

MANNINGHAM

## **COUNCIL MEETING**

# **MINUTES**

<b>Date:</b>	<b>Tuesday, 26 October 2021</b>
<b>Time:</b>	<b>7:00pm</b>
<b>Location:</b>	<b>held via Zoom conferencing in accordance with section 394 of the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i></b>

## INDEX

<b>1</b>	<b>OPENING PRAYER AND STATEMENTS OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>APOLOGIES AND REQUESTS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>PRESENTATIONS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>PETITIONS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>PUBLIC QUESTION TIME.....</b>	<b>5</b>
	7.1 Templestowe Lower Resident.....	5
	7.2 Doncaster East Residents.....	5
	7.3 Warrandyte Resident .....	6
	7.4 Warrandyte Residents - Combined Questions .....	6
	7.5 Warrandyte Resident .....	7
<b>8</b>	<b>ADMISSION OF URGENT BUSINESS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>PLANNING PERMIT APPLICATIONS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>CITY PLANNING &amp; COMMUNITY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
	10.1 Draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025 .....	9
	10.2 Draft Liveable City Strategy - Exhibition Version .....	52
<b>11</b>	<b>CITY SERVICES .....</b>	<b>440</b>
	11.1 Proposed Deviation of (Part) Reynolds Road Donvale .....	440
	11.2 Climate Mitigation Targets .....	449
<b>12</b>	<b>SHARED SERVICES .....</b>	<b>456</b>
	12.1 Financial relief - COVID-19 Pandemic.....	456
<b>13</b>	<b>CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.....</b>	<b>463</b>
	13.1 Eastern Regional Group Strategic Plan.....	463
	13.2 Review of Manningham's Governance Rules .....	481
	13.3 Draft Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct Policy .....	551
	13.4 Council Meeting Schedule for 2022 .....	568
	13.5 Appointment of Authorised Officer - Planning and Environment Act 1987 .....	571
	13.6 Informal Meetings of Councillors .....	574
	13.7 Documents for Sealing.....	588
<b>14</b>	<b>NOTICES OF MOTION .....</b>	<b>590</b>
	14.1 Notice of Motion by Cr Stephen Mayne (NOM No. 5/2021) .....	590
<b>15</b>	<b>URGENT BUSINESS .....</b>	<b>591</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>COUNCILLORS' QUESTION TIME .....</b>	<b>591</b>
	16.1 Liveable City Strategy .....	591
<b>17</b>	<b>CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS .....</b>	<b>591</b>

17.1 CEO Performance and Remuneration Review 2020/21 .....592

**MANNINGHAM CITY COUNCIL  
MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING  
HELD ON 26 OCTOBER 2021 AT 7:00PM  
IN HELD VIA ZOOM CONFERENCING IN  
ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 394 OF THE  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2020**

---

The meeting commenced at 7:00pm.

**PRESENT:** Councillor Andrew Conlon (Mayor)  
Councillor Anna Chen (Deputy Mayor)  
Councillor Deirdre Diamante  
Councillor Geoff Gough  
Councillor Michelle Kleinert  
Councillor Carli Lange  
Councillor Tomas Lightbody  
Councillor Laura Mayne  
Councillor Stephen Mayne

**OFFICERS PRESENT:** Chief Executive Officer, Mr Andrew Day  
Director City Planning & Community, Mr Angelo Kourambas  
Director Shared Services, Mr Philip Lee  
Director City Services, Ms Rachelle Quattrocchi  
Corporate Counsel and Group Manager Governance & Risk,  
Mr Andrew McMaster  
Group Manager People and Communications, Ms Kerryn Paterson

**1 OPENING PRAYER AND STATEMENTS OF  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The Mayor read the Opening Prayer & Statements of Acknowledgement.

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

There were no apologies.

**3 PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The Chairperson asked if there were any written disclosures of a conflict of interest submitted prior to the meeting and invited Councillors to disclose any conflict of interest in any item listed on the Council Agenda.

There were no disclosures made.

#### 4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

**MOVED: CR CARLI LANGE**  
**SECONDED: CR MICHELLE KLEINERT**

**That the Minutes of the Council Meeting held on 27 September 2021 and the Council meeting held on 28 September 2021 be confirmed.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

#### 5 PRESENTATIONS

There were no Presentations.

#### 6 PETITIONS

There were no Petitions

## 7 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

### 7.1 Templestowe Lower Resident

- Q1 Does the council believe it is necessary for council to perform its role, to hold the prayer at the beginning of the meeting and therefor claiming its legality though this clause in the act?

*Mr Andrew McMaster, Group Manager Governance and Risk responded that the Local Government Act 2020 provides that a Council must develop, adopt and keep in force Governance Rules with respect to a range of matters including the conduct of Council meetings. Except as provided in the Act and subject to the Governance Rules, the conduct of Council meetings is at the discretion of the Council.*

*Mr McMaster noted that it is not uncommon for Councils and other levels of government to commence their proceedings with a prayer. Whilst practices do vary, at present the courts have made no determination on whether the commencement of proceedings with a Council Prayer is illegal. It is however, important to note that the practice does not invalidate the business transacted during the Council meeting.*

- Q2 Does the council believe it is not discriminatory to have only a Christian Prayer at the beginning of the meeting, and therefore imposing one particular religious statement on everyone present, when viewers, council staff and other Councillors may not be believers, or are of faiths other than Christian, and therefor pushing one religions agenda?

*Mr McMaster responded that the Council's prayer is deliberately non-denominational and therefore designed to include all religious faiths as opposed to exclude parts of the community. It is up to the individual to reflect on what this means for them. In addition to the prayer, Council also includes an acknowledgement of country and statement of diverse backgrounds and cultures to acknowledge all sectors of the community at the commencement of its meetings.*

### 7.2 Doncaster East Residents

- Q1 We wish to please request that the rezoning of this property (7 Aminga Avenue, Doncaster East) to be considered as part of LCS process (currently missing from council agenda).

*Mr Angelo Kourambas, Director City Planning and Community thanked questioners and responded that as a municipal wide strategy, the Liveable City Strategy (LCS) generally doesn't identify the rezoning of individual properties. Instead it focuses on identifying areas where further strategically justified residential growth or change might be encouraged and where it should not happen.*

*Mr Kourambas advised that this property has been identified in the strategy as an area where Council will investigate the interfaces between the different character areas, so further analysis will be done on this property and the surrounding area if the draft strategy is adopted by Council following the public exhibition period.*

*The public exhibition period will give the community the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed extent of the character and change areas and the other directions in the draft strategy. Mr Kourambas also confirmed that Morteza and Neda questions tonight will be treated as a submission.*

*Prior to reading out the next question, the Mayor noted that Council had received a large number of questions relating to 90-92 Pound Road, Warrandyte and the use of this Crown land as an unofficial car park. The questions raised related to safety concerns at the site, the degradation of the land, residential amenity and the installation of a crossover.*

*The Mayor pointed out that in accordance with Manningham's Governance Rules, Council will hear a maximum of two questions on any one issue. However, to enable more questions to be asked, he advised that as the majority of questions related to the one issue, the installation of the crossover, a number of these questions had been combined and a broader response would be provided.*

### **7.3 Warrandyte Resident**

- Q1 When will the Council respond to the Submission with a status report in writing on concerns raised such as: what measures have already been decided and be put in place (by when) to manage traffic on high use as well as high risk days to protect public safety, resident's parking and driveway access, and which measures are 'on the table' under what kind of decision-making process?

