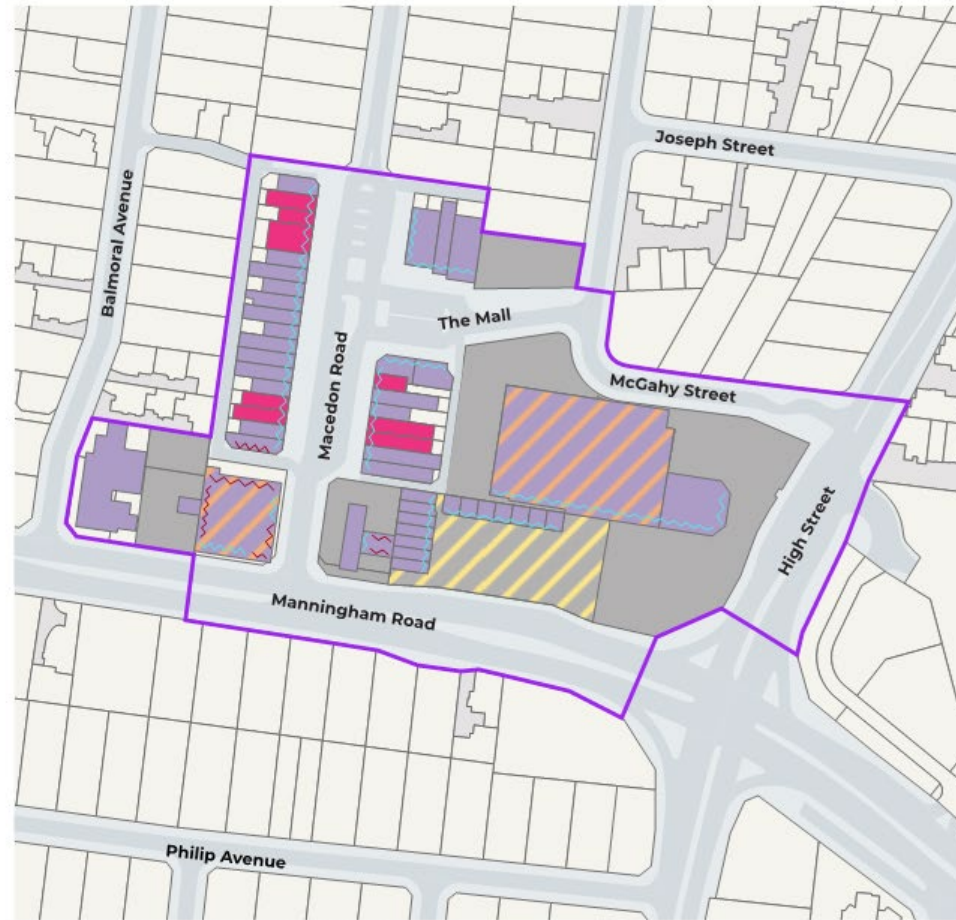
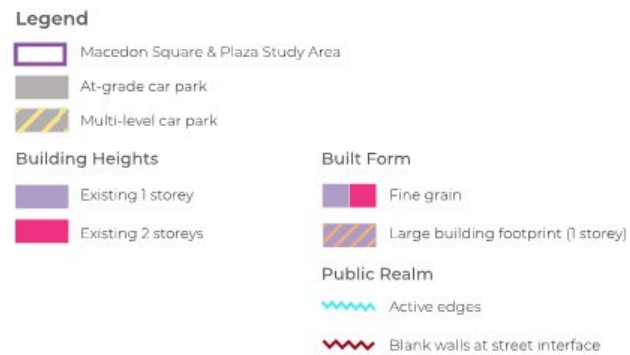


Figure 5.29 : Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area -Built form and public realm

Images of existing built form and public realm within Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area.



Figure 5.30 : Single storey built form of the Supermarket



Figure 5.35 : Single storey built form of the Supermarket and adjoining narrow frontage retail under one continuous roof at Macedon Plazzo



Figure 5.31 : Mix of single and double storey shops



Figure 5.34 : Shops with awnings fronting on to Macedon Road



Figure 5.32 : Shops with landscaped entrance

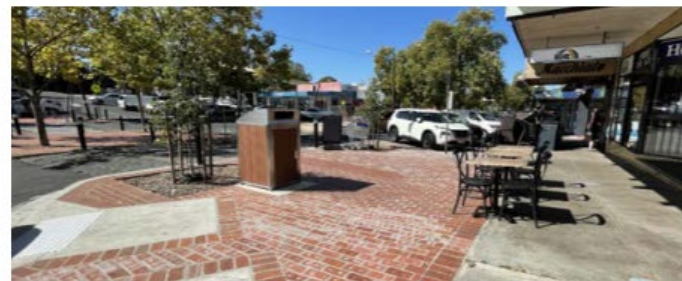


Figure 5.33 : Footpath with pedestrian refuge

## ANALYSIS

### Lot areas

Most lots in Macedon Square / Plaza are less than 500m<sup>2</sup> and rectangular in shape. The service station and the supermarkets are on larger lots.

Three properties have been identified as strategic redevelopment sites because of their size, location, access to public transport and limited sensitive interfaces.

This plan shows a recently approved planning permits for redevelopments, adjoining the activity centre of more than two dwellings.

#### Legend

 Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area

 At-grade car park

 Multi-level car park

#### Lot Area

 < 500m<sup>2</sup>

 750m<sup>2</sup> - 1000m<sup>2</sup>

 1000m<sup>2</sup> - 1500m<sup>2</sup>

 > 1800m<sup>2</sup>

 Strategic Development Site

#### Recently approved developments

 1 14 Balmoral Avenue: 3 dwellings

 2 42 Macedon Road: Four dwellings, three storeys

 3 4 McGahy Street: Five dwellings



Figure 5.36 : Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Lot areas

## ANALYSIS

### Lot depths

Macedon Plaza predominately contains shorter lots with a depth of less than 20m, except for the supermarket. Macedon Square contains deeper lots with depths between 20m and 30m. The supermarkets, service station and Lower Templestowe Community Centre fronting on to Manningham Road are deeper lots.

#### Legend

 Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area

 At-grade car park

 Multi-level car park

#### Lot Depth

 > 40m depth

 30m-40m depth

 20m-30m depth

 < 20m depth

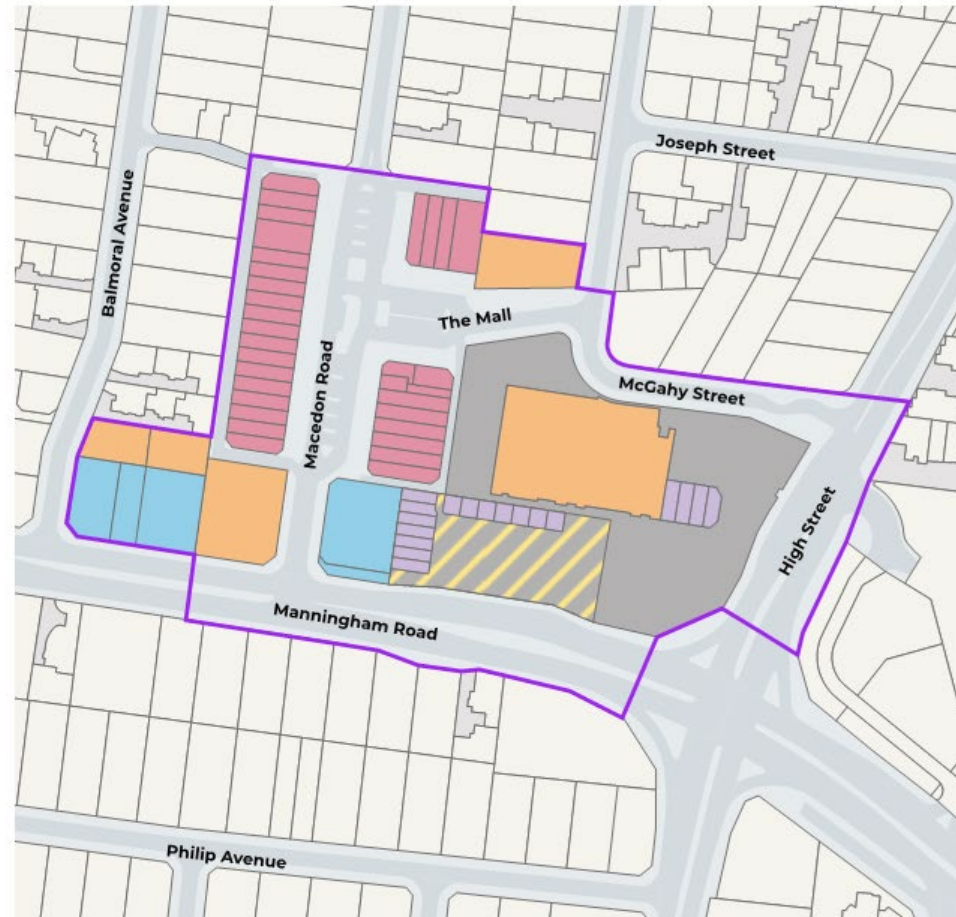


Figure 5.37 : Macedon Square & Plaza Study Area - Lot depths



# 6. PARK ORCHARDS

## Park Orchards Context

Park Orchards is a small Neighbourhood Activity Centre in Manningham's east.

North of the centre is St Anne's Primary School and 100 Acres Reserve. South-east of the centre is Iona Grove Reserve. South of the centre is Dirlton Reserve. West of the centre is the Park Orchards Reserve and Community Centre.

There are approximately 400 properties and 2,100 residents within 800m walk of Park Orchards.



Figure 6.1: Park Orchards Study Area - Location plan



Figure 6.2: Park Orchards Study Area - Context plan





### Park Orchards Study Area

The centre is made up of a shopping strip along Park Road and a plaza in Hopetoun Road. The centre has an approximate area of 1.2ha.

The focus of the study area is the commercially zoned land.

The study area includes a range of retail uses including a hairdresser, post office, food and drink premises, service station and a service yard. There are also offices and allied health services.

The activity centre is located in an established low density residential area.



**Legend**

 Park Orchards Study Area

Figure 6.3 : Park Orchards Study Area - Context plan



Images of existing land uses and built form surrounding Park Orchards.



Figure 6.4 : Adjoining residence on Hopetoun Road



Figure 6.5 : Adjoining business on Park Road



Figure 6.6 : Park Orchards Primary School



Figure 6.7 : Bus stop on Park Road



Figure 6.8 : Residence on Park Road

## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area is focused on the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z). The C1Z seeks to create vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses. This zone provides for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.

Significant Landscape Overlay - Schedule 6 applies to the activity centre and surrounding area. This Overlay seeks to identify significant landscapes, in particular the contribution made by native and exotic trees.

The Bushfire Management Overlay applies to the activity centre and surrounding area. This Overlay identifies areas of high bushfire risk and requires bushfire protection measures to be put into place as part of new development.

Surrounding the activity centre is the Low Density Residential Zone. This zone seeks to provide for low density residential development on lots, which can treat waste water on site, in the absence of reticulated sewerage.

The Public Use Zone 2 west of the study area applies to the Park Orchards Primary School.

#### Legend


-  Park Orchards Study Area
-  Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)
-  Low Density Residential Zone (LDRZ)
-  Public Use Zone 2 (PUZ2)
-  Environmental Significant Landscape Overlay 6
-  Bushfire Management Overlay



Figure 6.9 : Park Orchards Study Area -Planning context



## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights potential aspirational and development possibilities in Park Orchards. This includes opportunities to:

- Increase tree canopy along Park Road.
- Investigate options for a pedestrian priority crossing over Park Road and Hopetoun Road.
- Investigate options to improve pedestrian and cyclist amenity.
- Create a main street environment along Hopetoun Road, linking to existing shops in Park Road.
- Create a small public space/ streetscape enhancements to provide outdoor dining.

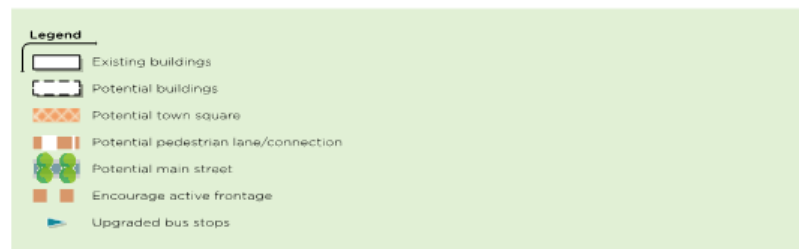


Figure 6.10 - Extract: Park Orchards Study Area - Liveable City Strategy



## CONTEXT

### Land ownership

There is no Council owned land in the activity centre. This restricts Council's ability to influence the public realm, in terms of landscaping, footpaths and carparking improvements.

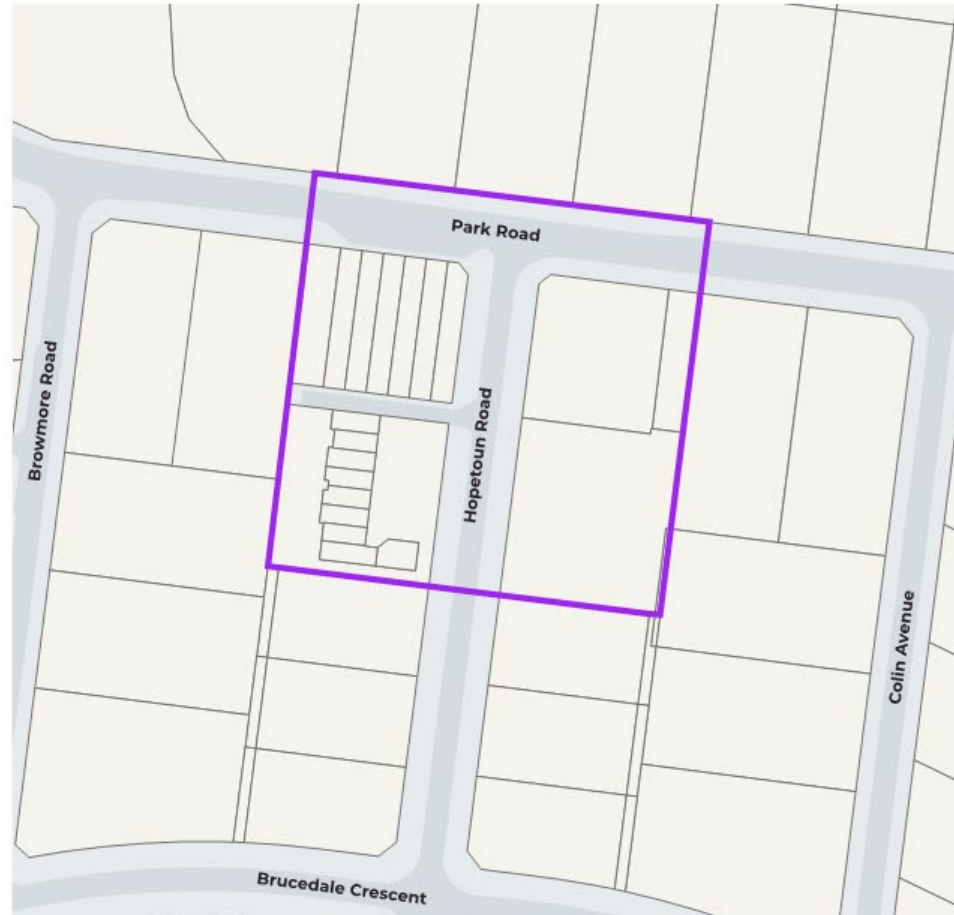


Figure 6.11 - Park Orchards Study Area -Land ownership

#### Legend

-  Park Orchards Study Area
-  Council ownership
-  Private ownership


## ANALYSIS

### Topography

The Park Orchards Activity Centre is on elevated land. The area is relatively flat, but then falls to the north, south and west. There is an approximate rise of 2m across the study area.

#### Legend

 Park Orchards Study Area

 Peak area

 Contours (2m)

#### Elevation

 146.0m

 144.0m

 142.0m

 140.0m

 138.0m

 136.0m

 134.0m

 132.0m

 130.0m

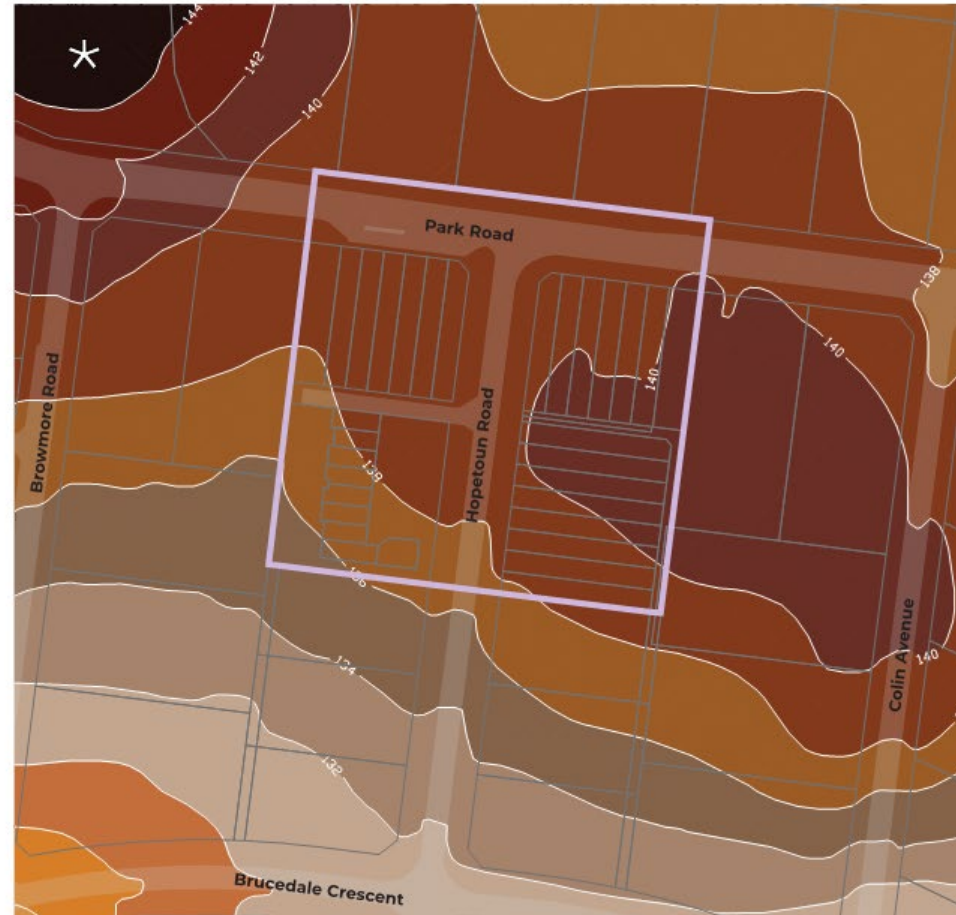


Figure 6.12 - Park Orchards Study Area - Topography

## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

Land in the Park Orchards Activity Centre is used for retail, services and offices.

There are limited sensitive residential interfaces to the centre. Park Road provides a buffer to residential properties to the north. Medical centres provide buffers to the east and west of the activity centre. There are direct residential interfaces to the south.

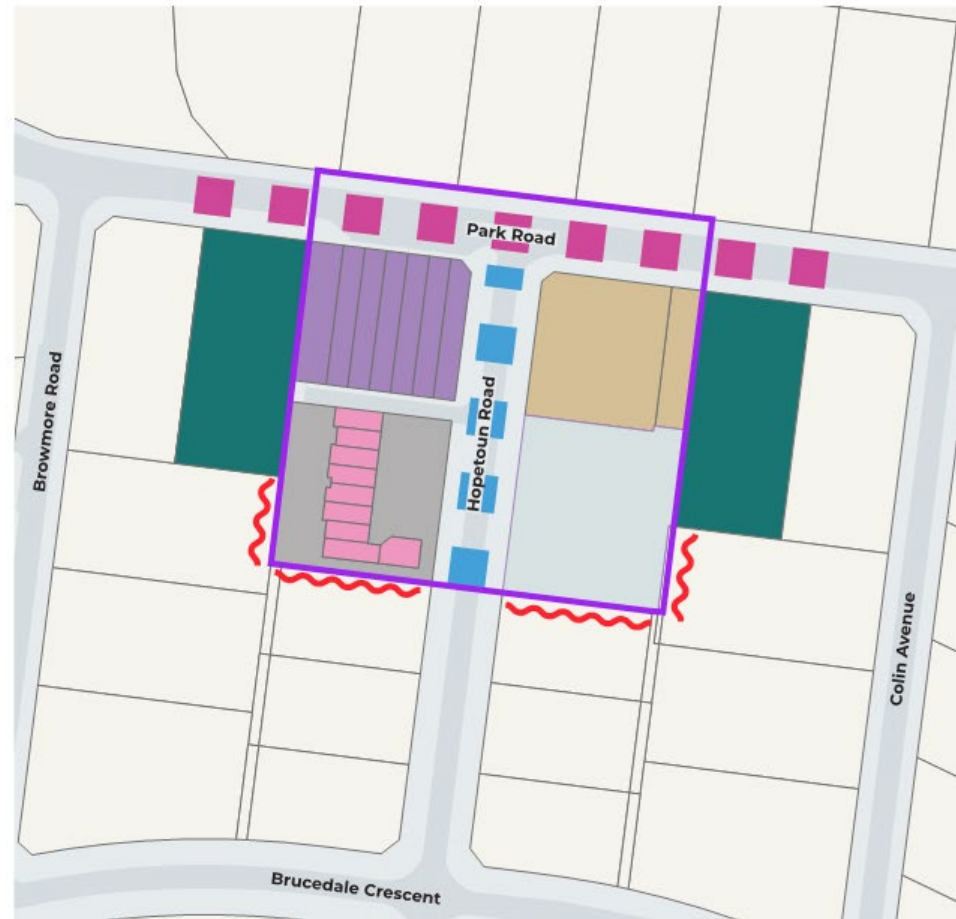


Figure 6.13 : Park Orchards Study Area - Land uses and interfaces



Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Park Orchards.



Figure 6.14 : Service Station corner of Park and Hopetoun Roads



Figure 6.18 : Shops on Park Road



Figure 6.15 : Businesses on Hopetoun Road



Figure 6.17 : Shops and businesses adjoining the service station



Figure 6.16 : Residential interface on Hopetoun Road



## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

There are footpaths around most of the activity centre. The footpath along Hopetoun Road on the east side stops at the service station. Footpaths along Park Road provide pedestrian access to the centre.

Bus services 271 and 303 provide access to the centre.

#### Legend

- Park Orchards Study Area
- On street car park
- Off street car park
- Bus stop
- Bus Route
- Vehicular access to car park
- Kerb extensions
- Widened footpath fronting shops
- Pedestrian footpath



Figure 6.19 - Park Orchards Study Area - Movement network



## ANALYSIS

### Built form and public realm

The activity centre consists of single storey low scale development.

The development in Hopetoun Road is set back from the street, behind car parking along the frontage. There are verandahs along the frontage of the development, which provides weather protection.

All developments in the centre are fine grain.

There are awnings and active frontages along Park Road.

#### Legend

-  Park Orchards Study Area
-  At-grade car park
-  Vacant Commercial Land

#### Building Heights

-  Existing 1 storey

#### Built Form

-  Fine grain

#### Public Realm

-  Active edges
-  Blank walls at street interface

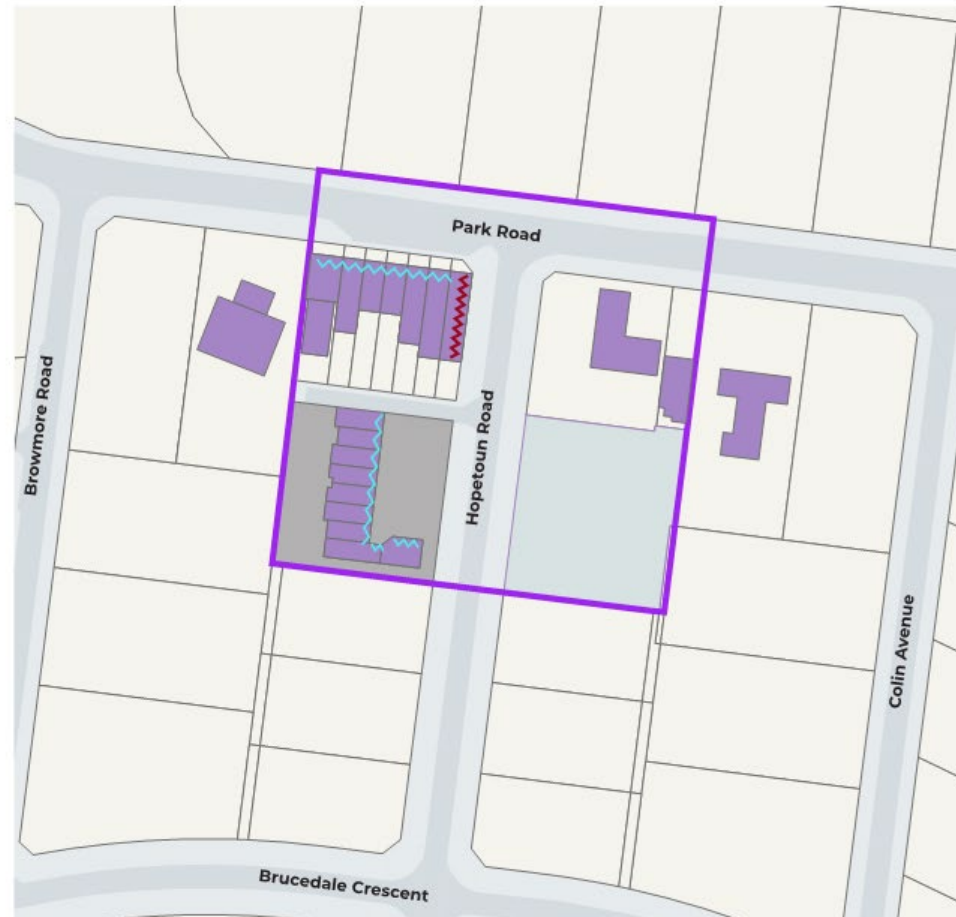


Figure 6.20: Park Orchards Study Area - Built form and public realm

Images of existing built form and public realm within Park Orchards.



Figure 6.21: Service Station corner of Park and Hopetoun Roads



Figure 6.25: Single storey shops on Park Road



Figure 6.26: Service yard on Hopetoun Road



Figure 6.22: Single storey built form on Hopetoun Road with verandah

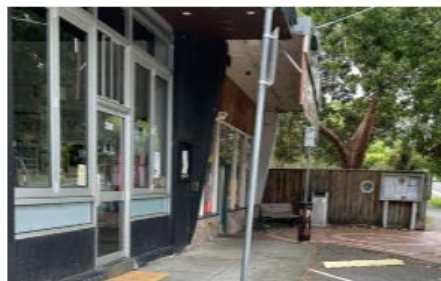


Figure 6.23: Narrow footpath with awnings along Park Road shops



Figure 6.24: Street activation with public art on Hopetoun Road

## ANALYSIS

### Lot areas

The retail properties are less than 500m<sup>2</sup> along Park Road, except for the Service Station. The development on Hopetoun Road has been subdivided to lots less than 500m<sup>2</sup>. The Service yard provides an opportunity for redevelopment. Given its location and limited public transport, sensitive interfaces to low density residential development, the site has not been identified as a strategic redevelopment site.

#### Legend

 Park Orchards Study Area

 At-grade car park

#### Lot Area

 < 500m<sup>2</sup>

 1500m<sup>2</sup> - 1800m<sup>2</sup>

 > 1800m<sup>2</sup>

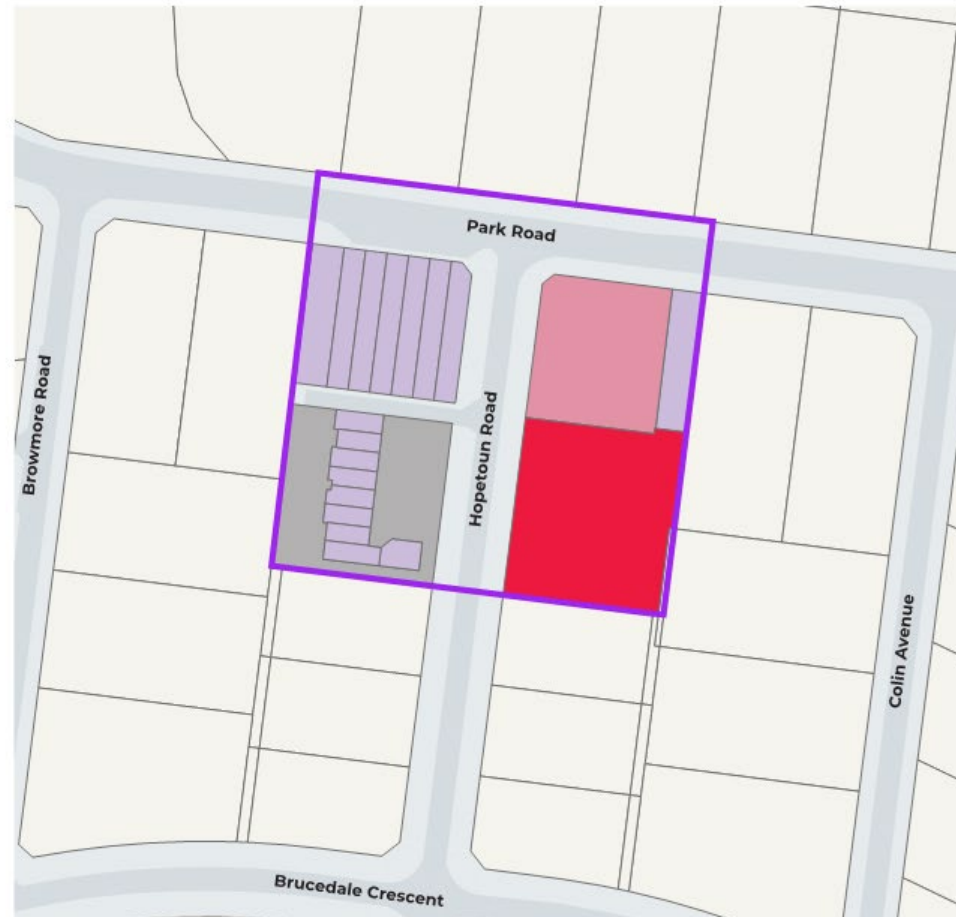


Figure 6.27 : Park Orchards Study Area -Lot areas



## ANALYSIS

### Lot depths

Park Orchards contains both shorter lots and longer lots. The lots fronting on to Hopetoun Road are shorter, less than 20m. These lots would need to be consolidated to be developed. The lots fronting Park Road, are deeper, greater than 40m.

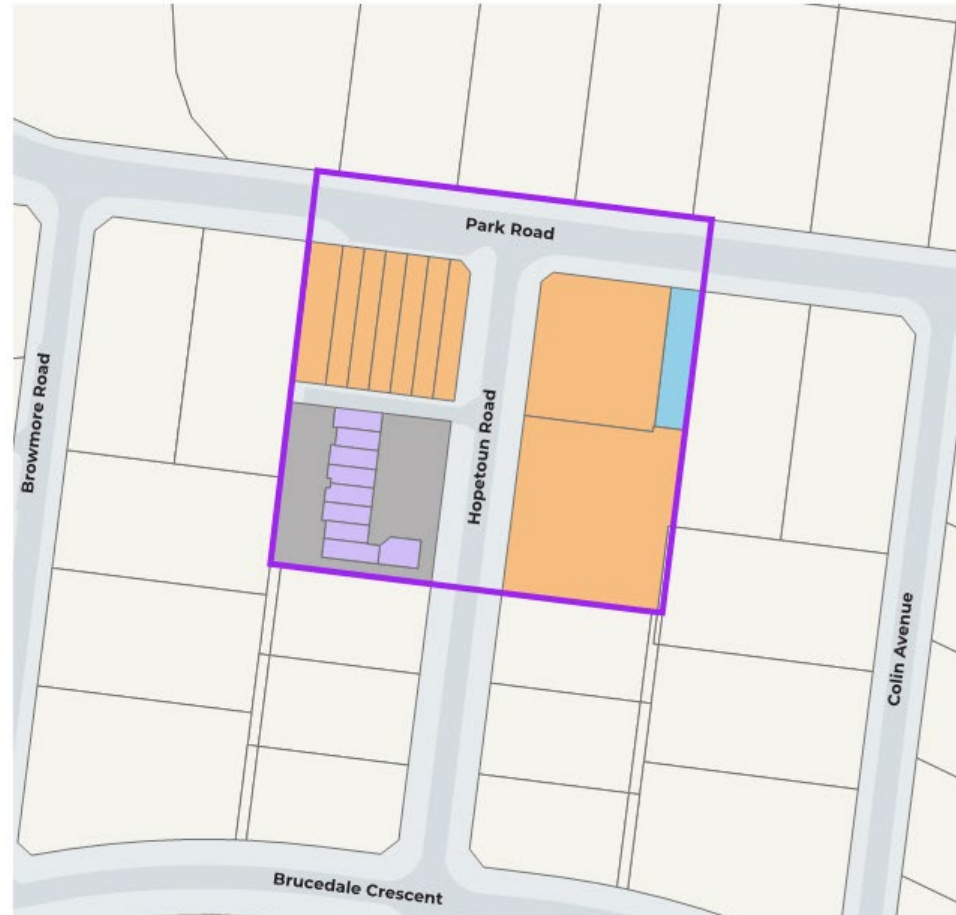


Figure 6.28 - Park Orchards Study Area - Lot areas

# 7. TEMPLESTOWE VILLAGE

## Templestowe Village Context

Templestowe Village is a Neighbourhood Activity Centre in Manningham's north.

North of Templestowe Village is Westerfolds Park. North-east of the centre is Templestowe Reserve. West of the centre is Templestowe Bowl Club.

There are approximately 1,800 properties and 5,000 residents within 800m walk of Templestowe Village.



Figure 7.1 : Templestowe Village Study Area - Location plan



Figure 7.2 : Templestowe Village Study Area - Context plan



### Templestowe Village Study Area

Templestowe Village is a traditional strip shopping centre, at the junction of James Street and Anderson Street. The centre has an approximate frontage to Anderson Street of 260m and 200m to James Street, with an approximate area of 4.5ha.

The focus of the study area is the commercially zoned land within the Templestowe Village.

The study area includes a range of retail uses with a specific focus on hospitality, health and beauty services. There are also offices, housing and a supermarket. Surrounding the study area are a range of community facilities including Manningham Templestowe Leisure Centre, Templestowe Memorial Hall, Templestowe RSL and a childcare centre.

North of the study area is Westerfolds Park, which provides access to the Yarra River trail.



Templestowe Village Study Area - Context plan

**Legend**

Templestowe Village Study Area

Images of existing land uses and built form around Templestowe Village.



Figure 7.3 : Large food premises on James Street



Figure 7.8 : View of Templestowe Memorial Hall, Templestowe RSL and entrance to Templestowe Leisure Centre



Figure 7.4 : Service station and shops on corner of Anderson Street and Wood Street



Figure 7.7 : Large retail use on Milne Street



Figure 7.5 : Medical practice on Anderson Street service road



Figure 7.6 : View of residential properties on James Street



## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area is focused on the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z). The C1Z seeks to create a vibrant mixed use commercial centre for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses, as well as to provide for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.

The northern section of Anderson Street and James Street are in a Transport Zone 2, and forms part of the Principal Road Network.


The surrounding residential area is zoned General Residential Zone 2, which identifies residential areas surrounding activity centres and along main roads.

The land to the south of the study area is in a Public Use Zone 6 – Local Government.

The property at 133 James Street is in Heritage Overlay 92 – Motor Garage. The Heritage Overlay seeks to conserve and enhance places of heritage significance.

The Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 8 applies to residential land surrounding activity centres along main roads. This Overlay seeks to increase residential densities.

#### Legend

-  Templestowe Village Study Area
-  Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)
-  General Residential Zone 2 (GRZ2)
-  Public Use Zone 6 (PUZ6)
-  Transport Zone (TRZ2)
-  Design and Development Overlay 8 (DDO8)
-  Heritage Overlay (HO)

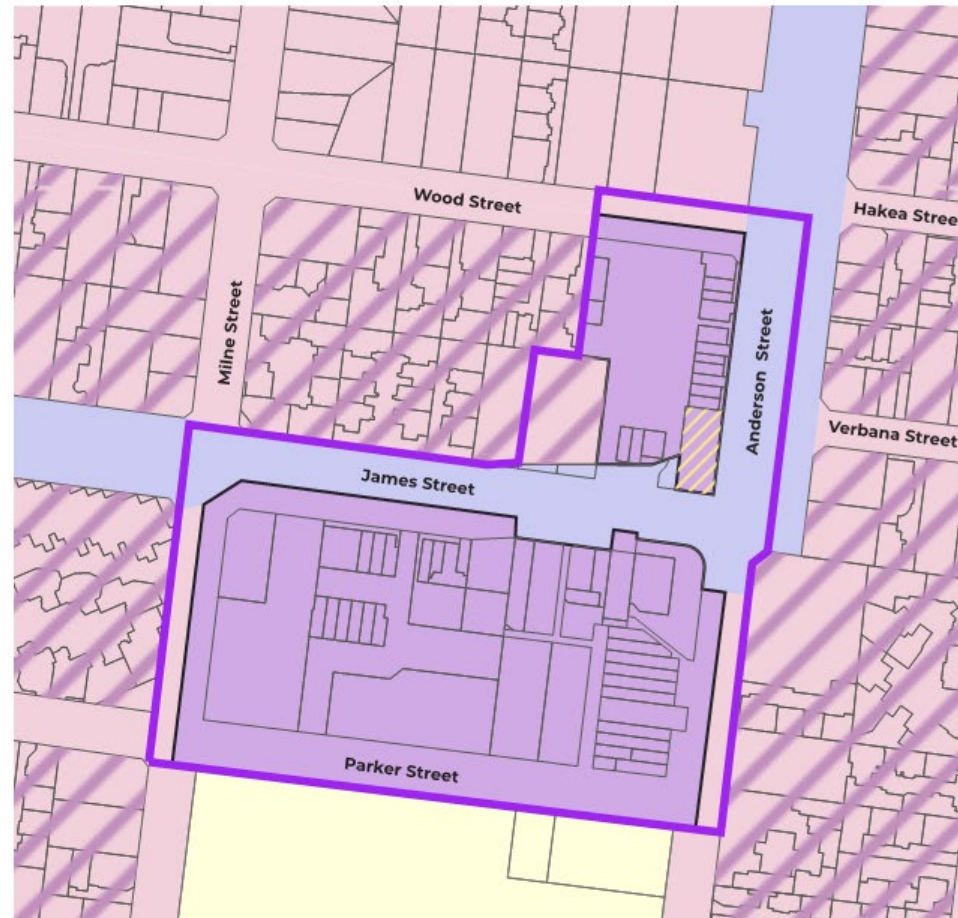


Figure 79 : Templestowe Village Study Area - Planning context



## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights potential and aspirational development opportunities in Templestowe Village. This includes opportunities for:

- Upgrading of bus stops, to smart bus shelters.
- Landscaping and street furniture.
- Consolidating car parking.
- Creating tree lined streets.
- Creating a town square.
- Facilitating outdoor eating.
- Providing shop top housing.

The plan also identifies aspirational building heights for further investigation.

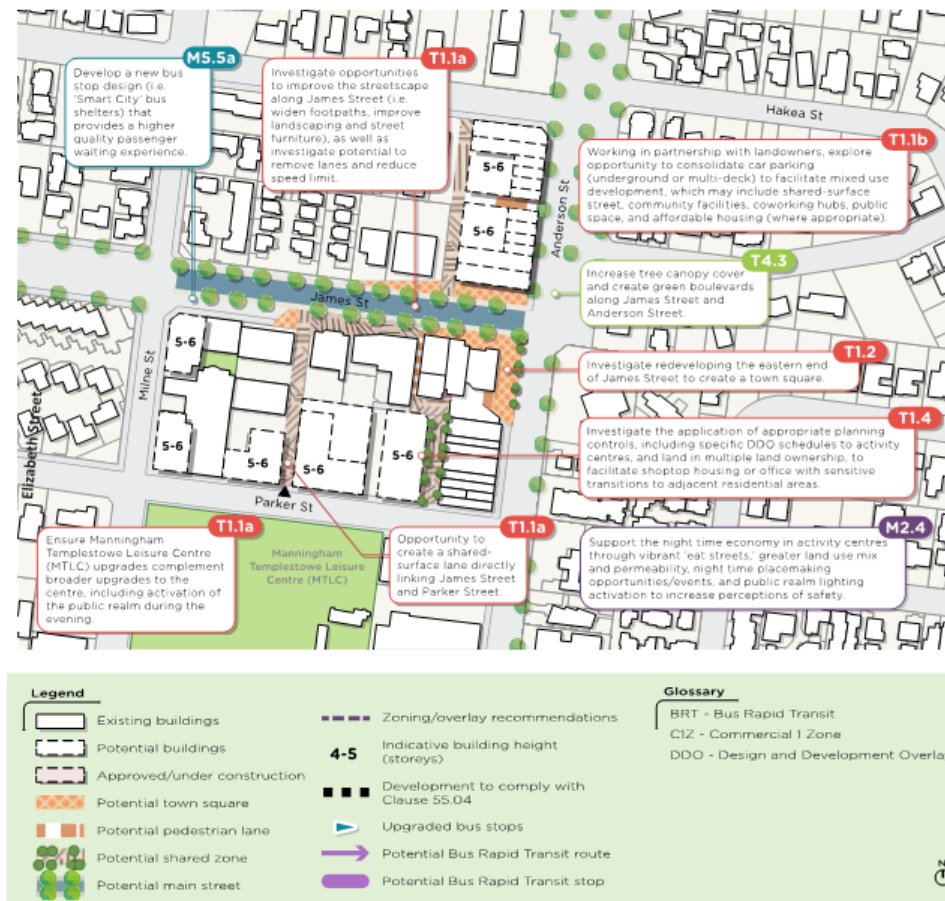


Figure 7.10 : Extract: Templestowe Village Study Area - Liveable City Strategy




## CONTEXT

### Land ownership

The study area includes land in both public and private ownership. The car parking areas to the north are predominately in private ownership. The car parking areas in the southern side of the centre are a mixture of private and public ownership.

Land to the south of the study area, including the Manningham Templestowe Leisure Centre, RSL and Memorial Hall are on Council owned land.

#### Legend

-  Templestowe Village Study Area
-  Council ownership
-  Council owned car park
-  Private ownership
-  DTP managed road

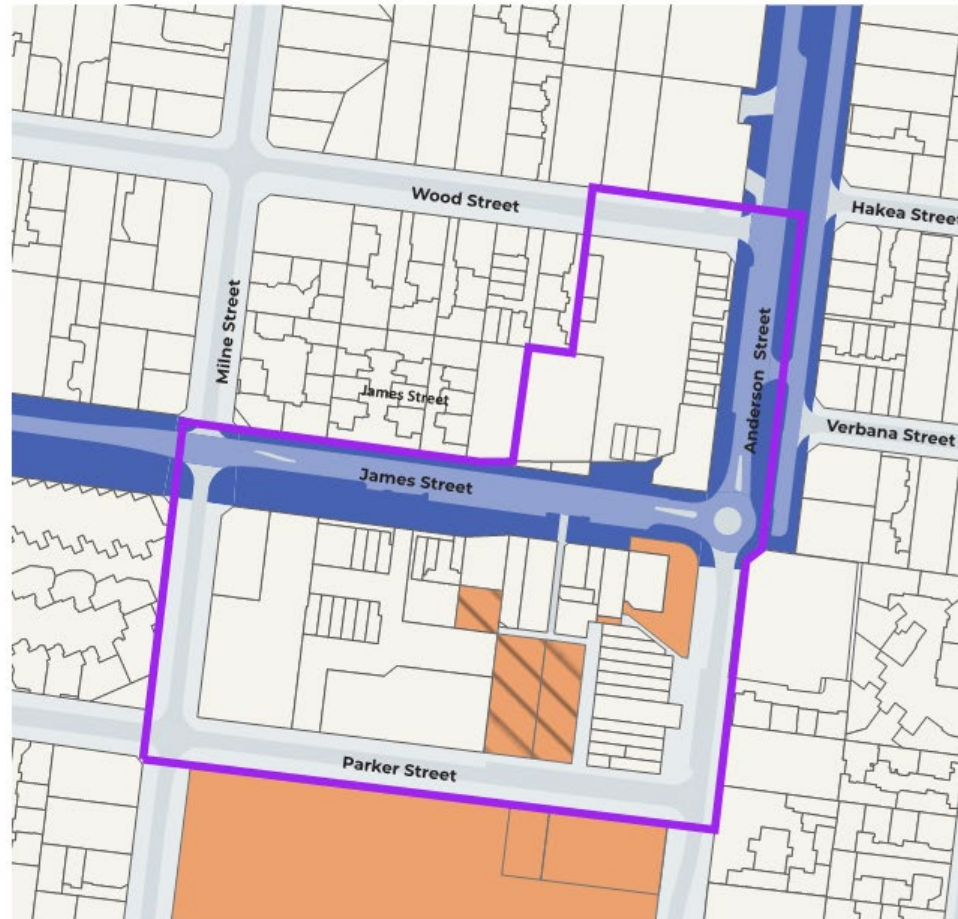


Figure 711: Templestowe Village Study Area - Land ownership



## ANALYSIS


### Topography

Templestowe Village slopes down steeply in a northerly direction. There are significant views from the northern end of Anderson Street to the north and east.