*Ms Rachelle Quattrocchi, Director City Services thanked the questioner and advised that a involving the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) – the land holder, emergency services and Council would be held this week with a response to be provided following the meeting.*

*Ms Quattrocchi noted that Council and emergency services are very concerned that people are coming to Pound Bend on extreme fire days and are looking at a number of options to discourage visitors from coming to the area on these days. She noted that a full response will be provided to the submission and the issues raised.*

- Q2 Will the Council keep ratepayers informed on a regular basis as to progress in addressing the safety and amenity issues created by the unofficial carpark at 90-92 Pound Rd?

*Ms Quattrocchi responded that Council will be communicating in writing with nearby residents on the future of the site, the amenity issues that have been raised and the need for possible parking restrictions.*

### **7.4 Warrandyte Residents - Combined Questions**

- Q1 What evidence is there that residents requested a crossover be installed at this site and was due process followed with regard to the installation of the crossing?

*Ms Rachelle Quattrocchi, Director City Services responded that the formal crossing*

*into the car park at 90-92 Pound Road was constructed following request from the community about vehicles becoming damaged when attempting to access the area which has been used for parking historically for the past 15 years. Council has the authority to install a vehicle crossing on the local roads within Manningham. Council officers have had a number of formal conversations with DELWP, the land holder, in relation to the access and use of the area for car parking prior to the current petition being received.*

- Q2 What will council do to block vehicle access and prevent cars parking on the land at 90-92 Pound Rd?

*Ms Quattrocchi responded that Council is looking to take steps to resolve the issue of visitors attending Pound Bend on extreme fire days rather than closing the area immediately which would result in additional cars parking everywhere around the entry into the State Park on those extreme weather days.*

- Q3 Why is Council not taking steps to protect this historically significant site by removing the crossover?

*Ms Quattrocchi responded that Council officers have had a number of formal conversations with DELWP in relation to the site which has also included the cultural significance of the area. She also noted that the planned meeting this week between DELWP, Council and emergency services would also seek to resolve issues regarding future use of the area.*

## 7.5 Warrandyte Resident

- Q1 Does the Council still consider adding additional car parking of at least 35 more cars at 90-92 as being appropriate to this high-risk, high-use area?

*Ms Rachelle Quattrocchi, Director City Services thanked the questioner for his question and advised that Council is working with a number of State Government agencies including the Police, Fire Authorities, Parks Victoria and Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (the land holder), on measures to discourage visitors to Pound Bend on days of extreme fire risk.*

- Q2 Does Council still consider that the crossover prevents 'vehicles getting stuck within the open drainage areas', as an effective safety measure, instead of preventing entrance to the 90-92 reserve area in the first place?

*Ms Quattrocchi responded that the crossover that was installed by Council, has provided a safer access to the unofficial car park area and has prevented motorists from attempting to drive over the swale drains. This request to put in the crossover to prevent people from getting stuck crossing this area was made a number of years ago.*

## 8 ADMISSION OF URGENT BUSINESS

There were no items of Urgent Business.



**9 PLANNING PERMIT APPLICATIONS**

There were no Planning Permit Applications.

## 10 CITY PLANNING & COMMUNITY

### 10.1 Draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025

File Number: IN21/632  
Responsible Director: Director City Planning and Community  
Attachments: 1 Draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025 [↓](#)

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This report presents the final draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025 (the Strategy- Attachment 1) for Council endorsement.*

*Once endorsed by Council, the Strategy will be submitted to the Victorian Department of Families, Fairness and Housing, in line with Council's obligations under the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 (s26). The Strategy is Council's Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan.*

*The draft Strategy has been amended following the SBS of 27 July 2021 and 5 October 2021, and relevant councillor comments and community feedback have been included in the revised Strategy.*

*The draft Strategy has been designed to present Manningham's local health and wellbeing data and priority areas in plain English. Where possible, infographics or diagrams have been used to illustrate this information, making it more accessible for residents and community organisations to navigate.*

*The draft Strategy's seven priority areas will inform strategic partnerships with Council teams and community organisations. Work is currently underway in developing a two-year Action Plan which will outline how these priorities will be delivered.*

#### COUNCIL RESOLUTION

**MOVED: CR LAURA MAYNE**  
**SECONDED: CR DEIRDRE DIAMANTE**

**That Council:**

- A. Endorses the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025 as Council's Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan;**
- B. Notes that the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025 will be submitted to the Victorian State Government, thereby meeting Council's obligations in accordance with Section 26 of the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 Council operates under the Victorian Local Government Act 2020, which outlines the critical role all Councils play in addressing the health and wellbeing of the community.
- 2.2 Council is also guided by the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 (s24) which states that Council must protect, improve and promote the public health and wellbeing within the municipality, and (s26) must prepare and endorse a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan every four years that identifies the health and wellbeing needs of people in its municipality.
- 2.3 Under the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008, a plan must:
- Be prepared within 12 months of the Council election;
  - Take into account local health data and the factors that influence health and wellbeing;
  - Identify goals and strategies that are based on evidence and that support people to achieve maximum health and wellbeing;
  - Specify how we will partner with other agencies to create a healthier community; and
  - Consider the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan, which outlines a vision to reduce inequalities and improve health and wellbeing and participation for people of all ages.
- 2.4 Councils are also required to consider the legislative requirements of the Climate Change Act 2017, the Disability Act 2006 and Recommendation 94 from the Federal Government's Royal Commission into Family Violence when planning for its municipality.
- 2.5 The draft Strategy is in line with the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan and Outcomes Framework (2016), which focuses on the following areas:
- Victorians are healthy and well;
  - Victorians are safe and secure;
  - Victorians have the capabilities to participate;
  - Victorians are connected to culture and community; and
  - Victoria is liveable.
- 2.6 The draft Strategy outlines how we will work with our partner organisations and the community to:
- Address existing and emerging health issues and work towards improved health and wellbeing outcomes for our community; and
  - Create opportunities to foster a healthy environment to help our community stay healthy and well.

- 2.7 Action Planning: An Action Plan will be developed to accompany the Strategy and planning has commenced. Two workshops have since taken place; one with the Manningham Disability Advisory Committee, and the other with Council managers and members of the Healthy City Advisory Committee (HCAC). These consultations captured potential actions where Council could lead, partner and collaborate.
- 2.8 The Action Plan 2021 – 2023 will identify specific actions that Council and partner organisations can achieve to respond to the community’s existing and emerging health needs. Once drafted, Council will be briefed on the specific actions. There is no requirement that the Action Plan is submitted to the State Government Department of Families, Fairness and Housing.
- 2.9 At the Council meeting on 27 July 2021, Councillors approved the draft Strategy for public exhibition. At that meeting, it was recommended that further consideration be given to inclusions regarding elder abuse, dementia and loneliness (especially targeting seniors).
- 2.10 We know that the issues of elder abuse, dementia and loneliness are key priorities for our community. Changes have been made to the Strategy to specifically reference these matters as items for attention and focus in the Strategy. There is limited *local* data for these issues. This may affect our ability to effectively evaluate our impact on these issues over time, however Council will continue to work with partner organisations to assess the growing incidence of these issues and support programs and services that aim to address them, noting them as areas of importance.

Public Exhibition Period:

- 2.11 From 28 July to 15 August, the *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* was open for public comment. A total of ten submissions were received from residents and community organisations. The themes and requests are summarised below.

PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS	Response
<b>Inclusion of the Carers Recognition Act 2012 in Strategy</b>	Included in Strategy. The Carers Recognition Act 2012 is now referenced in Appendix 2.
<b>Infrastructure planning required to prevent injury on footpaths and to encourage exercise.</b>	Included in strategy via the priority area of ‘Reducing injury and harm’.
<b>General feedback encompassing:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Local businesses and the economy</b></li> </ul>	No further action required. This priority features in the Council Plan 2021-2025.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Safety</b></li> </ul>	Included in strategy. Further data on accidental falls and safety has been integrated into the Strategy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Parks and open space</b></li> </ul>	No further action required. This priority features

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate change</b></li> <li>• <b>Smoking cessation.</b></li> </ul>	<p>in the Council Plan 2021-2025.</p> <p>No further action required. Climate Change is already a priority area in the Strategy.</p> <p>No further action required.</p>
<b>Installation of signs on walking and cycling tracks and connection of Manningham shared pathways</b>	Noted and refer to Officers as input to planning for safe trails.
<b>Establishment of the LGBTIQA+ Advisory Committee and commitment in the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025</b>	No further action required. Will be addressed through the establishment of Advisory Committees.
<b>Involvement of church groups</b>	No further action required. Social and emotional health is already included.
<b>LGBTIQA+ groups over represented</b>	No further action required. The Strategy aligns with a range of State and Federal Acts and responds to the forthcoming Victorian LGBTIQA+ Strategy.
<b>Knowledge of active recreation opportunities</b>	No further action required. This is further addressed in Council's Active for Life Recreation Strategy.
<b>Strengthening partnerships</b>	No further action required. Already included in Strategy via the priority area of 'Improving social and emotional wellbeing'.

- 2.12 Other revisions to the document include the use of the terminology 'life course' to replace 'ages and stages' in the Strategy to align with the language used in the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019 – 2023.
- 2.13 The draft Strategy was presented to the Strategic Briefing Session of Council on 5 October 2021 for consideration. Subsequent to that briefing, language concerning "diverse backgrounds" has been amended to "multicultural communities" consistent with Council's Inclusive Language Guidelines. Other inclusive terminology has been amended such as "first time parents" in lieu of "first time mothers".
- 2.14 The Strategy has otherwise undergone further grammatical, typographical and presentation editing.

**3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE**

- 3.1 The final draft of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025 is now presented to Council for consideration and endorsement.

Health and Wellbeing Strategy Action Plan

- 3.2 The Health and Wellbeing Strategy is operationalised through a biennial Health and Wellbeing Action Plan that will be reviewed annually to respond to emerging issues arising from the community. The first review of the Action Plan will have a particular focus on understanding and addressing the impacts of COVID-19 on the community.
- 3.3 In August, Manningham Council hosted two Health and Wellbeing Action Planning workshops; one with the Manningham Disability Advisory Committee to capture their input into the HWS Action Plan 2021 – 2023; and, the other with Council Managers and Healthy City Advisory Committee (HCAC) members. The purpose of the latter was to identify proposed actions for the Health and Wellbeing Action Plan 2021-2023 which Council could lead, partner and collaborate with our Advisory Committee members. Following the workshop, a survey was issued to capture additional information on the proposed actions.
- 3.4 A suite of actions have now been drafted for the Health and Wellbeing Action Plan 2021 – 2023 which align to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021 – 2025 priority areas. Council, in partnership with the Health and Wellbeing Advisory Committee, will further refine and finalise these actions over the coming months which will be reported back to Council in due course.

**4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY**

- 4.1 This action is aligned with the Council Plan theme of Healthy Community and Well Governed Council.

**5. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 Council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy provides a key role to create supportive environments for communities to thrive and enjoy improved health and wellbeing outcomes.

**6. IMPLEMENTATION**

- 6.1 Finance / Resource Implications

The Action Plan operationalises the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and Council resource availability will need to be considered as part of the budget cycle to support the delivery of these actions over a two year period.