There is an approximate 20m fall across the centre, from the western end of James Street to the eastern end of Parker Street. The slope along Milne Street is especially steep, making it difficult for people to walk.

The shops have been built on different levels across the centre to accommodate the slope. This has resulted in steep pedestrian and vehicle access between different parts of the centre and stairs in the public realm.

#### Legend

-  Templestowe Village Study Area
-  Contours (2m)
- Elevation**
-  80.0m
-  76.0m
-  72.0m
-  68.0m
-  64.0m
-  62.0m
-  58.0m
-  54.0m
-  50.0m
-  46.0m

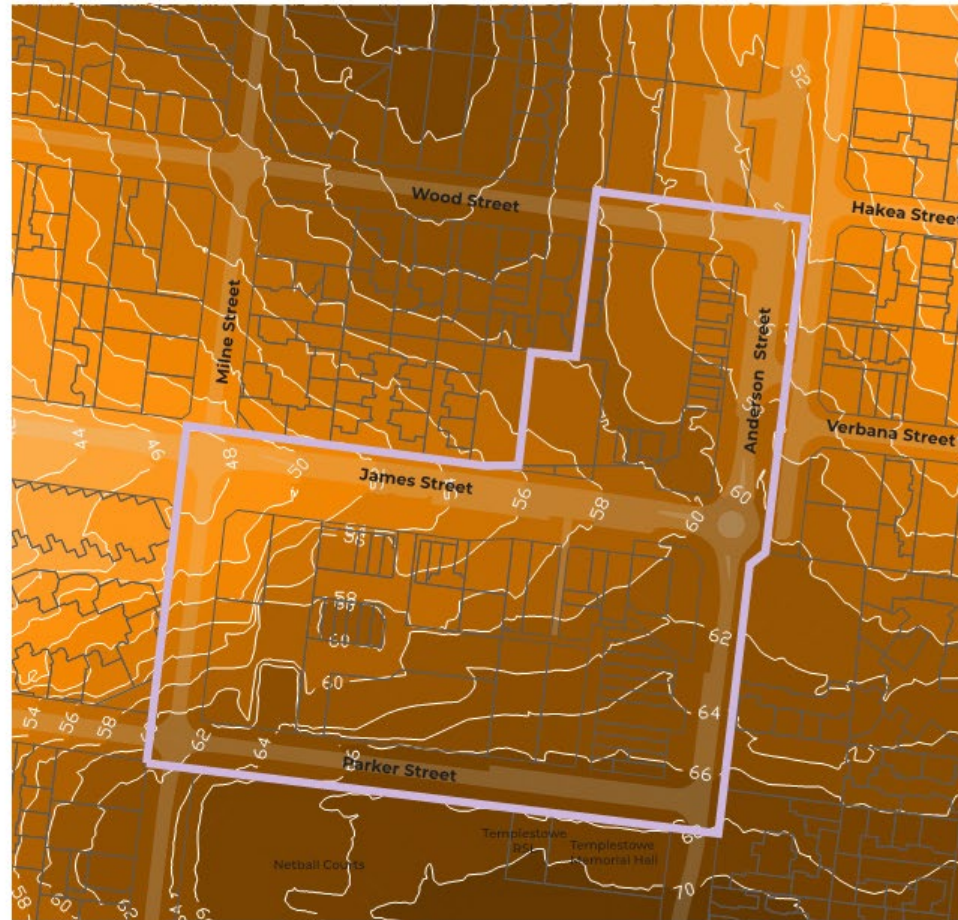


Figure 7.12 : Templestowe Village Study Area - Topography



## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

The primary retail area is focused along Anderson Street and James Street. There are some mixed use retail and office buildings on the north-western side on the intersection of James Street and Anderson Street. There is one mixed use, retail and residential development accessed from Parker Street at the western edge of the centre. There is a supermarket located on Parker Street, which is accessed from the car park.

The study area is based on a grid road network with north-south and east-west roads. The study area is bound by Parker Street, Milne Street, James Street, Wood Street and Anderson Street. These streets provide separation between the centre and neighbouring residential and community uses. The only direct residential interface is between James and Wood Street, where there are retail properties and a car park. The width of the street is important when considering the need to protect the public realm from development.

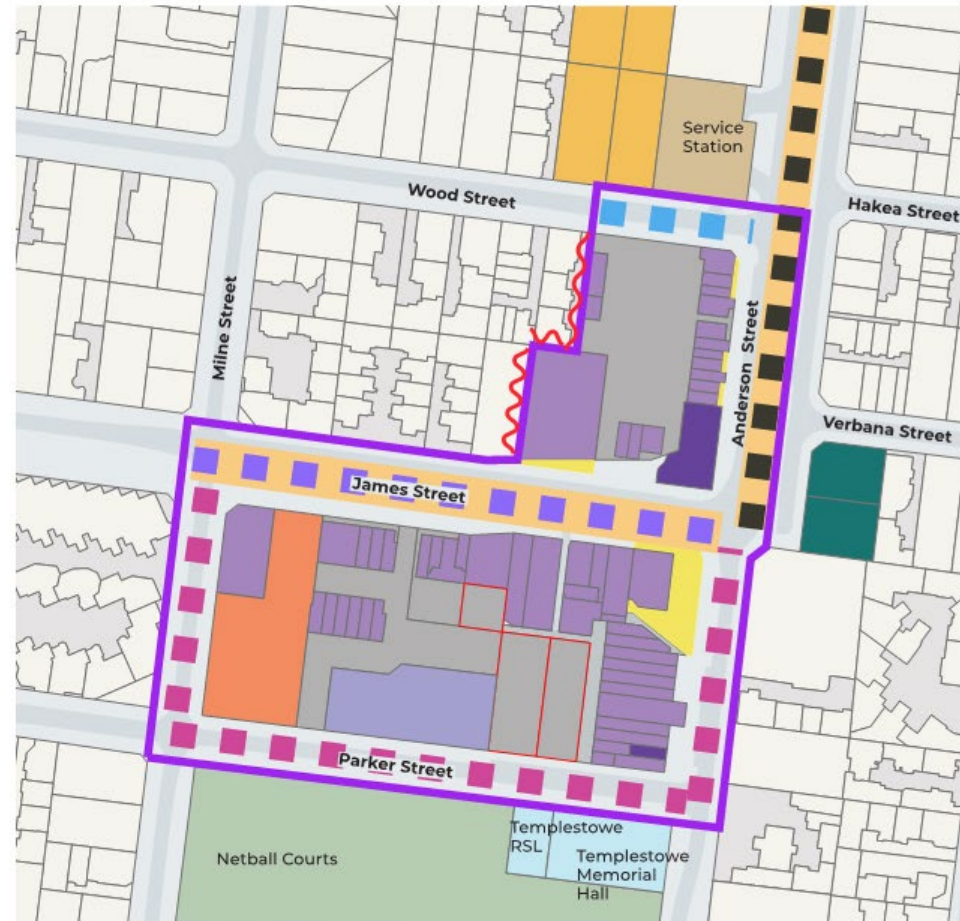


Figure 713 : Templestowe Village Study Area - Land uses and interfaces



Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Templestowe Village.



Figure 7.14 : Apartment building on the eastern end of the site



Figure 7.19 : Shops on James Street



Figure 7.15 : Shops on Anderson Road (south)



Figure 7.18 : Shops facing the car park off Parker Street



Figure 7.16 : Anderson Road and service road



Figure 7.17 : James Street

## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

The activity centre benefits from a series of connected pedestrian footpaths throughout the centre. The footpaths provide convenient, safe and comfortable pedestrian access, except for the access around the car parks in the southern part of the centre, where access is limited by the changing levels and reliance on stairs. There are also conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles spaces.

The southern end of Anderson Street enjoys a widened path to accommodate landscaping, outdoor seating and tables.

There is a shared path along James Street and Anderson Street which connects to Westerfolds Park and the Yarra Linear Trail.

The centre has access from a Smart Bus Route 905, and other bus services including 280, 281, 279 and 282.

#### Legend

- Templestowe Village Study Area
- On street car park
- Off street car park
- Bus stop
- Bus Route
- Plaza/ courtyard
- Vehicular access to car park
- Kerb extensions
- Widened footpath fronting shops
- Retaining Wall (change in level)
- Pedestrian footpath
- Pedestrian connection
- Signalised pedestrian crossing
- Pedestrian connection
- Access stairs
- Entry to building

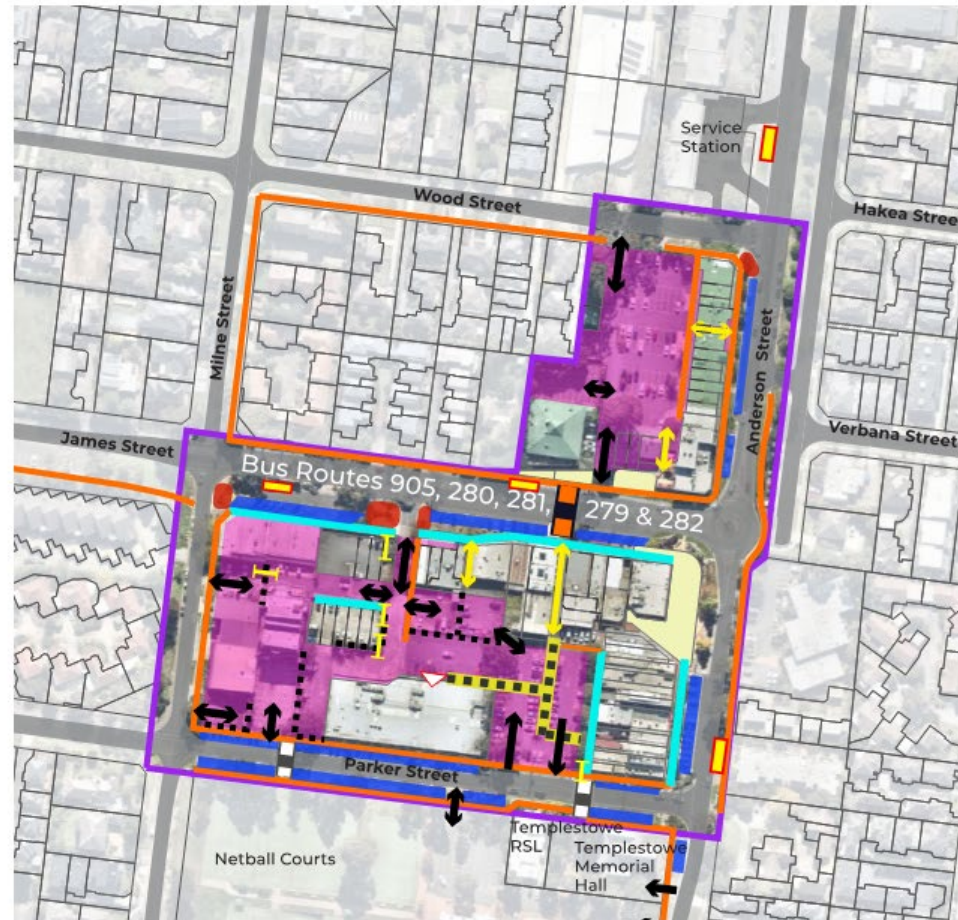


Figure 7.20 : Templestowe Village Study Area - Movement network

Images of the existing movement network within Templestowe Village.



Figure 7.21 : Signalised pedestrian crossing James Street



Figure 7.26 : Widened footpath to shops on James Street



Figure 7.22 : Steps to shops on Anderson Street south



Figure 7.27 : Staircase as pedestrian connection



Figure 7.25 : Pedestrian walkway through shops to James Street



Figure 7.23 : Steep footpath on Milne Street

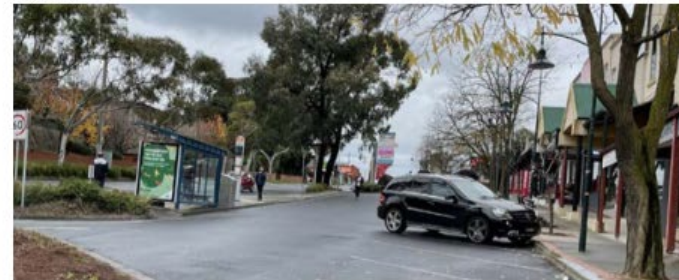


Figure 7.24 : Bus stop, car park and footpath fronting shops on James Street



## ANALYSIS

### Built form and public realm

Templestowe Village is relatively low rise, with most buildings either single or double storey. There is one five-storey apartment building located in the south of the centre.

There are fine grain retail uses along Anderson Street which provide for visual interest in the streetscape. A mixture of fine grain and larger retail premises are located along James Street.

There are limited awnings and weather protection along Anderson Street. There are more consistent awnings and weather protection along the south side of James Street. There is limited weather protection along retail uses facing on to the car parks.

Keeps Corner, south-west of the intersection Anderson Street and James Street is a small public plaza. The corner has been named after Keep's Store, a general store located on the site for many years. The plaza was created in the mid 1990s, as part of streetscape enhancements works which included widening of the footpath, brick feature paving, heritage themed street lighting, bins, seats and bollards.

There are active frontages along Anderson Street and James Street, with many properties also having active frontages on to the car park. There are a number of blank walls along Parker Street, Milne Street and Wood Street and concrete retaining walls within the southern car park.



Figure 7.28 : Templestowe Village Study Area - Built form and public realm

Images of existing built form and public realm within Templestowe Village.



Figure 7.29 : Single and multi-storey built form



Figure 7.34 : Double storey built form



Figure 7.33 : Single and double storey built form



Figure 7.30 : Outdoor eating area on the corner of James and Anderson Streets



Figure 7.31 : Public realm inside the northern carpark



Figure 7.32 : Public realm within the southern carpark

## ANALYSIS

### Lot areas

Templestowe Village is made of lots small in scale with a few larger scaled lots. Most lots are less than 500m<sup>2</sup>, which are shown in light purple. The larger lots include the supermarket and mixed use development. The lot sizes are important when considering the potential redevelopment of the centre.

Two properties have been identified as strategic redevelopment sites because of their size, location, access to public transport and limited sensitive interfaces. While the carpark is in two lots, both lots combined have an area greater than 1800m<sup>2</sup>. The land is held in common ownership and operates as one lot.

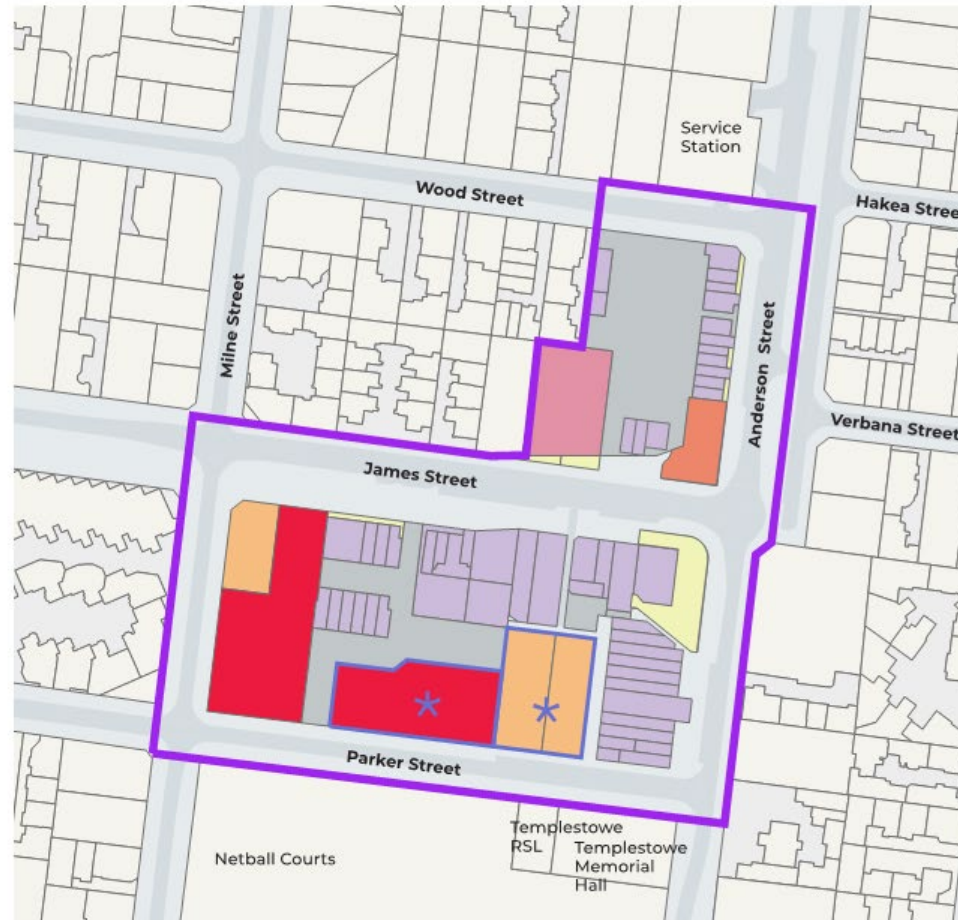
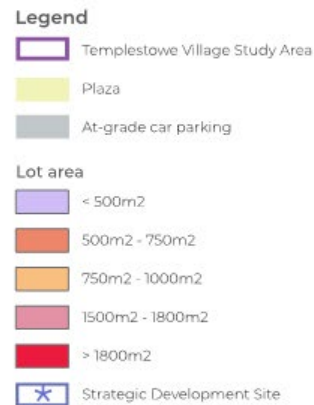


Figure 7.35 - Templestowe Village Study Area - Lot areas

## ANALYSIS

### Lot depths

Templestowe Village contains a variety of lot depths, shapes and sizes. Most lots have a depth of less than 20m. The lots facing on to Anderson Street in the southern part of the centre are slightly longer, between 20m and 30m.

#### Legend

 Templestowe Village Study Area

 Plaza

 At-grade car park

#### Lot Depths

 > 40m depth

 30m-40m depth

 20m-30m depth

 < 20m depth



Figure 7.36 : Templestowe Village Study Area - Lot depths



# 8. TUNSTALL SQUARE

## Tunstall Square Context

Tunstall Square is a large Neighbourhood Activity Centre located on Doncaster Road in Manningham's south.

North of the centre is the Donvale Rehabilitation Hospital and a Church. East of the centre is Doncaster Reserve.

There are approximately 2,700 properties and 6,600 residents within 800m walk of Tunstall.



Figure 8.1 : Tunstall Square Study Area - Location plan

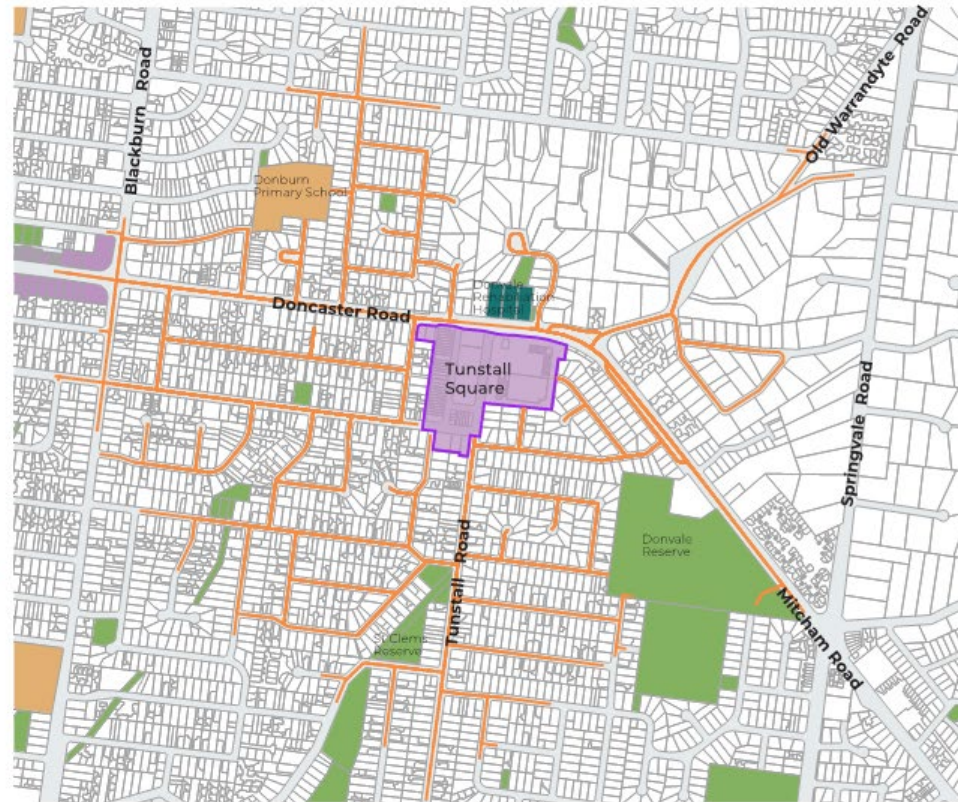


Figure 8.2 : Tunstall Square Study Area - Context plan



### Tunstall Square Study Area

Tunstall Square contains a wide range of shops, businesses and services. Tunstall Square is divided by Tunstall Road into two precincts. The shops are located around the edge of two large car parks. The eastern side of the centre is dominated by a large supermarket. The western side of the centre contains a mixture of smaller retail premises.

The study area has an approximate area of 5.2ha.

The focus of the study area is the commercially zoned land within the centre and a parcel of land to the residential land used for car park at the rear of the centre.



Tunstall Square Study Area - Context plan

**Legend**

 Tunstall Square Study Area



Images of existing land uses and built form around Tunstall Square.



Figure 8.3 : Donvale Rehabilitation Centre on Doncaster Road



Figure 8.8 : St David's Anglican Church on Doncaster Road



Figure 8.4 : Residential dwellings on Tunstall Road



Figure 8.7 : Large supermarket to the east of Tunstall Road



Figure 8.6 : Small retail uses to the west of Tunstall Road



Figure 8.5 : Apartments north of Doncaster Road

## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area is focused on the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) and a pocket of land in the General Residential Zone. The C1Z seeks to create vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses as well as to provide for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.

The General Residential Zone - Schedule 2 identifies areas surrounding activity centre and along main roads.

Surrounding the activity centre along Doncaster Road is the Residential Growth Zone - Schedule 2. This zone seeks to increase residential densities and provide a range of housing types around activity centres. Set back from Doncaster Road is a mixture of General Residential Zone 1 and 2. The General Residential Zone - Schedule 1 identifies residential areas removed activity centres and along main roads.

Further to the north of the study area is an area known as Wembley Gardens, which is in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone.

There is also a parcel of Mixed Use Land east of the study area.

Doncaster Road is in a Transport Zone 2 and forms part of the Principal Road Network.

The Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 8 applies to residential land surrounding activity centres along main roads. This Overlay seeks to increase residential densities.

#### Legend

	Tunstall Square Study Area		Mixed Use Zone 6 (MUZ)
	Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)		Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)
	Residential Growth Zone 2 (RGZ2)		Transport Zone (TRZ2)
	General Residential Zone 2 (GRZ2)		Design and Development Overlay 8 (DDO8)
	General Residential Zone 1 (GRZ1)		Design Development Overlay (DDO1)

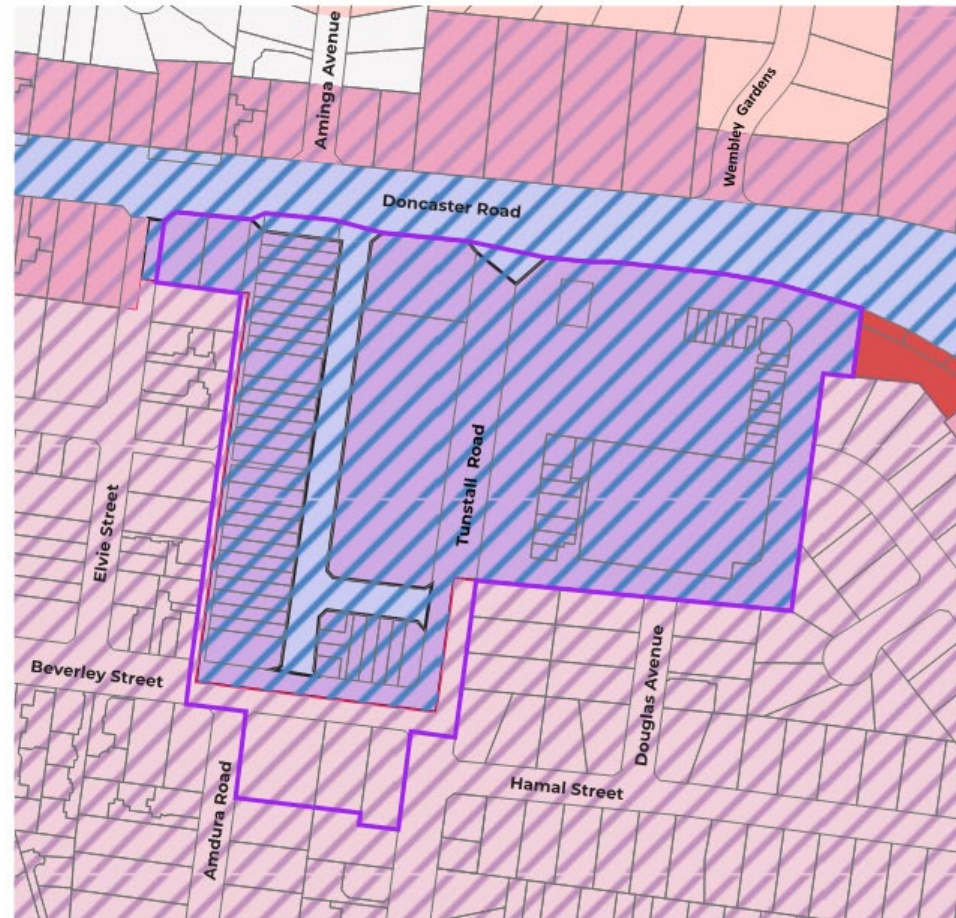


Figure 8.9: Tunstall Square Study Area - Planning context



## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights the aspirational and development opportunities in Tunstall Square. This includes:

- Opportunities to create a main street along Tunstall Road with widened footpaths, landscaping, reduced traffic lanes and speeds.
- Shop top housing.
- Improving bus stops along Doncaster Road.
- Improving the pedestrian crossing over Doncaster Road and Beverley Street.
- Improving pedestrian access through an upgrade of the laneway between the centre and Elvie Street.
- Investigating opportunities for a town square or public space in the western car park.
- Supporting a night time economy through the development of 'eat streets'.
- Increasing the tree canopy along Doncaster Road to create a boulevard.

The plan also identifies aspirational building heights for further investigation.



<b>Legend</b>		<b>Glossary</b>	
	Existing buildings		BRT - Bus Rapid Transit
	Potential buildings		DDO - Design and Development Overlay
	Potential town square		DPO - Development Plan Overlay
	Potential pedestrian lane		
	Potential shared zone		
	Potential main street		
	Potential vehicle entry		
	Zoning/overlay recommendations		
	Indicative building height (storeys)		
	Potential Parkiteer		
	Upgraded bus stops		
	Potential Bus Rapid Transit route		
	Potential Bus Rapid Transit stop		

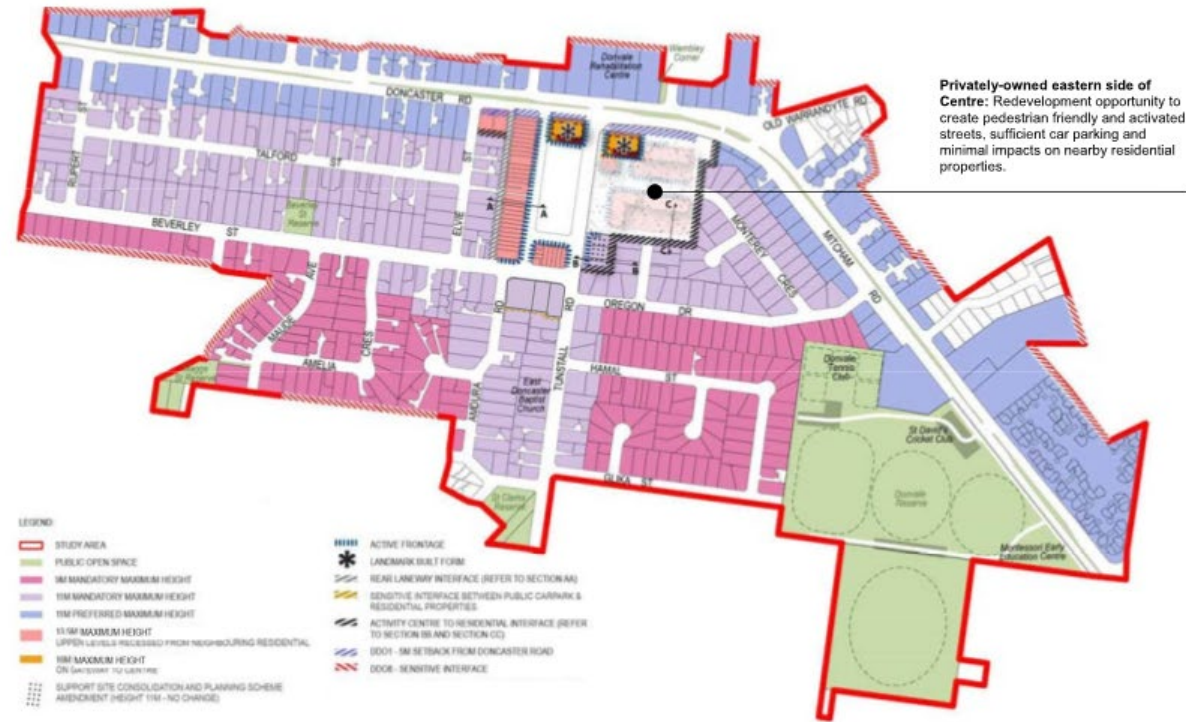
Figure 8.10 : Extract: Tunstall Square Study Area - Liveable City Strategy

CONTEXT

Strategic context

The Tunstall Square Structure Plan was adopted by Council in March 2015 and guides development at the centre. The Structure Plan identifies public open space, height limits for surrounding development, active frontages, landmark built form opportunities and sensitive interfaces.

Figure 4 – Built Form Framework



Privately-owned eastern side of Centre: Redevelopment opportunity to create pedestrian friendly and activated streets, sufficient car parking and minimal impacts on nearby residential properties.

Figure 8.11 : Extract: Tunstall Square Study Area - Tunstall Square Structure Plan- Built Form Framework

CONTEXT

Land ownership

East of Tunstall Road contains privately owned carparking and footpaths. West of Tunstall Road, the footpaths and car park are Council owned.

There is also a car park at the south of the centre which is located partly in Council and private ownership.

Legend



-  Tunstall Square Study Area
-  Council ownership
-  Council owned car park
-  Private ownership
-  DTP managed road



Figure 8.12 : Tunstall Square Study Area -Land ownership



## ANALYSIS

### Topography

Tunstall Square Court is relatively flat, with an approximate rise of 4m across the study area. The highest point is located in the east of the centre.

#### Legend

 Tunstall Square Study Area

 Contours (2m)

#### Elevation

 126.0m

 124.0m

 122.0m

 120.0m

 118.0m

 116.0m

 114.0m

 112.0m

 110.0m

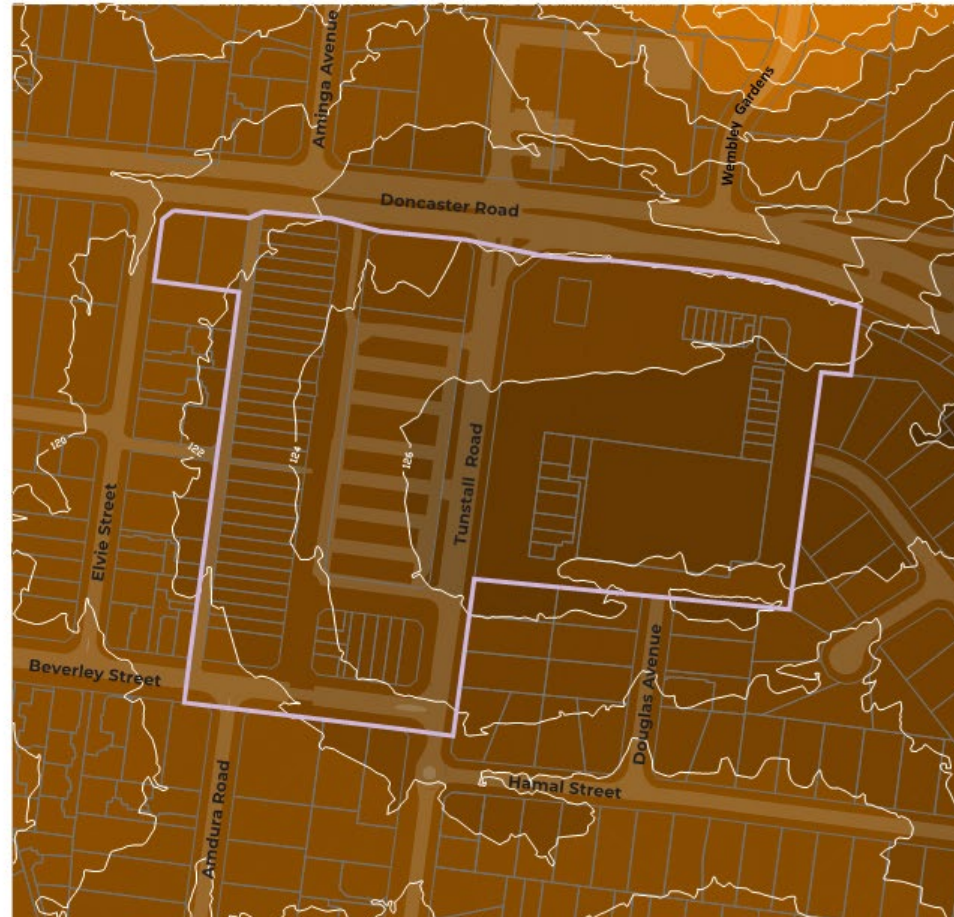


Figure 8.13 : Tunstall Square Study Area - Topography



## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

Tunstall Square contains a mixture of shops and services. The east of Tunstall Road features a large supermarket. West of Tunstall Road is predominately made up of small retail premises.

There are several direct residential interfaces to the east and south of the centre. The centre is separated by a small service lane to the west of the centre. The northern interface to Doncaster Road forms part of the principal road network, which is approximately 28m wide.

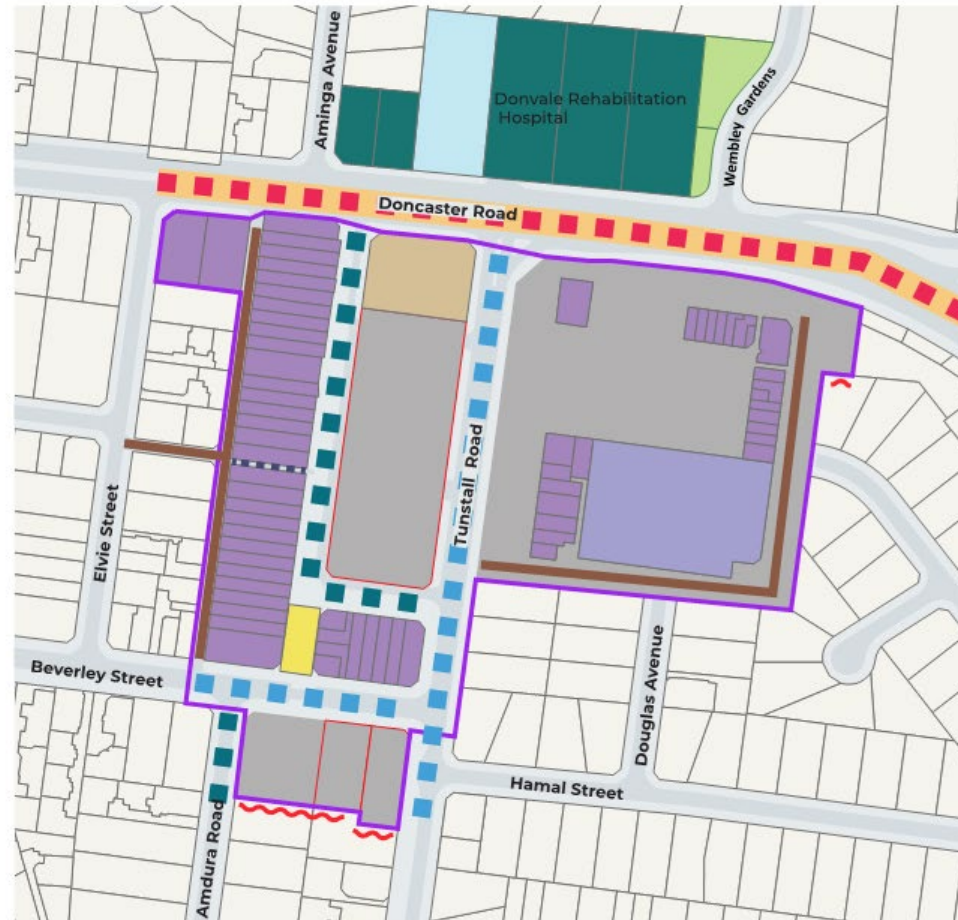


Figure 8.14 : Tunstall Square Study Area - Land uses and interfaces

Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Tunstall Square.



Figure 8.19 : Service station on Doncaster Road



Figure 8.21 : Food retail corner Doncaster Road and Tunstall Roads



Figure 8.15 : Retail uses on southern edge of Tunstall Road



Figure 8.18 : Service station on Doncaster Road



Figure 8.20 : Laneway at the rear of the Supermarket



Figure 8.16 : Residential and carparking interface



Figure 8.17 : Rear access laneway

## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

Tunstall Square is predominately a car based shopping centre. The centre has been built around two large car parks.

Footpaths are located around the periphery of Tunstall Square. There are also two pedestrian crossing between the eastern and western precincts of the centre. However, pedestrian accessibility through the middle of the centre is limited by the road.

There is a service lane at the rear of the shops to the east, west and south.

The centre has access from a Smart Bus Route 902 and 907, as well as the 961 along Mitcham Road. The 280 and 282 bus service runs along Tunstall Road.

#### Legend

- Tunstall Square Study Area
- On street car park
- Off street car park
- Bus stop
- Bus Route
- Service laneway
- Pedestrian laneway/connection
- Vehicular access to car park
- Kerb extensions
- Widened footpath fronting shops
- Pedestrian footpath
- Signalised pedestrian crossing
- Pedestrian crossing/walkway
- Raised pedestrian crossing

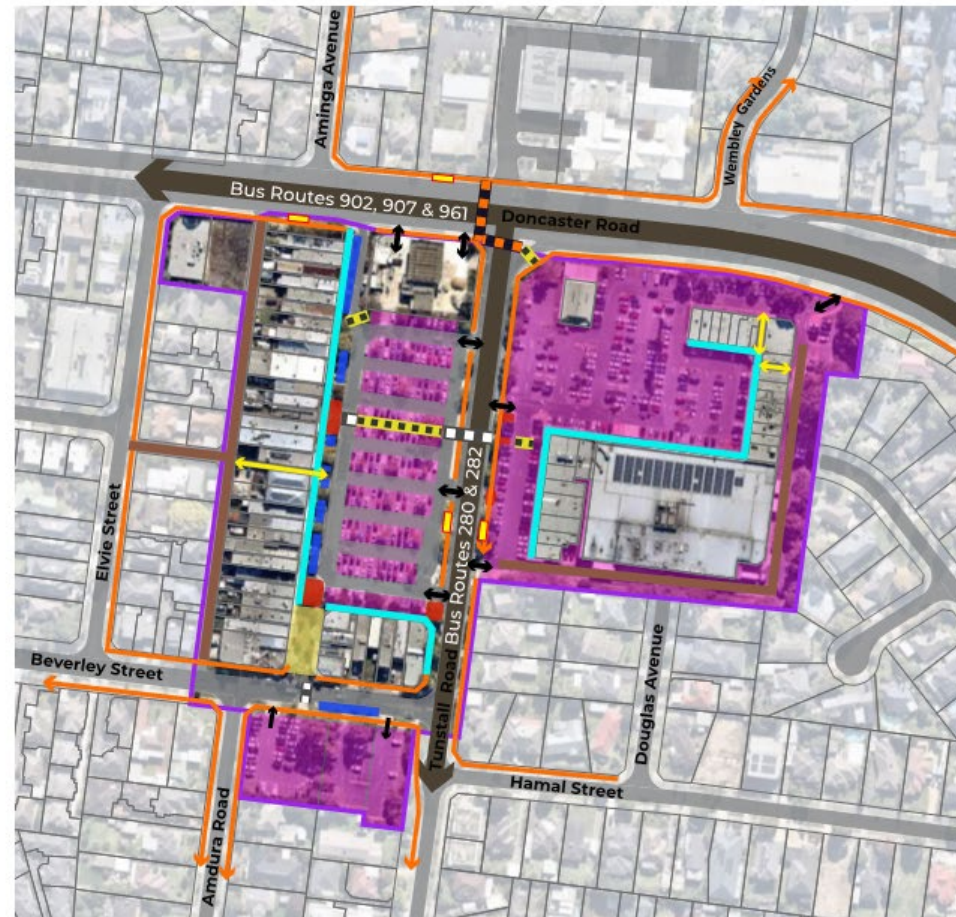


Figure 8.22 : Tunstall Square Study Area - Movement network



Images of the existing movement network within Tunstall Square.



Figure 8.23 : Bus stop and footpath on Doncaster Road



Figure 8.29 : Tunstall Square Plaza



Figure 8.25 : Pedestrian crossing linking the eastern and western halves of the centre



Figure 8.28 : Public Realm to the east of Tunstall Road

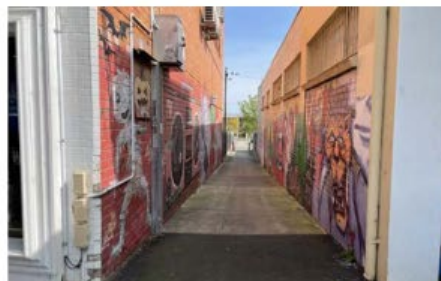


Figure 8.26 : Pedestrian laneway in the west of the centre

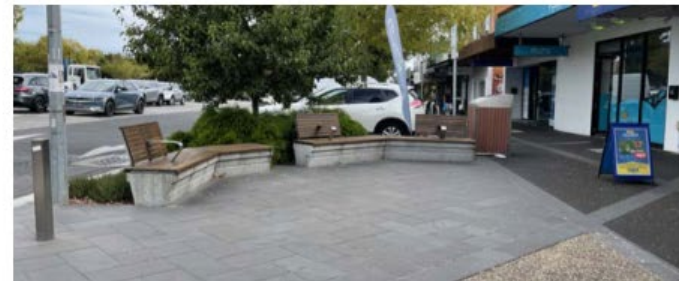


Figure 8.27 : Landscaped pavement on the eastern interface



## ANALYSIS

### Built form and public realm

Tunstall Square is relatively low rise, with most buildings one or two storeys. Most developments are fine grain single shop fronts, apart from the supermarket site.