- 6.2 Communication and Engagement

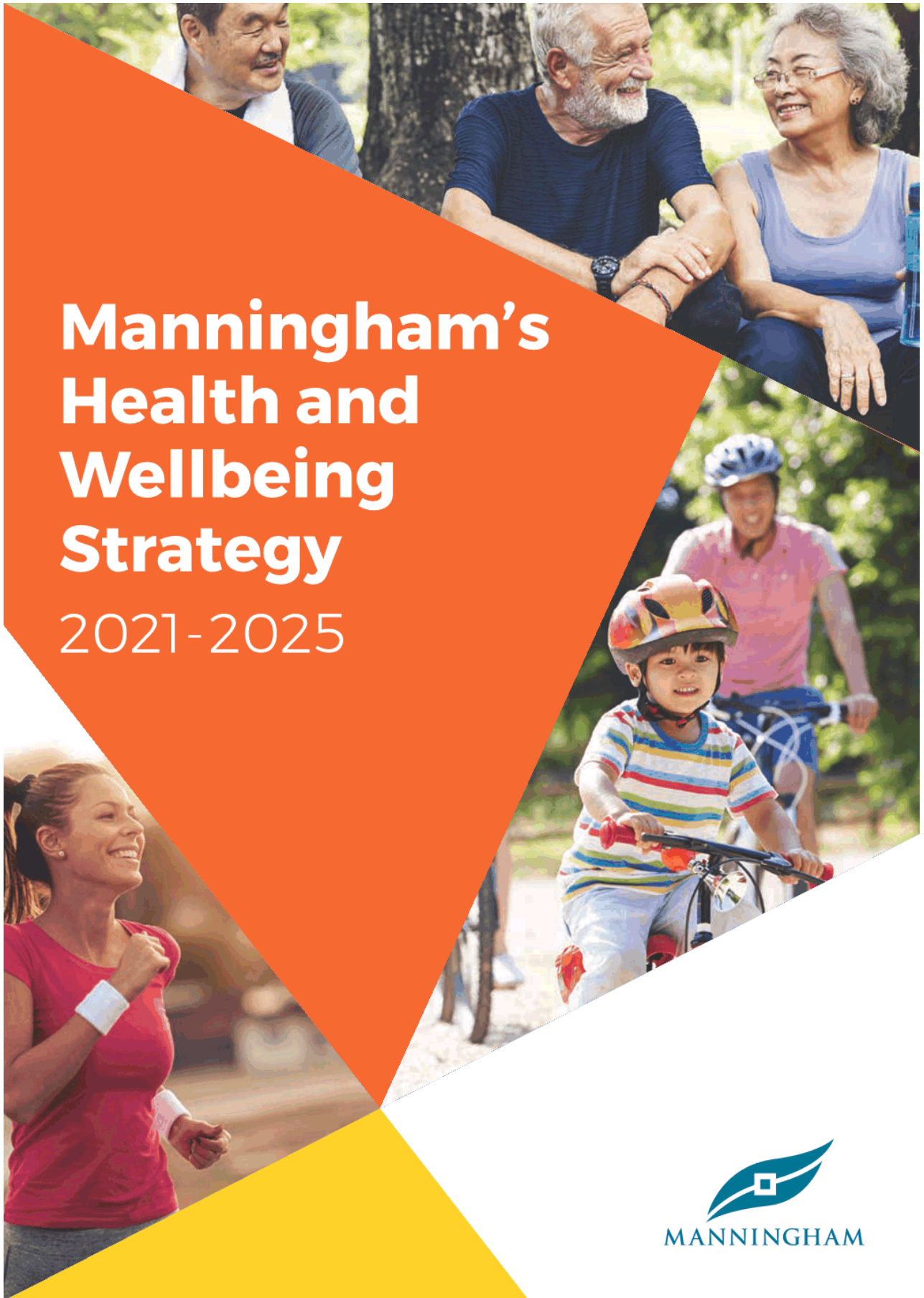
Councillors, Officers and Advisory and Working Groups have been consulted on the development of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025 and will continue to be involved in the drafting and finalisation of the Action Plan.

**6.3 Timelines**

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy will be submitted to the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing by end of October 2021, thereby meeting our legislative requirements.

**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.



# Manningham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy

2021-2025







## Definition of health and wellbeing

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

In comparison, *community wellbeing* is about the health and happiness of the community in which we live.

Our sense of wellbeing is affected by our physical and mental health, the natural and built environments in which we live, the economy, and our ability to be involved in all parts of community life.

Community wellbeing is about how all these things come together to support us to live happy, healthier and more meaningful lives.

**World Health Organisation**

## Acknowledgement of Country

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

Council pays respect to Elders both 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.



Council acknowledges that our *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* contains some local data gaps relating specifically to people living with disability, and our multicultural and LGBTIQ+ communities. This is due to limited information being available at the time of publication (September 2021). Moving forward, we are committed to sourcing information about the health and wellbeing of these communities. This will be achieved through our Community Panel consultation, surveys and Advisory Committees. We will update this strategy over the four years as more information about these communities and their needs are known.

**2** Manningham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025



## Contents

A message from our Councillors	4	GOAL: A healthy, safe and resilient community	23
Our partners	6	GOAL: A connected and inclusive community	29
Our community	7	Appendices	30
Government Policy and Legislation Context	10	Appendix 1 Principles and Frameworks guiding our Health and Wellbeing Strategy	31
About this strategy	11	Appendix 2 Legislative plans, strategies and Acts	33
How this strategy fits with our Council Plan	12	Appendix 3 References	35
Community engagement	15		
How Council supports health and wellbeing	17		
Our priorities for improving Manningham's health and wellbeing	19		
Health and Wellbeing Framework	20		

## A message from our Councillors

Manningham Council is proud to present our four-year *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025*.

This strategy outlines how we will continue to work with our community and partner organisations to ensure people living in Manningham are healthy, safe, resilient, connected and inclusive.

This strategy also identifies opportunities to enhance community health and wellbeing, and address areas that need improvement.

This strategy has been developed, and will be delivered, with our community and our partners.

Together, we will support our community to lead a healthy and active lifestyle that ultimately improves their quality of life.

Following feedback we received during recent community consultation, Council has identified seven priority areas under our Council Plan theme – Healthy Community:

- Improved social and emotional wellbeing
- Increased healthy eating
- Increased active living
- Increased adaptation to the health impacts from climate change
- Reduced injury and harm
- Prevention of family violence
- Increased connection and engagement in community life.

**When compared to other Victorian communities, Manningham is one of the healthiest.**

We know that these areas of health and wellbeing can impact people at different times across the life course of their life. The impacts can be influenced by individual circumstances or changes in their surrounding environments. The COVID-19 pandemic is an example of a significant disruption that has impacted people's health and wellbeing. It has also impacted people's social lives, connections to their community and in many cases has had financial implications.

For example, we know that employment fell by 4.1% between the start of Covid in March 2020 and August that year in Manningham, which was significantly higher than the state average of 2.1%. Only two other municipalities had a higher job fall than us.

Higher levels of JobKeeper applications are considered to be a likely indicator of greater negative economic impacts from COVID-19.

In Manningham, it is estimated that 43% of local businesses applied for JobKeeper support. This figure placed us at 36 out of 79 local government areas for most impacted local businesses at the height of the pandemic.

To support this strategy and ensure emerging trends are captured over the four years, Council will develop a bi-annual Action Plan that will include specific actions and measures we will undertake for each priority.

We thank everyone who has contributed to the development of this important strategy, your input has been valuable.