There are several larger residential apartment buildings along Doncaster Road outside the study area.

There are active frontages and awnings facing on to the car parks and the plaza. There is a blank wall facing on to Doncaster Road at the east and west sides of the centre. There are mostly blank walls facing on to the car park to the south of the centre.

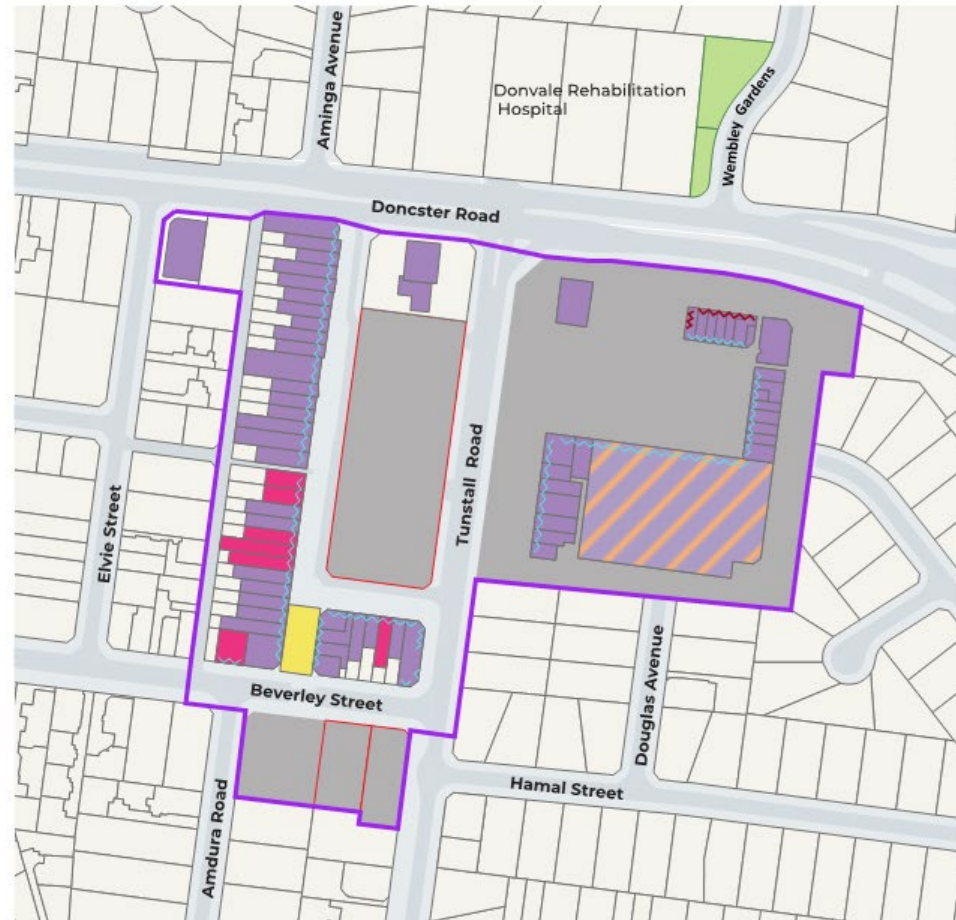
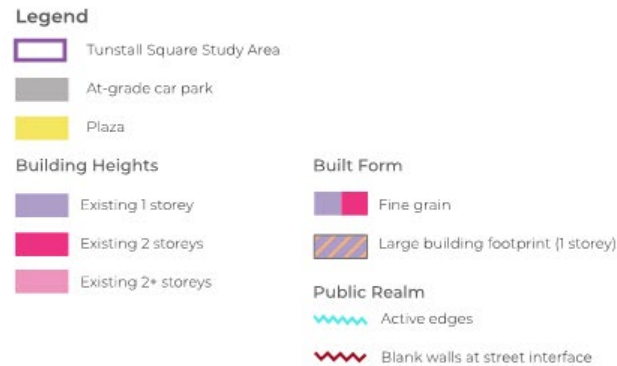


Figure 8.30 : Tunstall Square Study Area -Built form and public realm

Images of existing built form and public realm within Tunstall Square.



Figure 8.31: Single storey built form within Tunstall Square



Figure 8.36: Single storey form with blank interface on Doncaster Road



Figure 8.32: Mix of single and double storey buildings backing on to Beverley Street



Figure 8.35: Plaza at the end of Tunstall Road



Figure 8.33: Widened footpath on Tunstall Road



Figure 8.34: Landscaped courtyard besides entry to the Supermarket

## ANALYSIS

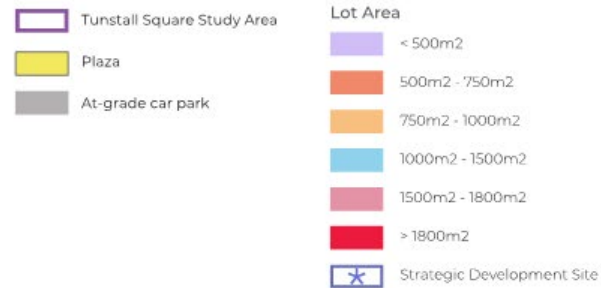
### Lot Areas

The majority of lots in Tunstall Square are small and in a uniform rectangular shape consisting of lots less than 500m<sup>2</sup>. The supermarket and service stations are the largest lots in the centre. The lots in the western precinct are generally a uniform rectangular shape. There is some variety of shape in the eastern precinct.




Two properties have been identified as strategic redevelopment sites because of their size, location, access to public transport and limited sensitive interfaces.

This plan shows a recently approved planning permits for redevelopments, adjoining the activity centre of more than two dwellings.

#### Legend



#### Recently approved developments

-  1 1096 Doncaster Road. Four storey mixed-use development
-  2 8 Elvie Street. Five dwellings, three storeys
-  3 2 Amdura Road. Three dwellings, three storeys

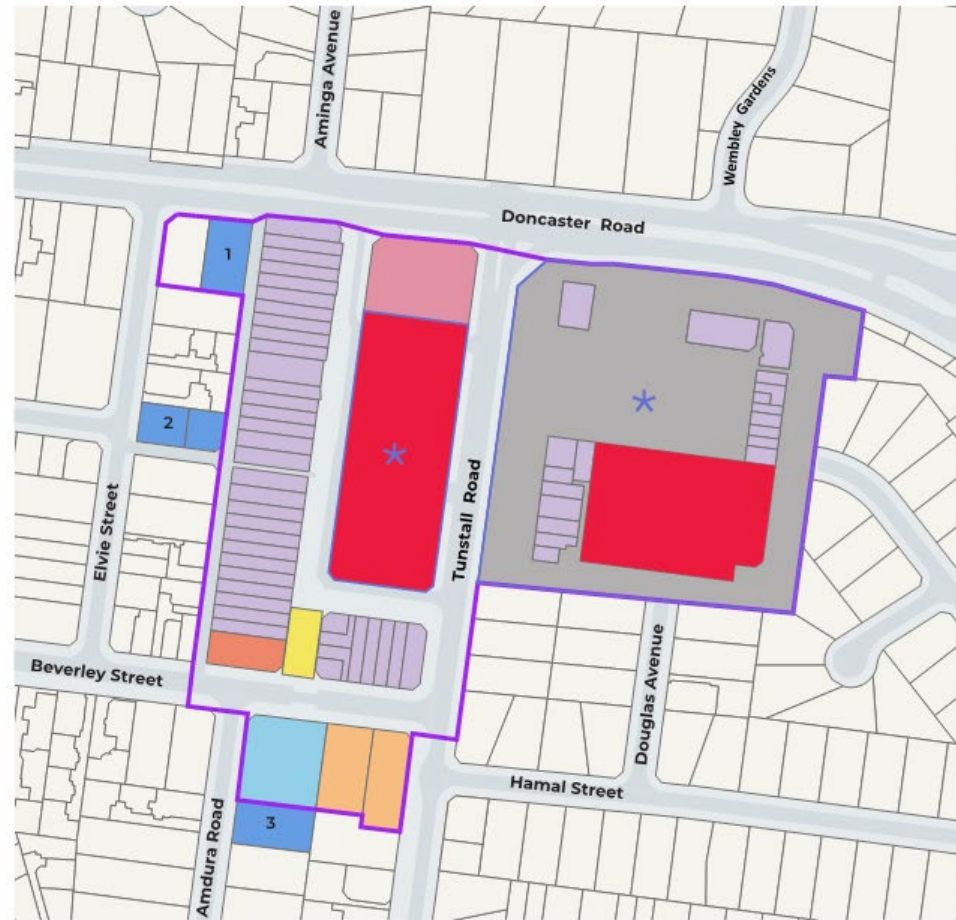


Figure 8.37 : Tunstall Square Study Area - Lot areas



## ANALYSIS

### Lot depths

Most of the lots in the east of the centre precinct are between 30m and 40m. There are some shorter lots on the south of the activity centre and around the supermarket. The depth of lots will allow for some redevelopment.

#### Legend

 Tunstall Square Study Area

 Plaza


 At-grade car park

#### Lot Depth

 > 40m depth

 30m-40m depth

 20m-30m depth

 < 20m depth

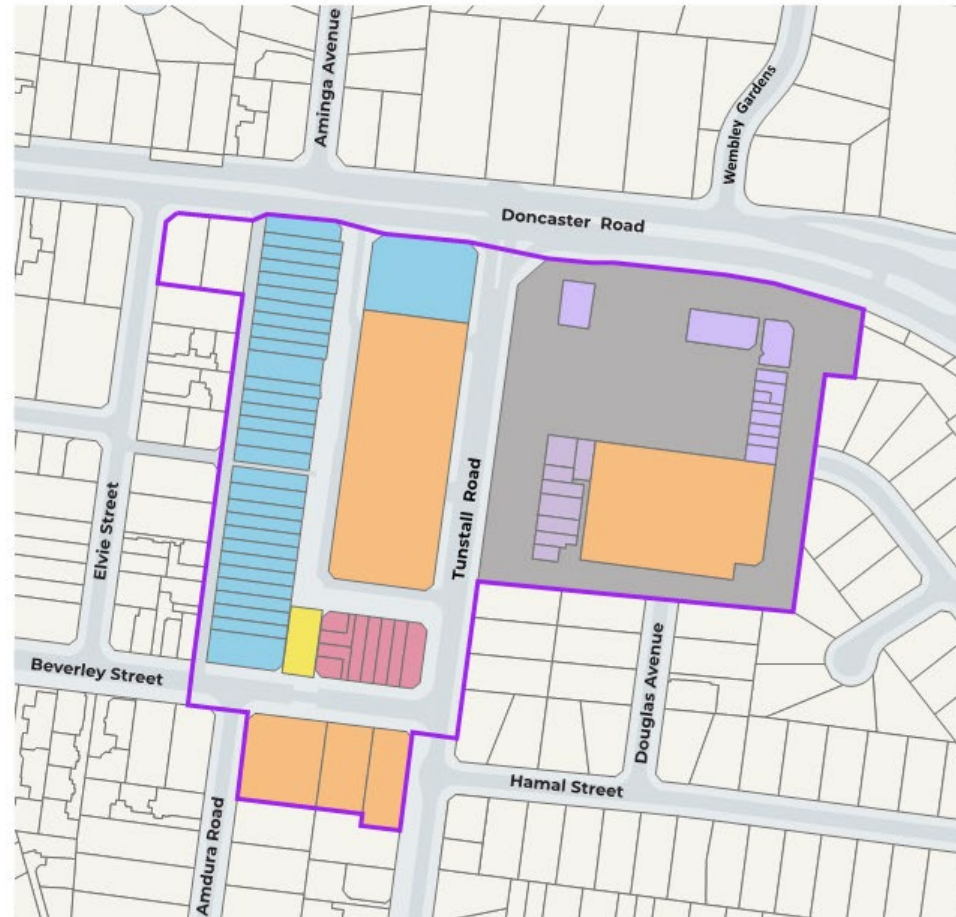


Figure 8.38 : Tunstall Square Study Area -Lot depths



# 9. WARRANDYTE GOLDFIELDS

## Warrandyte Goldfields Context

Warrandyte Goldfields is a Neighbourhood Activity Centre in Manningham's north.

The activity centre is in an established low density residential area. Warrandyte Reserve is to the north of the centre. Anderson Creek Reserve is east of the centre. The Anderson Creek Primary School and Warrandyte Community Sports Centre is south of the centre.

There are approximately 500 properties and 2,700 residents within 800m walk of Warrandyte Goldfields.



Figure 9.1: Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Location plan



Figure 9.2: Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Context plan



### Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area

The Warrandyte Goldfields study area includes a small shopping centre, Goldfields Plaza, and adjoining shopping strips, primarily accessed from Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road. The centre has an approximate area of 2.1ha.

The study area comprises a range of retail premises, a small supermarket, allied health services, restaurants, take away food premises, offices and a car wash.



**Legend**

 Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area

Figure 9.3 : Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Context plan



Images of existing land uses and built form around Warrandyte Goldfields.



Figure 9.4 : Goldfields Plaza shopping centre



Figure 9.9 : Warrandyte Goldfields built form



Figure 9.5 : Residence on Melbourne Hill Road



Figure 9.8 : Warrandyte Community Sports Complex



Figure 9.6 : Warrandyte Reserve



Figure 9.7 : Warrandyte Community Centre

## CONTEXT

### Planning context

The study area is focused on the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z). This zone seeks to create vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment and community uses. This zone provides for residential uses at densities complementary to the role and scale of the commercial centre.










Surrounding the activity centre is the Neighbourhood Residential Zone. This zone seeks to provide for single and double storey residential development, which respects the neighbourhood character, heritage, environmental and landscape character.

The Public Park and Recreation Zone applies to the Warrandyte Reserve and Anderson Creek Reserve. The Public Use Zone 2 west of the study area applies to the Anderson Creek Primary School.

The Bushfire Management Overlay applies to the activity centre and surrounding area. This Overlay identifies areas of high bushfire risk and requires bushfire protection measures to be put into place as part of new development.

The Environmental Significance Overlay - Schedule 5 identifies areas where development may be impacted by environmental constraints. This Overlay seeks to protect and conserve conservation vegetation, and maintain and enhance the treed character. The Design and Development Overlay - Schedule 3 Warrandyte Environmental Residential Area applies to the surrounding residential areas. This Overlay seeks to maintain and enhance the special bushland and low density character of Warrandyte.

Legend

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Warrandyte Goldfield Study Area         |  | Design and Development Overlay 3              |
|  | Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z)                 |  | Environmental Significant Landscape Overlay 5 |
|  | Neighbourhood Residential Zone 1 (NRZ1) |  | Bushfire Management Overlay 2                 |
|  | Public Use Zone 2 (PUZ2)                |   |   |
|  | Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)  |   |   |
|  | Transport Zone (TRZ2)                   |   |   |

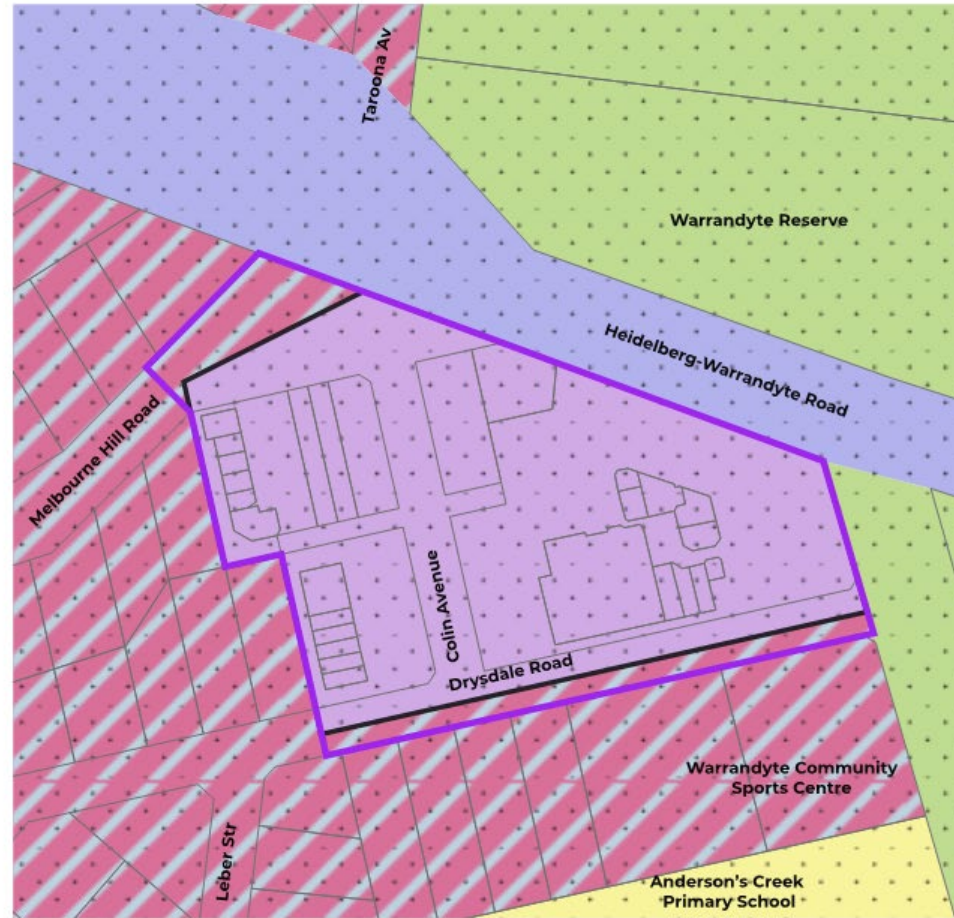


Figure 9.10 - Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area -Planning context



## CONTEXT

### Strategic context

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (2022) highlights potential aspirational and development possibilities at Warrandyte Goldfields. This includes opportunities to:

- Increase tree canopy around the centre.
- Investigate options to improve pedestrian and cyclist safety on Colin Avenue.
- Improve pedestrian connections throughout the centre.
- Create a public space or town square.
- Investigate options for a main street environment, with widened footpaths, seating and landscaping.
- Upgrade open space at the entrance to the centre through seating and bicycle infrastructure.



Figure 9.11: Extract: Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Liveable City Strategy

## CONTEXT

### Land ownership

The majority of land is in private ownership with the exception of a small section of Council owned car park along Colin Avenue and Melbourne Hill Road.



Figure 9.12 - Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Land ownership

Legend

-  Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area
-  Private ownership
-  DTP managed road

## ANALYSIS

### Topography



















Warrandyte Goldfields slopes down from the west to the east. There is an approximate fall of 10m across the study area.

Legend

 Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area

 Contours (2m)

Elevation

	68.0m		50.0m
	66.0m		48.0m
	64.0m		46.0m
	62.0m		44.0m
	60.0m		42.0m
	58.0m		40.0m
	56.0m		38.0m
	54.0m		36.0m
	52.0m		34.0m

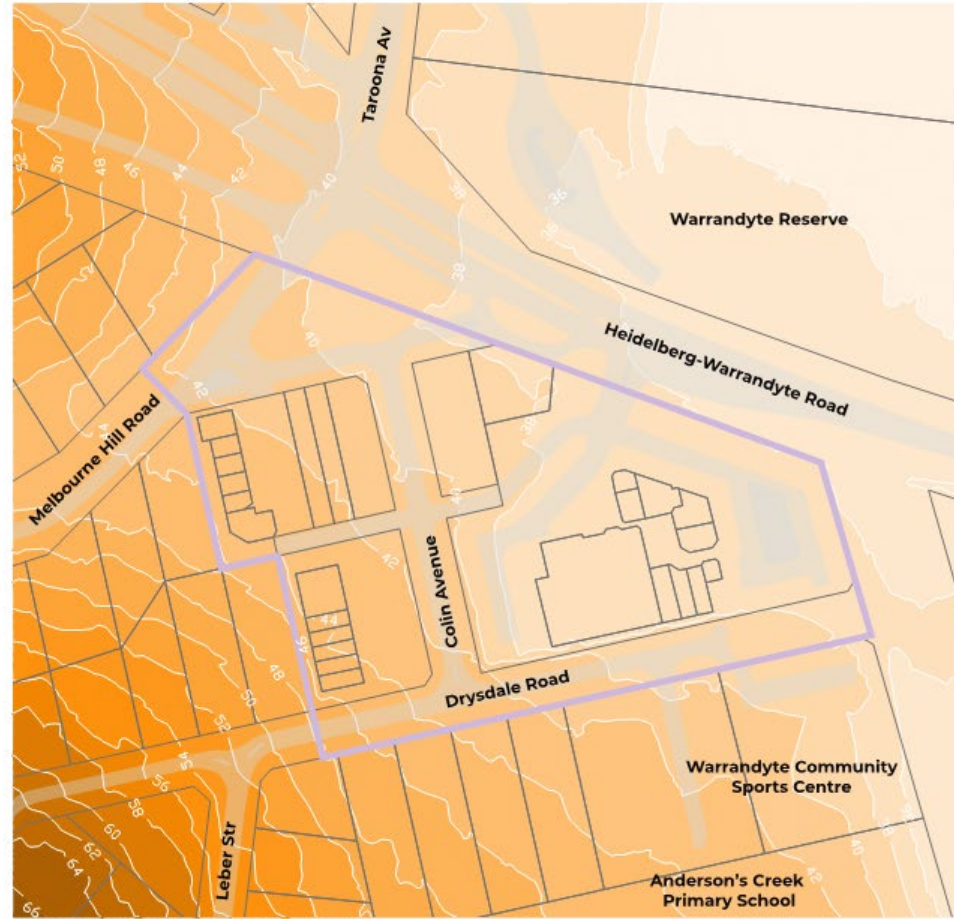


Figure 9.13 - Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Topography

## ANALYSIS

### Land uses and interfaces

Land in the Warrandyte Goldfields Activity Centre is used for retail, services, and offices. The plaza contains uses to meet most daily needs including a range of food and drink stores, chemist and hairdresser. Surrounding the plaza is a mixture of services, some retail and restaurants and take away food premises.

There are limited sensitive residential interfaces to the centre. Melbourne Hill Road and Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road provide a buffer to residential properties to the north. Drysdale Road provides a buffer to residential properties to the south. There is a direct residential interface to the west.

#### Legend

- |   |                                  |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|    | Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area |   |                                  |
|    | Warrandyte Reserve               |   |                                  |
|    | Residential                      |   |                                  |
|    | Plaza / courtyard                |   |                                  |
| <b>Uses</b>   |                                  |   |                                  |
|   | Large retail chain store         |   | 28m wide principal road          |
|  | Retail                           |  | 20m wide retail street           |
|  | Mixed use: Retail and office     |  | 15m wide retail street           |
|  | Office                           |  | 15m wide residential street      |
|   |                                  |  | 5-6m wide service laneway        |
|   |                                  |  | Residential interface            |
|   |                                  |  | Retaining wall (change in level) |
| <b>Surrounding uses</b>   |                                  |   |                                  |
|  | Community facilities             |   |                                  |
|  | Primary School                   |   |                                  |

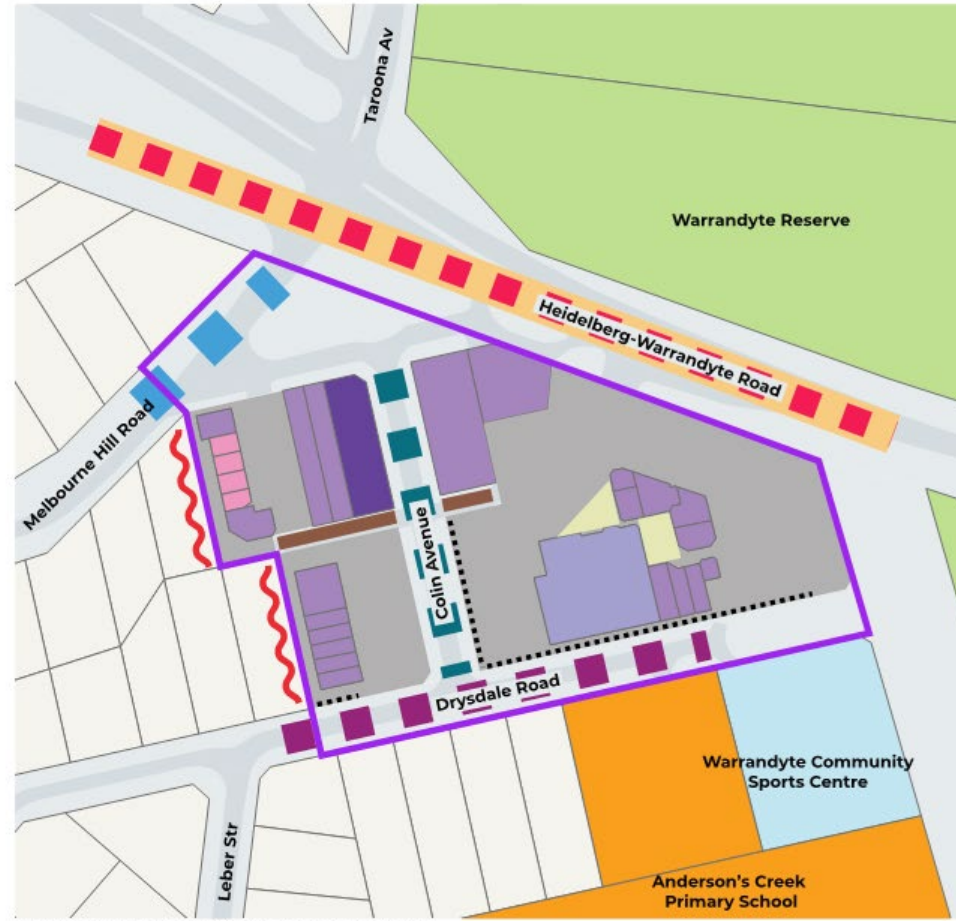


Figure 9.14 : Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Land uses and interfaces

Images of existing land uses and interfaces within Warrandyte Goldfields.



Figure 9.15 : Row of shops and offices at the southern edge of the centre



Figure 9.16 : Mixed-use restaurants, retail and office building



Figure 9.19 : Office building viewed from Colin Avenue



Figure 9.17 : Residential interface on Drysdale Road



Figure 9.18 : Drysdale Road

## ANALYSIS

### Movement network

There is a lack of connectivity between footpaths and car parking across the activity centre. There is a signalised pedestrian crossing over Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road at the northern end of the centre.

There are bus stops on Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road which provide access to the centre.

The principal bicycle network runs along Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road.

Bus services 906, 364, 578 provide access to the centre.

#### Legend















- |   |                                  |   |                                |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
|    | Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area |    | Pedestrian footpath            |
|    | On street car park               |    | Pedestrian crossing/walkway    |
|    | Off street car park              |    | Signalised pedestrian crossing |
|   | Bus stop                         |   | Pedestrian connection          |
|  | Bus Route                        |  | Access stairs                  |
|  | Service laneway                  |  | Entry to building              |
|  | Plaza/courtyard                  |   |                                |
|  | Vehicular access to car park     |   |                                |
|  | Kerb extensions                  |   |                                |
|  | Widened footpath fronting shops  |   |                                |
|  | Retaining wall (change in level) |   |                                |



Figure 9.20 : Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Movement network

Images of the existing movement network within Warrandyte Goldfields.



Figure 9.21: Principal bicycle network to the north of the centre



Figure 9.26: Pedestrian connection to widened footpath around the shopping centre



Figure 9.22: Signalised pedestrian crossing connecting the centre with Warrandyte Reserve



Figure 9.25: Pedestrian walkway through the shopping centre



Figure 9.23: Stair connection from Drysdale Road



Figure 9.24: Carwash at the north eastern end of the study area

### Built form and public realm

The activity centre consists of single and double storey low scale development, which is dispersed amongst car parks and mature trees. Buildings are predominantly bricks. Development is fine grain with active frontages on to the footpath.

There is a row of shops along Colin Avenue, which have been developed as part of a single complex with matching bricks and verandahs.

The plaza provides weather protection, however, there is no connectivity to the other parts of the centre.

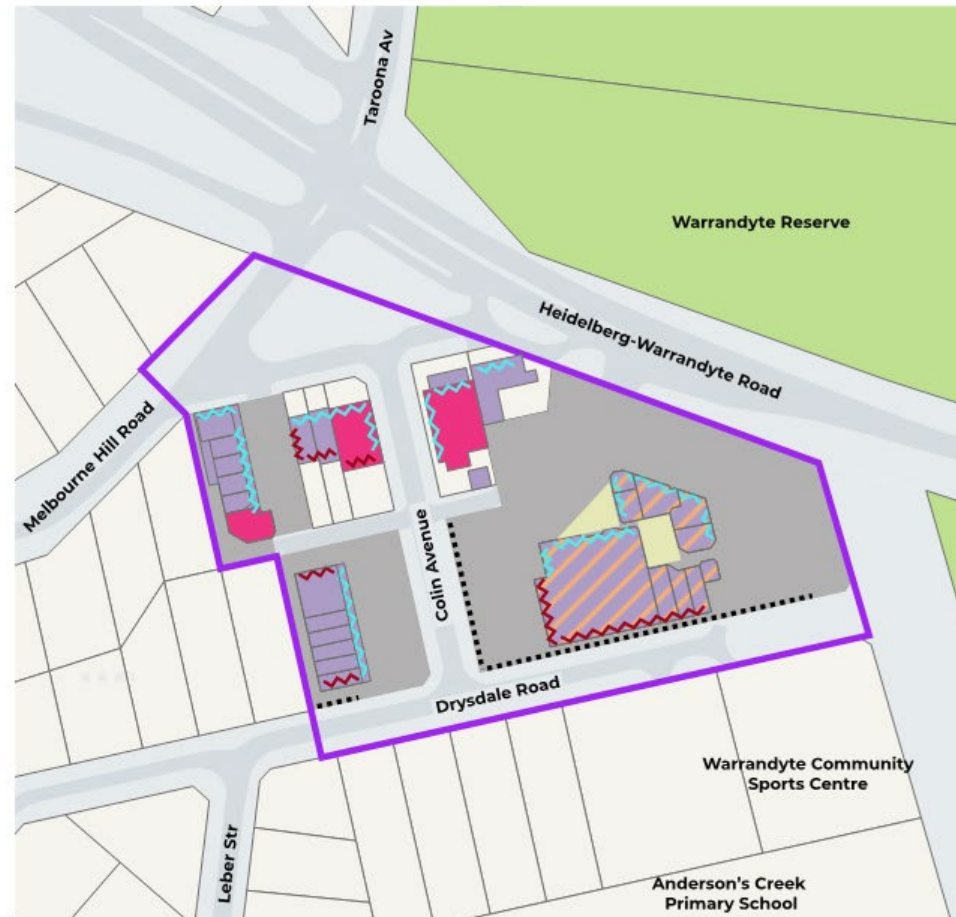


Figure 9.27 - Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area -Built form and public realm



Images of existing built form and public realm within Warrandyte Goldfields.



Figure 9.28 : Double storey built form from Colin Avenue



Figure 9.33 : Single storey built form at the northern edge of the centre



Figure 9.29 : Single storey shopping centre



Figure 9.32 : Built form with mixed architectural styles



Figure 9.30 : Small plaza at the northern edge of the centre



Figure 9.31 : Internal courtyard in Plaza

## ANALYSIS

### Lot areas

Most lots in Warrandyte Goldfields are less than 500m<sup>2</sup>. The supermarket is the largest lot in the centre between 1000 and 1500m<sup>2</sup>. There are two larger lots on the corner of Melbourne Hill Road and Colin Avenue. These properties are used for a restaurant and mixed use development.



Figure 9.34 : Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area -Lot areas

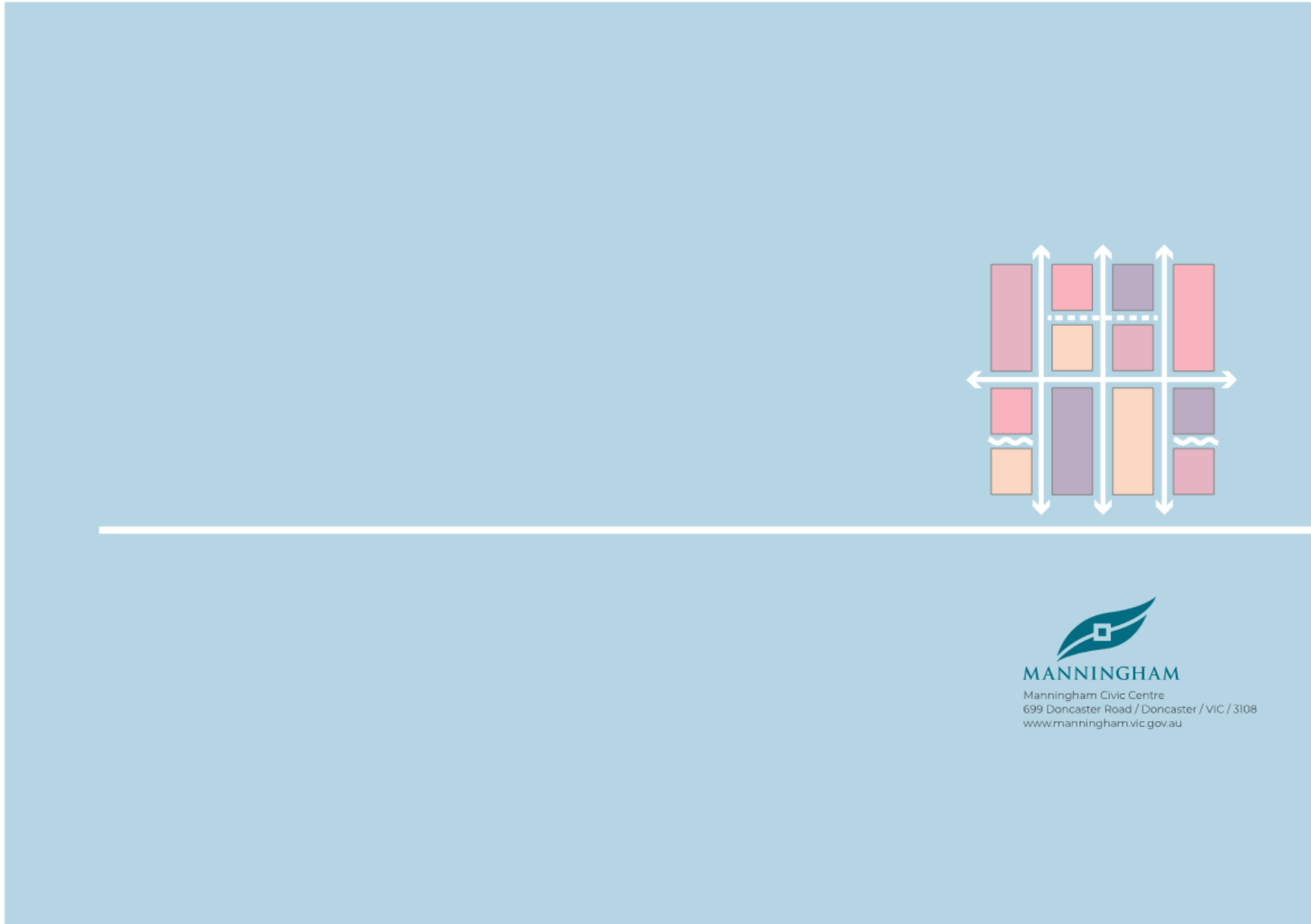
## ANALYSIS

### Lot depths

Warrandyte Goldfields contains a variety of lot depths, shapes and orientations. Some buildings are separated with at grade carparks. The rows of smaller shops along the western edge of the activity centre and shops around the supermarket would need to be developed as a group.



Figure 9.35 - Warrandyte Goldfields Study Area - Lot areas



**ATTACHMENT 3: Supporting Information and Data Analysis**

- 1.1 A range of information was gathered and analysed to better understand development in Neighbourhood Activity Centres(NAC). A summary of this information is provided below.

**Planning Permit Applications**

- 1.2 A review of planning permit applications in the Commercial 1 Zone between July 2019 and February 2024 identified 141 applications. More than half of the applications related to buildings and works. There was also a large number of applications for signs and liquor licensing. Many applications were for more than one permission, for example buildings and works and signage.

<b>Table 1: Planning Permit Applications in the Commercial 1 Zone</b>	
Nature of Application Received	Number of Applications
Buildings and works	73
Car parking waiver	29
Signs	44
Change of use	15
Liquor licensing	34
Other	3

- 1.3 Despite the number of applications, very few represented a significant redevelopment. This may include the development of an additional building/ storey or storeys. The number of applications for significant redevelopment in neighbourhood activity centres since July 2019 is shown in Table 2.

<b>Table 2: Significant Redevelopment/ New Development</b>	
Activity Centre	Number of Applications Received
Tunstall Square	2
Warrandyte Township	2
Jackson Court	1
Outside the Activity Centre	1

- 1.4 It is anticipated that there will be more development in the NACs which is likely to be a combination of larger development on strategic redevelopment sites and more modest development on smaller lots.

### VCAT Decisions

- 1.5 A review of VCAT decisions since July 2018 has found four decisions in the NACs. One related to a new use, two related to signage and one was a redevelopment with car parking dispensation. None of these discussions focussed on the built form.

### Examples of Built Height Requirements

- 1.6 Examples of building height requirements for NAC's in other local governments have been included in Table 3. These examples focus on middle ring Councils. It is noted that the planning controls also addressed other built form requirements such setbacks and interface requirements.
- 1.7 Table 3 shows us it is common practice to have building heights in NACs. The building heights vary, depending on their context and local characteristic. There is a combination of preferred and mandatory building heights. Our proposed building heights are towards the upper end of the scale of building heights when compared to the other NACs.

<b>Council</b>	<b>Planning Control – Design and Development Overlay</b>	<b>Building Height (Mandatory or Preferred)</b>
Boroondara	DDO16 – Neighbourhood Centres	8m to 22 metres (Mandatory and Preferred)
Glen Eira	DDO8 – Bentleigh Activity Centre	11m (3 storeys) to 19m (5 storeys) (Mandatory)
Glen Eira	DDO9 – Carnegie Activity Centre	14 metres (4 storeys) to 43 metres (12 storeys) (Urban Renewal) (Mandatory and Preferred)
Glen Eira	DDO10 – Elsternwick Activity Centre	14 metres (4 storeys) to 43m (12 storeys) (Urban Renewal) (Preferred)
Maroondah	DDO8 – Heathmont Neighbourhood Activity Centres	14 metres (Mandatory)
Maroondah	DDO6 – Ringwood East Neighbourhood Activity Centres	14 metres (Mandatory)
Stonnington	DDO5 – Waverly Road Neighbourhood Activity Centre	15m (4 storeys) to 11.5m (3 storeys) (Preferred)
Stonnington	DDO9 – Toorak Village Activity Centre	11.5m to 22 metres (3 to 7 storeys) (Preferred)
Whitehorse	DDO5- Mitcham Neighbourhood Activity Centre	2 storeys (8 metres) to 6 storeys (20 metres) (Preferred)
Whitehorse	DDO4 – Neighbourhood Activity Centres	7.5 metres (2 storeys) to 21.5 metres (6 storey) (Preferred)

## 11 CONNECTED COMMUNITIES

### 11.1 Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Fair Access Policy Report

File Number:	IN24/177
Responsible Director:	Director Connected Communities
Attachments:	1 Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Fair Access Policy 2 Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Fair Access Policy - Background Report

#### PURPOSE OF REPORT

*The purpose of this report is to provide an overview and seek endorsement of the Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation (MERSR) Fair Access Policy (Attachment 1).*

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The MERSR Fair Access Policy has been developed in response to Federal and State Government gender equality legislation and policies. Furthermore, the Policy specifically responds to, and meets the requirements set by State Government, Sport and Recreation Victoria - Office for Women in Sport and Recreation, which mandates all local government authorities must have an endorsed Fair Access Policy to be able to access State Government funding opportunities from 1 July 2024.*

*The Policy also responds to the Melbourne East Regional Sports and Recreation Strategy 2022-2032 (MERSRS), which guides a regional approach to key issues and opportunities for delivering sport and active recreation facilities and services throughout the Melbourne East Region. This strategy was updated in 2022 and identified a need to "improve participation for all genders and abilities".*

*Cross collaboration between Council, Aligned Leisure and key community stakeholders will be essential to ensure positive outcomes for the Manningham community are achieved through this Policy. To support this, an Action Plan will be formulated to ensure the six key principles are adequately responded to, whilst allowing effective progress monitoring of these actions.*

#### 1. RECOMMENDATION

**That Council :**

- A. Endorses the Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Fair Access Policy.**
- B. Notes that a Manningham specific action plan will be developed to respond to the Policy recommendations.**
- C. Notes that education on the Policy will occur throughout May and June 2024 for key user groups.**

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In August 2022, the State Government announced the Fair Access Policy Roadmap, aimed at enhancing gender-equitable access and utilisation of publicly owned community sports infrastructure.
- 2.2 The release of the Fair Access Policy Roadmap was in response to the Gender Equality Act 2020, which stemmed from the Victorian Government's Inquiry into Women and Girls in Sport and Active Recreation (2015). The Inquiry revealed persistent gender inequality as a significant barrier to participation for women and girls, transgender, and gender diverse individuals, leading to the establishment of the Victorian Office of Women in Sport. Furthermore, the Inquiry included a recommendation to deliver female-friendly built environments and equitable facility usage policies, leading to the development of the Fair Access Policy Roadmap.
- 2.3 The State Government's Fair Access Policy Roadmap outlines specific requirements for Councils:
- Starting from 1 July 2024, State Government funding criteria for community sport infrastructure will necessitate the implementation of gender-equitable access and usage policies as a prerequisite for Councils to be eligible for funding.
  - By 1 October 2024, all local government authorities (LGAs) in Victoria must have gender-equitable access and usage policies in place for community sport.
  - By 1 July 2027, there should be an increase in the number of women and girls reporting equitable access to community sports infrastructure.
- 2.4 The Melbourne East Regional Sport and Recreation Strategy (MERSRS) group have worked collaboratively to create the regional Fair Access Policy (Attachment 1) and Fair Access Policy Background Report (Attachment 2). The Policy provides a framework for Council specific approaches to be implemented in each municipality, to respond to the six Roadmap Principles.
- 2.5 The development of a consistent approach and regional Fair Access Policy position was decided upon given the number of sport associations that operate across the region in each LGA e.g. Eastern Football Netball League (EFNL), Eastern Cricket Association (ECA), etc.
- 2.6 It is noted that each Council is different and will respond to the Roadmap's Principles in a way that best suits the individual Council. With this, the MERSR Fair Access Policy provides recommendations on how Councils can respond to the principles, with each Council then able to implement the recommendations that work best for their individual needs.
- 2.7 The Fair Access Policy Background Report was created to highlight the current state of play in delivering gender equality in sports within the Melbourne East Region. The Background Report has also informed the recommendations within the MERSR Fair Access Policy.



### 3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

#### 3.1 Overview of the MERSR Fair Access Policy:

##### 3.1.1 Melbourne East Region councils acknowledge:

- The disadvantaged position some individuals have in the sport and recreation sector because of their gender.
- Achieving gender equality will require diverse approaches for women and girls, men, and boys, transgender and gender-diverse people to achieve similar outcomes for people of all genders.

3.1.2 The MERSR Fair Access Policy addresses the known barriers experienced by women, girls, transgender and gender diverse people in accessing and using community sports and recreation infrastructure. The Policy aims to progressively build the capacity and capabilities of the seven councils represented in the Melbourne East Regional Sport and Recreation Strategy Group in identifying and eliminating systemic causes of gender inequality in policy, programs, communications and delivery of services and sport and recreation infrastructure.

3.1.3 The MERSR Fair Access Policy responds to these concerns and includes six principles and approaches to achieving the vision below:

***Vision: Women and Girls, Transgender and Gender Diverse People in Melbourne East Region will have equal participation, access, power, and resources in sport.***

The following objectives have been set to achieve the policy vision:

- Participation opportunities are inclusive for all.
- There is access to safe facilities and welcoming sport environments.
- Women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people have power and representation in leadership positions.
- Resources are equally distributed.
- Addressing intersectionality in the way that we design and provide participation opportunities.
- Eliminating systemic causes of gender inequality and discrimination across the seven Melbourne East Region Council's sport and recreation services.
- Women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people will be treated with respect and fairness.

3.1.4 The Fair Access Policy aligns with the State Government’s six guiding principles under the Fair Access Roadmap. These are:

1. Infrastructure
2. Roles in sport
3. Allocation and scheduling
4. Leadership
5. Culture and environment
6. Reward, celebrate and prioritise.

3.1.5 It is important to note that the MERSR Fair Access Policy provides recommendations on how Councils can respond to the key principles and that these are not commitments. Each Council is different and face different challenges specific to their LGA. Flexibility is given to each Council to determine which recommendations will work best for their individual needs.

3.2 Fair Access in Manningham

3.2.1 Flexibility is given to each Council to determine how best to implement the recommendations of the Policy. When developing the Manningham Fair Access Action Plan, a broader intersectional lens will be used, ensuring that inclusion for all (including multicultural groups, people living with a disability etc.), not specifically just the cohorts listed within the Policy.

3.2.2 The table below summarises how the current and future work in this space is responding to each individual principle of the roadmap. This is in addition to recommendations that are highlighted in the MERSR Fair Access Policy.

<b>Regional Fair Access Policy Principle</b>	<b>Previous and Current Work</b>	<b>Key Future Actions</b>
<p><b>Infrastructure</b> – Community sports and active recreation infrastructure are genuinely welcoming, safe and inclusive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility developments incorporating universal design principles.</li> <li>• Development of Female Friendly Fact Sheet.</li> <li>• Criteria within the Recreation Capital Works Program that focuses on infrastructure developments that improve participation opportunities for various groups. Additional ranking points to projects that will result in increases to female</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the Recreation Capital Works Program to reflect a high weighting for projects that have a positive impact on women, girls and gender-neutral participation.</li> <li>• Utilise Gender Impact Assessments to inform future project designs.</li> </ul>

	<p>participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of fair access wording within the Specifications of Service in the Facility Management and Leisure Services Contract.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Roles in Sport</b> – Women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people will be encouraged to participate in all aspects of community sport and active recreation, including as a player, coach, volunteer, and spectator.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upskilling clubs to implement inclusive practices through workshops (Inclusive Club Workshops) and educational resources (online resource hub and Creating a Place for Women in Sport Assessment Tool)</li> <li>• Tailored leadership programs for women and girls in sport and active recreation (Play like a Girl)</li> <li>• Investment into programs and initiatives targeting women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people participation (Proud 2 Play, This Girl Can and Pride Night)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term investment into programs targeting women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people participation with a view to assisting clubs to create and deliver ongoing sustainable programs e.g. This Girl Can</li> <li>• Continue to prioritise funding opportunities to enhance the skills of women in sports leadership, governance, and coaching.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Allocations and Scheduling</b> – Women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people will have access to and use of the community sport and recreation infrastructure, which is of the highest quality, at the most convenient location and times and includes new opportunities and sports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sporting Facilities Allocations Policy development – Eligibility criteria demonstrating a commitment to inclusiveness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage clubs to consult with women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people to understand their facility and time preferences to influence scheduling.</li> <li>• Collect and analyse categorised usage data. The data will enable us to identify participation rates with clubs and sports, allowing facilitation of target support to those needing it.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Leadership</b> – Women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people should be equitably represented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide opportunities to enhance the skills of women in sports leadership, governance, and coaching. (Play like</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the number of women participating in governance training and development programs by providing more flexible</li> </ul>

<p>in leadership and governance roles.</p>	<p>a Girl)</p>	<p>workshop programming options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage and support clubs to increase the number of female coaches in local community sport clubs and associations by helping them set targets, provide education and resources to assist.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Culture and Environment</b> – Encourage and support all user groups who access community sport and active recreation infrastructure to understand, adopt and implement gender equitable access and use practices that are genuinely welcoming, safe and inclusive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate training and development programs that promotes gender-equality principles and approaches. (Inclusive Club Workshops) and educational resources (resource hub and Creating a Place for Women in Sport Assessment Tool).</li> <li>• Gender equity training, as well as diversity and inclusion training for Active Manningham Staff through Proud 2 Play.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage and work with all clubs to complete a Gender Equality Self-Assessment and create an Action Plan.</li> <li>• Promote and/or facilitate training and development program that promotes gender-equality principles and approaches.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reward, celebrate and prioritise</b> – Prioritise access, use and support to all user groups who demonstrate an ongoing commitment to gender-equitable access and use of allocated infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criteria within the Recreation Capital Works Program that focuses on infrastructure developments that improve participation opportunities for various groups. Additional ranking points to projects that will result in increases to female participation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise funding for programs that support investment in equitable participation.</li> <li>• Review the Recreation Capital Works Program to reflect a high weighting for projects that have a positive impact on women, girls, gender neutral participation.</li> </ul>

3.2.3 The implementation of the MERSR Fair Access Policy will require strong collaboration to achieve positive outcomes. A Manningham specific Action Plan will be created to ensure accountability to applying the six key principles across Council and the Manningham sport and recreation landscape to improve the experience for women, girls, transgender and gender diverse individuals and communities. The Action Plan will be utilised to measure achievements and progress with regular evaluation and updating.

3.2.4 Achieving gender equality in sport and active recreation within local communities requires a collaborative effort from Manningham Council and other key stakeholders including, Active Manningham, state sporting associations, and local sport and recreation clubs and associations.

By working together, it can create environments that support and encourage the participation of women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people in sport and active recreation safely and inclusively.

#### 4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY

4.1 The MERSR Fair Access Policy directly responds the following actions from Council's Active for Life Recreation Strategy 2010-25 (2019 Review):

4.1.1 Action 1.5.2 – Advocate for the provision for facilities to cater for youth, females, older adults, and other minority groups (including disability and multicultural) within future developments.

4.1.2 Action 2.3.1 – Advocate to local and state sporting associations to develop and enhance opportunities that foster inclusive participation.

4.1.3 Action 3.1.3 – Develop and implement inclusive practices within Council sports and recreation policies which includes gender equity and child safe standards.

4.1.4 Action 3.1.5 – Consider way to reduce barriers for participation in active recreation and organised sport by the community.

4.1.5 Action 3.2.2 – Advocate for all future facilities to be designed and constructed with multipurpose and universal design principles incorporated.

4.1.6 Priority Area 3 – Foster and environment of inclusion.

4.2 The MERSR Fair Access Policy also responds to the following Council documents:

4.2.1 Council Plan 2021-25

Goal 1.1 – A healthy, safe, and resilient community.

Goal 1.2 – Connected and inclusive community.

Goal 2.4 – Well utilised and maintained community infrastructure.

4.2.2 Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-25

Priority 3 – Increased active lifestyle.

Priority 7 – Increased connection to and engagement in community life.

**5. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

5.1 As part of the State Government’s Fair Access Policy Roadmap, it is a requirement that Council’s meet the principles to be eligible for future funding through State Government administered grant programs. The MERSR Fair Access Policy review responds directly to the Roadmap, ensuring Council remains eligible for future funding opportunities. More importantly, the Policy continues Council’s commitment towards increasing opportunities for women and girls to participate in sport.

5.2 Finance / Resource Implications

5.2.1 Delivery of this project is being completed through Council’s allocated operational budget.

**6. IMPLEMENTATION**

6.1 Communication and Engagement

Is engagement required?	No
Stakeholder Groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Melbourne East Regional Sport and Recreation Network (Neighbouring Councils)</li> <li>2. Manningham Sport and Recreation User Groups</li> <li>3. Aligned Leisure</li> <li>4. Sport and Recreation Victoria</li> <li>5. State Sporting Bodies and Local Associations</li> </ol>
Where does it sit on the IAP2 spectrum?	Inform
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Sports and Recreation Clubs will be invited to attend an education session informing them of the Policy and how it will impact them. Two sessions will be run in May/June 2024.</li> <li>• Local Sports Association and Leagues will be informed and educated on the Policy.</li> <li>• State Sports Association will be informed and educated on the Policy.</li> <li>• Sport and Recreation Victoria have been consulted during the development of the MERSR Policy. They will continue to work with the MERSRS Group to report on progress against the Action Plan.</li> </ul>

**6.2 Timelines**

6.2.1 Manningham sport and recreation clubs will be notified of the Regional Fair Access Policy following endorsement of the Policy by Council.

6.2.2 Implementation of the MERSR Fair Access Policy, through the development of the Manningham Fair Access Policy Action Plan will follow endorsement of the Policy by Council.

6.2.3 Local sports and recreation clubs will be invited to attend an education session informing them of the Policy and how it will impact them. The two sessions will be conducted in May / June 2024.

**7. DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

No officers involved in the preparation of this report have any general or material conflict of interest in this matter.

# Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Fair Access Policy

2024

**Review Year:** 2028

**Local Government Authorities:**

Boroondara City Council

Knox City Council

Manningham City Council

Maroondah City Council

Monash City Council

Whitehorse City Council

Yarra Ranges Council



### **Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners**

The Melbourne East Region Councils acknowledge the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Traditional Owners and original custodians of this land, and we pay our respects to their Elders past and present.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Fair Access Policy (the Policy) addresses known barriers experienced by women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people in accessing and using community sports and recreation infrastructure.

The Policy aims to progressively build the capacity and capabilities of the Melbourne East Regional Sport and Recreation Strategy (MERSRS) Group and associated stakeholders in identifying and eliminating systemic causes of gender inequality in policy, programs, communications, and delivery and allocation of community sports and recreation infrastructure.

This policy has been developed in response to the 2022-2032 MERSRS recommendation to implement the Victorian Government Fair Access Policy Roadmap consistently across the region.

The Policy provides a consistent platform for the integration of the requirements of the Gender Equality Act 2020, the Local Government Act 2020 and Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 across the eastern region Councils.

## 1.2 Scope

The scope of the Policy is to support the Melbourne East Region Councils to take positive action towards achieving gender equality in the access and usage of community sports and recreation infrastructure. The MERSRS Group of Councils will take the necessary and proportionate steps towards implementing the Policy.

The Melbourne East Region includes the following Local Government Authorities:

- Boroondara City Council
- Knox City Council
- Manningham City Council
- Maroondah City Council
- Monash City Council
- Whitehorse City Council
- Yarra Ranges Council.

## 1.3 Corporate framework

Local Government strategic and policy alignment with State Government legislation and policy on gender equality in sport and recreation is critical to a regional response to the issue.

The Policy responds to the following Federal Government and State Government gender equality legislation and policy and Local Government strategies:

- Federal Government legislation – Sex Discrimination Act 1984
- State Government legislation – Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006, Equal Opportunity Act 2010, Gender Equality Act 2020
- State Government Policy – Fair Access Policy Roadmap 2022
- Council Strategic Plans and Policies – Health and Wellbeing Plan, Recreation and Open Space Strategy, Gender Equality Action Plan, Inclusion and Access Policy
- Regional Strategic Plan and Policy – Melbourne East Regional Sport and Recreation Strategy 2022
- Council Child Safe Policy and Statement - Child Safe Standards, Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005.

## 2 Background

The seven Local Government Authorities that make up the Melbourne East Region have developed an overarching Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Fair Access Policy (the Policy) together with supporting resources to facilitate equitable access and allocation of community sport and recreation infrastructure. The Policy is also intended to help identify and eliminate systemic causes of gender inequality in programming, policies and strategies and to help ensure the equitable distribution of community sports and recreation infrastructure.

Sport is a highly visible and valued feature of Melbourne East Region's culture and identity. The sport and active recreation sector provide opportunities for enriching our communities through the promotion of respect and fair-mindedness for all people while also supporting the physical and mental wellbeing of all Victorians. The Melbourne East Region is well positioned to design and implement place-based gender equality in community sport and recreation.

### 2.1 Policy context

As a defined entity of the Gender Equality Act 2020, all councils will be required from 31 March 2021 to conduct Gender Impact Assessments (GIA) on all new policies, programs, communications, and services, including those up for review, which directly and significantly impact the public (Gender Equality Act 2020). The access and use of community sports and recreation infrastructure is an example of a policy that directly and significantly impacts the public.

Key reasons for the Fair Access Policy:

- MERSRS has identified a need to improve participation for all genders and abilities to improve the health and well-being of the community. To do this a Fair Access Policy is required which focuses on infrastructure, programs and governance.
- Overall participation trends show an increase in women and girls', transgender and gender diverse people participating across sport and recreation activities, including improved development pathways and competition structures. However, some sport specific trends still indicate low levels of women and girls', transgender and gender diverse people participation, and support is needed to reverse this trend.
- Women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people continue to face barriers to accessing or participating in sport and active recreation.
- State Government policy mandate for all Local Government Authorities requiring a Fair Access Policy to access State Government funding opportunities effective from 1 July 2024.
- A partnership approach with State Sporting Associations, local sports associations and leagues and local sport and active recreation clubs is important to improve gender equality in sport and active recreation.

### 3 Policy statement

Melbourne East Region Councils acknowledge:

- The disadvantaged position some individuals have had in the sport and recreation sector because of their gender and gender identity.
- Achieving gender equality will require diverse and intersectional approaches from Councils, State Sporting Associations, local sports associations and leagues, and local sports and active recreation clubs to achieve similar outcomes for people of all genders.

#### 3.1 Statement of Intent

This Statement of Intent establishes the expectation that gender equality is considered and prioritised in all current and future Melbourne East Region Councils' planning, policy, service delivery and practice related to community sports infrastructure.

- The Melbourne East Region Councils recognise that gender equality is attaining equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for women and girls, men and boys, transgender and gender-diverse people. Equality does not mean that women and girls, men and boys, transgender and gender-diverse people will become the same but that their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities will not depend on their gender.
- The Melbourne East Region Councils recognise that gender equity is the provision of fairness and justice in distributing benefits and responsibilities based on gender. The concept recognises that people may have different needs and powers related to their gender, and these differences should be identified and addressed to rectify gender-related imbalances.

### 3.2 Vision

Women and Girls, Transgender and Gender Diverse People in Melbourne East Region will have equal participation, access, power, and resources in sport.

### 3.3 Objectives

Policy objectives include:

- Participation opportunities are inclusive for all.
- There is access to safe facilities and welcoming sport environments.
- Women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people have power and representation in leadership and decision making.
- Resources are distributed in a fair and transparent manner
- Addressing intersectionality through design and participation.
- Eliminating systemic causes of gender inequality and discrimination across the seven Melbourne East Region Councils' sport and recreation services.
- Women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people will be treated with respect and fairness.

### 3.4 Policy principles

The Policy Framework aligns with the State Government's six guiding principles under the Fair Access Policy Roadmap. These are:

- Principle 1 – Infrastructure
- Principle 2 – Roles in Sport
- Principle 3 – Allocation and Scheduling
- Principle 4 – Leadership
- Principle 5 – Culture and Environment
- Principle 6 – Reward, Celebrate and Prioritise.

#### Principle 1 – Infrastructure

The aim of this principle is for community sports and active recreation infrastructure to be genuinely welcoming, safe and inclusive.

Examples of how this principle may be implemented:

- Undertaking Gender Impact Assessments as part of the functional audit of community sports and active recreation infrastructure and to inform future design.

- Prioritising capital works budgets that increase and improve safe access to community sports and active recreation infrastructure, i.e., gender-neutral change rooms, upgraded security lighting, etc.
- Showcasing and communicating community sports and active recreation infrastructure that support women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people participation in sport.
- Advocacy to State Government for funding to support delivering gender equality initiatives.

### **Principle 2 – Roles in Sport**

The aim of this principle is for women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people to be encouraged to participate in all aspects of community sport and active recreation including as a player, coach, administrator, official, volunteer and spectator.

Examples of how this principle may be implemented:

- Collecting categorised participation data by gender on the use of Councils' community sports and active recreation infrastructure through lease and licenses processes.
- Set targets for women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people participation in sport to close the participation gap compared to that of boys and men.
- Long-term investment into programs targeting women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people participation with a view to creating ongoing sustainable programs.
- Partner with peak sporting bodies and local community representative organisations for target groups such as, LGBTIQ+, cultural and linguistically diverse and First Nations people and tailor community sport and active recreation programs to meet their needs.

### **Principle 3 - Allocation and Scheduling**

The aim of this principle is for women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people to have fair access to and use of community sport and recreation infrastructure which is of the highest quality, at the most convenient location and times and includes new opportunities and sports.

Examples of how this principle may be implemented:

- Collecting categorised usage data by gender for use of Councils' community sports and active recreation infrastructure through lease, license and booking processes.
- Developing or updating an allocation policy/framework which provides equal access to community sport and active recreation infrastructure. This should consider and promote ground rotation for training and games across all teams to ensure equitable access to the different standards of facilities.

- Collaborating with peak sporting bodies and local sports clubs and associations/leagues to ensure community sport and active recreation infrastructure is provided to women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people to the standard of infrastructure appropriate for the level of competition.
- Consulting with women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people to understand their preferred training and game facility and time preferences to influence scheduling by local sports associations/leagues and peak sporting bodies.
- Where demand exceeds supply, prioritising access to community sporting venues for clubs who demonstrate inclusive practices on and off field.

#### **Principle 4 – Leadership**

The aim of this principle is for women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people to be equitably represented in leadership and governance roles.

Examples of how this principle may be implemented:

- Collecting categorised data of leadership positions by gender of community sports and active recreation organisations.
- Setting targets for women in leadership positions. Specifically, Committee members and coaches.
- Partnering with peak sporting bodies and local sporting associations to facilitate access to governance training and development programs for women.
- Promoting organisational recruitment practices and processes that increase women in leadership positions.
- Showcasing women in decision-making positions and the outcomes they achieve.
- Encouraging clubs to have a discussion with women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people on facilitating a pathway that encourages them to take on a leadership position, i.e., Times of committee meetings, training and mentoring support, place of meeting, etc.
- Sharing consultation outcomes with peak sporting bodies and local sporting associations to support /influence women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people participation in leadership roles.

#### **Principle 5 – Culture and Environment**

The aim of this principle is to encourage and support all user groups who access community sport and active recreation infrastructure to understand, adopt and implement gender equitable access and use practices that are genuinely welcoming, safe and inclusive.

Examples of how this principle may be implemented:



- Using the Gender Equity Self-Assessment Tool and Gender Action Plans to guide and inform change in club culture and environment so it is welcoming, safe and inclusive.
- Partnering with peak sporting bodies in delivering club training and development programs i.e., Bystander training
- Changing the “look and feel” of community sport and active recreation places to recognise and celebrate the inclusion of all genders, abilities, and cultures. This may include allocation policy updates, updating the décor in clubs, including women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people on honour boards and having safe alcohol free, family friendly gatherings at clubs.

#### **Principle 6 – Reward, Celebrate and Prioritise**

The aim of this principle is to prioritise access, use and support to all user groups who demonstrate ongoing commitment to gender equitable access and use of allocated infrastructure.

Examples of how this principle may be implemented:

- Incentivising fair access to community sport and active recreation infrastructure, i.e., financial, recognition and reward, prioritisation of capital works, etc.
- Prioritising grant programs that support investment in women and girls, transgender and gender diverse people participation.
- Promote and reward community sport and active recreation organisations, that demonstrate commitment to gender equality outcomes e.g., Sport and Leisure Awards.
- Seeking out and partner with organisations and clubs, to market and promote fair access through all media platforms.

## **4 Policy Review and Evaluation**

Melbourne East Region Councils continue to undertake Gender Impact Assessments of new and reviewed policies, programs and services that directly and significantly impact the community, in line with the Gender Equality Act 2020.

Assessing current policies and processes has identified opportunities to develop or strengthen gender-equitable access and use of community sports facilities in alignment with the Policy principles. The Policy will be reviewed every four years by the MERSRS Steering Committee.

Each council will implement the Policy principles into relevant sports and recreation infrastructure policies (new and updated), programs, frameworks and communications.

## 5 Definitions

Term	Definition
<b>Committees</b>	<p>For the purposes of this document, refers to committees of local sports clubs, local sports associations and leagues or reserve committees.</p> <p>Reserve committees include Committees of Management appointed by the Department of Land, Water, Environment and Planning under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 to manage recreation reserves.</p> <p>Reserve committees include Community Asset Committees appointed by Local Council under the Local Government Act 2020 to manage recreation reserves.</p>
<b>Community Sports Infrastructure</b>	Publicly owned local, rural, regional, or state-level sport and recreation infrastructure operated and maintained primarily for the purpose of facilitating community sport activities, including sporting grounds, surfaces, facilities, and pavilions.
<b>Gender</b>	How you understand who you are and how you interact with other people. Many people understand their gender as being a man or woman. Some people understand their gender as a mix of these or neither. A person's gender and their expression of their gender can be shown in different ways, such as through behaviour or physical appearance.
<b>Gender Diverse</b>	An umbrella term for a range of genders expressed in different ways. Gender diverse people use many terms to describe themselves. Language in this area is dynamic, particularly among young people, who are more likely to describe themselves as non-binary.
<b>Gender Equality</b>	The equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and girls, men and boys, trans and gender-diverse people. Equality does

Term	Definition
	not mean that women and girls, men and boys, trans and gender-diverse people will become the same but that their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities will not depend on their gender.
<b>Gender Equity</b>	The provision of fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities based on gender. The concept recognises that people may have different needs and powers related to their gender, and these differences should be identified and addressed in a manner that rectifies gender-related imbalances.
<b>Gender Impact Assessment, or GIA</b>	A requirement under the Gender Equality Act 2020 to be carried out on policies, programs and services which have a direct and significant impact on the public. The assessment must evaluate the effects that a policy, program or service may have on people of different genders.
<b>Intersectionality</b>	Intersectionality is a term that helps us understand the multiple interacting influences of a person's identity, including but not limited to ethnicity, gender, disability, education, geographic location, sexual orientation, culture, religion, mental health, social class and age. These different aspects of a person's identity can expose them to overlapping forms of discrimination and marginalisation. It is important to acknowledge that everyone has their own unique experiences of discrimination and privilege.
<b>Transgender</b>	Someone whose gender does not only align with the one assigned at birth. Not all transgender people will use this term to describe themselves.
<b>Women and Girls</b>	For the context of this policy, women and girls refers to females and describes the various stages of life and development within the context of age.

# MELBOURNE EAST REGIONAL SPORT AND RECREATION - FAIR ACCESS POLICY BACKGROUND REPORT



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*Otium Planning Group acknowledges the Australian Aboriginal, Torres Strait and South Sea Islander peoples of this nation. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the lands on which our company is located and where we conduct our business. We pay our respects to ancestors and to Elders, past, present and emerging. Otium is committed to national reconciliation and respect for indigenous peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas, and their rich contribution to society.*



## Acknowledgement

Otium Planning Group would like to acknowledge the staff and community from the seven Local Government Authorities of the Melbourne East Region that have provided their expertise and input to the **Melbourne East Regional Sport and Recreation – Fair Access Policy**.

Their valuable insights and feedback have been instrumental in shaping the Policy.

### *Womenjeka*

We respectfully acknowledge the Wurundjeri people as the traditional owners of the land on which we work and live. We pay our respect to their Elders both past, present and emerging.

We acknowledge Aboriginal people as the original inhabitants of the land and their long and continuing connection to Country.

We are committed to national reconciliation and respect for indigenous peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land and waters, and their rich contribution to society.



Figure 1: Yarra River/Birrarung

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# 1. Introduction

The seven Local Government Authorities that comprise the Melbourne East Region have developed an overarching **Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Strategy – Fair Access Policy**. The Fair Access Policy includes:

- Volume 1 – Fair Access Background Report
- Volume 2 – Fair Access Policy and Evaluation Framework.

## 1.1 Why do we need a Fair Access Policy?

There is a sustainable gap in both the participation of women and girls in sport and recreation and an identified gender imbalance in leadership positions across all levels of the Victorian sporting and recreation industry.

**17%** Men and Boys  
**9%** Women and Girls

Sports participation rates across all ages are higher for men and boys than women and girls.



Only 21% of girls aged 0-14 years participate in organised sport and active recreation outside of school hours 3 times a week. Ausplay 2021

There has been a decline of 22,000 women and girls' participation after COVID-19 where men and boys' participation rose by over 20,500 participants in 2021 compared to 2019. Section 3.1 of this report includes the barriers and factors that could influence this decline.  
*Vic Health Sports participation in Victoria 2015 - 2021*



29% Executive Officers  
33% Board positions

Twenty nine percent of executive positions and 33% of board positions are held by women in State Sporting Organisations.  
*Inquiry into Women and Girls in Sport and Active Recreation - 2015*

- **28%** of women have considered leaving their club due to inequitable treatment.
- Women are **2.5 x** more likely to report feeling unwelcome at their sporting club compared to men.
- Of people who played community sport, women were **less likely** than men to agree that club facilities were shared equally.  
*State of Play Survey 2022-23, Change Our Game*

Many Victorian women and girls don't have access to the best courts or grounds, have facilities of lesser standard, or are relegated to less convenient competition and training times.



## A mechanism for change

The Melbourne East Region is one of the largest regional groups of Victorian councils that includes: Boroondara, Manningham, Whitehorse, Monash, Knox, Yarra Ranges and Maroondah.

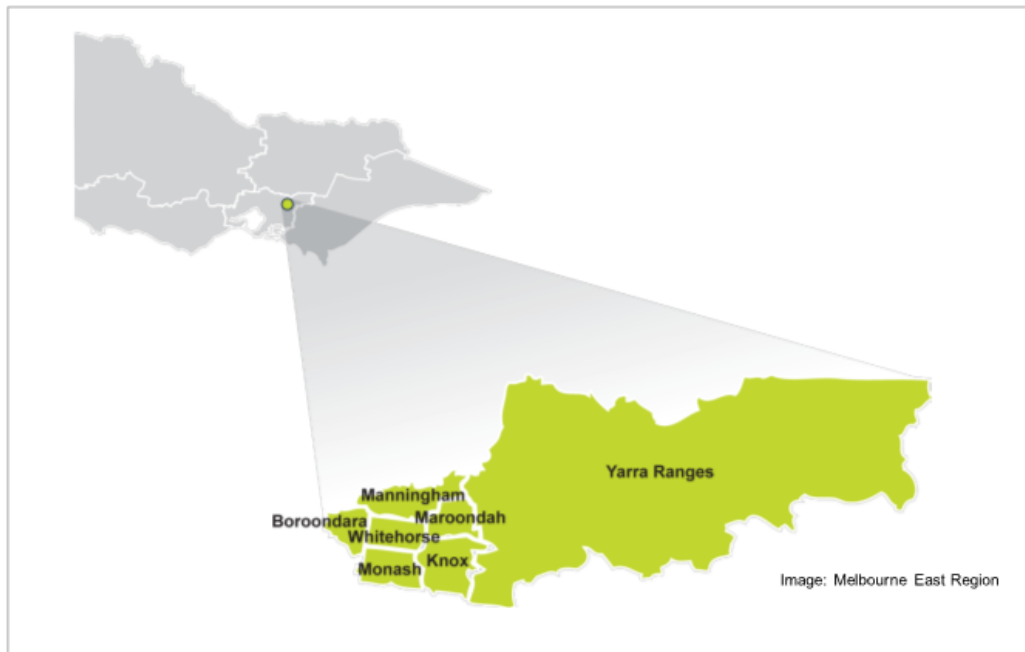


Figure 2: Melbourne East Region

The Melbourne East Regional Sports and Recreation Strategy (MERSRS) was recently updated in 2022-2032. The Strategy will continue to guide a regional approach to key issues and opportunities for delivering sport and recreation infrastructure and services in the Melbourne East.

The update has found a need to:

- Accommodate an increasing demand for stadium sports.
- **Improve participation for all genders and abilities.**
- Identify opportunities for shared or better regional use of facilities.

The **MERSRS Fair Access Policy** is a key recommendation of the updated Strategy with an aim to improving participation for all genders and abilities. It will be guided by the Fair Access Policy Roadmap provided by the State Government and will reference relevant State Government legislation such as *The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (The Charter)*, *The Equal Opportunity Act 2010*, and the *Gender Equity Act 2020*.

Key reasons for Strategy:

- State Government policy mandate for all Local Government Authorities and peak sporting bodies requiring a Fair Access Policy to access State Government funding opportunities. This includes recognition of the impact the "This Girl Can" campaign has had on encouraging greater participation of girls and women in sport and recreation activities.

- MERSRS has identified a need to improve participation for all genders and abilities. To do this a Fair Access Policy is needed that focuses on, infrastructure, programs and governance.
- Engagement and partnership with sporting bodies, leagues and associations to define their role in improving equity.
- Participation trends show a significant increase in girls and women participation across sport and recreation activities, including improved development pathways and competition structures. Conversely, the trends also show that some sports have low levels of girls and women participation, and support is needed to reverse this trend.

The figure below from the MERSRS Strategy shows the relationship between key stakeholders to ensure a regional and collaborative approach to delivering on the strategic directions; and underpins the delivery of the Fair Access Policy.



Figure 3: MERSRS Strategy Regional Influences

## 1.2 A Policy for Change

The project will deliver a Gender Impact Assessment, Fair Access Policy and supporting Evaluation Tool for the Melbourne East Region. The following project methodology and project governance framework has been established for the project.

### The Approach

Key project tasks include:

- Review of background documents from all seven MERSRS and identify consistent themes, trends, gaps and opportunities that will inform the development of a Fair Access Policy.

- Preparation of a Gender Impact Assessment for the MERSRS Fair Access Policy in line with the Commission for Gender Equity in the Public Sector requirements and templates.
- Development of a MERSRS Fair Access Policy and supporting resources.
- Development of an evaluation tool to measure the impact of the MERSRS Fair Access Policy.
- Workshop discussions at key stages with MERSRS Project Working Group.



Figure 4: Policy Development Process

**Project Governance**

The development of the project is a collaboration with the MERSRS Councils representatives (MERSRS Project Steering Committee) and key stakeholders including Sport and Recreation Victoria and Women’s Health East.

The graphic below shows the governance framework for the project. The Fair Access Policy will be developed by the MERSRS Project Steering Group.

The Fair Access Policy will be considered by each individual council for adoption.



Figure 5: Project Governance Framework

## 2. Strategic Context

*What are the strategic drivers that influence gender equity and access policies?*

This section summarises the legal framework and strategic context and relationships for the MERSRS Fair Access Policy.

### 2.1 Legal Framework

The following State and Federal Government legislation provides the legal framework for the MERSRS Fair Access Policy.

Local Government have an obligation to gender equality, not only under State Government legislation but also under Commonwealth legislation. The State and Commonwealth Government legislation includes:

- *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic).*
- *Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Vic).*
- *Gender Equity Act 2020 (Vic).*
- *Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cwth).*

#### Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Victorian Charter)

The Charter is Victorian legislation that sets out the basic rights, freedoms, and responsibilities of all people in Victoria. The Charter requires public authorities, including local government, to act consistently with the human rights in the Charter.

Specifically, Section 8 of the Charter protects the right to enjoy other human rights free from discrimination. It states that laws, policies and programs should not be discriminatory.

#### The Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Victoria)

The *Equal Opportunity Act 2010* provides protection from discrimination in public life in Victoria.

Specifically, under the Act, sports clubs and organisations have a positive duty to eliminate discrimination and victimisation as far as possible. When participating in sports, it is against the law for someone to treat you unfairly or bully you because of a personal characteristic (disability, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation) that is protected by law.

#### Gender Equality Act 2020 (Victoria)

Following the 2016 Royal Commission into Family Violence and extensive public and stakeholder consultation, *The Gender Equity Act 2020 (The Act)* was passed in parliament. *The Act* is a landmark piece of legislation that will drive gender equity in the public sector workforce and the broader Victorian community.

The Commissioner has a range of enforcement options available under the Act, including:

- Working directly with an organisation to achieve an informal resolution (section 22(3)).
- Issuing a compliance notice (section 22(1)).
- Recommending that the Minister takes action against the organisation (section 26(b)).
- Naming the organisation and their failure to comply on the Commission's website (section 26(c)).

- As a last resort, making an application to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) for an order directing the organisation to comply (section 26(d)).

The Act applies to certain organisations that have 50 or more employees, including the public sector, universities and local councils ('defined entities'). Defined entities will have obligations under the Act to promote gender equity in their policies, programs and services, and complete Gender Impact Assessments.

### Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Commonwealth)

Section 42 of the Sex Discrimination Act outlines the obligations of **sport**:

- Nothing in Division 1 or 2 renders it unlawful to discriminate on the ground of sex, gender identity or intersex status by excluding persons from participation in any competitive sporting activity in which the strength, stamina or physique of competitors is relevant.
- Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to the exclusion of persons from participation in:
  - The coaching of persons engaged in any sporting activity.
  - The umpiring or refereeing of any sporting activity.
  - The administration of any sporting activity.
  - Any prescribed sporting activity.
  - Sporting activities by children who have not yet attained the age of 12 years.

### Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector

The Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector was established after the *Gender Equity Bill 2019 (Vic)* passed in February 2020. The Commission supports the Public Sector Gender Equality Commissioner to oversee the implementation of the *Gender Equality Act 2020* and promote gender equity in the public sector workforce and the broader Victorian community.

Local Government Authorities are required to complete Gender Impact Assessments and submit these to the Commission for Gender Equality. The Commission reports on progress made towards delivering on the *Gender Equality Act 2020*.

The Act requires defined entities to:

- Develop, publish and implement a Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) every 4 years based on the results of a workplace gender audit.
- Make reasonable and material progress in relation to the Act's workplace gender equality indicators, and publicly report on this progress every 2 years.
- Undertake gender impact assessments on all new policies, programs and services that impact the public and publicly report this activity every 2 years.
- Take into account that gender inequality may be compounded by other forms of disadvantage or discrimination and have regard to this when developing strategies for improvement.

The Act is the first formal integration of the concept of compounded discrimination (intersectionality) into Australian equality law. This means that defined entities must consider the disadvantage or discrimination that a person may experience on the basis of Aboriginality, age, disability, ethnicity, gender identity, race, religion and/or sexual orientation in addition to gender inequality across the majority of their obligations. This includes as part of their duty to conduct workplace gender audits, promote gender equality, develop their GEAPs, and undertake gender impact assessments.

## 2.2 State Government Strategies and Policies

The following figure details the strategic relationship of State Government’s strategies and policies on gender equity in sport and recreation with relevant legislation described below. This framework underpins the MERSRS Fair Access Policy.

Gender inequity continues to be a major barrier to the realisation of rights and access to sporting facilities and opportunities for girls and women in the state. In the past two decades there has been significant government policy and legislative reform that seeks to address systemic and long-term issues of violence against women and gender diverse people.

The figure is an overview of the laws, legislation and policy that have evolved and applies to local government and the broader sporting community.



Figure 6: Strategic Relationships

### Victorian Government Inquiry into Women and Girls in Sport (2015)

The Victorian Government initiated an Inquiry into Woman and Girls in Sport and Active Recreation which resulted in key monumental changes in the sector. The changes included the establishment of a Victorian Office of Women in Sport, followed by the Female Friendly Sport Infrastructure Guidelines (2017) and funding program and then the Change Our Game Initiative. These resources were developed to support LGAs to better engage and provide for women and girls in sport. In response to the Inquiry, The Office for Women in Sport and Recreation was created by the Victorian Government – the first Office of its kind in Australia.

**Fair Access Policy Roadmap (2022)**

Following the Inquiry and Change Our Game funding program the Victorian Government in 2022 released the Fair Access Policy Roadmap. The Fair Access Policy ‘RoadMap’ includes the following six principles.

1. Community sports infrastructure and environments are genuinely welcoming, safe, and inclusive.
2. Women and girls can fully participate in all aspects of community sport and active recreation, including, as a player, coach, administrator, official, volunteer and spectator.
3. Women and girls will have equitable access to and use of community sport infrastructure.
4. Women and girls should be equitably represented in leadership and governance roles.
5. Encourage and support all user groups who access and use community sport infrastructure to understand, adopt and implement gender-equitable access and use practices.
6. Prioritise access, use and support all user groups who demonstrate and ongoing commitment to gender equitable access and use of allocated community sport infrastructure.



The following graphic details the implementation roadmap.



Figure 7: Fair Access Policy Implementation Roadmap

*“From 1 July 2024 all LGAs must have endorsed an Fair Access Policy to be eligible for State Government funding of sport and recreation facilities”*

**2.3 Local Government Strategies and Policies**

As detailed in the roadmap above, legislation requires all Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to prepare and adopt Gender Equity Action Plans, consistent with Council Plans (every four years). These plans were provided and noted by the seven councils and this section summarises the strategies and policies that inform the individual councils current response to gender equity in sport and recreation.

### Boroondara City Council Strategies

Table 1: Boroondara Strategic Commitments to Gender Equity in Sport and Recreation

Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
2021-2031 Boroondara Community Plan	2031	All sports	<p>Strategy 1.1: Neighbourhoods and community spaces facilitate social connections and belonging by providing, maintaining and activating places for people to meet, organise activities and celebrate events.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Health and wellbeing is improved through delivering, facilitating and advocating for services and programs that are accessible and affordable.</p> <p>Strategy 1.5: Life-long learning is supported by delivering and working with our community and partners to meet the broad range of interests within the community.</p> <p>Strategy 1.7 Community resilience, safety and public health are improved by working in partnership with community and government organisations.</p>
2016 Boroondara Sport and Recreation Strategy and action plan	N/A	Sport and Recreation in general	<p>Facilitate sport and recreation opportunities that encourage and cater for participation regardless of gender (e.g., facility design, specific programming, and consideration of safety).</p> <p>Action 2.7 &amp; 4.10.</p>
2019 Development and Funding of Community Pavilions - Sport and Recreation	Review 27 May 2025	All sport and recreation pavilions	Pavilion standard provisions.

#### Development and Funding of Community Pavilions Policy 2019 – 2025

##### What is the Policy?

This policy aims to ensure the responsible development and renewal of community pavilions. The policy principles focus on developing and funding pavilions in partnership with facility users and other levels of government, targeting investment in areas of demand, and aligning with ESD, CPTED and universal design principles.

##### Implications for Gender Equity:

Many existing sports grounds in the City of Boroondara are at capacity, due to increased participation and the landlocked nature of the area. This policy aims to work as a prioritisation framework supporting women and girls needs when developing community recreation facilities. It seeks to achieve access and inclusion objectives, by assessing a pavilion's functionality in the planning phases, to highlight areas which may require improved accessibility during renewals, upgrades or new buildings.

#### Sport and Recreation Strategy 2016

##### What is the Strategy?

The Sport and Recreation Strategy sets out Council's actions to further develop sport and recreation across the municipality to enable all people to be more active more often.

Six priority areas for action have been established, these include:



1. Health Wellbeing, Social Cohesion – focus on an active, healthy and connected community.
2. Diversity and inclusion – create opportunities for people who are traditionally less like to participate.
3. Participation – get more people active more often and balance use of facilities for structured and unstructured activities.
4. Partnerships – forge effective relationships with government, sporting groups, schools and peak bodies.
5. Sustainability – focus on environmental sustainability, financial sustainability and club/volunteer support.
6. Infrastructure and safety – maximise outcomes from investment in new and existing infrastructure.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The Sport and Recreation Strategy 2016 overall supports gender equity principles and within the Action Plan there are two items that will ensure the City of Boroondara supports women and girls’ participation in sport.

- Action 2.7 – Ensure design principles for sport and recreation facilities are in line with Boroondara Open Space Technical Guidelines - Open Space Design Directions and the latest standards, guidelines and research (e.g., universal design, family friendly facilities, crime prevention through environmental design, multiuse, healthy by design, sustainable buildings policy) and these design principles are incorporated into project design briefs.
- Action 4.10 – Seek out partnership opportunities with peak sporting bodies, particularly those who received Access All Abilities (a state government funded program to increase participation among people with a disability) and VicHealth increasing female participation funding to improve pathways to participation and deliver local outcomes.

**Knox City Council Strategies**

**Table 2: Knox Strategic Commitments to Gender Equity in Sport and Recreation**

Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
Guidelines for Developing Sports Facilities Policy	2022	Cricket, AFL, Soccer, Rugby, Baseball, Softball, Tennis.	Targeted access initiatives.
Sporting Reserve Facility Usage Policy	2026	Cricket, AFL rules, Soccer, Rugby, Baseball, Softball, Tennis, Netball	Highlights Council's effort in promoting gender equity in sporting clubs at management and participation levels.
Pavilion Strategy	2021	All sports	Provide a guide for standards components, including universal design approach.
Seasonal Licences agreements	Every Season	Cricket, AFL, Soccer, Rugby, Baseball, Softball, Tennis.	An agreement between Council and clubs on how management of the sporting facility adequately.  Fees and charges for women and girls' teams (as specified in the license agreement) are 80% to 85% lower than those for their senior male teams.

### Guidelines for Developing Sports Facilities 2019-2022

#### What is the Strategy?

The Guidelines establish a four-category hierarchy consisting of Regional, Municipal, Local and School level facilities which describes component size standards for its recreation venues.

#### Implications for Gender Equity:

The policy provides specific values for the design and fit-out of sporting reserve facilities, aiming to ensure gender equity and universal access principles are used in the planning of the following components:

- Changeroom, amenities and toilets
- Social rooms
- Kitchens and canteens
- Storage
- Sports fields (including maintenance schedules)
- Sports field lighting
- Car parking.



### Sporting Reserve Facility Usage Policy

#### What is the Policy?

This policy mandates clubs to have women/girls' teams by the start of the 2024 winter season and the start of 2026 for summer club. Please refer to 6.1 (a)

#### Implications for Gender Equity:

The Policy seeks to encourage improved governance and sustainability within Knox sport and leisure clubs. Encouraging the continued increase in female participation in sport, so the membership of user groups is more reflective of the demographics of the Knox community.

### Pavilion Strategy 2021

#### What is the Strategy?

The Knox Pavilion Strategy sets out how are responding to issues and opportunities that impact pavilions and club rooms at sporting reserves in Knox.

The objectives of the strategy are:

- identify the adequacy of existing pavilions
- maximise the usage, flexibility and multi-use potential of current facilities
- promote universal design for pavilion upgrades
- reassess the facility standards
- make recommendations for user group contributions to fund facility improvements
- prepare a framework to prioritise the timing of pavilion redevelopments.

#### Implications for Gender Equity:

The strategy recommends using a prioritisation framework for pavilion capital works, which suggests weighting projects with the following criteria, assisting with gender equity:

- Functionality
- Condition
- Usage
- Opportunity

The Strategy also includes using Pavilion Planning and Design principles to guide future design and development of community pavilions.

**Manningham City Council Strategies**

Table 3: Manningham Strategic Commitments to Gender Equity in Sport and Recreation

Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
Active for Life Recreation Strategy 2010-25 (2019 Review)	2025	All sports and recreation	This strategy guides Manningham's work in sport and recreation.
Outdoor Sports Infrastructure Policy (2020)	Currently Under Review	AFL, athletics, baseball, BMX, bowls, cricket, soccer, hockey, netball (outdoor), softball and tennis. Please note that the review is likely to increase the scope of sports covered.	This policy governs the provision of infrastructure at each sporting reserve. It also looks at the funding contribution ratios for these infrastructure upgrades.
Sporting Facilities Allocations Policy	Currently Under Review	All outdoor sports (similar scope to the above policy)	Governs the way in which we allocate outdoor sports infrastructure.

**Active for Life Recreation Strategy 2010-25 (2019 Review)**

**What is the Strategy?**

This strategy guides the City of Manningham’s work in sport and recreation and identifies four key priority areas defined as:

1. Provide flexible, multi-use and durable spaces for recreation to meet the needs of a growing community.
2. Collaborate with key partners and organisations.
3. Foster an environment of inclusion.
4. Build capacity for our community.



**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The strategy specifically identified a significant increase in female participation in sport, recording a 23% increase between 2014-15 and 2016-17 across 18 sports in the City, with further growth anticipated to continue.

Overall, the strategy supports gender equity in sport and notably has strategic priorities and outcomes focused on improving access for women and girls, some of which include the following:

- Priority 2.3 - Strategic collaboration with key sporting organisations to enhance participation opportunities in active sport, with particular focus on increasing participation by underrepresented groups (women and girls).
- Priority 3.1 - Improved access to Manningham’s organised sport and active recreation opportunities, to encourage participation by all members of the community.