**Currawong Ward**  
Cr Andrew Conlon

☎ 0425 732 238

✉ Andrew.Conlon@  
manningham.vic.gov.au



**Waldau Ward**  
Cr Anna Chen

☎ 0429 470 051

✉ Anna.Chen@  
manningham.vic.gov.au



**Yarra Ward**  
Cr Carli Lange

☎ 0433 256 840

✉ Carli.Lange@  
manningham.vic.gov.au



**Tullamore Ward**  
Cr Deirdre Diamante

☎ 0413 584 047

✉ Deirdre.Diamante@  
manningham.vic.gov.au



**Bolin Ward**  
Cr Geoff Gough

☎ 0412 345 081

✉ Geoffrey.Gough@  
manningham.vic.gov.au



**Schramm Ward**  
Cr Laura Mayne

☎ 0447 981 010

✉ Laura.Mayne@  
manningham.vic.gov.au



**Westerfolds Ward**  
Cr Michelle Kleinert

☎ 0400 902 822

✉ Michelle.Kleinert@  
manningham.vic.gov.au



**Ruffey Ward**  
Cr Stephen Mayne

☎ 0412 106 241

✉ Stephen.Mayne@  
manningham.vic.gov.au



**Manna Ward**  
Cr Tomas Lightbody

☎ 0437 829 635

✉ Tomas.Lightbody@  
manningham.vic.gov.au

# Our partners

We are proud to be one of the healthiest municipalities in Victoria but we know there is still work to do to ensure our community's health and wellbeing is the best it can possibly be.

There are some growing areas of concern in our community such as the rise of anxiety and depression amongst adults living in Manningham.

We are also seeing local impacts from COVID-19 and the full effects of these may not be realised for some time yet.

Manningham's *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* has been developed in consultation with the community, local health providers and organisations that support health and wellbeing, and key Council staff.

Together, we are strongly committed to improving the lives of people living in Manningham by delivering services, programs and activities that are targeted towards our diverse community.

### Healthy City Advisory Committee

Manningham's Healthy City Advisory Committee believes everyone has a role to play in improving the health and wellbeing of people living and working in our City.

Members of the committee include:

- Access Health and Community
- Belgravia Leisure
- Victorian Department of Education and Training
- Victorian Department of Families, Fairness and Housing
- Doncare – Doncaster Community Care and Counselling Centre Inc.
- Eastern Melbourne Primary Health Network
- Eastern Domestic Violence Service
- Haven; Home, Safe
- Inner East Primary Care Partnership
- Manningham Learns
- Manningham YMCA
- Onemda
- Whitehorse Manningham Libraries
- Women's Health East
- Community representatives

Council would also like to thank the Reconciliation Working Group, Inner East Aboriginal Area Governance Committee, Access and Equity Advisory Committee and the Manningham Disability Advisory Committee for their contributions to inform this strategy.



6 Manningham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025

# Our community



Understanding the Manningham community, combined with what our health data tells us, helps Council identify priority areas to protect and enhance health and wellbeing.

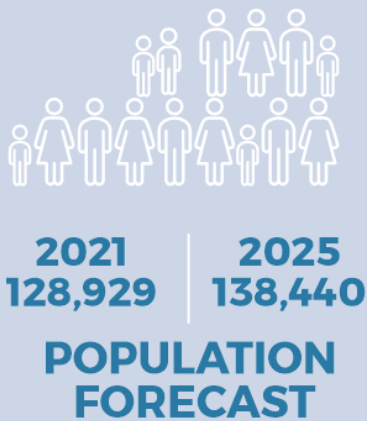
Our community profile includes information about who lives in Manningham, their age and gender, household dwellings and cultural backgrounds. It also provides an overview of our community's health and wellbeing characteristics. This helps Council to identify vulnerable groups and target services and programs effectively.

Manningham's community profile largely draws on information from the Australian Census 2016. This will be updated when information from the latest Census, which was held in August 2021, is available in mid-2022.

We also incorporate health and wellbeing information from the *State of the City 2020* report and data from the *Liveability Assessment of the Neighbourhoods of Manningham* to help us understand where our community's strengths and challenges lie.

These documents are available on Council's [website](#).

## Our Community



### AGEING POPULATION



The largest 5 year age group in 2026 is 45 to 49 years, with a total of 9,202 people.

**2.8%** GREECE



**2.9%** MALAYSIA



**3.1%** ENGLAND



**3.2%** ITALY



**5.9%** CHINA

### TOP 5 OVERSEAS-BORN NATIONALITIES

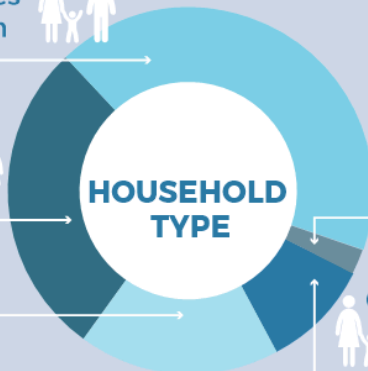
**40%** Couples with children



**26%** Couples without children



**18%** Singles



**2%** Group households

**9.5%** One parent families

### LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

**42%** Do not use English as their first language

### HOUSING (IN 2016)



**76%** Single dwelling



**19%** Medium density



**5%** High density





# Government Policy and Legislation Context



Council operates under the Victorian Government's *Local Government Act 2020*, which outlines the critical role all councils play in addressing the health and wellbeing of their communities.

We are also guided by the section 24 of the *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* which states that all councils must prepare and endorse a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan every four years that identifies the health and wellbeing needs of people living in its municipality.

Under the *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan must:

- be prepared within 12 months of the Council election
- take into account local health data and the factors that influence health and wellbeing
- identify goals and strategies that are based on evidence and that support people to achieve maximum health and wellbeing
- specify how we will partner with other agencies to create a healthier community; and
- consider the *Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-2023*, which outlines a vision to reduce inequalities and improve health and wellbeing and participation for people of all ages.

Councils are also required to consider the *Climate Change Act 2017* and Recommendation 94 from the Australian Government's Royal Commission into Family Violence when planning for its municipality.

**Please note:** Manningham Council's Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan is called the *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* (this document).

### **Our commitment to gender equality**

We are committed to ensuring that all people in our community are treated with dignity, respect and fairness. We will consider how gender impacts people in the community differently as we develop our plans, strategies, programs and services. We will uphold our requirements in the Victorian Government's *Gender Equality Act 2021* and will continue to monitor and seek opportunities to improve all that we do to make Manningham a safe, respectful and inclusive community.

### **Our commitment to disability**

We are committed to working in partnership with the community to enhance the health and wellbeing of people living with disability. Activities targeting people with disability are integrated and reflected across Manningham's *Council Plan 2021-2025*, the *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* and associated action plans to address section 38(1) of the *Disability Act 2006*.

For a full list of legislative plans, strategies and Acts that support the delivery of Manningham's *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* turn to Appendix 2 on page 33

**10** Manningham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025

## About this strategy

Planning for health and wellbeing is the best way to protect our community, prevent disease and increase life expectancy.

Council is committed to maximising health and wellbeing by supporting our community to make healthy choices that best meet their individual needs.

We believe that effective public health planning can help create communities that are healthy, safe, resilient, connected and inclusive.

This *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* builds on the strengths of Council's *Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021*, and aligns to the directions of Manningham's *Council Plan 2021-2025*.