**Outdoor Sports Infrastructure Policy (2020)**

**What is the Strategy?**

The Outdoor Sports Infrastructure Policy seeks to provide a consistent approach to the provision of infrastructure, and related financial contributions, for outdoor organised sports.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The following design standards, amount other initiatives identified in the policy aim to support women and girls’ participation in sport:

- Initiative 2.1.1 – Community Focus Council’s facilities will be constructed to maximise community benefit, with a focus on community-accessed facilities as opposed to exclusive use elite facilities.
- Initiative 2.1.2 – Multipurpose Facilities will be designed to be multipurpose in nature, to enable maximum sustainable use. This will be applied to sports field and pavilion design, in conjunction will multi-use allocations.
- Initiative 2.1.3 – Equitable Use/Access Council’s facilities will be accessible to all regardless of age, ability, gender and background. Universal design principles will be applied to all Council infrastructure.
- Initiative 2.1.4 – Environmental Sustainability Consistent with Council’s approach towards environmental sustainability, environmentally sustainable design principles will be incorporated into Council’s infrastructure.

**Sporting Facilities Allocations Policy**

**What is the Strategy?**

The Policy is based on the following Guiding Principles:

1. Equitable and inclusive access.
2. Sustainably maximising usage.
3. Transparent and consistent processes; and
4. Community focus.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

Applications for sporting facilities and grounds allocations need to address the following criteria to support women and girls’ participation:

- “Preference will be given to the applicant who provides a demonstrated need for the usage, demonstrates integration of people from under-represented groups (e.g., females, juniors, people with a disability, CALD and older adults) and will achieve optimal/maximum use of the requested facility”.

**Maroondah City Council Strategies**

Table 4: Maroondah Strategic Commitments to Gender Equity in Sport and Recreation

Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
Equally Active Policy	In overholding due to COVID		Council's commitment to increasing the physical activity of women and girls.
Equally Active Strategy (2019)	In overholding due to COVID	All	Actions to increase the physical activity of women and girls.
Physical Activity Strategy 2015 - 2020	Expired new under development	All	Council's commitment to increasing the physical activity of Maroondah residents

Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
Community Facilities Occupancy Policy	Mar-24	All sports in seasonal, licenced and leased facilities	Rationale and principles that will guide the assessment of requests for use of Council-owned or managed land and buildings.
Sporting Facilities User Guide	Not specified	All sports in seasonal, licenced and leased facilities	Outline the processes undertaken when allocating sports grounds and pavilions.

**Equally Active Strategy and Policy (2019)**

**What is the Strategy?**

The Equally Active Strategy and Policy aims to increase the physical activity levels of women and girls, acknowledging their specific barriers to participation. The Strategy seeks to drive outcomes in the four key areas of gender equity in sport, women of CALD backgrounds, young women and women with care responsibilities.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The Equally Active Strategy and Policy are strong frameworks directly supporting women and girls’ participation in sport. The Strategy and Policy aim to set standards, priority actions and guidelines related to:

- Investment in Infrastructure, resources, and policy.
- Priority of use guidelines for allocations of clubs at sporting grounds and venues.
- Structured intervention, resources and specific programs/initiatives targeting women and girls.
- Collaborating with sporting bodies and employment groups to promote opportunities for women and girls.



*Maraondah has invested heavily in measuring and reporting on its progress of the Equally Active Strategy.*

**Physical Activity Strategy (2015 - 2020)**

**What is the Strategy?**

In 2015, Council endorsed the Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020 which comprises of 45 Council actions to address barriers to participation, make incidental exercise more accessible and provide further opportunities to participate in physical activity programs and activities.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

In addition to these actions, the strategy recommended undertaking further targeted initiatives that are responsive to the needs of identified low-participation cohorts, including women and girls.

**Community Facilities Occupancy Policy (2021 -2024) and Sporting Facilities User Guide (2018 -**

**What is the Strategy?**

The Community Facilities Occupancy Policy and Sporting Facilities User Guide sets out the rationale and principles that guide the assessment of requests for use of Council-owned or managed land and buildings.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The Occupancy Policy and Sporting Facilities User Guide has outlined to sporting clubs the expectations for improved access for girls' and women’s teams.

**Monash City Council Strategies**

**Table 5: Monash Strategic Commitments to Gender Equity in Sport and Recreation**

Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
Active Monash Sports Club Framework	2026	All sports in Monash	Measures inclusive and sustainable clubs.
Active Recreation Opportunities Strategy	2031	Casual outdoor sport and recreation	Inclusive spaces for women and girls.
Clubs report	N/A	All sports in Monash	Report of CLUBS program.
LGBTIQA Action Plan	2027	All sports in Monash	Inclusive City.
Monash Soccer Plan	2031	Football (Soccer)	Strategic action plan for participation and facilities for this sport.
Monash Tennis Plan	2031	Tennis	Strategic action plan for participation and facilities for this sport.
Monash Gender Equity Framework	N/A	All sports in Monash	Gender Equity guidelines across the City.
Inclusive and Welcoming Environments Guidelines	N/A	All sports in Monash	Tenancy guidelines to achieve inclusiveness.
Sport participation study	N/A	All sports in Monash	Analysis of participation and investment inequities across Monash.

**Active Monash Plans and Strategies**

**What is the Strategy?**

Active Monash incorporates a series of frameworks and initiatives that aim to deliver on the vision and aspirations of Monash City Council, including:

- Sports Club Framework
- Monash Tennis Plan
- Monash Football (Soccer) Plan
- Community Sport, Premier League and Elite Sport Framework
- Active Communities Framework
- LGBTIQA Action Plan (2023 – 2027).



**Implications for Gender Equity:**

These strategies and plans provide strategic and operational guidance to ensure that Monash City Council delivers on the goals of Active Monash and ultimately improves the health of the residents.

**Active Monash Sports Club Framework 2022-2027**

**What is the Strategy?**

The Framework has 16 standards across the three priority areas. Clubs are expected to meet all mandatory standards in each priority area. Beyond this it is hoped clubs will strive to improve in each standard, ultimately leading to being accredited an Active Monash Bronze, Silver, Gold or Platinum Club under the Framework.



**Implications for Gender Equity:**

Targeted areas in the framework include:

- Decision-making and leadership - Actively recruits diverse leaders e.g., women, people with a disability, and people from CALD communities.
- Growing Membership - Consults with existing and previous members, including specific groups e.g., women and girls, people with a disability, CALD community. Has links to schools/other clubs/elite.

**Gender Equality Sports Pilot Program and Sport (2019)**

**What is the Strategy?**

The Pilot Program worked with individuals from 18 clubs across two years to try to understand what the barriers were for women and girls taking part in club sport, and what changes could be made to create more inclusive and welcoming club environments.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The key findings of the pilot program were summarised and provided to clubs as a resource. The resource is being used to create inclusive and welcoming club environments for girls and women.

**Whitehorse City Council Strategies**

**Table 6: Whitehorse Strategic Commitments to Gender Equity in Sport and Recreation**

Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
Sporting Facilities Provision Studies	2024	All, particularly sports field sports	- analysis of historical scheduling and women’s participation opportunity - winter turf capacity analysis - participation data for popular disciplines - discussion of investment approaches. - Review of participation levels per sport of popular disciplines.
Pavilion Development Policy	TBD	Sports field sports	Outlines building standards for sports field sports (including amenities etc).
Sporting Facilities Guides - Seasonal and Casual Users (2019)	TBD	Sports field sports and supporting pavilions	Gives the terms and conditions for seasonal tenants, including allocation principle (sports field sports and supporting pavilions).
2023-24 LARS Fees and Charges			Provides rates of contribution for user groups and details discounts for inclusive practices including female participation.
Whitehorse Recreation Strategy 2015-2024	2024	All sport and recreation disciplines	Framework for Whitehorse City Council's approach to Leisure and Recreation.

**Whitehorse Recreation Strategy 2015-2024**

**What is the Strategy?**

The Recreation Strategy establishes the priorities for the City of Whitehorse to guide the planning of recreation services and facilities. Overall, the strategy works to improve recreation opportunities for women and girls addressed through the principles of providing a range of opportunities and adopting universal, inclusive design principles.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The Recreation Strategy is the overarching strategy that sets the principles for improving sport and recreation facilities, programs and services. The key principle of improving recreation opportunities for women and girls will filter to other recreation plans and influence the design of recreation facilities, programs and services.

**Whitehorse Pavilion Development Policy 2019**

**What is the Strategy?**

The aim of the Pavilion Development Policy is to outline the facility standards to guide the development and/or refurbishment of pavilions and provide a framework for the funding contributions towards pavilions. Whitehorse Council is committed to providing female friendly facilities and the policy contains a section that focusing on the development of Female Friendly Facilities.

All developments need to include the following design outcomes:

- Surfaces that are easily cleaned.
- Mirrors in change rooms including bench space and GPO’s.
- Pans will be provided in toilets (no urinals).
- Cubicle showers with appropriate privacy.
- Seats and hooks in cubicle showers.
- Well-lit interior and exterior spaces.
- Safe access routes between the car park, building and playing fields, with clear lines of sight.
- Use of universal colour schemes.
- Selection of appropriate finishes promoting friendly and inviting environments for all users.
- Safety considerations consistent with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CEPTED).

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

By including specific standards that support women and girls’ participation in recreational facilities, it has ensured all developments are accessible and inclusive.

**Sport Facilities Guide**

**What is the Strategy?**

The following principles and objectives were identified to support women and girls’ participation in sport and direct the Sporting Facilities Guide.

- Fees Council’s fee structure will encourage participation from a variety of User Groups.
- To develop a fee structure that encourages different groups, including juniors, older adults and women. A 50% discount off full seasonal fees is applied if girls' and women's teams use the sports facilities.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

Providing incentives to sports clubs to provide teams and programs for girls and women has ensured that more female teams are being introduced.

**Yarra Ranges Council Strategies**

**Table 7: Yarra Ranges Strategic Commitments to Gender Equity in Sport and Recreation**

Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
Yarra Ranges Gender Equity and Inclusion Recreation and Sport Strategy	2020	Sport and Recreation across YR	Reiterates YRC's commitment to Gender Equity. Outlines the consultation findings through the Recreation and Open Space community consultation process. Identifies the key Strategic Pillars for Council in this space.



Policy Name	Expiry Date	Relevant Sports	Detail the relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy
Yarra Ranges Pavilion Redevelopment Plan	2019	Seasonal Sports including AFL Football, Cricket and Soccer	Outlines the strategic approach to pavilion redevelopment due to ageing facilities that no longer meet the needs of the communities they serve.
Active Reserves Fees and Charges	2012	Seasonal Tenants, AFL Football, Soccer and Cricket	Outlines the discount process for Female Participation in clubs. The policy is currently being reviewed.
Seasonal Licence Agreement and Sports Club Handbook	Ongoing	All Clubs on Seasonal tenancies	Outlines the clubs’ responsibilities as seasonal tenants.
Creating a Place for Women in Sport - Self Assessment Toolkit	Ongoing	All Sport and Recreation Clubs	Self-Assessment Toolkit that assists clubs in creating a safe and welcoming environment for Women and Girls. Includes pre-tool survey, assessment and gender equity action plan resources.
DRAFT Active Recreation Plan	Draft	Active Recreation Pursuits	Identifies specific opportunities to increase participation for girls, especially teenage girls.

**Yarra Ranges Gender Equity and Inclusion Recreation and Sport Strategy**

**What is the Strategy?**

The Yarra Ranges Gender Equity and Inclusion Recreation and Sport Strategy (The Strategy) demonstrates Yarra Ranges Council’s commitment to removing barriers to enable a more inclusive and diverse community where women, men and gender nonbinary people have equitable access to resources and opportunities.

The Strategy is built on five key pillars, each with clear objectives and measurements of success as shown in the following table.

**Table 8: Yarra Ranges Gender Equity and Inclusion Recreation and Sports Strategy.**

	Cultural Change	Leadership and Opportunities	Facilities and Environment	Celebrate and Showcase Women and Girls	Promotion and Communication
<b>What do we want to achieve?</b>	Women and girls feel encouraged and empowered to be physically active through welcoming and inclusive environments.	Women and girls have equitable opportunities in sport and recreation participation, development and leadership positions.	Women and girls of all ages and abilities have equal and safe access to sport and recreation facilities and the natural environment.	The achievements of all women and girls in sport and recreation are celebrated and promoted through positive messaging and imagery.	Sport and recreation participation choices, opportunities and outcomes for all genders are promoted and communicated equally.
<b>How will we measure success?</b>	Equal engagement and participation from all genders for all Council-supported gender equality training by 2020.	100% of all clubs on Council-leased facilities meeting 40:40:20 guidelines by 2025.	100% of all clubs with female junior teams by 2025.	Minimum of two female Live. Move. Yarra Ranges ambassadors employed each year.	Proportion of females who meet physical activity guidelines increases from 46% to 50% by 2040.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The Yarra Ranges Gender Equity and Inclusion Recreation and Sport Strategy sets up Council with a strong commitment and strategic framework to implement and report on change in the sport and recreation community. Through the implementation of this Strategy and the subsequent Fair Access Policy, it will ensure systemic change is achieved and celebrated.

**Yarra Ranges Pavilion Development Plan****What is the Strategy?**

The Pavilion Redevelopment Plan (the Plan) is designed to inform and provide a strategic framework for future Council investment in redevelopment or significant upgrades to Council sports pavilions across its recreation reserves. The Plan will also guide Council staff and inform the broader community as to how Council is responding to evolving community expectations concerning the functionality, purpose and accessibility of these facilities to service a wide range of community sport, recreation, leisure and social activities.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The Plan identifies pavilions will be heavily influenced by the growing demand for female participation, together with the Female Friendly User Guide (from Sport and Recreation Victoria) Council will require support to ensure that these facilities feel safe and comfortable.

The plan outlines an assessment criterion for the prioritisation of future developments of pavilions based on:

- Policy and Plan – 10%
- Building Issues – 25%
- Functionality – 25%
- Usage – 10%
- Service – 10%
- Community Benefit – 10%
- Project Readiness – 5%
- Female Facilities and Culture – 5%

**Gender Equity Action Plan Guide****What is the Strategy?**

The Gender Equity Action Plan Guide has been designed to support sporting clubs to identify and implement key actions to promote gender equality and respectful relationships for women. The Guide is a resource to help sport clubs navigate change following the completion of the Pre-Tool Survey and Self-Assessment Tool. The Guide is not a mandatory policy.

**Implications for Gender Equity:**

The Guide is a resource for sports clubs to enact change and promote gender equality and respectful relationships that will lead to increased representation and participation by girls and women. with clubs.



## 2.4 Regional Health Strategies and Policies

### Women's Health East Strategic Plan

#### What is the Strategy?

Women's Health East is one of nine regional and three statewide women's health organisations that make up the Victorian women's health sector. Women's health services across Victoria promote good health and wellbeing for Victorian women. They apply an expert gender lens to health issues and systems to influence the underlying contributors to women's health and wellbeing and improve outcomes for women.



Women's Health East (WHE) is the women's health promotion agency for the Eastern Metropolitan Region (EMR) of Melbourne. They are organisation focused on women's wellbeing and equality across seven Local Government Areas (LGAs) – Yarra Ranges, Knox, Maroondah, Manningham, Monash, Whitehorse and Boroondara.

The Strategy outlines three strategic priorities areas being:

1. Advance Gender Equality
2. Prevent Violence against women.
3. Improve sexual and reproductive health.

The Strategies intent and outcomes sought closely aligns with the Fair Access Policy and there is opportunity to strengthen the existing partnership and support collective social impact.

### VicHealth strategy 2023- 2032

VicHealth has developed a 10-year strategy, with the vision to transform Victoria's health outcomes and reshape systems for a healthier, fairer Victoria. VicHealth was Established as an independent statutory authority by the Victorian Parliament in 1987 and as an agency they partner and invest with many organisations, including LGAs.

The Strategy focuses on three key areas including:

1. Health - Deliver healthier, longer lives for all Victorians.
2. Economy - Deliver value to the Victorian healthcare system and economy.
3. Equity – Drive fairer health outcomes with and for Victorian communities.



Directly relating to LGAS, within the VicHealth Strategic plan it states:

*“VicHealth looks forward to continuing its deep, place-based partnerships as it invests long-term for those communities facing the greatest barriers to good health. This will involve building on existing partnerships and creating new ones. VicHealth can complement the work of local government through its power to convene, provide technical capability, contribute to funding, and evaluate impact.”*

The VicHealth Strategic Plan strongly supports the need for a Fair Access Policy. Its third strategic priority is directly focused on fairer and more equitable health outcomes and is identified as an opportunity to possibly explore future partnerships and potential funding programs from VicHealth should they arise.

## 2.5 Peak Sporting Bodies Strategies and Policies

Some peak sporting bodies have been developing girls and women strategies to improve representation and participation of girls and women in their respective sports. The following sport strategies from Cricket Victoria, Football Victoria, AFL and Tennis Australia give an idea to what sport initiatives local governments will need to support in partnership with peak sporting bodies.

### Cricket Victoria – Women and Girls Strategy 2023 -2028

The strategy vision is to be the favourite sport of all Victorians and it sets strong targets for the game by 2028 including a 100% increase in girls' participation across Club and Woolworths Cricket Blast Cricket to 30,000 participants.

The strategy also sets out a roadmap to 1,000 active female coaches in Victoria and earmarks the Premier Cricket competition to become a net exporter of contracted state players.

The strategy is built on three key pillars:

- Strengthening the existing footprint in community cricket.
- Creating a truly integrated competition in Premier Cricket.
- Building the leading female High-Performance system in Australian cricket.

### AFL – Women's Football Victoria and Women and Girls Game Development Action Plan

The *Women's Football Vision* for participation is striving for equal participation and representation by 2030. This translates into:

- Equal opportunity for women and girls to play, coach, umpire, officiate and govern.
- A participation pathway that best supports the continued development of participants and enables lifelong participation in the game.



The *Women and Girls Game Development Action Plan* supports the delivery of the 2030 Women's Football Vision participation objectives and is currently in Phase One. Phase One action goals include:

- Dedicated women and girls' participation options in every region at every level, from Auskick to Senior Community Football.
- Consistent implementation of a Participation Framework that supports the needs of girls.
- Access to curriculum-linked football programs and school competitions for all school-aged girls.
- Gender-balanced leadership in all community football leagues and clubs.
- Women role models in community coaching positions, with women making up at least 40% of all accredited coaches.
- Inclusive and safe pathways for women in umpiring, with women making up at least 40% of accredited umpires.

- Sufficient capacity of gender-neutral community football facilities to support the growth of women's football.
- Equity in investment and allocation of resources.
- Education, tools and resources available for community clubs to build inclusive environments for women of all backgrounds.

### Tennis Australia – Women and Girls Strategy 2022-2027

The *Women and Girls Strategy* vision is for “no limited for women and girls on and off the court”. To achieve this vision, Tennis Australia have developed four focus areas:



- Lead – Drive accountability through:
  - Ensuring equitable investment across tennis.
  - Applying a gender lens to funding strategies, policies and agreements in tennis and with partners.
  - Publicly reporting progress in Australian tennis annually.
  - Engaging and inspiring the tennis community to embrace change.
  - Providing leadership to achieve equality in sport globally.
- Influence – Create an equal voice through:
  - Strengthening career and volunteer pathways and opportunities on and off the court.
  - Creating sustainable networks to influence and advance women.
  - Inspiring and developing women to be a public voice for tennis from grass roots to the world stage.
  - Ensuring equal and appropriate representation of women in the media.
  - Advancing governance structures to ensure equal representation of women at all levels and roles.
- Play – Enrich playing experiences through:
  - Ensuring safe, inclusive and welcoming environments that value and empower women and girls.
  - Applying a gender lens to enrich the playing experience across life stages.
  - Empowering women and girls to excel and thrive in tennis.
- Underpinning everything we do are the principles that:
  - Women and girls are central to shaping and influencing Australian tennis.
  - Courageous and relentless improvement and innovation drive sustainable change for women and girls.
  - Safe environments enable women and girls to feel empowered and valued on and off the court.
  - Systems, policies, practices and resources are available to progress equality for women and girls.
  - Unconscious bias and current practices that constrain women and girls must be exposed and changed.

- Equality is embedded into the performance expectations of leaders and team members across Australian tennis.

### Football Australia – Legacy '23

Legacy '23 is Football Australia' strategic plan to grow women's football and deliver enduring benefits for football beyond 2023, including becoming the first community sport to reach gender parity in participation.

There are five key pillars with supporting programs and initiatives that will deliver on this vision:

- Participation: Growing football through expanded community programs to ultimately achieve gender parity, with 400,000+ new female participants.
- Facilities: Building football through improved grassroots infrastructure to ensure equitable female facilities to meet surging demand.
- Leadership and development: Leading football through capacity in women's leadership to shape the future of Australian sport and foster a culture that welcomes more women and girls to the game.
- Tourism and international engagement: Expanding football to boost tourism, trade and international relations when co-hosting 30 nations and their leaders at the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023.
- High performance: Elevating football with world-class preparation to support the Matildas, whilst also developing the next generation of talent.

### Football Victoria – Football Her Way

The *Football Her Way's vision* is a whole of Football Family objective that must impact culture, values, policies, practice, planning and programs with each and every one committed to achieving true gender equity in Football.

This plan goes beyond participation. Football Victoria has set the ambitious target to reach 50/50 gender balance by 2027. FV is striving to drive change among the football industry and ultimately develop women leaders at all levels in our game – players, coaches, referees and administrators.

The Plan follows a strategic framework with five key priority areas, these include:

- Clubs – Change the dynamic of our clubs to be more inclusive within the spirit of diversity.
- Facilities and Infrastructure – Our Football Homes will cater for families, women and girls, elevating our standing in the community that football is the sport of choice for women and girls.
- Enjoy our game – ensure women and girls can participate in football whenever and wherever they choose.
- Promoting our game – Create a movement that encourages women and girls to engage with football.
- Our People - Invest in advancing gender equity.

## 2.6 Planning Frameworks and Guidelines

### UN Human Rights Council Resolution 40/5 – International Human Rights Framework on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Girls in Sport

The UN Human Rights Council passed resolution 40/5 on the elimination of discrimination against women and girls in sport. Australia is a signatory to the resolution.

The resolution includes the following statements relevant to the Fair Access Policy that supports reducing inequality in sport based on race and gender:

- Recognise the potential value of sport as a universal language that contributes to educating people on the values of respect, dignity, diversity, equality, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat all forms of discrimination and to promote social inclusion for all.
- Recognise further the imperative need to engage women and girls in the practice of sport and to enhance their participation.
- Noting with concern that many women and girls face multiple and intersecting forms of stigma and discrimination in sport.
- Recognise that sports regulations and practices that discriminate against women and girls from competing on the basis of race, gender or any other ground of discrimination can lead to the exclusion of women and girls from competing.

A report was prepared by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights titled “Intersection of race and gender discrimination in sport”. In her report, the High Commissioner discusses relevant international human rights norms and standards and the obligations of States and the responsibilities of sporting bodies towards women and girl athletes, identifies possible gaps in the protection of the human rights of women and girls in sports and provides recommendations aimed at enhancing protections.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc4426-intersection-race-and-gender-discrimination-sport-report-united>

**The resolution and supporting report call for States to ensure sporting bodies implement policies and practices in accordance with human rights norms and practices.**

#### **Guidelines for the Inclusion of Transgender and Gender Diverse People in Sport, 2019**

The Australian Human Rights Commission, together with Sports Australia and the Coalition of Major Professional and Participation Sports (the coalition includes AFL, Cricket Australia, Football Australia, National Rugby League, Netball Australia, Rugby Australia and Tennis Australia), released the Guidelines for the Inclusion of Transgender and Gender Diverse People in Sport to provide guidance to sporting organisations on promoting the inclusion and participation of transgender and gender diverse people in sport.

The guidelines provide information about the operations of the Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act 1984, and practical guidance for promoting inclusion in line with fundamental human-rights-based principles of:

- Equality
- Participation in sport
- Freedom from discrimination and harassment
- Privacy.

Guidance is provided across the following focus areas:

- Leadership
- Inclusion policies
- Codes of conduct
- Uniforms
- Facilities
- Information collection processes.

These Guidelines should be used to help inform local governments and sporting organisations of their obligations under the Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act 1984.

Of specific relevance to the MERSRS Fair Access Policy, the Guidelines recommend developing an inclusion policy for the following reasons:

- Help a transgender or gender diverse person identify a sporting organisation that will welcome them.
- Encourage a transgender or gender-diverse player to remain engaged in sport throughout their transition or affirmation.
- Provide guidance to staff and volunteers at a sporting organisation on how to include transgender and gender-diverse participants and respond appropriately to any issues that may arise.

### Guidelines for Trans and Gender Diverse Inclusion in Sport – Complying with the Equal Opportunity Act 2010, 2017

The Victorian Human Rights Commission issued the Guidelines for Trans and Gender Diverse Inclusion in Sport – Complying with the Equal Opportunity Act 2010, an update to the Commission’s 2015 Guidelines for Transgender People in Sport. It provides guidance for sporting organisations about promoting an inclusive environment, being active in preventing discrimination and responding appropriately if it occurs.

The guidelines provide information about the operations of the State *Equal Opportunity Act 2010* (now 2020 following a review) and practical guidance for sporting organisations on how to comply with the Act.

The following minimum steps to comply with a sporting organisation's positive duty include:

- Develop a policy that deals with equal opportunity in sport, employment, club membership and service delivery.
- Ensure the policy is communicated to all players and staff at induction and through refresher training, and that players and staff understand their obligations and what they mean in practice.
- Review the policy at regular intervals to ensure it is up to date.
- Ensure players and staff know their rights and responsibilities, as well as your policies on inclusion and member protection.
- Develop a fair, effective and confidential complaints procedure for players and staff, and make sure people know about it.
- Regularly monitor your club or organisation’s activities, employee knowledge of legal obligations and any complaints received, in order to promptly deal with any issues that arise and improve compliance.

### Sport Australia Women and Girls Strategic Advice

Sport Australia support the UN Human Rights Council Resolution 40/5, “From grassroots to the elite level, it’s imperative that the sport sector increases the representation of women and girls in sport to better reflect Australian society and create a fairer and more inclusive environment”.

Sport Australia identify the following strategies:

- Advocate for equal representation at all levels including coaching and on club committees.
- Create a safe and welcoming place.
- Promote initiatives for females to the public i.e., profile female role models, and ensure equal representation in imagery and social content.



- Provide accessible activities and facilities such as equal access to courts/pitches, female-only activities, appropriate changing rooms and toilets.
- Allow participation in flexible uniforms such as hijabs for Muslim females.
- Instigate a zero-tolerance policy towards any type of prejudice or behaviour that puts the wellbeing of women and girls at risk.
- Provide a pathway and opportunities for progression and career development.
- Emphasises and supports the social aspects of sport.
- Offer alternative/modified formats.
- Ask women and girls for input and feedback.
- Deliver group activities.
- Providing activities at the right time of the day/week.
- Reduce financial barriers.
- Promote women into decision-making roles in your club.
- Create a pipeline for women contenders for committee roles and promote gender balance in selection processes.
- Provide training opportunities to increase women's capabilities for advancement.
- Develop policies that are gender inclusive, and that club culture promotes gender equality.
- Ensure the requirements for committee membership are free from discrimination and bias.
- Create opportunities to educate boys and men about the benefits of gender equality through sport.

### Making Space for Girls

In the past, design for sport and active recreation facilities and services has been more suited to male participation. The following design guidelines and resources respond to extensive research and engagement with girls and women that focus on barriers faced when participating.

The 'Make Space for Girls' is a resource that includes research, design principles and case studies for making space for girls and women in a public space.

Specifically, the website refers to research and guidelines developed by the University Leads titled 'Safer Parks – Improving Access for Women and Girls'. The guidelines included extensive research and reports the concern about safety as the "biggest single barrier to women and girls' enjoyment of parks and green spaces". The guidelines include the following design principles:

- Eyes on the park:
  - Busyness and activation – Provide alternative seating options, locate spaces popular with women and girls in busier areas of the park, encourage businesses to use the park increases activity, a broad range of activities to activate the park and encourage new users and circular running or walking routes.
  - Staffing and authority figures – Arrange working patterns to maximise staff presence.
- Awareness:
  - Visibility and openness – Provide canopies above head height to enable a clear view, maintain bushes and shrubs alongside paths to ensure visibility, locate facilities close to main routes and busy areas of the park, mounds and high points give good prospects.

- Escape – Provide wide and clearly visible park entrances and park edges as open and accessible as possible with regular breaks and regular exits with clear signposts.
- Lighting – Provide human-scaled lighting rather than floodlights - low and even light can be safer than bright lights that create strong contrast and glare. Using lighting helps activate key routes and spaces, and lighting should enable good colour rendering.
- Wayfinding and layout – Provide a clear hierarchy of paths that connect with routes beyond the park, a circular path around the perimeter with regular exit points, paths should connect key facilities with each destination and clear signage with directions to key destinations.
- Inclusion:
  - Belonging and familiarity – The naming of facilities to signal multiple uses broadens their appeal, statues and artworks can indicate belonging, and specific facilities aimed at women and girls signal that they are welcome.
  - Image – A tidy park signals care, remove graffiti and repair any vandalism, well-maintained vegetation around paths and well-maintained signage and information boards.
  - Access and location – Access should be via safe and well-used routes. Prioritise entrances close to public transport connections and signpost nearby places as safe zones.
  - Co-production and engagement – Engagement with existing women’s and youth groups can be a good starting point for co-production, co-designing parks might change what is included and how spaces feel, engagement must be intersectional and involve existing and potential park users, and safety walks help to articulate perceptions of safety in the park.

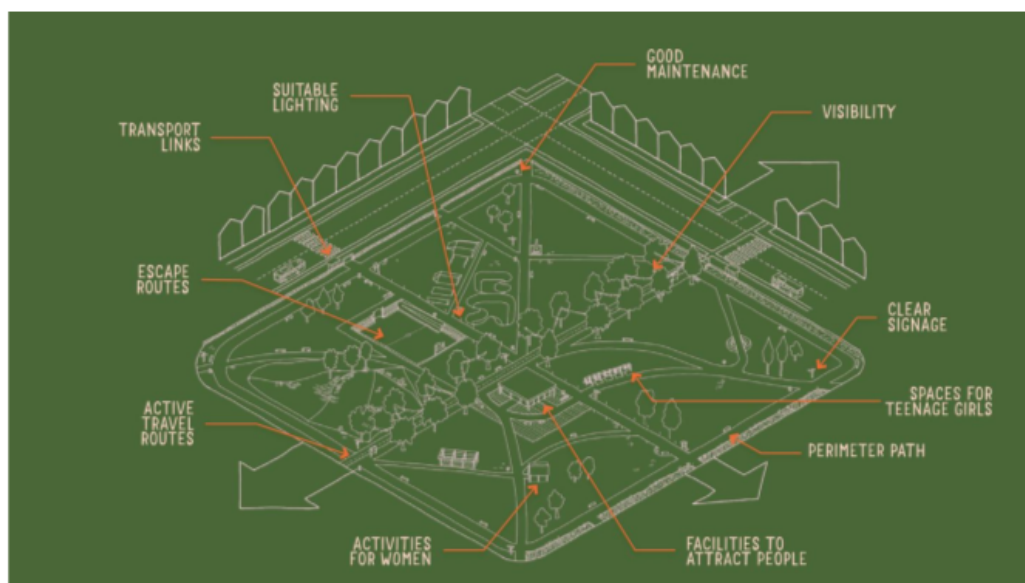


Figure 8: Design Advice for Improving Access to Parks for Women and Girls (Source: Safer Parks, 2023)

### Female-Friendly Sport Infrastructure Design Guidelines

Female sports participation at the elite and peak of athlete pathways is increasing rapidly in line with an increase in grassroots participation in sport and physical activity. This represents an exciting time for Australia but also presents challenges for sports administrators and facilities.

Sport and Recreation Victoria has developed the Female Friendly Guidelines that include the following design principles to create female-friendly facilities:

- **Fit for purpose:** While promoting a flexible and multi-use approach, ensure female-friendly design elements and specific requirements meet the level and type of activities being delivered, as well as occupant, club or tenant needs.
- **Multi and shared use:** Infrastructure should be efficiently designed to promote equitable and flexible use by a mixture of users capable of sharing facilities and usage times. The facility space planning and design of public spaces should adopt a multi-purpose approach.
- **Compatibility:** Identification of compatible sports, teams, activities, clubs or organisations with similar objectives and requirements for facility design, use and management should be promoted.
- **Universal Design:** The principles of Universal Design should be applied to community sport and recreation facilities so that they accommodate users of all ages, genders, abilities and cultural backgrounds.
- **Public Safety:** Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) takes into consideration the relationship between users and the physical environment in the design of public spaces in crime prevention and assists with public safety.
- **Health and safety:** The security and safety of users should be paramount. Sport and active recreation facilities and their surroundings should be designed, built and maintained in accordance with relevant occupational health and safety standards. They should also incorporate child-safe and safer design principles into facility design.
- **Functionality:** Facility design and layout should promote safe and optimal functionality to accommodate formal, competitive, social and recreational forms of usage and participation.

## 2.7 Key Findings of Strategic Review

*Local Government strategic and policy alignment with State Government legislation and policy on gender equity in sport and recreation is critical to a regional response to the issue.*

The following graphic shows the indicative relationship between the MERSRS Fair Access Policy with State Government’s gender equity legislation and policy and Local Government strategies.

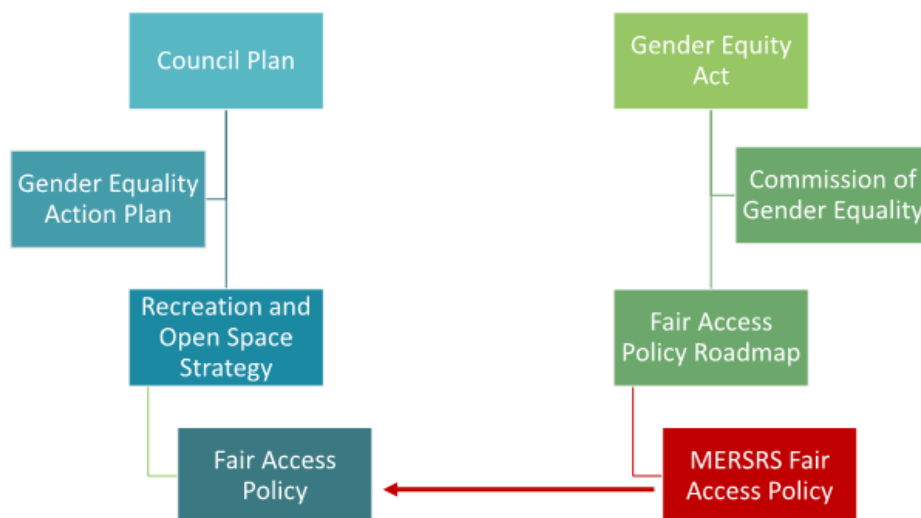


Figure 9: Relationships between legislation, policies and strategies

The review of all seven councils’ current policies and strategies that influence gender equity in sport and recreation outcomes found the following key findings:

- Strategies and policy statements stating improved gender equity in sport were typically provided by each council Recreation Strategy and then reviewed at a high level as part of the Council Plan. These strategies are now supported by a Council Gender Equity Plan (usually a four-year cyclic strategic plan). These plans are mandated by the State Government through the relevant legislation.
- Three councils (Monash, Yarra Ranges and Maroondah Council) had adopted specific strategies focused on improving gender equity in sport and recreation facilities.
- Most of the Sporting Facilities Development Strategies or Policies reviewed, referenced Universal Design Principles and supported overall access to facilities. The policies that incorporated evaluation and prioritisation tools to access requests for works on sporting facilities demonstrated a stronger alignment supporting female participation.
- Two councils (Whitehorse and Knox) regularly meet and provide feedback to sporting associations, State Sporting Associations and leagues on competition and fixtures aiming to improve women and girls.
- All councils had Sport and Recreation Strategies that identified the long-term strategic priorities, objectives and actions the council would take to support female participation in sport. These Strategies will help support and inform each council's Fair Access Policy.

- Five councils (Manningham, Whitehorse, Yarra Ranges, Knox and Monash), use financial incentives or discounts to encourage female sport participation in the councils relative fees and charges policy or pricing strategy hire of sport facilities.
- All councils provide sporting clubs and associations with tool kits, campaigns and resources to support women and girls' participation in sport.
- The consistent strategic objectives relating to the Fair Access Policy identified in councils' strategies were:
  - Equitable use and access to sports facilities for women and girls.
  - Partnering and collaborating with local sporting clubs and associations and peak sporting bodies
  - The council has a responsibility to provide safe and inclusive infrastructure

*New sports facilities should adapt industry planning frameworks and design principles that deliver inclusive, safe and welcoming sport and recreation facilities and programs.*

The planning frameworks provide the following principles that will guide the design of future sport and recreation facilities, programs and services:

- **Accessible and Inclusive:** Sport and active recreation facilities and programming will be universally designed and inclusive, fostering participation in sport and active recreation by all our community, across all life stages, genders and cultures.
- **Diverse and Equitable:** Sport and active recreation facilities will offer a diverse mix of facilities, programs and experiences. The council will provide an equitable distribution of sport and active recreation precincts across the municipality and to girls' and women's sport and recreation.
- **Safe and Welcoming:** Sport and active recreation facilities and programs are designed to be visible, open and welcoming to the community, creating a safe place for girls and women to participate.
- **Multi-Use:** Sport and active recreation facilities will be multi-use, offering several activities, programs and experiences for users and enabling access to girls and women's sport and recreation.
- **Connected:** Sport and active recreation participation opportunities are connected to our communities, including our unique natural environments.
- **Sustainable:** Sport and active recreation facilities will be designed and operate efficiently, whilst being well managed and maintained.

The following reference documents and links are provided for guiding design principles:

- [Creating Places for People](#)
- [Making Places for Girls](#)
- [Healthy Active by Design](#)
- [Crime Prevention through Environmental Design](#)
- [Universal Design Principles](#)
- [Female Friendly Sports Infrastructure Design Guidelines](#).

The Fair Access Policy should include a partnership approach with State Sporting Association, and together develop policies, practices and resources that support, encourage, and incentivise the delivery of Sport Australia strategies for increasing women and girls' representation and participation.

These strategies together with the Victorian Government's Fair Access Policy Road Map are examples in how governments and peak sporting bodies are responding to Australia's obligations to the international human rights framework, specifically as a signatory to UN Human Rights Council passed resolution 40/5 on the elimination of discrimination against women and girls in sport.

*Councils and State Sports Associations should partner in delivering Sport Australia strategies for increasing women and girls' representation and participation.*

### 3. Current State of Play

*What is the current state of play for improving gender equity and access?*

This section summarises the current state of play for sport participation in the Melbourne East Region and a review of industry trends.

#### 3.1 Demographic Factors in the Region

In both the Melbourne East Region, certain groups of women encounter higher levels of disadvantage and discrimination, as well as additional obstacles to achieving good health and well-being. These groups include Aboriginal women, immigrant and refugee women, trans and gender diverse people, women facing socio-economic challenges, and women with disabilities (Women’s Health East, 2021).

We acknowledge that intersectionality can impact participation in sport and active recreation. Intersectionality refers to the ways in which different aspects of a person’s identity can expose them to overlapping forms of discrimination and marginalisation. For example, an immigrant women also identifies as a person with a disability and is more likely to experience discrimination.

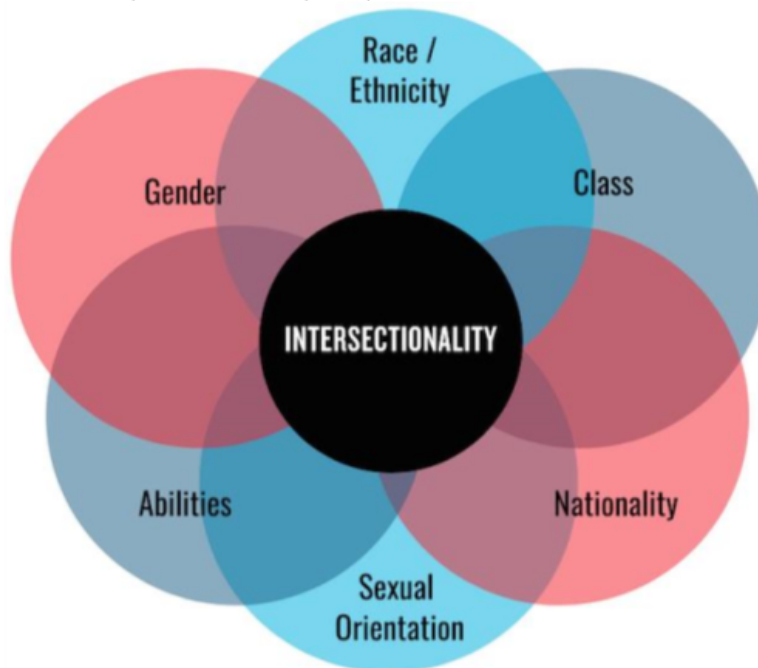


Figure 10: Intersectionality described as, the ways in which different aspects of a persons identity can expose them to overlapping marginalisation or discrimination.

The table below shows the latest Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census 2021 data, sourced from id.community:

- Although the Melbourne East Region is generally considered as one of relative advantage, it is important to note that there are significant low socio-economic pockets in each municipality.
- A growing population is fuelling female participation in sport and recreation. The current female population will grow from 554,139 in 2021 to 692,220 in 2041.
- There are an estimated 317,686 females within the most active years age groups (5 and 49 years) that will demand access to sport and recreation facilities, programs and services.
- There are an estimated 2,697 Aboriginal females in the Melbourne East Region. Providing culturally sensitive programs and services that connect Aboriginal girls and women to Country, Community and Culture will be important to encouraging sport and recreation participation.
- There are an estimated 195,935 females from a CALD background (born overseas). Encouraging inclusive sport and recreation clubs and programs that recognise the needs of these diverse cultural communities are important to encouraging sport and recreation participation.



Table 9: Female Population Breakdown

Council	Total 2021 Pop.	Total 2041 Pop.	Total Pop. Change %	Female Pop.2021	Female Pop. 2021 %	Female Pop. 2041^	Female Pop. Diff.	Female Aboriginal Pop. 2021 >	Female CALD Pop. 2021 (Born OS) >	Female Active Years (5-49) Pop. >
Melbourne East Region	1,083,589	1,332,089	21.00%	554,139	51.21%	682,220	128,081	2697	195,935	317,686
City of Monash	190,397	250,219	22.50%	95,556	50.20%	125,610	30,054	277	48,216	61,911
City of Knox	159,103	185,226	16.40%	81,164	51%	94,465	13,301	523	26,819	45,132
Manningham City Council	124,700	148,318	17.80%	64,374	51.60%	76,532	12,158	156	27,998	33,440
City of Boroondara	167,900	205,203	22.20%	87,386	52%	106,706	19,320	229	28,351	49,678
Maroondah City Council	116,075	140,904*	21.30%	59,351	51.60%	72,706	13,355	379	15,016	33,535
Whitehorse City Council	169,346	216,317	27.70%	87,430	51.60%	111,620	24,190	269	36,283	50,154
Yarra Ranges Council	156,068	185,902	19.10%	78,878	50.50%	93,881	15,003	864	13,252	43,836

\* Maroondah future population is for 2036.

^ If current proportion of females is maintained.

> If current proportion of target group; and current proportion of females is maintained.

### Target Groups

The Women's Health East's Strategic Plan 2021-25 includes a review of the demographic factors for target groups for the Melbourne East Region relevant to the strategy.

#### Aboriginal women

Each council has a small percentage of its population identifying as Aboriginal, ranging from 0.2% to 1.1%. The largest female populations of those identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander reside in the Yarra Ranges, followed by Maroondah and Monash.

Yarra Ranges Council is home to 1,711 Aboriginal people, highest in the region. Aboriginal women face systemic disadvantages. Compared to non-Aboriginal women, Aboriginal women are 32 times more likely to be hospitalised as a result of family violence<sup>1</sup> and are almost 10 times more likely to die from assault. Aboriginal women are also at far greater risk of homelessness and incarceration.

#### Women with disability

The latest Ausplay Survey 2021 found 70.2% of women (over 18 years) with a disability participate at least 1x per week (compared to 84.1% of other Australian women) and 53.7% three times per week (compared to 67.9%). There were 21.3% that do not participate in any sport or physical activity (compared to 9.1%).

People with a disability receive the same physical, mental, and social benefits from participating in sport and physical activity as those not having a disability. However, they are not participating at the same levels as all Australian women. Addressing barriers to participation for people with disabilities is essential to reversing this trend.

#### CALD women

The percentage of the population born overseas varies among the councils, with figures ranging from 16.8% to 50.4%. Over the last five years to 30 June 2020, some 26,391 additional females have settled in the region. Monash has the highest overseas-born population (50.4%) in the region, followed by Whitehorse and then to a lesser extent in Maroondah and Manningham. The top five non-English speaking countries of birth as reported at settlement were (in descending order): China, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Iran.

From 2015 to 2020, 816 females settled in the region through the humanitarian migration stream, with 66.8% reporting their country of birth at settlement as Myanmar, with most of these women settling in Maroondah and Yarra Ranges.

Women from CALD backgrounds face additional barriers to education and employment and may have limited information about their rights. CALD women are over-represented in low-paid and insecure work and, coupled with family commitments, find it a challenge to participate in sport and recreation.

For example, migrant women are 7% less likely to be employed than those born in Australia. 37.5% of women accessing domestic violence support services are of non-English speaking backgrounds but represent only 17.3% of the total population in Victoria.

#### Age

The impacts of gender vary over a lifetime. For example, during adolescence, expectations of girls are increasingly shaped by gender norms that impact girls' social, educational and leisure choices.<sup>6</sup> Women retire with half the superannuation savings of men, and older women are at greater risk of homelessness than older men.<sup>7</sup>

People in their active years tend to be the biggest participants in sports. All councils have a considerable population of people in their active years, ranging from 38% to 46%.

**Women from low SES backgrounds**

Women from low SES backgrounds face barriers in accessing services and supports which can compound other gendered disadvantages. For example, socio-economic inequity heightens the risk of violence against women. Women from low SES are less likely to participation in sport and recreation.

**Table 10: Individual weekly incomes of females and males (above or below the minimum weekly wage) across the local government areas in Melbourne’s East. Source- ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016**

	Percent of females and males earning less than the minimum weekly wage (\$0 to \$649), 2016								
	Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges	Eastern Metro	Victoria
<b>Female</b>	36.7	45.7	46.7	43.8	48.4	46.4	45	44.7	45.7
<b>Male</b>	26.7	29.9	32.9	27.8	36.1	33.5	28	30.7	32.5

**LGBTIQA+**

LGBTIQA+ communities face significant barriers to accessing essential inclusive services and supports in the community including in sport and recreation environments. The LGBTIQ community experience discrimination when attempts are made to access services, or when attempting to support friends, partners or other individuals who identify as LGBTIQA+ within the service system. This experience often leads to a fear that this will be experienced in other life settings like within a sports club or fitness program. This community experiences family violence, and significant discrimination, which have negative implications for individual and collective mental health, general health and wellbeing.

**3.2 Participation**

The updated MERSRS 2022-2032 sourced State Sporting Association registered participants (club members) across major participation sports. The 2031 projected sports participation is based on the current participation rate applied to the future population.

The table shows:

- The proportion of females that play listed major participation sports is 36% of the total registered participation in 2021, well below parity.
- The female participation for listed major participation sports will increase from 61,837 participants in 2021 to 70,224 participants in 2031 (an additional 8,387 female participants). This will mean access to more facilities, competitions, and programs will be needed to service this future demand.

- The following female participation rates (2021), across all listed major participation sports for each LGA area were:
  - Boroondara 14.89%
  - Knox 10.65%
  - Manningham 9.72%
  - Maroondah 12.56%
  - Monash 7.13%
  - Whitehorse 12.18%
  - Yarra Ranges 10.28%.

Improving on this participation rate will outperform the future 2031 participation projections in the table below.

**Table 11: State Sporting Association Registered Participants 2021 and Future 2031 Projections**

Sports	Total Particip. Rate 2021	Total 2021 Particip.	Total Particip. Rate 2036	Women and Girls Particip. Rate 2021	Women and Girls 2021 Particip.	Women and Girls Particip. Rate 2036	Diff.
AFL	3.00%	33,122	37,583	1.20%	6,739	7,653	914
Badminton	0.12%	1,295	1,469	0.08%	453	514	61
Baseball	0.11%	1,199	1,360	0.02%	132	150	18
Basketball	3.96%	43,668	49,549	2.26%	12,705	14,428	1,723
Bowls	0.52%	5,757	6,532	0.22%	1,223	1,389	166
Calisthenics	0.15%	1,618	1,836	0.29%	1,613	1,832	219
Cricket	1.66%	18,341	20,811	0.21%	1,205	1,368	163
Football	1.00%	11,025	12,510	0.35%	1,962	2,228	266
Gymnastics	1.07%	11,803	13,393	1.67%	9,403	10,678	1,275
Hockey	0.28%	3,063	3,476	0.22%	1,133	1,287	154
Netball	1.63%	18,006	20,431	3.12%	17,545	19,925	2,380
Rugby League	0.02%	189	214	0.0%	25	28	3
Rugby Union	0.10%	1,145	1,299	0.02%	96	109	13
Swimming	0.16%	1,806	2,049	0.20%	1,118	1,270	152
Tennis	1.40%	15,421	17,498	1.03%	5,823	6,613	790
Volleyball	0.13%	1,477	1,676	0.12%	662	752	90

A review of the participation data indicates:

- Basketball has the highest women and girls’ participation rate (2.26%), with a total of 12,705 participants in 2021 and projected to grow to 14,428 in 2036. This was followed by Netball and Tennis.
- Rugby, along with Baseball, recorded the lowest women and girls’ participation rate (0.02%). Rugby only had 25 participants in 2021, while baseball had 132. Both are projected to grow to 28 and 150, respectively.

### Barriers to Girls and Women's Participation in Sport and Recreation

The *Moreland Active Women and Girls Strategy (2015)* reported on survey findings exploring the participation barriers faced by women and girls in sport and recreation and in leading an active lifestyle.

Whilst barriers vary for different people, some common barriers reported are:

- Fragmented time constraints – family commitments and household responsibilities.
- Availability of options at convenient times.
- Cultural norms.
- Inadequate infrastructure i.e., lack of suitable change rooms or women-only spaces.
- Family commitments and responsibilities.
- Existing injury or disability (for older women).
- Racism and discrimination towards women from a CALD background i.e., different cultural values and dress.
- Limited social network.
- Negative body image.
- Perceived lack of skills to undertake the activity i.e., swimming etc.
- Perceived safety issues i.e., accessing recreation facilities after dark, dogs, uneven pavements, etc.
- Lack of fitness and associated concerns about keeping up or doing the right thing.
- Tiredness due to family/childcare responsibilities.
- Cultural and religious barriers – inappropriate dress codes and lack of safe, comfortable, and accessible facilities.
- Lack of childcare and lack of awareness of childcare options.

The World Health Organisation recently conducted a study into the *Barriers and Facilitators of Physical Activity Participation in Adolescent Girls*. The report was released in March 2022 and found:

- Teenage girls quit sports because school and academic activities are too demanding. They tend to get involved in other activities that are less demanding than a competitive sport that requires training and competing two to three times each week.
- Participation of girls between 10 and 19 is in decline, and there is urgent action needed to reverse this trend to safeguard their long-term health. "Globally, around 85% of girls do not meet the WHO recommendations of at least 60 minutes per day of moderate to vigorous physical activity. Also, the participation of girls in exercise and sports declines throughout adolescence.
- WHO identifies providing for physical exercise (PE) in the school curriculum but also before, during and after school day. A whole-of-school approach that links the school curriculum with the broader school environment and local community programs can increase the participation of adolescent girls.

### 3.3 Local Governments Response to Gender Equity in Sport and Recreation

This section summarises the current state of play for the seven local governments and in particular, their response to gender equity in sport and recreation. The evidence cited in this section was sourced by surveying and seeking evidence from Sport and Recreation Council Officers at the seven LGAs.

### Infrastructure Allocation

Of the seven councils surveyed, all heavily rely on Ausplay and State Sport Association participation data to understand the number of registered sports participants in their municipality. They do not directly capture gender participation data from municipality sports clubs and associations on what category of user i.e., junior girls or senior women's teams, use specific sporting facilities (fields, courts and greens).

However, the following councils capture and monitor participation data for most of its sporting facilities. These are:

- Knox City Council - AFL, cricket, rugby, tennis, baseball, softball.
- Yarra Ranges Council – AFL, netball, soccer and cricket.
- Monash City Council – Baseball, AFL, rugby, soccer, softball, cricket, tennis and lawn bowls.
- City of Boroondara - AFL, archery, baseball, cricket, croquet, lacrosse, lawn bowls, little athletics, hockey, netball, pétanque rugby, soccer, tennis and ultimate frisbee.
- Whitehorse City Council - Cricket, Baseball, Australian Football, Soccer, Rugby, Lacrosse

Interestingly, all five councils report, on average, a split of 78% of sports facilities allocated to boys and men's teams/participants and 22% of sports facilities allocated to girls and women's teams/participants.

*There is an inequity in the allocation of sports facilities between boys and men's teams and girls and women's teams.*

As girls and women's participation grows and more teams and programs are introduced, councils in partnership with state and local sporting associations will need to consider how to provide equitable allocations to sporting clubs to meet this demand/need. This may require re-prioritising or thinking differently about how sports facilities and competitions are distributed across a network, as opposed to allocating to a specific club for a summer or winter season. Improving usage data collection is a key consideration for the Fair Access Policy.

Most councils have an allocation policy that provides incentives i.e., discounts for girls and women's teams' use of sports facilities.

### Sporting Bodies Governance

To gain future funding, state sports associations (SSAs) are now required to have 40% women on their boards, and this is a priority for many SSAs. Whilst this mandate is not currently directed for sporting associations and clubs yet, it shows that the leadership gender split in the sports industry is increasingly a priority.

Of the seven councils surveyed, only one council (Whitehorse City Council) collects information on the gender distribution of local sports associations and club committees. Whitehorse Council acknowledged that this is a snapshot of a very limited data set, as it is about 10% of the clubs they have facility arrangements. They reported the number of paid and volunteer staff split by gender for the major sporting associations, leagues and clubs, as shown in the table below.

Table 12: Whitehorse Sports Association/Club Governance Survey Response

Sport Associations /Club Name	Paid Staff						Volunteers					
	Male		Female		Other		Male		Female		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Box Hill Reporter District Cricket Association	1	100					15	88%	2	12%		
Eastern Football Netball League	6	75	2	25			7	70%	3	30%		
Nunawading Basketball Association	3	38	5	62			6	86%	1	14%		
12 various Community Sporting Clubs							91	76%	29	24%		

The Whitehorse example shows that this is not being achieved across key sports clubs and associations where only 20% of boards/committees are female.

*Research shows that increased gender diversity on boards leads to improved organisational performance.*

Whitehorse City Council is currently the only council in a position to report on progress to the State Government. **Improving governance data collection is a key consideration for the Fair Access Policy.**

Some councils have provided sports clubs with resources and self-assessment tool kits on improving the club environment for girls and women i.e., Creating a Place for Women in Sport Self-Assessment Tool (Yarra Ranges Council). This has often been through club development programs and workshops.

Knox, Yarra Ranges and Maroondah Councils have collaborated to create the Gender Equality (GE) assessment and action plan. Currently, Knox City Council is conducting workshops with clubs to help them understand these tools and put them into practice, as part of our support in response to the new Facility Usage Policy.

**Resource Allocation**

All councils surveyed have dedicated Sporting Pavilion and Facility Development Policies to inform the prioritisation, funding, provision and scale of renewal and upgrade works at their municipalities. Some councils' policies included specific outcomes and objectives to access and universal design principles that help support women and girls' participation.

All councils surveyed tracked total budget spend for:

- New builds (i.e., new pavilion)
- Redevelopments and renewals (i.e., renewal of sports courts)
- Maintenance and operations (i.e., turf maintenance, cleaning, utilities)
- Total annual council grant funding for sporting clubs.

Budgets varied each year and across councils. The following councils noted specific capital and operational funding and/or sports club grants and resources provided to sporting clubs that were dedicated to supporting gender equity outcomes in sport and recreation:

- Boroondara
- Yarra Ranges
- Monash City Council

- Maroondah
- Knox.

Specifically, Maroondah is the only council that reviews and reports on its female-friendly capital works projects. They have been reporting in this way since 2015. Female-friendly specific developments include gender-neutral change rooms, car parks and pathway security lighting. Since adopting this approach.

*It noted in 2017, 78% of existing facilities at Council’s sporting grounds did not adequately cater for female participation, and this has since improved, with now just 20% of existing facilities not adequately catering for female participation in 2023. The remaining 20% is identified for future redevelopment in the Capital Works Program.*

Monash completed a detailed capital spend analysis, per sport and gender. Council staff identified this approach as is beneficial when discussing funding priorities. See Monash’s reporting table below.

Table 13: Monash City Council budget breakdown by sport and gender (Source: Monash City Council, 2023)

Sport	Overall Spend Per Sport			Gender Analysis Of 2022/23 Capital Spend		
	2022/23 Capital Works Spend on Sporting Facilities	Capital Spend Per Participant	Male Participants	Female Participants	Male Spend	Female Spend
Cricket	\$3,627,000	\$1,278	2629 (93%)	209 (7%)	\$3,373,110	\$253,890
AFL	\$1,238,000	\$626	1606 (81%)	374 (19%)	\$1,002,780	\$235,220
Soccer	\$600,000	\$310	1722 (89%)	210 (11%)	\$534,000	\$66,000
Rugby	\$357,000	\$506	575 (82%)	130 (18%)	\$292,740	\$64,260
Tennis	\$10,645,250	\$2,650	2209 (55%)	1808 (45%)	\$5,854,887	\$4,790,362
Golf	\$3,910,750	-	65%	35%	\$2,541,987	\$1,368,762
Total	\$20,378,000				\$13,599,504	\$6,778,494

*The examples provided by Maroondah and Monash show that collecting data and reporting on funding to projects and programs based on gender can help inform decision-making that is more equitable.*

These steps have led to sports facilities being designed in a way that can welcome and accommodate girls and women participants. **Improving Council expenditure data collection is a key consideration for the Fair Access Policy.**



### 3.4 Examples of Local Initiatives

*What are we currently doing to make the change?*



#### Boroondara City Council

**Inclusive Clubs** - Project builds club official's knowledge on how to make their club more inclusive by creating safe, equal and respectful environments for all members, particularly women and girls.

#### Knox City Council

**This Girl Can** - Three local Exhibitions of Knox community members and athletes with the aim of inspiring future generations of local female sport participation.



#### Manningham City Council

**Go Soccer Mums** –Introductory soccer program for women. Facilitating improved access to Muslim community in 2022

#### Maroondah City Council

**This Girl Can** – launched women volleyball competition that has seen the growth in participation from four teams to two division supporting numerous teams of all ages and abilities.



#### Monash City Council

**Community Leaders United by Sports Club** – pilot program funded by SRV to work with 18 clubs across two years to better understand the barriers for women and girls participate in sport.

**Free dance party** – free dance party group fitness class for all women at the Oakleigh Recreation Centre.

#### Yarra Ranges Council

**She Can Ride** – beginners mountain bike program for girls aged 7 to 17 to learn to ride.



#### Whitehorse City Council

**Female-friendly pavilion** - Walker Park Reserve pavilion redevelopment which provided improvements to the existing change room and amenities to a standard that supports the continued growth of female participation in sport.

**Regional initiative** - Yarra Ranges, Knox and Maroondah, Inspiro Health EACH Creating a place for women in sport – self-assessment tool for community recreation and sporting clubs to promote equality, enabling Councils to work in collaboration with clubs to develop a sports equity action plan.



### 3.5 Key Findings of Current State of Play

*Women and girl's participation in sport and recreation is being fuelled by population growth and improved access to new competitions and programs.*

The proportion of females in the Melbourne East Region is 51.21% or 554,139 people. If the current proportion of females is maintained, there is an estimated increase of 128,081 females by 2041, reaching 682,220 people. Female population growth will translate in more girls and women participants in sport and recreation that will demand access to sport and recreation facilities, programs, and services.

The most active years age groups in our community are between 5 and 49 years of age. There are an estimated 317,686 females within this age group that will demand access to sport and recreation facilities, programs and services.

The female participation for listed major participation sports in MERSRS 2022-2032 will increase from 61,837 participants in 2021 to 70,224 participants in 2031 (an additional 8,387 female participants). This will mean access to more facilities, competitions and programs will be needed to service this future demand.

*Delivering culturally sensitive, accessible, and inclusive sports facilities, programs and services is important for parts of the Melbourne East Region.*

There are 0.49% or 2,697 females that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Providing culturally sensitive programs and services for Aboriginal girls and women that welcome and connect people to Country, Community and Culture will be important to encouraging sport and recreation participation. This is particularly true for Yarra Ranges Council, the City of Maroondah and the City of Knox which have a relatively high proportion of Aboriginal community.

There are 34.73% or 195,935 females that are from a CALD background (born overseas). Encouraging inclusive sport and recreation clubs and programs that recognise diverse cultural backgrounds and particularly customs that impact female participation will be important to encouraging sport and recreation participation. This is particularly true for the City of Monash, the City of Manningham and Whitehorse City Council which have a relatively high proportion of CALD community.

Females with a disability participate less than all female Australians. Limited opportunities to participate in a supported and modified way is restricted participation by people with a disability. Providing adaptive programs and services and accessible sport and recreation facilities are key ingredients to improving participation by females with a disability.

*Melbourne East Region councils have improved access to facilities for girls and women, however, the lack of data on the use and representation of girls and women in sport and recreation is limiting progress.*

There is a lack of data available from most councils. It will continue to be challenging to make meaningful change across the Melbourne East Region without an evidence base to inform decision-making. Key data sets include how many girls and women have access to sport and recreation facilities, programs and services, representation of women on boards and committees, and the council's funding of initiatives designed to improve access to sport and recreation facilities, programs and services.

The survey of Melbourne East Region councils found:

- Allocation of sporting grounds and facilities for competition and training is dominated by male participants, with the three councils supplying data reporting on average a split of 78% of sports facilities allocation to male teams and 22% of sports facilities allocation to female teams.

As girl's and women's participation grows and more teams and programs are introduced, councils will need to consider how to provide equitable allocations to meet this demand/need. This may require re-prioritising or thinking differently about how sports facilities are distributed across a network, as opposed to allocating to a specific team for a summer or winter season. Improving data collection is a key consideration for the Fair Access Policy.

- Only one council collected data on how many paid and volunteer committee members were female. Whitehorse found only 20% of committee members were female. This is well short of State Sporting Associations requiring 40% of boards to have female representation to gain State Government funding.

Female governance leadership of sporting bodies has been identified as a key priority for the Government through the adopted Gender Equity Strategies and State Sporting Associations.

- Resource allocation and funding of renewal or capital works for sporting facilities varied at each council. Only one had completed a detailed capital spend analysis, per sport and gender. This council's approach has been beneficial when discussing funding priorities, including when seeking the adoption of their Fair Access Policies.

## 4. Next steps

The next steps for the project are:

- MERSRS Project Steering Committee to consider the findings of the Background Report, discuss what this means and what are important themes for the MERSRS Fair Access Policy.
- Following this workshop, the Fair Access Policy will be prepared and include a policy document containing why we need a policy, what we found, what is the policy for, what we want to achieve, and what steps we will take to achieve this?
- The second workshop will be a presentation of this Fair Access Policy document and to discuss feedback.
- A Council Report Template and Evaluation Framework will follow this step. The Evaluation Framework will include an action plan with measurable targets. The evaluation framework will determine a baseline to track gender equity data.

## 5. Warranties and Disclaimers

The information contained in this report is provided in good faith. While Otium Planning Group has applied their experience to the task, they have relied upon information supplied to them by other persons and organisations.

We have not conducted an audit of the information provided by others but have accepted it in good faith. Some of the information may have been provided 'commercial in confidence', and these venues or sources of information are not specifically identified. Readers should be aware that the preparation of this report may have necessitated projections of the future that are inherently uncertain and that our opinion is based on the underlying representations, assumptions and projections detailed in this report.

Otium Planning Group's advice does not extend to, or imply professional expertise in the disciplines of economics, quantity surveying, engineering or architecture. External advice in one or more of these disciplines may have been sought, where necessary to address the requirements of the project objectives. There will be differences between projected and actual results because events and circumstances frequently do not occur as expected, and those differences may be material. We do not express an opinion as to whether actual results will approximate projected results, nor can we confirm, underwrite, or guarantee the projections' achievability as it is impossible to substantiate assumptions based on future events.

This report does not constitute advice, investment advice, or opinion and must not be relied on for funding or investment decisions. Independent advice should be obtained in relation to investment decisions.

Accordingly, neither Otium Planning Group, nor any member or employee of Otium Planning Group, undertakes responsibility arising in any way whatsoever to any persons other than the client in respect of this report, for any errors or omissions herein, arising through negligence or otherwise however caused.

## 12 CITY SERVICES

### 12.1 Capital Works Program March 2024 Quarterly Status Report

File Number: IN24/203  
Responsible Director: Director City Services  
Attachments: 1 March 2024 Capital Works Status Report

#### PURPOSE OF REPORT

*The purpose of this report is to provide a quarterly update to Council on the progress of the infrastructure program. To ensure key risks associated with the program are being managed accordingly and to support the delivery of the program at an organisational level.*

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*As of 31 March 2024, \$27.76 million had been spent on capital infrastructure projects which equates to 55.4% of the total infrastructure budget. Overall, the program is proceeding well with most indicators suggesting that both the KPI for percentage of budget spent, and the KPI for percentage of projects completed will be met. However, a high degree of residual risk remains in the program with large construction contracts dependent on approvals from external stakeholders/authorities.*

#### 1. RECOMMENDATION

**That Council notes the Capital Works Program March 2024 Quarterly Status Report.**

#### 2. BACKGROUND

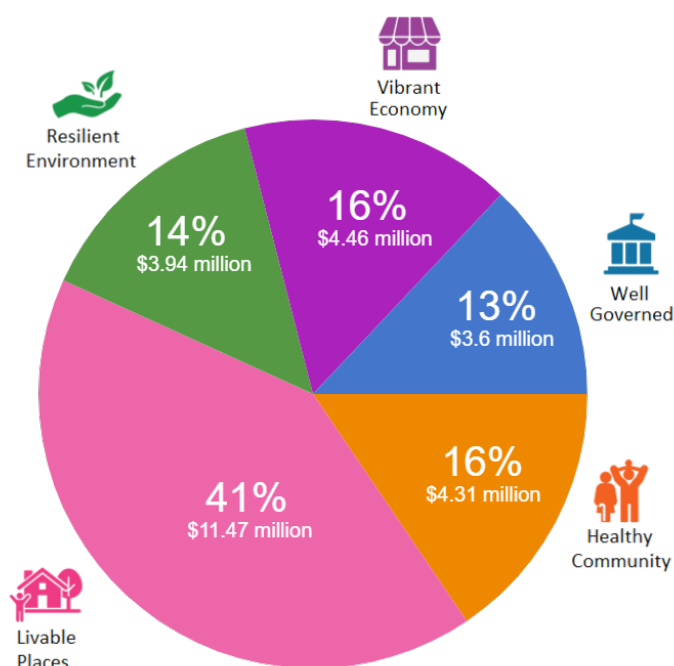
- 2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a quarterly update to Council on the progress of the capital program.
- 2.2 The report details how well the capital program is performing and the expenditure forecasts. To ensure that Council is well informed of the overall health of the program, and to raise any issues that may impact on the program delivery.
- 2.3 The adopted 2023/24 Infrastructure Works Program budget is \$77.14 million that consists of \$54.53 million total capital expenditure and \$22.61 million operating expenditure. Subsequent adjustments have changed the full year total capital expenditure forecast from \$54.53 million to \$53.56 million, and with total expenditure to \$77.73 million as at the end of March 2024.

**3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE**

- 3.1 This report provides a summary of the status of the 2023/24 Infrastructure Works Program as of 31 March 2023. More detailed analysis is provided in attachment 1.
- 3.2 To the end of March \$27.76 million in expenditure on infrastructure projects had been recorded which equates to 55.4% of the full year budget. The projection at this stage is that 90% of the budget will be expended by financial year’s end.
- 3.3 There are 182 projects currently listed in the capital program. Details of the progress and projects at risk included within the summary attachment. At this point in time, it is anticipated that approximately 92% of projects will be completed by the end of the 2023/24 financial year.

**4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY**

- 4.1 The delivery of the Infrastructure Works Program is integral to the Council Plan themes, and the image below shows our best estimate of the percentage of current capital expenditure that contributes to the realisation of each theme.



2023-24 Capital Infrastructure Expenditure by Council Theme

**5. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 Project Governance

The program is monitored by the Infrastructure Project Management Office (IPMO) and allows for increased levels of governance, reporting and transparency in the capital works program development and delivery across the organisation.

5.2 Finance / Resource Implications

The Infrastructure Works Program requires a budget of \$833 million (infrastructure, property, infrastructure maintenance and technology) over 10 years, and a significant amount of staff time is devoted to planning, delivering, and monitoring, the program.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Communication and Engagement

Is engagement required?	Yes
Stakeholder Groups	1. Project Advocates 2. Project Managers 3. Council 4. Community
Where does it sit on the IAP2 spectrum?	Involve
Approach	Monthly Steering Committee & Capital Works Performance Meetings.

6.2 Timelines

6.2.1 Quarterly updates are provided to Council, with a further formal report at the end of the financial year.

7. DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No officers involved in the preparation of this report have any general or material conflict of interest in this matter.



# Capital Works Program 2023-24 Year-to-Date 31 March 2024 Status Report



Interpreter service  
**9840 9355**

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# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1. 2023-24 Council Works Program Budget and Forecast

- The adopted 2023/24 Council Works Program budget was **\$77.14 million** consisting of \$55.53 million total capital expenditure and \$22.61 million total operating expenditure.
- Subsequent adjustments have resulted in the modified forecast detailed below. These adjustments are associated with adjusted carry forwards from the previous financial year's actual expenditure and to account for fluctuations in income received from grant funded projects.

Capital Works Category	Full Year Budget	Full Year Forecast
Capital Infrastructure Expenditure	\$50.67m	\$50.07m
Property Acquisition	\$3.86m	\$3.49m
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$54.53m</b>	<b>\$53.56m</b>
Technology - Operating	\$2.68m	\$1.80m
Circular Economy - Operating	\$0.00m	\$1.54m
Maintenance	\$19.93m	\$19.95m
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>\$22.61m</b>	<b>\$23.29m</b>
<b>Total Capital Works Program</b>	<b>\$77.14m</b>	<b>\$76.85m</b>

## 1.2. Expenditure

### Capital Works

Actual year-to-date (YTD) capital expenditure as of 31 March was **\$27.76 million** (55.4% of the total capital forecast spent).

### Property

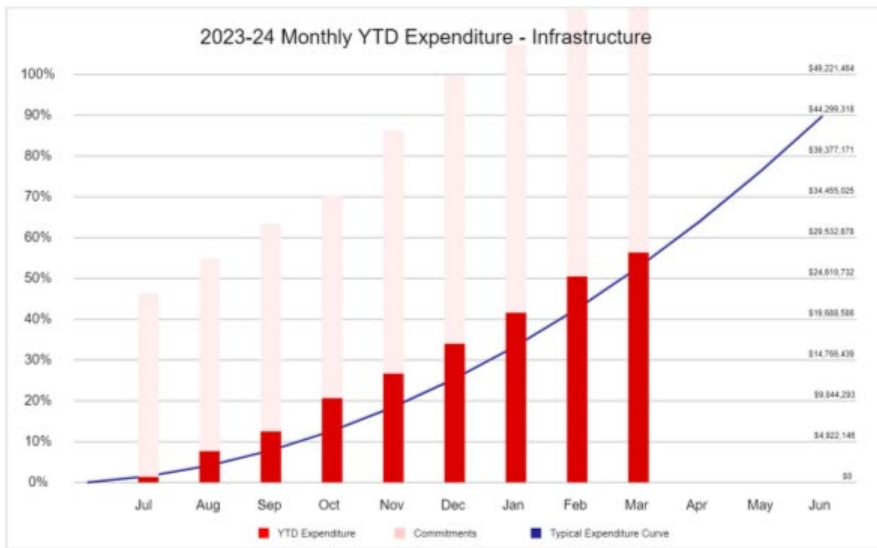
Actual year-to-date (YTD) property acquisition expenditure as of 31 March was **\$0.01 million** on consultancy to Youth Services Property Search.

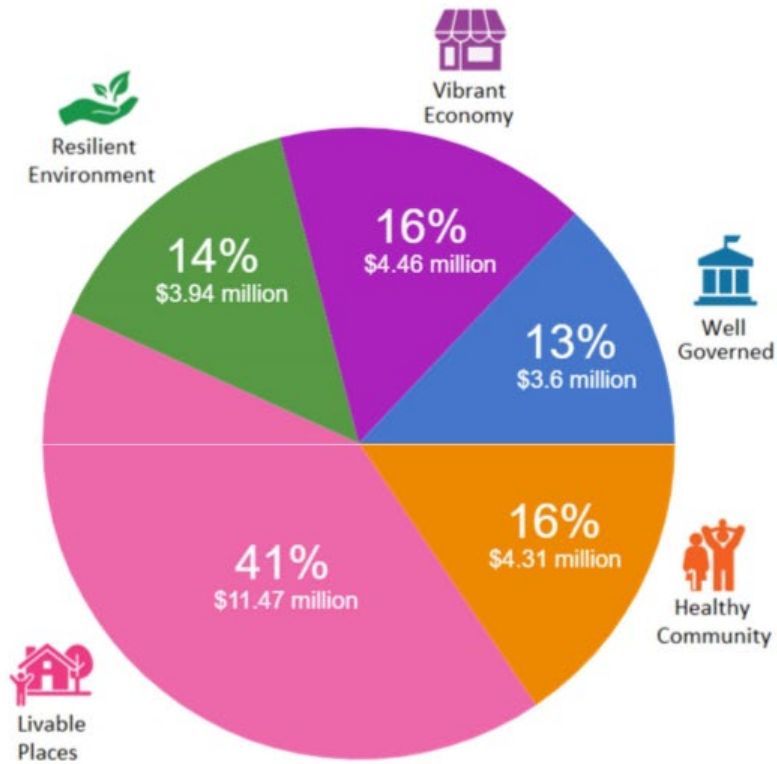
### Maintenance/Operating

Actual year-to-date (YTD) maintenance & operating expenditure as of 31 March was **\$17.19 million**.



Capital Works Category	Full Year Forecast	Actual	% Complete
Capital Infrastructure Expenditure	\$50.07m	\$27.76m	55.4%
Property Acquisition	\$3.49m	\$0.00m	0%
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$53.56m</b>	<b>\$27.76m</b>	<b>51.8%</b>
Technology - Operating	\$1.80m	\$1.01m	56.1%
Circular Economy - Operating	\$1.54m	\$1.26m	81.8%
Maintenance	\$19.95m	\$14.92m	74.8%
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>\$23.29m</b>	<b>\$17.19m</b>	<b>73.8%</b>
<b>Total Capital Works Program</b>	<b>\$76.85m</b>	<b>\$44.95m</b>	<b>58.5%</b>





2023-24 Capital Infrastructure Expenditure by Council Theme



### 1.3. Income

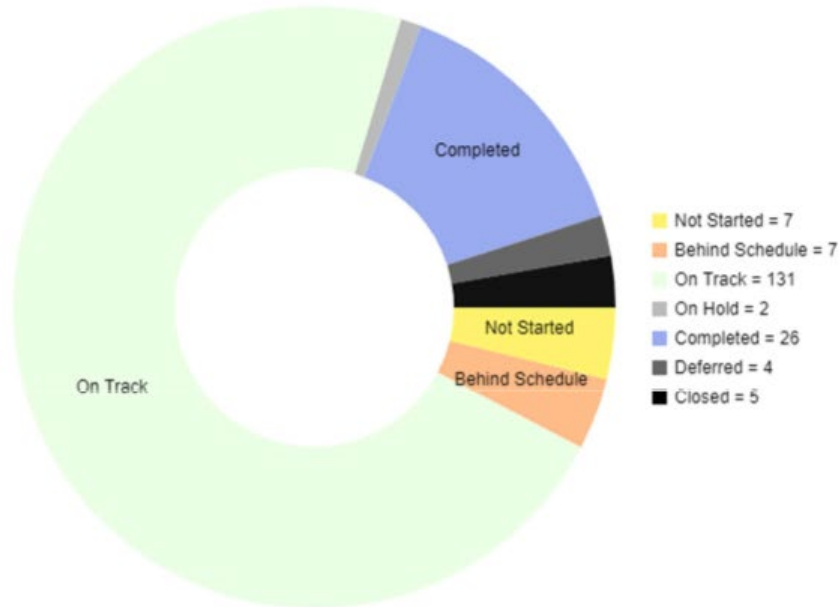
The 2023/2024 adopted capital budget assumed \$4.12 million in income. This figure has been revised up slightly to \$4.14 million.

Income Account	FY23/24 Capital Income Adopted Budget	FY22/23 Capital Income Forecast as at 29 Feb 2024	Var. vs Budget	Comments
Financial Assistance Grants	1,068,000	1,124,577	56,577	Due to underpayment of 22/23 allocation. Subject to adjustment later depends on % of FY24/25 FAG brought-forward.
Road to Recovery Grant	536,000	642,297	106,297	An increase of \$106k in RTR income due to FY22/23 work schedule completed around 30 June, so claim on the final instalment for FY22/23 has been delayed into FY23/24.
Fed Government Grant (Other incl. LRCIP)	1,536,402	1,599,649	63,247	\$263k increase due to LRCIP Grants- LRCIP Phase 2 and 3 final instalments (unbudgeted) which are anticipated to be received within FY23/24. This is partly offset by less-than-budget payment of LRCI 4 funding (Budget 100% but actual payment will be in 2 instalments); \$200k decrease of grant income for PRJ-01030 Templestowe Route as project will spend less than budget - Grants received in advance.
State Government Grant	812,500	569,314	(243,186)	\$243k less than budget mainly due to Banksia Park Shared Path Bridge delayed and will spend less than budget partly offset by outstanding payments of previous years' grant income (which were unbudgeted and only recognisable upon project completion and submission of annual report).
Contributions	163,000	201,761	38,761	An increase of \$39k unbudgeted contribution for misc building and open space project.
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,115,902</b>	<b>4,137,598</b>	<b>21,696</b>	



### 1.4. Non-Financial Outcomes (Capital Only)

Of the **182** current capital projects, 131 are on track, 7 are yet to start, 5 have been closed, 4 have been deferred, 7 are behind schedule, 2 are on hold and 26 have been completed.



Project Status Definitions	
<b>Not Started</b>	Project is yet to start, but never-the-less expected to be completed on schedule.
<b>Behind Schedule</b>	Project is experiencing delays. Works may not be totally completed this financial year.
<b>On Track</b>	Project or current project phase expected to be completed this financial year.
<b>On Hold</b>	Project paused and being re-assessed for delivery. May or may not proceed depending on assessment outcome.
<b>Completed</b>	Project or project phase successfully completed.
<b>Deferred</b>	Project strategically rescheduled for future financial years to better align with projects intended objectives.
<b>Closed</b>	Project identified as not proceeding following initial investigations and consultations.





### 1.5. Key Performance Indicators

The table below shows the current Capital Works KPIs forecast.

Attribute	KPI	Target	Confidence Level
Financial	Percentage Spent	90%	High
Non-Financial	Capital Works Program Projects Completed	90%	High

### 1.6. Funding Transfers

To date, transfers to the value of \$8,039,493 have been approved & processed and the 2023/24 Capital Works Program has been amended accordingly. Ten transfers were processed in Q3 (January to March).

TRANSFER # 21 - 11 January 2024 - D24/2004		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-01096	Ruffey Lake Park Master Plan Implementation (inc Waldau)	-\$300,000
PRJ-01828	Ruffey Lake Park Paths - Section C 1000 steps	\$38,000
PRJ-01834	Ruffey Lake Park Paths -Section G-Shared Path along Victoria Street from Waldau Court to Playspace	\$30,000
PRJ-01840	Ruffey Lake Park Fencing Upgrades	\$66,000
PRJ-01841	Ruffey Lake Park Entrance Improvements	\$30,000
PRJ-01827	Ruffey Lake Park Paths - Section B Paths at Waldau Crt and Church Rd (completed in 22/23)	\$136,000
Rationale: Funding from the more generic PRJ-01096 was transferred to the more specific projects		

TRANSFER # 22 - 12 January 2024 - D23/106526		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-00622	Studley Park (paths) Tullamore Interface	-\$20,000
PRJ-01133	Public Lighting in Reserves	\$20,000
Rationale: The Studley Park paths project is dependent on works by external developers, and will be completed early next financial year when we have full access to the site.		

TRANSFER # 23 - 29 January 2024 - D24/5513		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-01830	MC2 Electrical Upgrades and Ancillary Works	-\$138,250
PRJ-01544	Domeney Recreation Centre Kitchen Upgrade	\$138,250
Rationale: Forecasted savings from project transferred to renewal project as per Capital works principal.		

TRANSFER # 24 - 13 February 2024 - TBA		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-00913	Dairy Ave Park Orchards Drainage Improvement -Stage 1	-\$50,000
PRJ-01822	Dairy Ave Park Orchards Drainage Improvement -Stage 2	\$50,000
Rationale: Funding transferred from duplicate project		



TRANSFER # 26 - 8 March 2024 - D24/16922		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-00996	Aggregated Open Space Development Projects	-\$20,000
PRJ-01372	Ruffey Lake Park Exercise Station - Boulevard Hill	\$20,000
Rationale: Moved funding from generic account to a specific project		

TRANSFER # 27 - 8 March 2024 - D24/16922		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-01012	Ted Ajani Reserve Open Space Development	-\$15,000
PRJ-01372	Ruffey Lake Park Exercise Station - Boulevard Hill	\$15,000
Rationale: Savings identified post project completion.		

TRANSFER # 28 - 15 March 2024 - D24/18481		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-00479	Hepburn Reserve	-\$60,000
PRJ-01791	Hepburn Public Art	\$60,000
Rationale: Transfer from parent to child project		

TRANSFER # 29 - 19 March 2024 - D24/19854		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-00310	Taroona Avenue Shared Path	-\$325,000
PRJ-00569	Blackburn Road Service Road Footpath (Maxia Road to School Crossing)	\$325,000
Rationale: Donating project delayed due to delayed receipt of external approvals. Additional funding allocated for donating project in FY 24/25.		

TRANSFER # 30 - 21 March 2024 - D24/20832		
Project ID	Project Name	Amount
PRJ-00827	Commissioning of Public Art	-\$15,000
PRJ-01624	Ruffey Lake Park Public Art Commission	\$15,000
Rationale: Moved funding from generic account to a specific project		



## 1.7. Delayed Expenditure

It is likely that several projects will be completed slightly later than originally scheduled and will therefore not have their 2023/24 budgets fully expended until early next financial year. It is anticipated that this will result in about \$1.06 million of delayed expenditure, most of which will occur in Q1 of 2024/25.

Project No.	Project Name	Delayed Expenditure
PRJ-00152	Plant Replacement Project	\$500,000
PRJ-00479	Hepburn Reserve	\$70,000
PRJ-00626	Ruffey Lake Park Playground Upgrade - Victoria Street (Waldau)	\$185,000
PRJ-01632	Carawatha/Koolkuna Demolition and DD	\$95,000
PRJ-01699	Mullum Mullum Public Art Commission	\$50,000
PRJ-00480	Rieschiecks Reserve Management Plan (inc Waldau)	\$50,000
PRJ-01336	King Street pedestrian refuge @ Ruffey Creek/The Boulevard	\$60,000
PRJ-01560	Reynolds Road/Smiths Road Intersection Traffic Study	\$50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,060,000</b>



## 1.8. Additional Funding Requests

The following projects are currently underfunded by the amounts indicated below, but will be allowed to proceed as per the [CEO Capital Works MEMO](#) issued in December 2023 and by the approval of the Manager City Projects. Where possible any eventual over-expenditure associated with these projects will be covered by savings associated with other projects and/or adjustments to the 2024/25 Capital Works Program.

Proj. No.	Project	Additional Cost
PRJ-01133	Public Lighting in Reserves	\$80,000.00
PRJ-00803	Miscellaneous Drainage Improvements	\$250,000.00
PRJ-00155	Wonguim Wilam, Warrandyte River Reserve	\$45,000.00
PRJ-00192	Sporting Reserves Renewal	\$84,000.00
PRJ-01838	Jackson Court Parking Adjustments & Safety	\$500,000.00
PRJ-01839	Tunstall Square Parking Adjustments & Safety	\$100,000.00
PRJ-01791	Hepburn Public Art	\$70,000.00
PRJ-01854	Migrant Peace Project	\$45,000.00
PRJ-01332	Serpellis Road shared path (Williamsons Road to 81 Serpellis Road)	\$13,000.00
PRJ-01786	Safety and Amenity works - Macedon Square	\$500,000.00
PRJ-00193	Footpaths - Roads	\$307,000.00
PRJ-01307	Hovea Street - Yarra Valley Preschool to Glendale Ave	\$180,000.00
PRJ-00633	Jumping Creek Road	\$600,000.00
PRJ-01877	Youth Hub at MC2	\$150,000.00
PRJ-01206	Active Reserve Facility Development Plans	\$20,000.00
PRJ-00156	Pettys Reserve Sporting Development Stage 2	\$45,000.00

A report was recently provided to Council in relation to the above.