As a key strategic planning tool designed to maintain and improve public health and wellbeing at a local level, this strategy outlines how Council will work with partner organisations and the community to:

- Address existing and emerging health issues
- Improve overall community health and wellbeing

Create opportunities to foster a healthy environment to help our community stay healthy and well. In developing this strategy, we have listened to community feedback received through Council's *Plan Manningham 2021+* community engagement activities. The aim of *Plan Manningham 2021+* was for Council

to better understand what the community believes we should focus on for the next four years. Feedback in relation to health and wellbeing matters has been incorporated into the development of this *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025*.

This community feedback, along with analysis of statewide and local health data, informed our seven priority areas to ensure we address the needs our community.

This included consideration of:

- **Across the life course** – we looked at the lifespan of our community from infants, children and young people to older adults, to understand the impacts on health and wellbeing at different life stages.
- **Community groups** – we identified the needs and priorities of people from multicultural communities, the LGBTQIA+ community, First Nations Peoples, carers, and people with disability.
- **Genders** – we assessed how all genders and intersectionality, which are attributes other than gender, such as age, disability or sexual orientation, may be impacted by a range of health issues.



11 Manningham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025

Manningham's *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* is made up of four strategic documents:

- **Manningham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025 (this document)**  
Outlines the strategic direction that Council and its partners will take over the next four years. This strategy identifies and responds to the key needs and priorities of our diverse community. This helps us to make sure the right services, infrastructure and partnerships are in place to build a healthy and resilient community.
- **Manningham's Health and Wellbeing Action Plan**  
Each two years, a set of activities will be developed under of the seven key priority areas identified in this *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025*. These biennial Action Plans will be delivered with our partners to help us achieve the changes we want to see by 2025.
- **The State of the City and Health Needs Analysis 2020 Report**  
This research report provides an overview of Manningham's health, wellbeing, environment and economy. Drawing on 60 data sources, the report provides a demographic overview of Manningham and details the current and emerging health and wellbeing needs of our community.
- **The Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021 Evaluation Report**  
This report details the success, achievements and key learnings from Manningham's Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan, *Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021*.

## How this strategy fits with our Council Plan

Our *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* expands on the *Council Plan 2021-2025* by focusing on improving community health outcomes.

The *Manningham 2040 Community Vision* and *Council Plan 2021-2025* underpin our planning for the short, medium and long term.

We support the commitments we make through resource plans and report on our progress in Council's Annual Report.

### Manningham 2040 Community Vision

Manningham is a peaceful, inclusive and safe community. We celebrate life with its diverse culture, wildlife and natural environment. We are resilient and value sustainable and healthy living, a sense of belonging, and respect for one another.

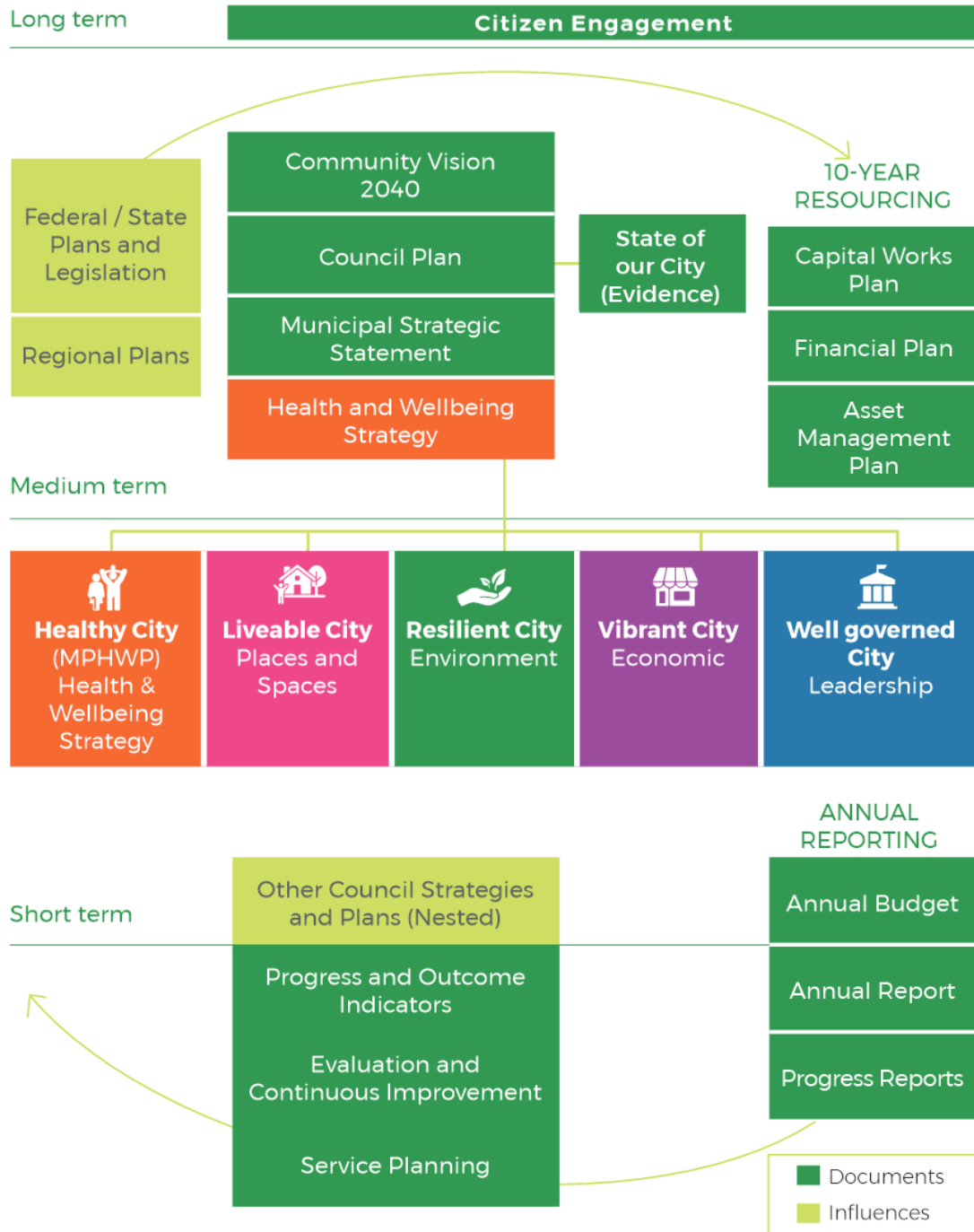
### Council's mission

A financially sustainable Council that listens, consults and acts with integrity, value and transparency.



### Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

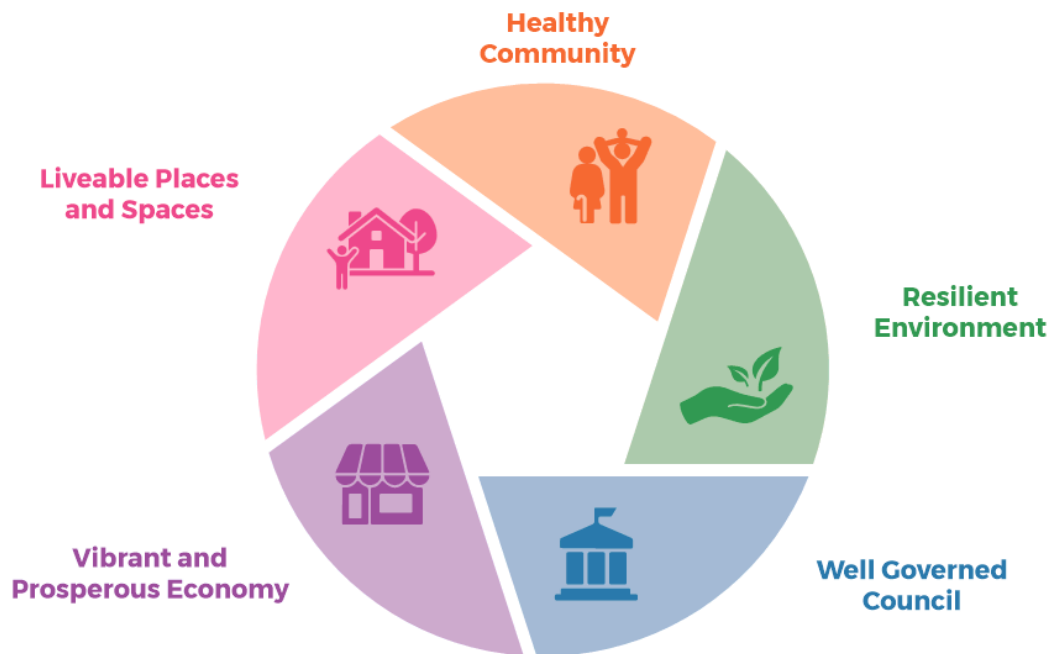
How our strategic plans fit together is explained in this Integrated Planning Framework below.





**Council Plan themes**

Our *Council Plan 2021-2025* sets out five key areas that we will focus on over the four-year term. We call these our ‘themes’.












**Council Plan goals**

Under each of the five Council Plan themes are our goals for Manningham.

	1.1 A healthy, resilient and safe community 1.2 A connected and inclusive community
	2.1 Inviting places and spaces 2.2 Enhanced parks, open space and streetscapes 2.3 Well connected, safe and accessible travel 2.4 Well maintained and utilised community infrastructure
	3.1 Protect and enhance our environment and biodiversity 3.2 Reduce our environmental impact and adapt to climate change
	4.1 Grow our local business, tourism and economy
	5.1 A financially sustainable Council that manages resources effectively and efficiently 5.2 A Council that values our customers and community in all that we do