## 2. Capital Works Performance by Program

### 2.1. Artworks Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$110,846 had been spent on Artworks Program projects. (27.37% of budget).
- \$200,046 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



#### Artworks Program

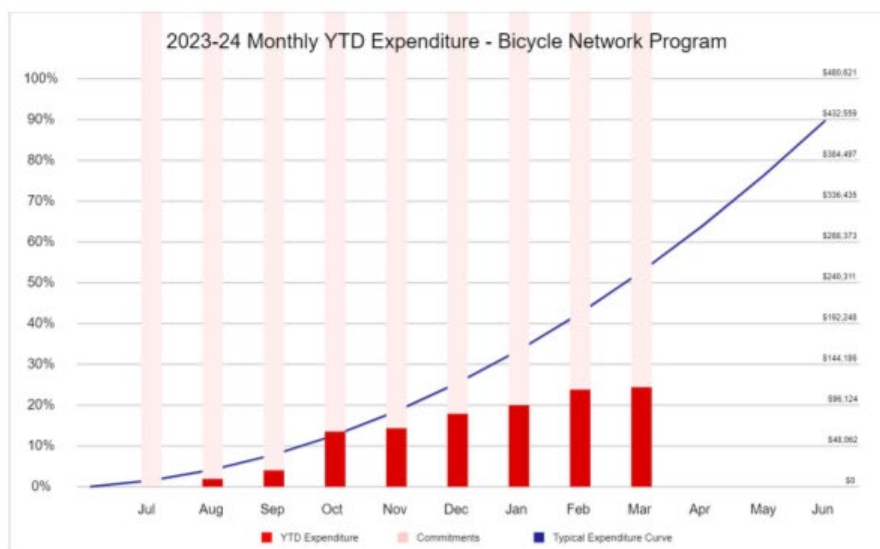
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00124	Art Collection Conservation	\$10,000	\$4,189	\$8,016	On Track
PRJ-00464	Art Collection Acquisitions	\$30,000	\$0	\$84,506	On Track
PRJ-00827	Commissioning of public art	\$133,000	\$39,912	\$68,523	On Track
PRJ-01624	Ruffey Lake Park Public Art Commission	\$72,000	\$57,427	\$39,000	On Track
PRJ-01699	Mullum Mullum Public Art Commission	\$100,000	\$9,318	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01791	Hepburn Public Art	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01902	wonguim wilam public art	\$0	\$0	\$0	Behind Schedule
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$405,000</b>	<b>\$110,846</b>	<b>\$200,046</b>	



## 2.2. Bicycle Network Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$117,481 had been spent on Bicycle Network Program projects. (24.44% of budget).
- \$805,945 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Bicycle Network Program

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00310	Taroona Avenue Shared Path	\$25,000	\$19,583	\$11,609	Deferred
PRJ-01248	Banksia Park Shared Path Bridge	\$100,000	\$68,743	\$665,348	On Track
PRJ-01332	Serpells Road shared path (Williamsons Road to 81 Serpells Road)	\$195	\$14,178	\$1,136	Deferred
PRJ-01337	High Street shared path and refuge (Ayr St to Doncaster park and ride)	\$426	\$0	\$0	Closed
PRJ-01338	Tunstall Road shared path (Beverley St to St Clems reserve)	\$205,000	\$8,545	\$227,852	On Track
PRJ-01368	Hillcrest Reserve shared path (Eastlink trail connection)	\$150,000	\$16,432	\$0	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$480,621</b>	<b>\$117,481</b>	<b>\$805,945</b>	



### 2.3. Buildings Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$4.91 million had been spent on Buildings Program projects. (70.81% of budget).
- \$2.88 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



## Buildings Program

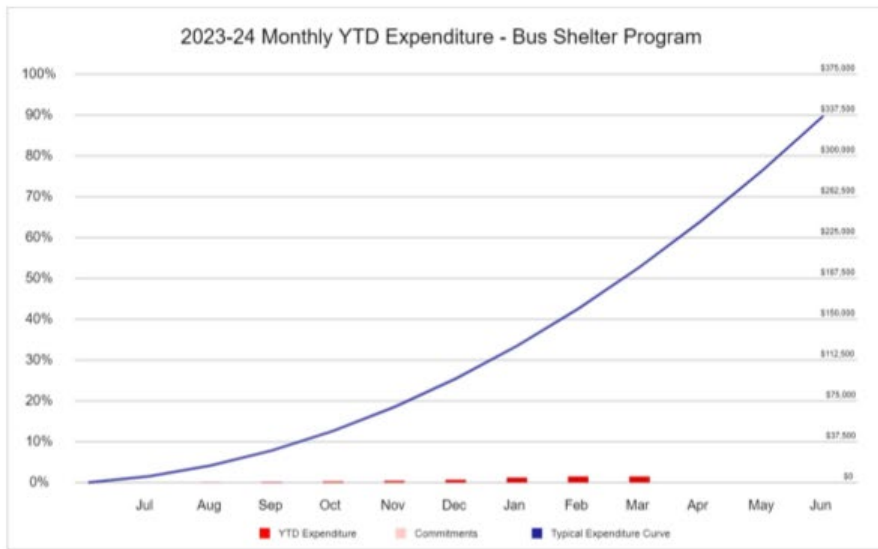
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00159	Aquarena Renewal	\$300,000	\$168,387	\$20,548	On Track
PRJ-00163	Miscellaneous Building Refurbishment Works	\$460,000	\$249,880	\$54,491	On Track
PRJ-00169	MC2 (Capital Minor Works)	\$100,000	\$37,092	\$39,831	On Track
PRJ-00170	Indoor Stadium Renewal (Highball Facilities)	\$321,000	\$23,496	\$39,660	On Track
PRJ-00171	Emergency Management Initiatives	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00390	Deep Creek Reserve Pavilion Redevelopment	\$350,000	\$325,695	\$77,535	Completed
PRJ-00718	Finns reserve Scouts upgrade AMS Buildings	\$825,000	\$678,832	\$84,002	Completed
PRJ-00785	Office Accommodation Renewal	\$350,000	\$435,286	\$23,516	Completed
PRJ-00795	MC2 Exterior	\$1,768,166	\$2,094,939	\$394,062	On Track
PRJ-01106	Public Toilet Strategy Implementation	\$400,000	\$130,115	\$767,823	On Track
PRJ-01201	Rieschiecks Reserve Athletic Pavilion Redevelopment	\$25,000	\$2,368	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01226	Replacement Lifts Civic Centre	\$250,000	\$13,582	\$387,430	On Track
PRJ-01234	Doncaster Library Internal Layout Changes	\$0	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01544	Domenev Recreation Centre Kitchen Upgrade	\$250,000	\$73,821	\$174,667	On Track
PRJ-01698	Bulleen Library Internal Layout Changes	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01793	Airconditioning Sheahans Road, Bulleen Basketball Stadium	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01830	MC2 Electrical Upgrades and Ancillary Works	\$1,351,750	\$674,551	\$815,040	On Track
PRJ-01877	Youth Hub At MC2	\$0	\$0	\$0	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$6,930,916</b>	<b>\$4,908,044</b>	<b>\$2,878,605</b>	



## 2.4. Bus Shelter Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$5,543 had been spent on Bus Shelter Program projects. (1.48% of budget).
- \$0 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Bus Shelter Program

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-01576	42 High Street Bus Shelter	\$75,000	\$631	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01577	115-119 Manningham Road Bus Shelter	\$75,000	\$659	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01767	Andersons Creek Road Bus Shelter (opposite 1 Longstaff Court)	\$75,000	\$1,445	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01768	Williamsons Road Bus Shelter (behind g Hawtin Street)	\$75,000	\$914	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01769	52 King Street Bus Shelter	\$75,000	\$1,995	\$0	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$5,543</b>	<b>\$0</b>	



## 2.5. Early Years Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$1.09 million had been spent on Early Years Program projects. (75.41% of budget).
- \$107,480 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Early Years Program

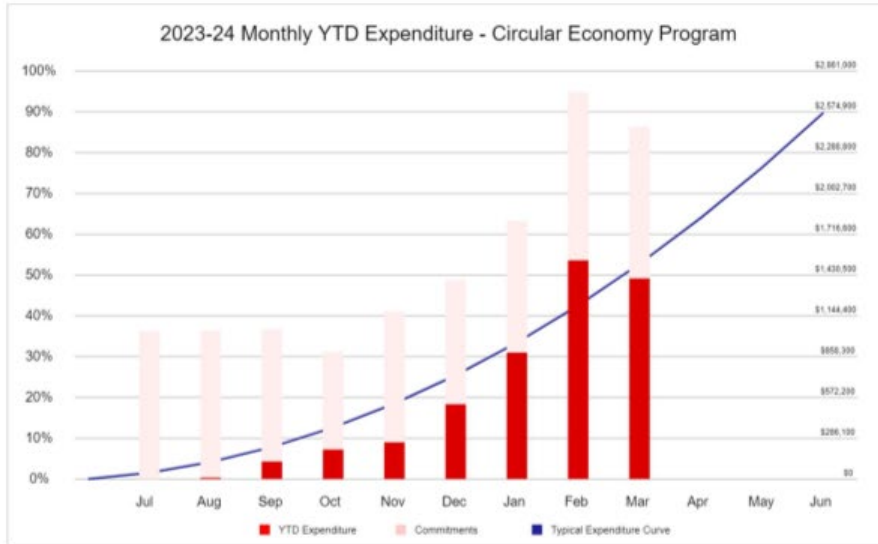
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00344	Childrens Services Projects	\$70,000	\$15,822	\$887	On Track
PRJ-00453	Community Facilities Play Equipment AMS	\$48,000	\$0	\$1,545	On Track
PRJ-01217	Tunstall Square Kindergarten expansion and MCH minor works	\$1,232,230	\$1,058,465	\$105,047	On Track
PRJ-01704	Aggregated Kindergarten Renewal Projects	\$100,000	\$10,282	\$0	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$1,450,230</b>	<b>\$1,093,569</b>	<b>\$107,480</b>	



## 2.6. Circular Economy Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$1.41 million had been spent on Circular Economy Program projects. (49.21% of budget).
- \$1.06 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Circular Economy Program

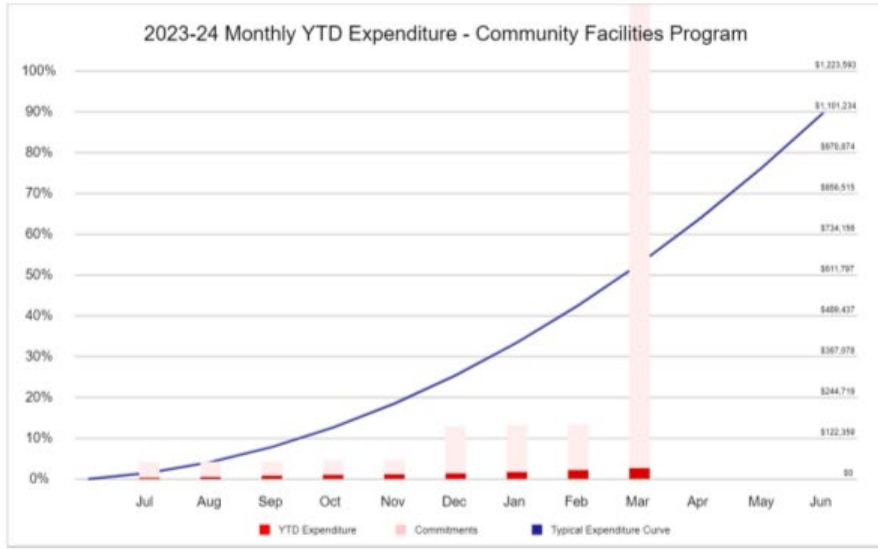
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00427	Water Initiatives	\$195,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00468	Energy Efficient Public Lighting Program	\$200,000	\$46,000	\$19,650	On Track
PRJ-01122	Solar Panel Installation Program	\$500,000	\$378,651	\$679,118	On Track
PRJ-01216	Major Road Lights - LED & Smart Controls Retrofit (Opex)	\$520,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01373	Environmental Sustainable Design & Installation Program	\$290,000	\$33,397	\$79,949	On Track
PRJ-01829	Ruffey Lake Park - WSUD Church Rd South	\$40,000	\$22,083	\$42,372	On Track
PRJ-01851	Circular Economy Initiatives - Operating (5118)	\$720,000	\$239,340	\$160,914	On Track
PRJ-01853	Raingarden Renewal	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	On Hold
PRJ-01871	Bolin Bolin Billabong Maintenance (6204)	\$0	\$273,275	\$50,881	On Track
PRJ-01873	Sites of Biological Significance Review (6279)	\$296,000	\$415,013	\$29,866	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$2,861,000</b>	<b>\$1,407,760</b>	<b>\$1,062,751</b>	



## 2.7. Community Facilities Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$33,181 had been spent on Community Facilities Program projects. (2.71% of budget).
- \$2.89 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Community Facilities Program

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00627	Schramm's Cottage Museum Complex Visitor Centre	\$823,593	\$33,181	\$2,851,765	On Track
PRJ-01235	(SPP) 300 Blackburn Road, Doncaster East - Remediation works	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01327	Pines Community Hub	\$300,000	\$0	\$36,622	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$1,223,593</b>	<b>\$33,181</b>	<b>\$2,888,387</b>	



## 2.8. Drainage Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$3.2 million had been spent on Drainage Program projects. (65.05% of budget).
- \$3.44 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



Drainage Program

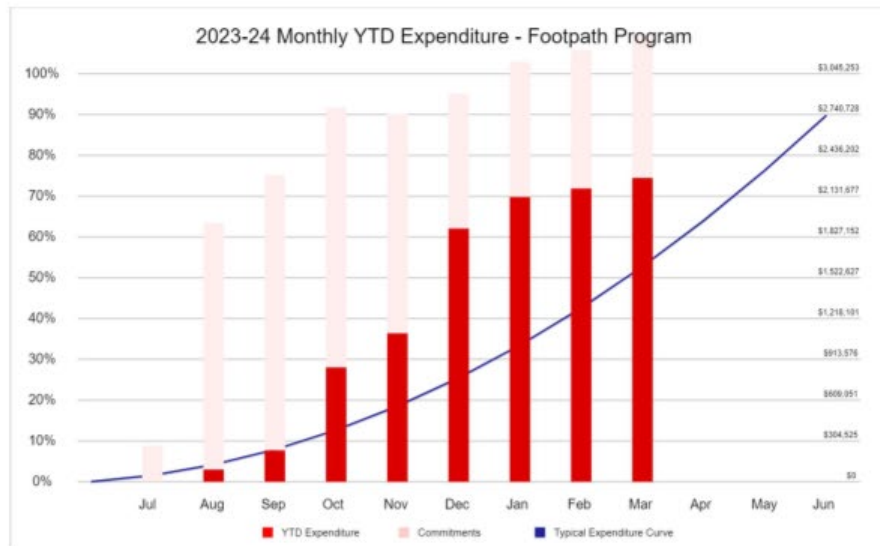
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00207	Underground / Open Drainage	\$200,000	\$132,420	\$225	On Track
PRJ-00313	Melbourne Hill Road Drainage Upgrade Early and Main Works	\$1,500,000	\$1,073,018	\$1,421,058	On Track
PRJ-00557	6g Atkinson Street, Templestowe Drainage	\$400,000	\$336,421	\$316,585	Completed
PRJ-00559	Everard Drive Drainage Upgrade	\$600,000	\$555,520	\$473,474	On Track
PRJ-00803	Miscellaneous Drainage Improvements	\$405,000	\$232,528	\$231,441	On Track
PRJ-00877	Mitchell Ave Warrandyte Catchment Drainage	\$50,000	\$14,516	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00880	106-147 BRACKENBURY STREET WARRANDYTE ROW DRAINAGE	\$700,000	\$27,880	\$656,090	On Track
PRJ-00881	141-157 Berringa Rd Park Orchards Easement Drainage	\$8,500	\$6,791	\$58,987	Completed
PRJ-00882	BLAIR STREET WARRANDYTE - STREET DRAINAGE	\$25,000	\$28,879	\$19,510	On Track
PRJ-00884	ARUNDEL ROAD & PINE AVENUE PARK ORCHARDS- Drainage	\$700,000	\$623,140	\$95,482	Completed
PRJ-00887	Corriedale Cres Park Orchards Catchment Drainage	\$75,000	\$44,053	\$24,745	On Track
PRJ-00913	Dairy Ave Park Orchards Drainage Improvement -Stage 1	\$0	\$0	\$0	Closed
PRJ-01379	Easement Drain - 31 - 39 Robert Street, Bulleen	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	Closed
PRJ-01604	Easement Drain Upgrade - 1 - 7 Elizabeth Street	\$110,000	\$100,925	\$36,708	Completed
PRJ-01822	Dairy Ave Park Orchards Drainage Improvement - Stage 2	\$124,000	\$22,793	\$106,278	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$4,917,500</b>	<b>\$3,198,885</b>	<b>\$3,440,582</b>	



## 2.9. Footpath Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$2.27 million had been spent on Footpath Program projects. (74.49% of budget).
- \$1.07 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Footpath Program

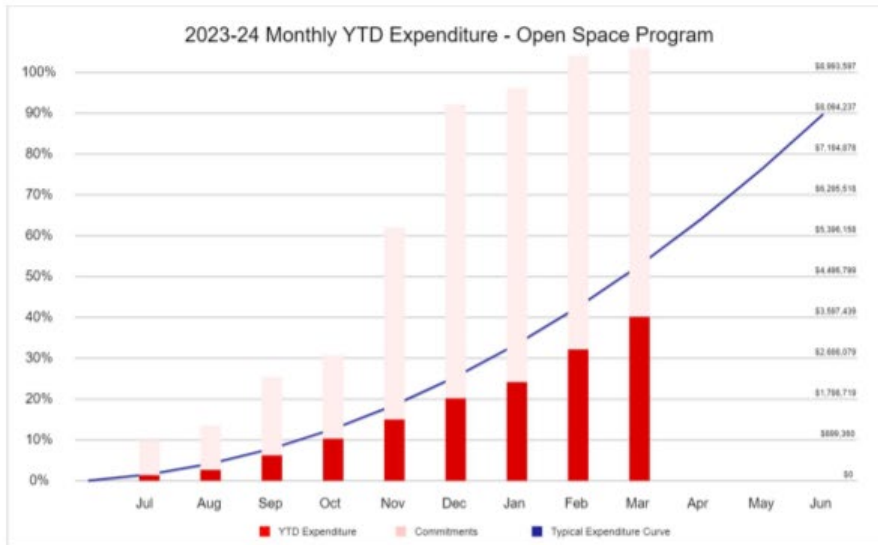
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00190	Footpaths - Parks	\$20,000	\$18,846	\$13,620	On Track
PRJ-00193	Footpaths - Roads	\$900,000	\$436,674	\$176,362	On Track
PRJ-00257	Dudley Road Stage 2 PPN	\$25,000	\$9,182	\$22,400	On Track
PRJ-00600	Yarra Street, Warrandyte Local Footpath	\$109,379	\$109,064	\$81,547	Completed
PRJ-00609	Parker Street (McLachlan to Milne), Templestowe Local Footpath	\$300,000	\$22,783	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00612	Pound Road, Warrandyte Local Footpath	\$30,000	\$14,425	\$233,988	On Track
PRJ-00696	368 Yarra Rd to Homestead New Footpath PPN	\$25,000	\$13,752	\$550	On Track
PRJ-00775	Blackburn Road Footpath (B Havelock to Andersons Creek, Zerbe to Chestnut)	\$20,000	\$19,737	\$0	Completed
PRJ-01303	Wood Street Footpath (Milne st to McLachlan st)	\$450,000	\$366,536	\$75,345	On Track
PRJ-01306	Anderson Creek Road path (Blackburn road to Service road)	\$25,000	\$24,215	\$9,173	On Track
PRJ-01307	Hovea Street - Yarra Valley Preschool to Glendale Ave	\$20,000	\$83,455	\$114,303	On Track
PRJ-01308	Tindals Road Footpath - Ringwood-Warrandyte Road to Stintons Road RAB	\$50,000	\$17,368	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01309	Reynolds Road Footpath - Tindals Road to Arnold Drive	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	Not Started
PRJ-01789	Yarra Trail Renewal	\$1,420,874	\$1,142,315	\$937,929	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$3,045,253</b>	<b>\$2,268,353</b>	<b>\$1,065,217</b>	



## 2.10. Open Space Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$3.61 million had been spent on Open Space Program projects. (40.19% of budget).
- \$5.92 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



Open Space Program

No	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00336	Wongahill Stream, Wamandylte River Reserve	\$0	\$0	\$38,182	On Track
PRJ-00349	Miscellaneous Open Space Projects	\$31,000	\$82,081	\$9,225	On Track
PRJ-00429	Stiggart Reserve Playspace Renewal/ Wamandylte River Reserve	\$120,000	\$124,880	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00435	Main Yarra Trail Extension to Wamandylte	\$50,000	\$22,958	\$0	Behind Schedule
PRJ-00439	Mullum Mullum Linear Park Stage 5 (Heid-Warr Rd to Reynolds Rd)	\$100,000	\$29,130	\$10,071	On Track
PRJ-00456	Koonung Creek Linear Park Management Plan	\$80,000	\$78,049	\$0	Completed
PRJ-00479	Hopburn Reserve	\$2,690,000	\$653,307	\$1,875,602	On Track
PRJ-00522	Studley Park (paths) Tullamore Interface	\$0	\$0	\$0	Deferred
PRJ-00526	Ruffey Lake Park Playground Upgrade - Victoria Street (Waldau)	\$1,302,597	\$194,720	\$908,404	On Track
PRJ-00544	Footscray Street Pedestrian Operated Signals	\$800,000	\$107,965	\$10,046	On Track
PRJ-00548	Domeney Reserve Management Plan Implementation	\$60,000	\$66,096	\$0	Completed
PRJ-00942	Asterlot Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$150,000	\$75	\$100,308	On Track
PRJ-00946	Cat Jump Park Playspace Renewal	\$347,000	\$328,937	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00948	Doncaster Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$20,000	\$4,434	\$1,170	On Track
PRJ-00949	Donvale Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$200,000	\$48,039	\$221,298	On Track
PRJ-00954	Joroma Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$110,000	\$79,795	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00956	Maggs Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00958	Mossdale Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$16,000	\$1,400	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00962	Ted Ajani Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$50,000	\$29,931	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00995	Aggregated Open Space Development Projects	\$0	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01012	Ted Ajani Reserve Open Space Development	\$0	\$0	\$0	Completed
PRJ-01038	Small Reserves Concept Plans	\$60,000	\$12,140	\$28,311	On Track
PRJ-01096	Ruffey Lake Park Master Plan Implementation (inc Waldau)	\$0	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01124	Swanston Reserve Skate Facility Renewal	\$650,000	\$624,177	\$0	Completed
PRJ-01133	Public Lighting in Reserves	\$40,000	\$40,583	\$0	Completed
PRJ-01206	Hodgson Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$135,000	\$118,686	\$11,094	Completed
PRJ-01257	Morna Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$135,000	\$114,010	\$7,608	On Track
PRJ-01268	Katrina Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$15,000	\$3,222	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01264	Michael Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$135,000	\$98,334	\$9,654	On Track
PRJ-01308	Ruffey Lake Park Signage	\$90,000	\$24,082	\$67,638	On Track
PRJ-01370	Ruffey Lake Park Paths - Section A Wombat Crossing	\$167,000	\$37,175	\$91,947	On Track
PRJ-01371	Ruffey Lake Park Pedestrian Bridges and Boardwalk	\$830,000	\$13,087	\$2,360,000	On Track
PRJ-01372	Ruffey Lake Park Exercise Station - Boulevard Hill	\$185,000	\$219,220	\$4,120	Completed
PRJ-01541	Kerry Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$135,000	\$104,082	\$7,340	On Track
PRJ-01827	Ruffey Lake Park Paths - Section B Paths at Waldau Crt and Church Rd (completed in 22/23)	\$135,000	\$123,741	\$12,208	Completed
PRJ-01828	Ruffey Lake Park Paths - Section C 1000 steps	\$38,000	\$14,485	\$23,841	On Track
PRJ-01834	Ruffey Lake Park Paths - Section G Shared Path along Victoria Street from Waldau Court to Playspace	\$30,000	\$21,660	\$8,631	On Track
PRJ-01840	Ruffey Lake Park Fencing Upgrades	\$68,000	\$49,340	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01841	Ruffey Lake Park Entrance Improvements	\$30,000	\$10,907	\$0	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$8,993,697</b>	<b>\$3,614,247</b>	<b>\$6,904,116</b>	





### 2.11. Parks Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$195,079 had been spent on Parks Program projects. (24.32% of budget).
- \$396,010 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



#### Parks Program

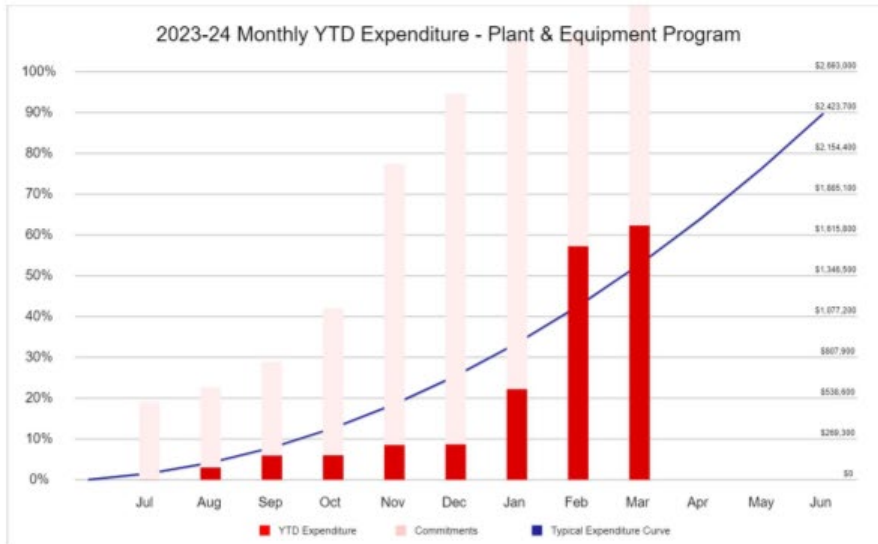
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00184	Fencing	\$100,000	\$49,160	\$23,125	On Track
PRJ-00201	Play Spaces Renewal	\$90,000	\$100,155	\$735	On Track
PRJ-01125	Templestowe Memorial Reserve Upgrade	\$440,000	\$24,180	\$361,455	Behind Schedule
PRJ-01161	Parks and Recreation Asset Renewal	\$72,000	\$12,840	\$9,290	On Track
PRJ-01766	Warrandyte RSL Landscaping Works	\$100,000	\$8,745	\$1,405	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$802,000</b>	<b>\$195,079</b>	<b>\$396,010</b>	



## 2.12. Plant & Equipment Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$1.68 million had been spent on Plant & Equipment Program projects. (62.36% of budget).
- \$1.58 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Plant & Equipment Program

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00152	Plant Replacement Project	\$2,693,000	\$1,679,268	\$1,580,545	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$2,693,000</b>	<b>\$1,679,268</b>	<b>\$1,580,545</b>	

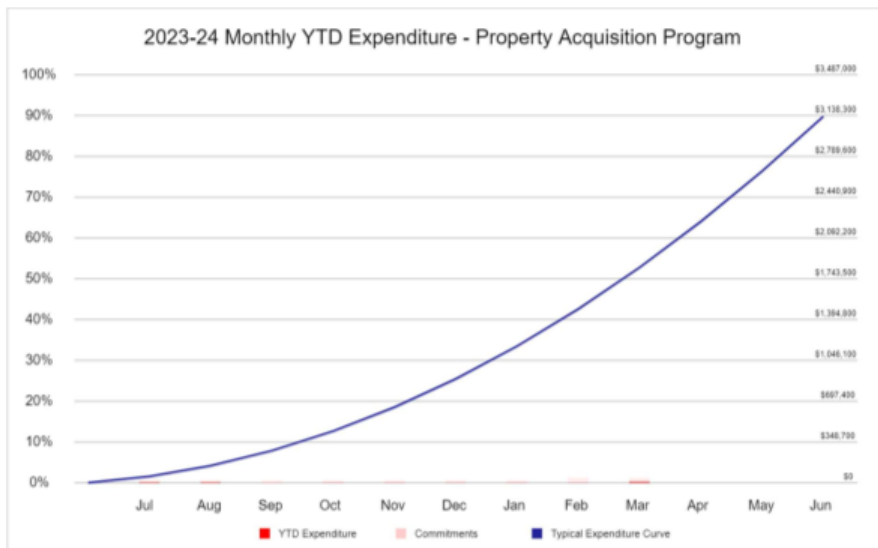


### 2.13. Property Acquisition Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$9,407 had been spent on Property Acquisition Program projects. (0.27% of budget).
- \$32,447 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).

As always property acquisitions are very dependent on the availability of suitable properties, so there is no guarantee of this program being fully expended, and as such the program is noted as a separate line item in the Capital Works Program approved by Council in June this year and is excluded from the 90% expenditure KPI.



#### Property Acquisition Program

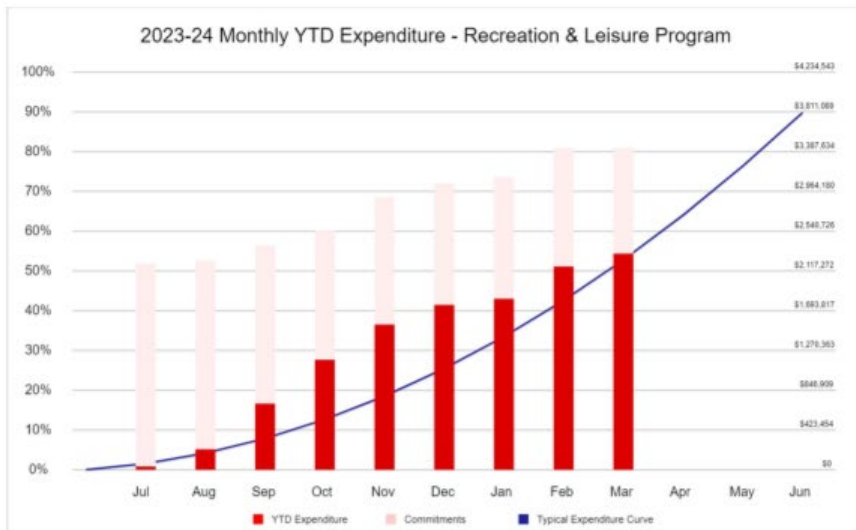
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00799	Land Acquisition Program - Open Space for Manningham	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01183	(SPP) Manningham Property Acquisition Project	\$1,587,000	\$6,497	\$32,447	On Track
PRJ-01632	Carawatha/Koolkuna Demolition and DD	\$100,000	\$2,910	\$0	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$3,487,000</b>	<b>\$9,407</b>	<b>\$32,447</b>	



### 2.14. Recreation & Leisure Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$2.3 million had been spent on Recreation & Leisure Program projects. (54.4% of budget).
- \$1.13 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



#### Recreation & Leisure Program

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00146	Miscellaneous General Leisure	\$287,000	\$334,250	\$56,206	Completed
PRJ-00402	Tennis Court Strategy (Donvale)	\$305,631	\$315,422	\$16,179	Completed
PRJ-00445	Donvale Bowls North Field Synthetic Conversion	\$39,000	\$34,510	\$4,353	On Track
PRJ-00470	Bin Cages at Sporting Facilities	\$20,000	\$22,220	\$0	Completed
PRJ-00480	Rieschiecks Reserve Management Plan (inc Waldau)	\$400,000	\$80,496	\$164,674	Behind Schedule
PRJ-00982	Aquarena Redevelopment (50m Pool & Outdoor Master Plan)	\$700,000	\$89,931	\$6,800	On Track
PRJ-01005	Aggregated Leisure and Community Projects	\$65,000	\$38,870	\$36,100	On Track
PRJ-01113	Manningham Templestowe Leisure Centre Master Plan	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$3,500	On Track
PRJ-01202	Serpents Reserve Upgrade of sports field floodlighting to training standard.	\$290,000	\$130,008	\$46,327	On Track
PRJ-01203	Templestowe Park Tennis Club Upgrade of courts 6 and 7 and new floodlighting	\$406,282	\$335,853	\$134,393	Behind Schedule
PRJ-01204	Park Orchards Tennis Club Court Upgrade	\$251,000	\$251,004	\$270,165	Completed
PRJ-01206	Active Reserve Facility Development Plans	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$50,500	On Track
PRJ-01297	Donvale Reserve Cricket Nets	\$189,575	\$254,114	\$1,695	Completed
PRJ-01298	Public Tennis Court Improvement Works (Koonung Park)	\$393,805	\$317,500	\$57,343	Completed
PRJ-01330	Aquarena Redevelopment (see PRJ-00982)	\$0	\$0	\$0	Closed
PRJ-01331	Donvale Indoor Sports Centre Redevelopment	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	On Hold
PRJ-01450	Currawong Tennis Club Court 1 & 2 Resurfacing & 6 court floodlight upgrade	\$247,250	\$17,967	\$106,041	On Track
PRJ-01532	Bulleen Tennis Club Court 7 & 8 Resurfacing, floodlights	\$10,000	\$17,255	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01535	Wonga Park Netball Court Redevelopment & Floodlight Upgrade	\$500,000	\$39,285	\$51,514	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$4,234,543</b>	<b>\$2,303,646</b>	<b>\$1,125,790</b>	



## 2.15. Roads Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$5.77 million had been spent on Roads Program projects. (53.56% of budget).
- \$9.23 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



Roads Program

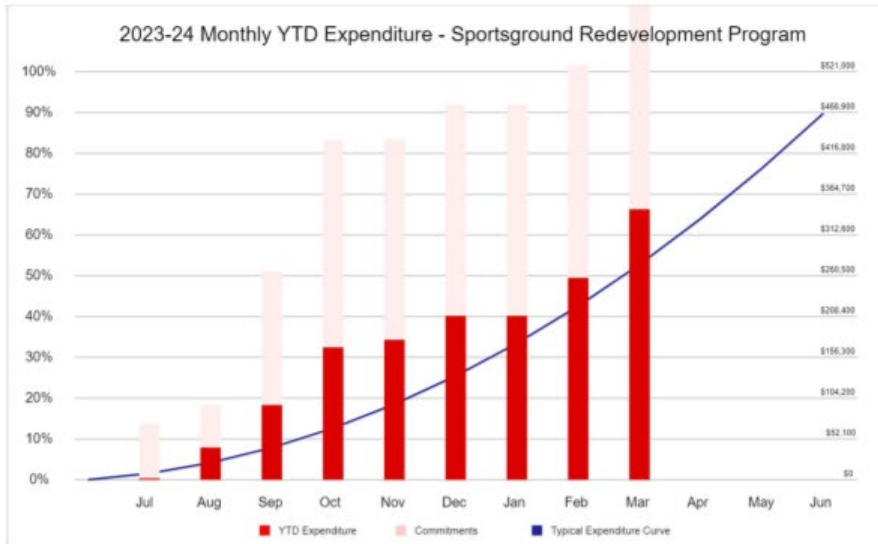
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00182	Arterial Road Pavements (Link & Collector)	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	Not Started
PRJ-00183	Bridges / Culverts - Roads & Reserves	\$100,000	\$20,465	\$52,690	On Track
PRJ-00185	Carpark Resurfacing & Minor Upgrades	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00186	Concrete ROWs	\$30,000	\$1,630	\$33,120	On Track
PRJ-00188	Pavement Design	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00198	Pram Crossings	\$50,000	\$50,545	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00202	Road Restoration	\$500,000	\$0	\$547,788	On Track
PRJ-00204	Road Retaining Wall / Structure	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	Not Started
PRJ-00205	Road Surfacing (Reseals)	\$3,820,961	\$2,750,290	\$2,041,559	On Track
PRJ-00206	Road Renewal - Kerb & Channel	\$540,000	\$37,351	\$193,070	On Track
PRJ-00282	Tram / Merlin Traffic Signals	\$2,278,650	\$467,530	\$3,170,279	On Track
PRJ-00455	Table Drain Sealing	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00543	Websters Road, Templestowe	\$1,000,000	\$925,662	\$248,933	On Track
PRJ-00633	Jumping Creek Road	\$545,805	\$881,012	\$2,381,632	On Track
PRJ-00935	Pedestrian Refuge, Russell Rd/Mullens Rd/Ringwood Warrandyte Rd	\$25,000	\$22,416	\$375	On Track
PRJ-01030	Fitzsimons Lane and Main Road Corridor (Templestowe Route)	\$800,000	\$408,669	\$536,899	On Track
PRJ-01095	Manningham Road service road access changes	\$195	\$9,232	\$0	Deferred
PRJ-01333	Pound Road Warrandyte Road intersection reconfiguration	\$150,000	\$12,397	\$4,070	On Track
PRJ-01335	Traffic Signal Controller and Lantern LED upgrade	\$80,000	\$99,287	\$23,854	On Track
PRJ-01336	King Street pedestrian refuge @ Ruffey Creek/The Boulevard	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	Not Started
PRJ-01548	Milgate Primary School Pick Up / Drop Off Facility	\$80,000	\$82,414	\$0	Completed
PRJ-01556	Victoria Street Pedestrian Operated Signals (Ruffey Lake Masterplan)	\$81,000	\$0	\$0	Not Started
PRJ-01558	Stintons Road, b/w Falconer and Knees Roads - Road Safety Upgrade	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01560	Reynolds Road/Smiths Road Intersection Traffic Study	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	Not Started
PRJ-01561	Springvale Road (Mullum Mullum stadium) - Pedestrian Refuge including lighting upgrade	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	Not Started
PRJ-01566	Activity Centre ad-hoc safety improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	Closed
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$10,771,211</b>	<b>\$5,769,101</b>	<b>\$9,234,270</b>	



## 2.16. Sportsground Redevelopment Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$345,543 had been spent on Sportsground Redevelopment Program projects. (66.32% of budget).
- \$275,480 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Sportsground Redevelopment Program

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00192	Sporting Reserves Renewal	\$286,000	\$270,983	\$153,886	On Track
PRJ-01429	Deep Creek Sports Field Redevelopment	\$235,000	\$74,560	\$121,594	On Track
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$521,000</b>	<b>\$345,543</b>	<b>\$275,480</b>	



## 2.17. Streetscapes Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$1.04 million had been spent on Streetscapes Program projects. (115.19% of budget).
- \$1.22 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



### Streetscapes Program

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00200	Road Furniture / Signs / Bins / Seats	\$65,000	\$4,200	\$0	On Track
PRJ-00222	Street Lighting Replacement Program	\$45,000	\$57,474	\$6,249	On Track
PRJ-00448	Additional Street Lighting	\$53,000	\$8,899	\$4,069	On Track
PRJ-00462	City Signage Program	\$100,000	\$89,503	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01136	Templestowe Village Streetscape Upgrade	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	Behind Schedule
PRJ-01786	Safety and Amenity works - Macedon Square	\$500,000	\$488,104	\$498,929	On Track
PRJ-01790	Jackson Court Gateway Sign Refurbishment	\$90,000	\$28,616	\$58,514	On Track
PRJ-01838	Safety and Amenity works - Jackson Court	\$0	\$269,483	\$652,698	On Track
PRJ-01839	Safety and Amenity works - Tunstall Square	\$0	\$93,897	\$0	Completed
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$903,000</b>	<b>\$1,040,176</b>	<b>\$1,220,460</b>	





2.18. Technology Program

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$373 had been spent on Technology Program projects. (0.25% of budget).
- \$0 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



Technology Program

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00235	IT Infrastructure	\$150,000	\$373	\$0	Behind Schedule
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$373</b>	<b>\$0</b>	



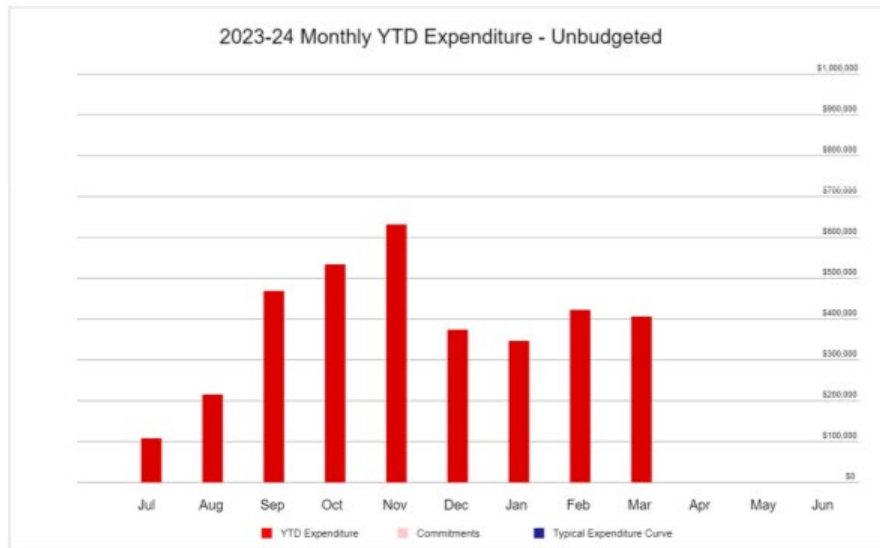
## 2.19. Unbudgeted Capital Expenditure

As of March 1, 2024, just over \$400,000 had been spent on projects without budgets. This has happened for a few different reasons, e.g.,

- The arrival of late invoices associated with a project thought to have been completed in the previous financial year.
- Invoices being incorrectly associated with a wrong account number.

These irregularities will be dealt with as indicated in the table below:

Project No.	AC/No	Project	Expenditure	Proposed Action
PRJ-00142	C95001	Furniture and Equipment (Municipal Offices)	\$1,390	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00256	C23057	5 Mount View Rd Catchment Drainage Improvements	\$2,950	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00259	C23060	Manningham Rd (Hazel Drv to Marcus Rd) Shared Path - Bicycle Strategy	\$43,725	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00267	C26101	Jumping Creek Road Stage 1A & 1B	\$5,298	Journal
PRJ-00432	C99288	Implementation of Boronia Reserve Management Plan	\$379	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00541	C66209	Tuckers Road & Footpath Reconstruction	\$2,824	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00551	C97169	CSP (Stabilisation - ECM, ECR & SaaS)	\$4,995	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00569	C23048	Blackburn Road Service Road Footpath (Maxia Road to School Crossing)	\$33,676	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00579	C27106	463 Doncaster Road Bus Shelter	\$7,617	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00594	C28074	Walker Street Footpath (Whittens to Hepburn)	\$4,591	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00797	C23070	Church Rd, north of George St - shared path	\$4,005	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00852	C26520	Capital Works Project Management & Administration	\$95,495	Journal
PRJ-00955	C99257	Leawarra Reserve Playspace Renewal	\$2,220	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-00992	C27542	Warrandyte Scout Hall	\$5,096	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01023	C27112	193-195 Reynolds Road Bus Shelter	\$45,491	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01114	C99220	Ted Ajani Sports Field Floodlight Upgrade	\$11,895	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01116	C23505	Schramms Reserve #2 Modular Pavilion	\$2,485	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01119	C62099	Rieschiecks Reserve Sports Field Floodlight Construction	\$18,980	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01205	C99348	Donvale Reserve Northern fields floodlight upgrade	\$12,479	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01245	C99338	Road and Assets Design (Templestowe Triangle)	\$688	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01323	C99420	533 Blackburn Road Bus Shelter	\$30,091	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01324	C99365	241 Heidelberg-Warrandyte Rd (School) Bus Shelter	\$29,721	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01359	C99399	Airds Road Staniake Rise splitter island	\$41,438	Transfer
PRJ-01362	C99377	Deep Creek Reserve LED Scoreboard	\$3,504	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01363	C99378	Ruffey Lake Park Disc Golf Course	\$630	EOFY Under/Overs
PRJ-01823	C99451	Dairy Ave Park Orchards Drainage Improvement - Stage 3	\$9,676	EOFY Under/Overs
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$422,541</b>	

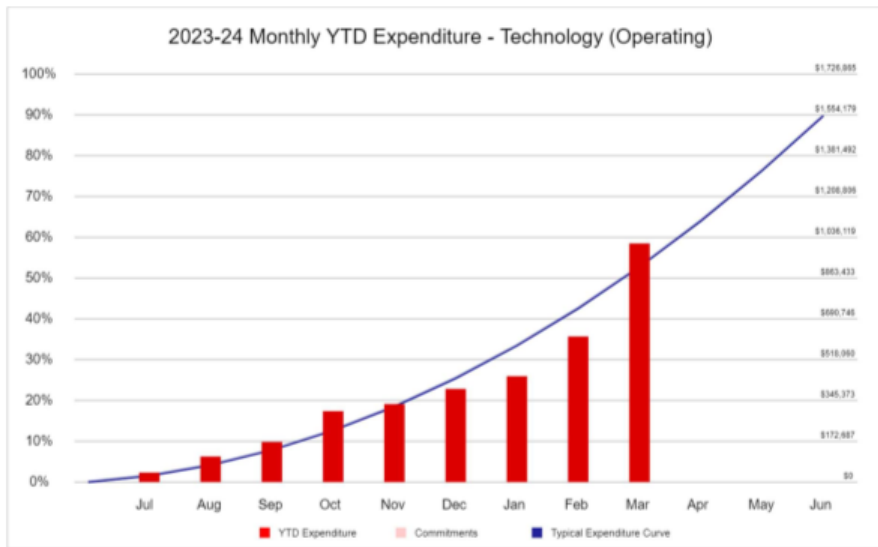


### 3. Maintenance/Operating Performance

#### 3.1. Technology Operating

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$1.01 million had been spent on Technology (Operating) projects. (58.49% of budget).
- \$0 in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



#### Technology (Operating)

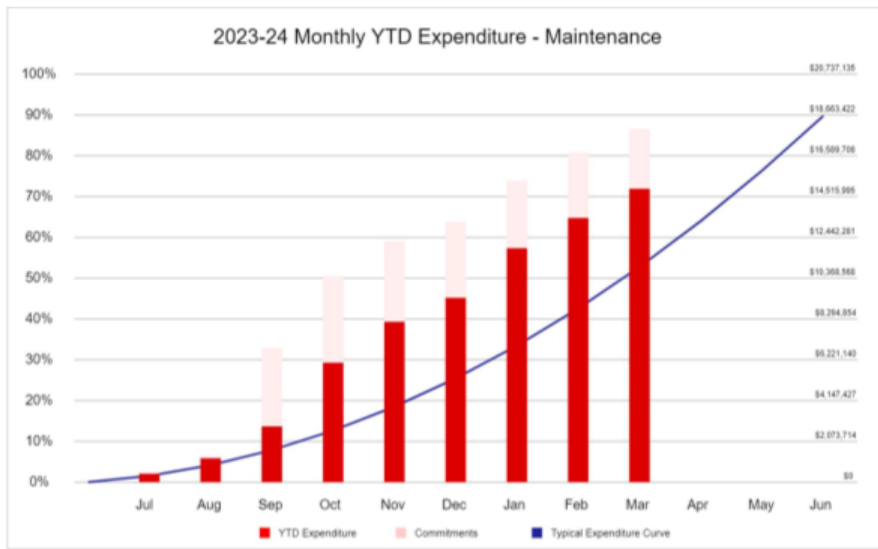
No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-00144	Enterprise Project Management Office Projects (2603)	\$1,586,865	\$1,010,000	\$0	Behind Schedule
PRJ-00629	IT Strategy Initiatives - Operating (2408)	\$140,000	\$0	\$0	Behind Schedule
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$1,726,865</b>	<b>\$1,010,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	



### 3.2. Maintenance

As of March 31, 2024:

- \$14.92 million had been spent on Maintenance projects. (71.95% of budget).
- \$3.04 million in [commitments](#) were recorded in [Finance 1](#).



Maintenance

No.	Project	Budget	Expenditure	Commitments	Status
PRJ-01382	Unsealed Carpark Maintenance (6329)	\$233,310	\$218,473	\$163,634	On Track
PRJ-01383	Sealed Roads Maintenance (6337)	\$781,102	\$436,352	\$340,571	On Track
PRJ-01481	Street Cleaning & Sweeping (6305)	\$549,442	\$351,716	\$111,196	On Track
PRJ-01482	Foothpath & Paver Maintenance (6314)	\$686,781	\$660,118	\$812,684	On Track
PRJ-01483	Underground Drain & Pit Maintenance (6323)	\$1,436,704	\$1,116,694	\$288,192	On Track
PRJ-01484	Programmed Drainage Maintenance (6324)	\$260,000	\$158,639	\$151,773	On Track
PRJ-01485	Open Drain Maintenance (6331)	\$998,206	\$663,630	\$307,809	On Track
PRJ-01486	Park Sign Maintenance (6342)	\$130,064	\$91,716	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01487	Roadside Street Furniture & Signs Maintenance (6343)	\$390,413	\$344,626	\$127,497	On Track
PRJ-01488	Bridge & Culverts Maintenance (6351)	\$94,831	\$0	\$10,124	Not Started
PRJ-01489	Gravel Footpath Maintenance (6357)	\$100,961	\$83,849	\$85,040	On Track
PRJ-01490	The Pines Community Centre Maintenance (6756)	\$47,000	\$26,960	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01491	Child Care Centre Maintenance (6762)	\$165,000	\$112,670	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01492	Community Facility Maintenance (6763)	\$365,000	\$318,682	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01493	Council Work Place Maintenance (6764)	\$465,000	\$326,261	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01494	Rented Dwelling Maintenance (6765)	\$6,000	\$2,766	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01495	Heritage Building Maintenance (6766)	\$6,000	\$6,088	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01496	Library Maintenance (6767)	\$21,000	\$36,206	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01498	Public Toilet Maintenance (6773)	\$394,000	\$317,926	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01499	Scout & Guide Hall Maintenance (6774)	\$6,000	\$6,168	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01500	Sporting Facility Maintenance (6775)	\$230,000	\$310,826	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01502	Street Tree Maintenance (6228)	\$1,248,821	\$913,479	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01503	Park Tree Maintenance (6236)	\$1,002,619	\$634,624	\$1,835	On Track
PRJ-01504	Landscape Maintenance (6268)	\$887,441	\$712,388	\$3,000	On Track
PRJ-01505	Open Space Asset Inspection & Maintenance (6204)	\$447,773	\$273,276	\$60,881	On Track
PRJ-01506	General Building Maintenance - Salaries (6710)	\$1,143,231	\$836,126	\$3,418	On Track
PRJ-01507	Fence Maintenance (6216)	\$120,000	\$74,423	\$2,400	On Track
PRJ-01508	Electrical Line Clearance Maintenance (6232)	\$1,034,632	\$282,676	\$19,660	On Track
PRJ-01510	Tree Planting (6237)	\$610,000	\$344,082	\$36,606	On Track
PRJ-01511	Sports Ground Maintenance (6240)	\$1,410,086	\$1,177,064	\$152,446	On Track
PRJ-01512	Bushland Maintenance (6265)	\$726,116	\$679,474	\$1,046	On Track
PRJ-01513	Park Landscape Maintenance (6272)	\$1,026,427	\$663,532	\$6,392	On Track
PRJ-01514	Playground Maintenance (6276)	\$206,423	\$130,148	\$1,800	On Track
PRJ-01515	Open Space Grass Cutting and Maintenance (6292)	\$2,027,002	\$1,603,442	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01516	Open Space Fire Mitigation Maintenance (6296)	\$461,832	\$333,491	\$0	On Track
PRJ-01517	Bus Shelter Maintenance (6650)	\$120,660	\$99,867	\$116,419	On Track
PRJ-01518	Road Line Marking Maintenance (6349)	\$132,479	\$134,718	\$69,646	On Track
PRJ-01519	Graffiti Removal (6720)	\$91,600	\$66,346	\$38,664	On Track
PRJ-01621	Leisure Centre Maintenance (3601)	\$326,638	\$278,729	\$6,874	On Track
PRJ-01623	Open Space VicRoads Grass Cutting and Maintenance (6201)	\$369,842	\$216,260	\$129,196	On Track
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$20,737,136</b>	<b>\$14,921,090</b>	<b>\$3,037,678</b>	



## 4. Project Updates

### 4.1. Aquarena Redevelopment – Pool & Masterplan



- Architects engaged. Site visits underway. Concept Design Stage underway and scheduled for completion mid-24.

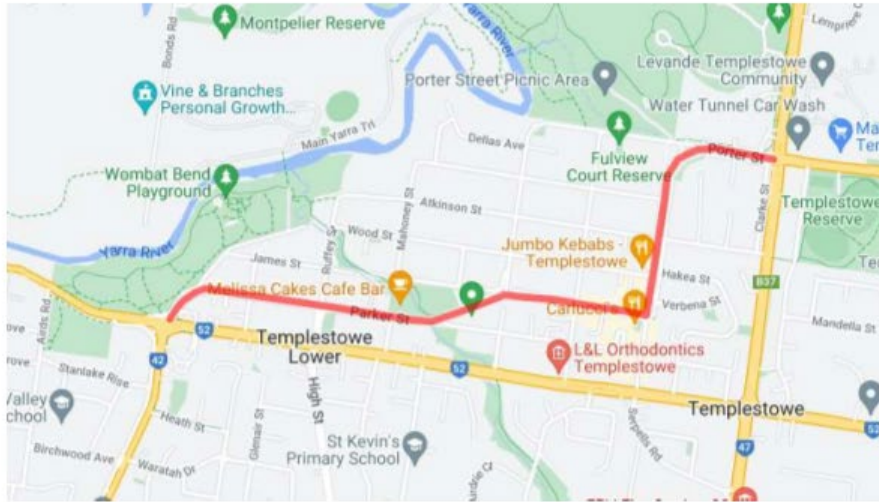
### 4.2. Banksia Park Shared Path Bridge



- Bridge civil and architectural designs completed.
- CHMP in progress
- Geotech investigation completed.
- Final design check in progress.

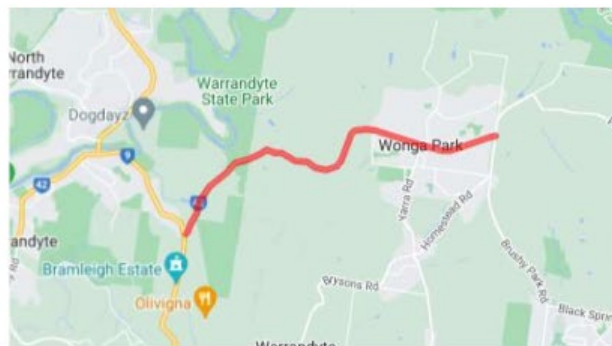


4.3. Fitzsimons Lane and Main Road Corridor



- Early works packages 1 & 2 have been completed.
- Construction to commence in April 2024.
- Road swap executed. MCC is the road authority for Templestowe Route.
- Major Works contract under procurement.

4.4. Jumping Creek Road

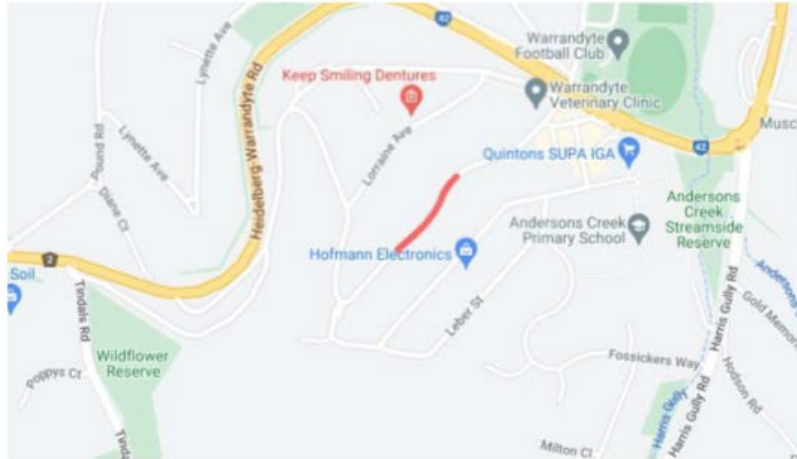


- Project overall design has reached detailed design stage. IFC issued.
- Recreational trail works are in progress. Stages 1-4 completed. Stage 5 in progress.





#### 4.5. Melbourne Hill Road Drainage Upgrade



- Contractor has resumed the construction works and progressing well.
- Footing probing and additional geotechnical investigation completed

#### 4.6. Tram / Merlin Traffic Signals



- Early works have commenced with main works package out to tender.
- The agreement with DTP has been executed. Visual Project Updates



4.7. Play Space Construction & Renewal



Work on the construction and renewal of play spaces is progressing well, with projects Hodgson and Swanson Reserve having reached completion and all other projects being on track.



4.8. Sport Field Improvements



The sporting reserves renewal project is on track and nearing completion.

4.9. Open Space Improvements



The Open Space Program is progressing well including works at Hepburn Reserve pictured above.



4.10. Drainage Works



The overall drainage program is ahead of schedule for this time of year. Works at Melbourne Hill are shown above.



4.11. Plant Replacement Program



The arrival of major plant in February significantly boosted the progress of Plant Replacement Program.



4.12. Early Years Program



The Tunstall Square Kindergarten Expansion project is on track and nearing completion.



4.13. Footpath Construction



The footpath program is progressing very well with nearly all projects completed or on track and nearing completion including Wood Street pictured directly above.





4.14. Public Art



The public art program while small in value contributes significantly to the amenity of the municipality.



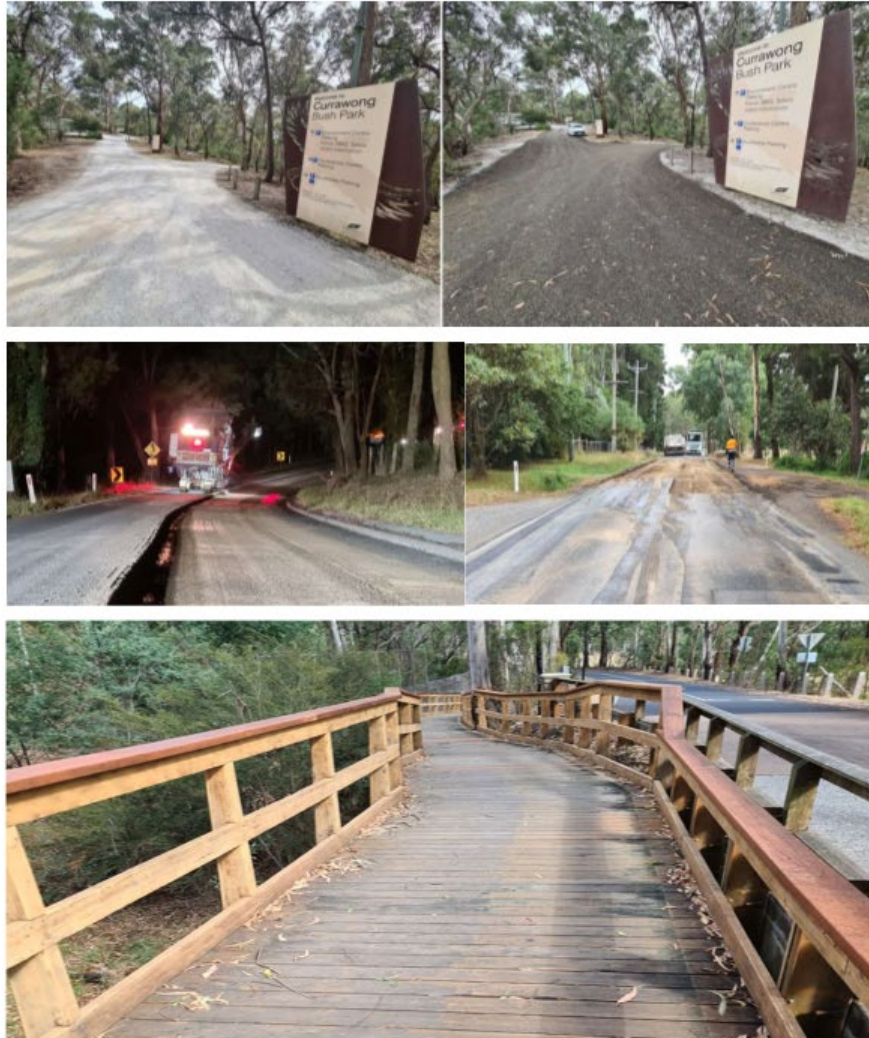
4.15. Streetscapes



The Streetscape Program including safety and amenity works at; Macedon Square, Tunstall Square and Jackson Court is on track and/or approaching completion.



4.16. Roadworks



The Roads Program apart from some minor traffic management projects is on track and progressing in line with expectations. The road resurfacing program is progressing very well.



**13 EXPERIENCE AND CAPABILITY**

There are no Experience and Capability report this month.

## 14 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

### 14.1 Audit and Risk Committee Chair's Biannual Report

File Number: IN24/202  
Responsible Director: Chief Executive Officer  
Attachments: 1 Summary Audit and Risk Committee meetings Nov 2023 and Mar 2024

#### PURPOSE OF REPORT

*To report to Council on the activities of the Audit and Risk Committee for the period October 2023 to March 2024.*

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The Audit and Risk Committee (the Committee) is a committee established in accordance with Section 53 and 54 of the Local Government Act 2020 (the Act). Pursuant to the Act, the Committee is to 'prepare a biannual audit and risk report that describes the activities of the Audit and Risk Committee and include its findings and recommendations'. The report covers the six-month period from October 2023 to March 2024 and includes two Committee meetings on 17 November 2023 and 15 March 2024.*

#### 1. RECOMMENDATION

**That Council note the Audit and Risk Committee Chair's Biannual Report for the period October 2023 to March 2024, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2020.**

#### 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Audit and Risk Committee continued to undertake its role in providing independent advice to Council and management throughout the period covered in this report.
- 2.2 The Committee is established to assist the Council discharge its responsibilities under the Act to:
- Monitor the compliance of Council's policies and procedures with the overarching governance principles, the Act and regulations and any Ministerial directions; and
  - Monitor Council's financial and performance reporting; and
  - Monitor and provide advice on risk management and fraud prevention systems and controls; and
  - Oversee external audit and internal audit functions.

- 2.3 The Committee undertakes this function by assurance monitoring, receiving attestations of compliance and material matters from auditors and officers, analysing reports, questioning management, endorsing and advising on matters as set out in the Audit and Risk Committee Charter (2023).
- 2.4 The Committee has no executive power or authority to implement actions in areas over which management has responsibility and does not have any delegated financial responsibility. Neither does the Committee have any management functions and is therefore independent of management.
- 2.5 The Committee comprises five members, including three independent members and two Councillors. Independent member Evy Papadopoulos' three year term expired on 30 November 2023 and she did not nominate for consideration of a second term. Council officers are currently recruiting for the third independent member under an expression of interest process. The position will complement existing Committee strengths with a focus on specialist cyber security and data management qualifications in response to our changing risk exposures.
- 2.6 At the end of 2023, Council's appointment of two Councillor representatives rotated with Cr Laura Mayne coming off the Committee after completing a two year term and was replaced by Cr Deirdre Diamante. Cr Stephen Mayne has continued on the Committee for his second year.
- 2.7 A quorum of Councillor and independent members was achieved for all meetings as outlined in the following table:-

Member		Meeting Attended 17 November 2023	Meeting Attended 15 March 2024
Andrew Dix	Independent member and Chairperson	✓	✓
Evy Papadopoulos	Independent member	✓	N/A
John Kyvelidis	Independent member	✓	✓
Cr Stephen Mayne	Councillor committee member	✓	✓
Cr Laura Mayne	Councillor committee member	✓	N/A
Cr Deirdre Diamante	Councillor committee member	N/A	✓

- 2.8 Council's external and internal auditors attended all the meetings required of them by the workplan. Regular management attendance was represented by the CEO, CFO, Chief Legal and Governance Officer and the Risk and Assurance Lead, or their delegate.

- 2.9 In the normal course of expiring contract terms, Council went out to tender for the provision of internal audit services in August 2023. The competitive process resulted in the appointment of a new audit provider, Crowe Australasia in October 2023. The Committee thanked the outgoing contractor, Pitcher Partners for their previous diligent 4 year term. The new provider has continued to deliver the existing internal audit program, which is overseen by the Committee.
- 2.10 The minutes of the meetings are distributed to all Councillors to keep them fully informed of meeting content and outcomes. At any point, Councillors can initiate direct contact with the Committee Chair for further clarity or confidential discussions. A recent change to the Committee's Workplan includes a standing in-camera meeting item, in which management exit the meeting for any necessary discussion if activated.

### **3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE**

- 3.1 The Committee's Charter and annual workplan directs the agenda content across the cycle of five Committee meetings per annum. Within this program there are five key categories of report types, namely:-
- a) CEO Overview
  - b) Monitor policies and procedures (Section 54(2)(a))
  - c) Monitor Council's financial and performance reporting (Section 54(2)(b))
  - d) Monitor risk management and fraud (Section 54(2)(c))
  - e) Oversee internal audit function (Section 54(2)(d))
- 3.2 The attached Appendix summarises the activity of the Audit and Risk Committee together with the Committee's findings and resolutions for the two meetings on 17 November 2023 and 15 March 2024.

### **4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY**

- 4.1 This report demonstrates the Council Plan Theme of a 'Well Governed Council', through the provision of a compliant report pursuant to Section 54(5) of the Local Government Act 2020 and transparency in documenting the activities, findings and recommendations of the independent Audit and Risk Committee.

### **5. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 Finance / Resource Implications

Nil

**6. IMPLEMENTATION**

6.1 Communication and Engagement

Stakeholder Groups	The Public
Is engagement required?	Yes
Where does it sit on the IAP2 spectrum?	Inform
Approach	This report is presented by the Audit and Risk Committee Chair to the Councillors at a briefing session and provides an opportunity for any questions, ahead of the public Council meeting. A copy of the report is available on Council's website under Council Meetings.

6.2 Timelines

This report will be presented to the April Council meeting for formal noting by Council.

**7. DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

No officers involved in the preparation of this report have any general or material conflict of interest in this matter.



**Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Summary for the period November 2023 to March 2024**

Item No.	Report Title	Findings	Resolutions
<b>Audit and Risk Committee meeting 17 November 2023</b>			
1.Attendance & Apologies	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.Conflict of Interest Disclosure	N/A	Conflict of interests are to be declared and if warranted the member or officer is to vacate the room for the duration of the item.	N/A
3.In Camera Meeting of Audit and Risk Committee		This is a standing item on the agenda. The Committee did not consider a meeting was necessary.	N/A
4.In Camera Meeting Audit and Risk Committee and Management		Role for Audit and Risk Committee Chair be included in the internal audit procurement process at the next review of the charter.	
5.Minutes of the Previous Meeting	Audit and Risk Committee Minutes	N/A	The Audit and Risk Committee adopted the minutes of the meeting held on 1 September 2023.
6. CEO Overview	6.1 CEO Overview	This is a standing item on the agenda. The CEO informed the Committee of high level matters and provided an overview of the items in the agenda. Actions arising included the Committee to be kept up to date on the election period policy and the CEO's KPI's to be circulated with the minutes.	That the Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
7. Standard Questions	7. Standard Questions	The Chair asked the list of standard questions of the CEO and the auditors.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the responses to the standard questions were negative.
8. Matters Arising from Meetings	8. Matters Arising from Meetings	This is a standing report that updated the Committee on matters raised at previous meetings and provided follow up information on queries raised by the Committee members. The Committee requested the Pulse Survey Results report to be provided in February 2024.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the Matters Arising actions register be noted.
9. Management Register – Internal Audit Outstanding Actions	9. Management Register – Internal Audit Outstanding Audit Actions	This is a standing report that updated the Committee on implementation status of high priority and overdue internal audit actions. The Committee discussed the two overdue items due to competing demands and technical fix requirements and delays in appointment of contractors respectively.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the Internal Audit actions items management register be noted.

### Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Summary for the period November 2023 to March 2024

Item No.	Report Title	Findings	Resolutions
10. Financial Reporting	10.1 Review the Performance of the External Auditors 2023/24	The Committee noted the excellent result achieved at year end and noted that HLB Mann Judd were reappointed by VAGO to undertake the 2024/25 audit.	The Audit and Risk Committee endorse the performance of the external auditors, HLB Mann Judd (VAGO appointment)
11. Internal Audit Matters	11.1 Introduction & Welcome to the new Internal Auditors  11.2 Internal Audit Plan Schedule Draft  11.3 Internal Audit - Scopes	The Committee noted the listed 2023/24 program and requested input from Crowe on the suitability of the current program and were advised of the bringing forward of the three year program review with assurance mapping. Conversation with the committee expected in May 2024 & finalisation in July.  Grants Management Internal Audit Scope – The Committee discussed the materiality of the audit and where the focus should be as not all areas are able to be included and agreed further discussions take place offline between the auditor & management.  LGA Community Engagement Policy Framework – The Committee agreed that further discussion take place on specific methods in place for the consultation process with the public and quality check guidelines used.  An update to the internal audit scopes will include issues mentioned in the minutes.	The Audit and Risk Committee note the report.  The Audit and Risk Committee note the scopes.
12. Risk Management & Compliance	12.1 Risk Register Report	Management presented the Risk Register Report (Strategic and Operational Risks) and advised consideration will be given to consolidate two of the IT and information management related risks. The Committee noted the considerable amount of work undertaken to the risk register following a major review in May 2023 by the Executive Risk Committee. The Committee requested detailed information on one or two key risks be included in every Audit and Risk Committee meeting for discussion with the risk owner/s. The	The Audit and Risk Committee: noted the report.

### Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Summary for the period November 2023 to March 2024

Item No.	Report Title	Findings	Resolutions
		Committee suggested considering demand for services versus resources as part of the service planning process & internal audits to look at strategic risk controls when conducting audits.	
13. Internal Control	13.1 Disaster Recovery Exercise September 2023	Management spoke to the report and advised of the successful DRP exercise in September 2023. The Committee discussed the increase in cyber-attacks and noted that a dedicated cyber security position has been created to provide an increased level of maturity in this area. It was agreed that Councillors be provided with appropriate cyber security training.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
	13.2 Technology Program Update	Management spoke to the report and advised this addresses action items arising from previous ARC meetings providing an update on the technology program relating to progress and governance of the program. All actions arising from the Digital Transformation Governance Internal Audit have been implemented. A Technology & Data Strategy has been created with version 2 being developed for endorsement by the Executive Management Team at the end of 2023.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
	13.3 Annual Workplace Health & Safety Report	Management spoke to the report which provides a summary of work health and safety for 2022/23. The Committee discussed the increase in organisational violence incidents. It was noted that a new position in the Health and Safety Team will manage engagement with contractors. The Committee requested incident reporting received from outsourced suppliers be included in future WHS annual reports with relevant commentary.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
14 Reporting Responsibilities	Nil	N/A	N/A
15 Forward Agenda	Fraud and Corruption Assurance Report		N/A

### Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Summary for the period November 2023 to March 2024

Item No.	Report Title	Findings	Resolutions
	Quarterly Performance Reports (September & December)		
16 Any Other Business	16.1 Election of Chair	Mr Andrew Dix was reappointed as Chair for a period of 12 months.	N/A
17. Items for Noting	17.1 Contract Management System Update  17.2 Executive Risk Committee Meeting Minutes 25 Oct 2023  17.3 Audit and Risk Committee Workplan	N/A  The Risk Management Framework Maturity Target Setting to be included in a future Audit and Risk Committee Meeting & the need for an insurance expert to provide advice on the insurance program for a report to be provided to the Committee in due course.  The workplan to be updated to include presentations on strategic risks and controls from risk owners.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted all items/reports listed under Agenda item 17 for noting.
<b>Audit and Risk Committee meeting 15 March 2024</b>			
1.Attendance & Apologies	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.Conflict of Interest Disclosure	N/A	Conflict of interests are to be declared and if warranted the member or officer is to vacate the room for the duration of the item.	Mr Jonathan Kyvelidis mentioned a possible COI with the Community Engagement Internal Audit.
3.Minutes of the Previous Meeting	Audit and Risk Committee Minutes	N/A	The Audit and Risk Committee adopted the minutes of the meeting held on 17 November 2023.
4. In Camera Meeting of Audit and Risk Committee	N/A	This is a standing item on the agenda. The Committee did not consider a meeting was necessary.	N/A
5. CEO Overview	CEO Overview	This is a standing item on the agenda. The CEO informed the Committee of high level matters and provided an overview of the items in the agenda. Actions arising included inviting the Strategic Property Portfolio probity advisor to the next Committee meeting and management to provide the Committee with a project update briefing. The Committee is to be kept up to date with North East Link progress	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the update.
6. Audit and Risk Committee Standard Questions	6. Audit and Risk Committee Standard Questions	The Chair asked the list of standard questions of the CEO and the auditors.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the responses were negative to the standard

**Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Summary for the period November 2023 to March 2024**

Item No.	Report Title	Findings	Resolutions
			questions, bar one matter already reported in item 5.
7. Matters Arising From Previous Meetings	7. Matters Arising from Previous Meetings	This is a standing report that updated the Committee on matters raised at previous meetings and provided follow up information on queries raised by the Committee members.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
8. Management Register – Outstanding Actions Internal Audit	8. Management Register – Outstanding Actions Internal Audit	This is a standing report that updated the Committee on implementation status of high priority and overdue internal audit actions. The Committee requested management consult with the internal auditor for input into the future all staff risk management survey questions.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
9. Financial Reporting	9.1 VAGO Audit Strategy Memorandum for Financial Year ending 30 June 2024	HLB Mann Judd (VAGO contractor) presented the strategy. The Committee noted the report is in the draft stage but no changes are expected with minimal changes to the model accounts recently released.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
10. Internal Audit Matters	10.1 Internal Auditors Status Report March 2024	The Committee took the report as read.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
	10.2 Community Grants Management Internal Audit – final Report	The Internal Auditor advised the Committee on the focus of the audit and assessed the administration of grant programs at Council. The Committee requested the total grant amount for each category be added to the final report and concluded the audit’s best practice assessment. In a fit for purpose approach, the Committee suggested management adapt their actions more broadly and report on the progress of these.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
	10.3 Cyber Security MAP - Draft	The Internal Auditor advised the audit will review Council’s adequacy of cyber security practices in place to assess if these are operating satisfactorily. The Committee requested the internal auditors to discuss with management the need to undertake a separate staff IT culture survey following the appointment of the cyber security manager.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.

### Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Summary for the period November 2023 to March 2024

Item No.	Report Title	Findings	Resolutions
11. Risk Management and Compliance	11.1 Strategic Risk Register – Cyclical Presentation of Detailed Risk	Management spoke to Risk No. 5 'Governance, Integrity and Culture' and advised the Committee of Council's desire to be an employer of choice, the importance of appropriate decision making practices and treatment plans in place to achieve this. The Committee discussed the management of risks and noted that the Executive Risk Committee is provided with incident reports with data feeding through to the strategic and operational risk register.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
	11.2 Drainage Management Audit March 2022 – Strategy & Governance Management Actions	The Committee took the report as read. Management advised of the strategies currently being developed and put in place. These will assist in informing the 10 year capital works program, help with budget allocation, strengthen the framework and policy providing data on medium & long term flood mitigation projects.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report
12. Internal Control	12.1 Employee Pulse Survey November 2023 – Results	The Committee took the report as read. Management advised of the improved participation rate and of the four key areas identified for continuous improvement. Staff were briefed on the progress and actions arising from the survey and provided with management's response to their concerns.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
	12.2 Fraud and Corruption Assurance Report	Management provided an update on the fraud and corruption control activities since 2023. The Committee noted the risks have been stable over the past few years and ratings and systems of control were adjusted where needed. Mandatory Fraud and Corruption training will be provided to staff in May 2024 and continue on a two yearly cycle.	The Audit and Risk Committee noted the report.
13. Other Audits	N/A	N/A	N/A
14. Reporting Responsibilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
15. Forward Agenda			
16. Any Other Business	16.1 New Ministerial Guidelines for Service Rates and Charges	The Committee discussed the new guidelines and the future implications for Council and the importance of transparency. However, the	

**Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Summary for the period November 2023 to March 2024**

Item No.	Report Title	Findings	Resolutions
		Committee noted that this is a Council decision. The Committee's role is to monitor key risks following Council's endorsement of the budget..	
17. Items for Noting	17.1 2023/24 Financial Reporting Timetable  17.2 Community Engagement Policy Internal Audit – MAP Draft  17.3 Local Government Performance Indicators – 2023/24 (mid-year results)  17.4 Manningham Quarterly Report, Q2 2023-24  17.5 Executive Risk Committee Minutes 26.2.2024 Draft  17.6 Audit and Risk Committee Workplan March 2024	The Committee requested information on rental and leisure income per year for comparison purposes	The Audit and Risk Committee noted and endorsed the reports.

## 14.2 Informal Meetings of Councillors

File Number:	IN24/183
Responsible Director:	Chief Executive Officer
Attachments:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Audit and Risk Committee Meeting - 15 March 2024</li><li>2 CEO Employment and Remuneration Committee Meeting - 19 March 2024</li><li>3 Councillor and CEO Only Time - 26 March 2024</li><li>4 Flooding and Stormwater Management Community Reference Panel - 27 March 2024</li><li>5 Healthy Ageing Advisory Committee - 4 April 2024</li><li>6 Strategic Briefing Session - 9 April 2024</li><li>7 Councillor and CEO Only Time - 16 April 2024</li><li>8 Strategic Briefing Session - 16 April 2024</li></ol>

### PURPOSE OF REPORT

*The purpose of this report is to promote transparency in Council's business by providing a record of informal meetings attended by Councillors.*

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Chapter 6, sub rule 1 of Manningham's Governance Rules requires a record of each meeting that constitutes an Informal Meeting of Councillors to be reported to Council and those records to be incorporated into the minutes of the Council Meeting.*

#### 1. RECOMMENDATION

**That Council note the Informal Meetings of Councillors for the following meetings:**

- **Audit and Risk Committee – 15 March 2024**
- **CEO Employment and Remuneration Committee Meeting – 19 March 2024**
- **Councillor and CEO Only Time – 26 March 2024**
- **Flooding and Stormwater Management Community Reference Panel – 27 March 2024**
- **Healthy Ageing Advisory Committee – 4 April 2024**
- **Strategic Briefing Session – 9 April 2024**
- **Councillor and CEO Only Time – 16 April 2024**
- **Strategic Briefing Session – 16 April 2024**

#### 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Section 60 of the *Local Government Act 2020*, requires a Council to develop, adopt and keep in force Governance Rules (the Rules).
- 2.2 Chapter 6, sub rule 1 of Manningham's Governance Rules requires the Chief Executive Officer to ensure a summary of matters discussed at an informal meeting is tabled at the next convenient Council meeting and recorded in the minutes of that meeting.



2.3 An Informal Meeting of Councillors is a meeting that:

- is a scheduled or planned meeting of all Councillors (irrespective of how many Councillors attend) with the Chief Executive Officer for the purpose of discussing the business of Council or briefing Councillors; or
- is a scheduled or planned meeting of all Councillors (irrespective of how many Councillors attend) with the Executive Management Team for the purpose of discussing the business of Council or briefing Councillors; or
- is a scheduled or planned advisory committee meeting attended by at least one Councillor and one member of Council staff; and
- is not a Council meeting, Delegated Committee meeting or Community Asset Committee meeting.

### 3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

Summaries of the following informal meetings are attached to this report:

- Audit and Risk Committee – 15 March 2024
- CEO Employment and Remuneration Committee Meeting – 19 March 2024
- Councillor and CEO Only Time – 26 March 2024
- Flooding and Stormwater Management Community Reference Panel – 27 March 2024
- Healthy Ageing Advisory Committee – 4 April 2024
- Strategic Briefing Session – 9 April 2024
- Councillor and CEO Only Time – 16 April 2024
- Strategic Briefing Session – 16 April 2024

### 4. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Communication and Engagement

Stakeholder Groups	Councillors, Officers and members of Manningham's Advisory Committees
Is engagement required?	No. This information is provided in the interests of public transparency.
Where does it sit on the IAP2 spectrum?	N/A
Approach	N/A

### 5. DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No officers involved in the preparation of this report have any general or material conflict of interest in this matter.

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS					
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Audit and Risk Committee				
<b>Date:</b>	Friday, 15 March 2024				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Time Opened:</b></td> <td>9:00am</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Time Closed:</b></td> <td>11:30am</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Time Opened:</b>	9:00am	<b>Time Closed:</b>	11:30am
<b>Time Opened:</b>	9:00am				
<b>Time Closed:</b>	11:30am				
<b>Location:</b>	Council Chambers, Civic Centre				
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr S Mayne and Cr Diamante				
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Andrew Day (CEO), Jon Gorst, Carrie Bruce, Vicki Miller, Liz Hammond				
<b>Apologies:</b>	Nil				
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutes of the Previous Meeting</li> <li>• CEO Overview</li> <li>• Audit and Risk Committee Standard Questions</li> <li>• Matters Arising from Previous Meetings</li> <li>• Management Register – Outstanding Actions Internal Audit</li> <li>• Financial Reporting               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) VAGO Audit Strategy Memorandum for Financial Year ending 30 June 2024</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Internal Audit Matters:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Internal Auditors Status Report March 2024</li> <li>b) Community Grants Management Internal Audit – Final Report</li> <li>c) Cybersecurity MAP – Draft</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Risk Management and Compliance:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strategic Risk Register – Cyclical Presentation of Detailed Risk</li> <li>b) Drainage Management Audit March 2022 – Strategy and Governance Management Actions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Internal Control:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Employee Pulse Survey November 2023 – Results</li> <li>b) Fraud and Corruption Assurance Report</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any Other Business:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) New Ministerial Guidelines for Service Rates &amp; Charges</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Items for Noting:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 2023/24 Financial Reporting Timetable</li> <li>b) Community Engagement Policy Internal Audit – MAP Draft</li> <li>c) Local Government Performance Indicators 2023/24 (mid-year results)</li> <li>d) Manningham Quarterly Report</li> <li>e) Executive Risk Committee Minutes 26.2.2024 Draft</li> <li>f) Audit and Risk Committee Workplan 2024</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES					
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	<b>No</b>				

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS					
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	CEO Employment and Remuneration Committee Meeting				
<b>Date:</b>	Tuesday, 19 March 2024				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Time Opened:</b></td> <td>6:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Time Closed:</b></td> <td>8:00pm</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Time Opened:</b>	6:00pm	<b>Time Closed:</b>	8:00pm
<b>Time Opened:</b>	6:00pm				
<b>Time Closed:</b>	8:00pm				
<b>Location:</b>	Heide Room, Civic Centre				
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Lange (Mayor) (Chair), Cr L Mayne (Deputy Mayor), Cr Chen, Cr Conlon, Cr Kleinert OAM, Cr S Mayne, Cr Lightbody				
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Kerryn Paterson				
<b>Apologies:</b>	Cr Diamante, Cr Gough				
<b>Items discussed:</b>	CEO Mid-year Performance Review 2023/24				
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES					
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	No				

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS					
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Councillor and CEO Only Time				
<b>Date:</b>	Tuesday, 26 March 2024				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Time Opened:</b></td> <td>5:30pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Time Closed:</b></td> <td>6:15pm</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Time Opened:</b>	5:30pm	<b>Time Closed:</b>	6:15pm
<b>Time Opened:</b>	5:30pm				
<b>Time Closed:</b>	6:15pm				
<b>Location:</b>	Councillors Lounge, Civic Centre				
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Lange (Mayor) (Chair), Cr L Mayne (Deputy Mayor), Cr Chen, Cr Conlon, Cr Gough, Cr S Mayne, Cr Kleinert OAM, Cr Lightbody				
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Andrew Day (CEO)				
<b>Apologies:</b>	Cr Diamante				
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council Agenda Review</li> <li>• National General Assembly</li> </ul>				
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES					
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	No				

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS	
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Flooding and Stormwater Management Community Reference Panel
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday, 27 March 2024
	<b>Time Opened:</b> 6:00pm
	<b>Time Closed:</b> 8:35pm
<b>Location:</b>	
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Lange (Mayor), Cr Gough, Cr Conlon
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Andrew McMaster, Frank Vassilacos, Roger Woodlock
<b>Apologies:</b>	Niro Satchithanandha
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Update                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Integrated Water Management (IWM) Strategy</li> <li>b. Flood Mapping</li> <li>c. Peer Review</li> <li>d. Stormwater Management Strategy</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Draft IWM Strategy Vision</li> <li>3. IWM Project Opportunities</li> <li>4. Testing the Flood Modelling Results (Including Q&amp;A)</li> <li>5. Updated Project Program</li> <li>6. Future Agenda / Next Steps</li> <li>7. Other Business</li> </ol>
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES	
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	No

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS					
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Healthy Ageing Advisory Committee				
<b>Date:</b>	Thursday, 4 April 2024				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Time Opened:</b></td> <td>6:00pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Time Closed:</b></td> <td>8:00pm</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Time Opened:</b>	6:00pm	<b>Time Closed:</b>	8:00pm
<b>Time Opened:</b>	6:00pm				
<b>Time Closed:</b>	8:00pm				
<b>Location:</b>	Council Chambers, Civic Centre				
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Chen				
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Michelle Zemancheff, Flora Bourbos, Janae Scott				
<b>Apologies:</b>	Cr Diamante				
<b>Items discussed:</b>	Agenda items: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conflict of Interest</li> <li>2. Confirmation of Previous Meeting Minutes</li> <li>3. Matters Arising</li> <li>4. Manningham Community Transport</li> <li>5. Regional Assessment Service</li> <li>6. Age-friendly Cities Framework Partnership with Latrobe University</li> <li>7. Community Legal Seminars and Information Needs</li> <li>8. Other Business: LGPro Positive Ageing and Wellbeing Seminar, Budget Pitch, Volunteers Recognition and Civic Awards</li> </ol>				
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	No				

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS	
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Strategic Briefing Session
<b>Date:</b>	Tuesday, 9 April 2024
	<b>Time Opened:</b> 6:30pm
	<b>Time Closed:</b> 9:38pm
<b>Location:</b>	Council Chambers, Civic Centre
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Laura Mayne (Deputy Mayor), Cr Anna Chen, Cr Geoff Gough, Cr Michelle Kleinert OAM (virtual), Cr Tomas Lightbody and Cr Stephen Mayne
<b>Officers Present:</b>	<p><b>Executive Officers Present</b></p> <p>Andrew Day, Chief Executive Officer                      Jon Gorst, Chief Financial Officer                      Kerryn Paterson, Director Experience and Capability                      Rachele Quattrocchi, Director City Services                      Lee Robson, Director Connected Communities                      Andrew McMaster, Director City Planning                      Carrie Bruce, Acting Chief Legal and Governance Officer</p> <p><b>Other Officers in Attendance</b></p> <p>Kim Tran, Senior Governance Lead                      Frank Vassilacos, Manager Integrated Planning                      Lydia Winstanley, Coordinator City Planning                      Deepal Shah, Senior Urban Designer                      Emma Michie, Manager Community Participation                      Nathan Whelan, Recreation Planner                      Robert Morton, Coordinator Community Projects and Planning                      Nick Hulston, Governance Officer</p>
<b>Apologies:</b>	Cr Carli Lange (Mayor), Cr Andrew Conlon and Cr Deirdre Diamante
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Manningham's Activity Centre Design Guidelines - For Community Consultation</li> <li>2. Melbourne East Region Sport and Recreation Fair Access Policy Report</li> <li>3. Outdoor Sports Infrastructure and Allocations Policy</li> <li>4. Review of Manningham's Governance Rules</li> </ol>
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES	
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	No

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS				
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Councillor and CEO Only Time			
<b>Date:</b>	Tuesday, 16 April 2024			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Time Opened:</b></td> <td>5:45pm</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Time Closed:</b></td> <td>6:30pm</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Time Opened:</b>	5:45pm	<b>Time Closed:</b>
<b>Time Opened:</b>	5:45pm			
<b>Time Closed:</b>	6:30pm			
<b>Location:</b>	Councillors Lounge, Civic Centre			
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Carli Lange (Mayor), Cr Laura Mayne (Deputy Mayor), Cr Anna Chen, Cr Deirdre Diamante, Cr Geoff Gough and Cr Stephen Mayne			
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Andrew Day, Chief Executive Officer Lee Robson, Director Connected Communities Vanessa Bove, Manager Economic and Cultural Activation			
<b>Apologies:</b>	Cr Andrew Conlon, Cr Tomas Lightbody, Cr Michelle Kleinert OAM			
<b>Items discussed:</b>	Mayoral Event			
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES				
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	No			



# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS	
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Strategic Briefing Session
<b>Date:</b>	Tuesday, 16 April 2024
	<b>Time Opened:</b> 6:30pm
	<b>Time Closed:</b> 8:47pm
<b>Location:</b>	Council Chambers, Civic Centre
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Carli Lange (Mayor), Cr Laura Mayne (Deputy Mayor), Cr Anna Chen, Cr Deirdre Diamante, Cr Geoff Gough, Cr Michelle Kleinert OAM (virtual), Cr Tomas Lightbody (virtual) and Cr Stephen Mayne
<b>Officers Present:</b>	<p><b>Executive Officers Present</b></p> <p>Andrew Day, Chief Executive Officer                      Jon Gorst, Chief Financial Officer                      Kerryn Paterson, Director Experience and Capability                      Rachele Quattrocchi, Director City Services                      Lee Robson, Director Connected Communities                      Andrew McMaster, Director City Planning</p> <p><b>Other Officers in Attendance</b></p> <p>Kim Tran, Acting Senior Governance Lead                      Vicki Miller, Risk and Assurance Lead</p>
<b>Apologies:</b>	Cr Andrew Conlon
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Audit and Risk Committee Chair's Biannual Report</li> <li>2. 024/25 Budget and 10 Year Financial Plan discussion</li> <li>3. Capital Works Program March 2024 Quarterly Status Report</li> </ol>
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES	
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	No

### 14.3 Documents for Sealing

File Number: IN24/182  
Responsible Director: Chief Executive Officer  
Attachments: Nil

#### PURPOSE OF REPORT

*The purpose of this report is to seek Council's authority to sign and seal the documents outlined in the recommendation.*

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The following documents are submitted for signing and sealing by Council.*

#### 1. RECOMMENDATION

**That the following documents be signed and sealed:**

**Deed of Surrender  
Council and Tunstall Square Kindergarten Incorporated  
Part 7-9 Florence Avenue, Donvale**

**Community Services Lease  
Council and Tunstall Square Kindergarten Incorporated  
Premises: Part 77 Tunstall Road, Doncaster East**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and A Ibrahim & J Ibrahim  
Land: 15 Austin Street, Bulleen**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and J Xu  
Land: 20 Clay Drive, Doncaster**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and LH Borg  
Land: 27 Glenview Road, Doncaster East**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and D Wang & M Zheng  
Land: 35 Anthony Avenue, Doncaster**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and M Lagos  
Land: 10 Clontarf Crescent, Templestowe**

**2. BACKGROUND**

The Council’s common seal must only be used on the authority of the Council or the Chief Executive Officer under delegation from the Council. An authorising Council resolution is required in relation to the documents listed in the recommendation section of this report.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION**

3.1 Communication and Engagement

Stakeholder Groups	The other parties to the agreements
Is engagement required?	No. This information is provided in the interests of public transparency.
Where does it sit on the IAP2 spectrum?	N/A
Approach	N/A

**4. DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

No officers involved in the preparation of this report have any general or material conflict of interest in this matter.

**15 URGENT BUSINESS**

**16 COUNCILLOR REPORTS AND QUESTION TIME**

**17 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS**

There are no confidential reports this month.