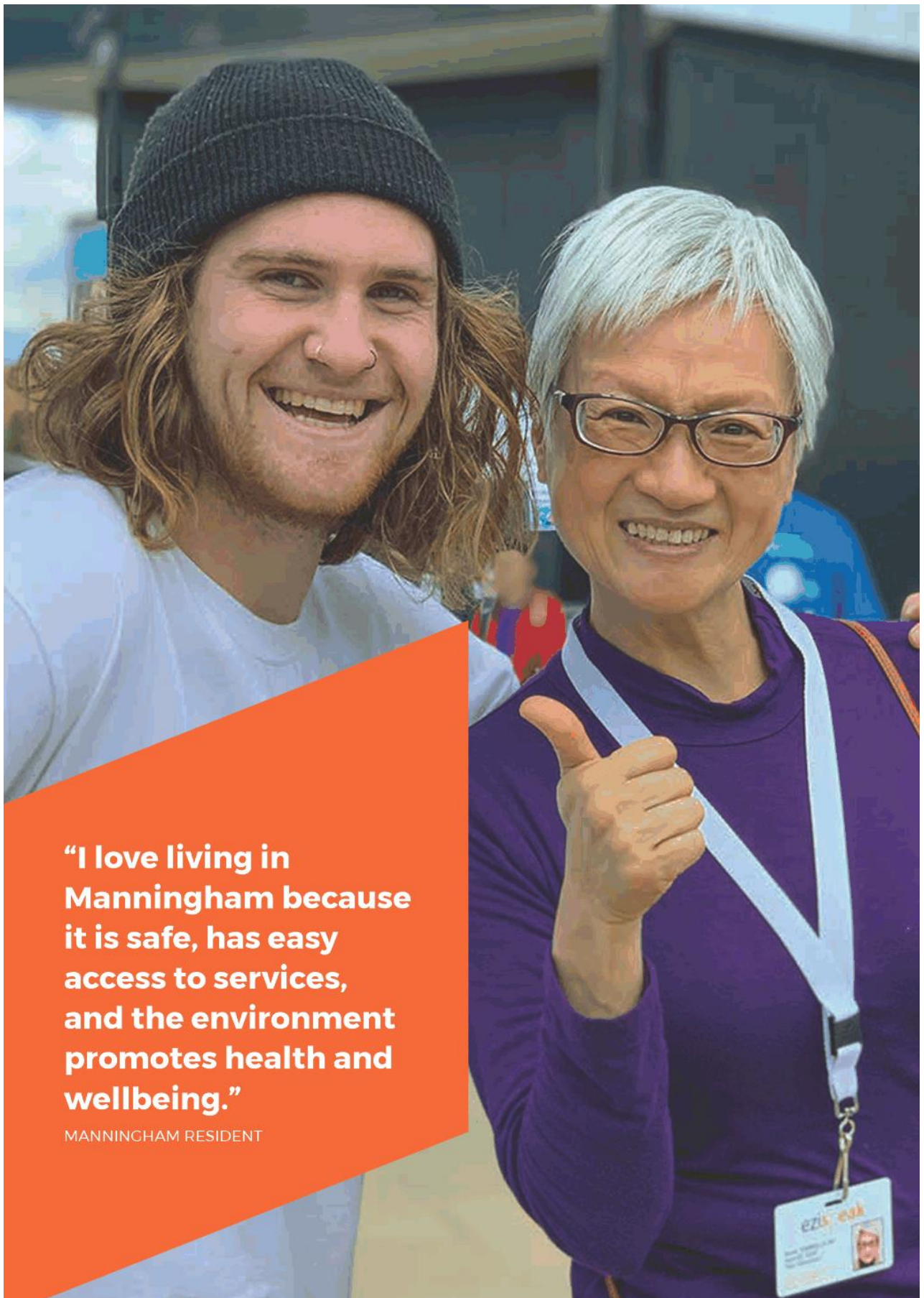
# Community engagement

ACTIVITY	OUTCOME	COMMUNITY FEEDBACK
<p><b>May 2020</b> Health Data Analysis</p>	<p><b>State of the City data analysis</b> Evidence and Legislation</p>	<p><b>Our community told us these health and well-being areas were their top priorities.</b></p>
<p><b>June to October 2020</b> Review previous Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021</p>	<p><b>Review of health and wellbeing data to understand Manningham residents</b></p>	<p> <b>Low cost or no cost mental health services</b> 18-24 year olds ranked this higher than all other age groups</p>
<p><b>August to September 2020</b> Plan 2021+ and Covid-19 Community Survey</p>	<p><b>2,404 residents completed the survey</b> Children and families, youth and Rotaract* young adults (aged 18-35 years), First Nation Peoples, and carers of people with disability, people with disability LGBTIQ+ community and vulnerable groups were consulted</p>	<p> <b>Access to healthy fresh food and vegetables</b> 70+ age group ranked this higher than all other age groups</p>
<p><b>October 2020 to February 2021</b> Conversations with advisory committees</p>	<p><b>New Council appointed</b> October 2020</p>	<p> <b>Affordable and accessible organised sport</b> 18-24 year olds ranked this higher than all other age groups</p>
<p><b>March 2021</b> Community groups and the Manningham Community panel consultation</p>	<p><b>*Rotaract stands for Rotary in Action and is a Rotary-partnered club for young people aged 18 to 30 which operates in Manningham.</b></p>	<p> <b>Social connections</b> Particularly places for people to meet and stay connected</p>
		<p> <b>Reducing loneliness</b> Most commonly experienced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Older adults</li> <li> Young people</li> <li> Multicultural communities</li> <li> LGBTQIA+ people</li> <li> People with disability and carers</li> </ul>

## OUR HEALTH AND WELL-BEING PRIORITIES

From the feedback received during our community engagement, the following seven health and wellbeing priorities have been identified for Manningham.

- Improved social and emotional wellbeing
- Increased healthy eating
- Increased active lifestyles
- Increase adaptation to the health impacts from climate change
- Reduced injury and harm
- Prevention of family violence
- Increased connection and engagement in community life



**“I love living in Manningham because it is safe, has easy access to services, and the environment promotes health and wellbeing.”**

MANNINGHAM RESIDENT

# How Council supports health and wellbeing

We provide a ranges of services to improve the health and wellbeing of the Manningham community. These include:

## CREATING A CONNECTED AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

**\$1,105,125**

in community grants for groups and organisations including \$269,000 in COVID-19 urgent relief funding



**33,707**

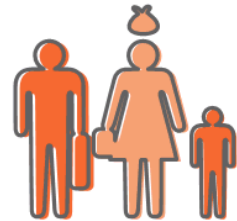
participants in arts and culture programs and projects



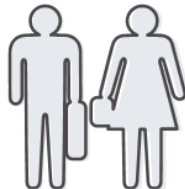
Ongoing conversations with the **Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation** and our **Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group** as our Reconciliation Action Plan is embedded in our core work.



**Migrant and Refugee Welcome Zone** declared (2015) to make sure migrants and refugees feel welcome.



**Gender Impact Assessments** are applied to all key projects.



**Age Friendly Declaration** signed and work is ongoing to create an age friendly community.



**Dementia Friendly City** is being actioned through the Manningham Local Dementia Alliance Action Plan.



**Welcoming Cities accreditation** in progress to be even more welcoming and inclusive of our diverse community.



**Convene advisory groups and networks** to provide advice on a range of topics and support Council's decision making. These include Healthy City Advisory Committee, Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group, Manningham Positive Ageing Alliance Group and Manningham Disability Advisory Committee.



COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE



**50.2km**  
roads resurfaced

**17.25km**

of new and renewed footpaths



ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE



**56%**  
of waste diverted from landfill

**20%**



reduction in greenhouse emissions achieved

**Climate emergency declared (January 2020)** to incorporate climate change actions in strategies and decisions that shape our City.



PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

**\$3.5 million**

to improve parks and open spaces



PROMOTING ACTIVE LIFESTYLES

**Active for Life Recreation Strategy** endorsed.



COMMUNITY SERVICES



**13,067**

immunisations provided

**1,098**

births supported by Maternal and Child Health centres



**85,364**



hours of care including domestic, personal and respite care support services

# Our priorities for improving Manningham’s health and wellbeing

**“(Council needs to) Assist the lonely - single people in Manningham and single person households - to connect with community.”**


MANNINGHAM RESIDENT

# Health and Wellbeing Framework


The *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* focuses on our Council Plan theme, Healthy Community, and the two goals that sit under this theme, which are:

- **A healthy, safe and resilient community; and**
- **A connected and inclusive community.**


Council has developed seven key priority areas that identify the change we want to see in our community’s health and wellbeing by 2025, along with action areas and measures that will tell us if we made a difference.

COUNCIL PLAN		HEALTH & WELLBEING STRATEGY		
Theme	Goals	Priority Areas (the change we want to see by 2025)	Action Areas (our focus to effect change)	Evaluation (how we will measure success)
<b>Healthy Community</b>  	<b>A healthy, safe and resilient community</b>	Improved social and emotional wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth and adult mental health</li> <li>• Loneliness</li> <li>• First time parents</li> <li>• Dementia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced proportion of adults and adolescents with psychological distress</li> <li>• Reduced proportion of people who die by suicide</li> <li>• Increased proportion of people who are satisfied with life</li> <li>• Reduced proportion of people who self rate their health as fair/poor</li> <li>• Increased proportion of adolescence with high level of resilience</li> <li>• Reduced proportion of parents who experience post-natal depression</li> </ul>
		Increased healthy eating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy meal preparation</li> <li>• Access to food</li> <li>• Food security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased proportion of adults and young people who consume sufficient fruits and vegetables per day</li> <li>• Reduced proportion of adults and young people who are overweight or obese</li> <li>• Reduced proportion of residents who ran out of food and could not afford to buy more</li> <li>• Increased proportion of infant’s exclusively breastfed to three months of age</li> </ul>



COUNCIL PLAN		HEALTH & WELLBEING STRATEGY		
Theme	Goals	Priority Areas (the change we want to see by 2025)	Action Areas (our focus to effect change)	Evaluation (how we will measure success)
<b>Healthy Community</b>  	<b>A healthy, safe and resilient community</b>	Increased active lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active lifestyles (including active transport)</li> <li>Organised sport</li> <li>Active recreation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased proportion of people who meet physical activity guidelines</li> <li>Increased proportion of people participating in organised sport and active recreation</li> <li>Increase proportion of journeys that use active transport</li> </ul>
		Increase adaptation to the health impacts from climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise awareness about behaviours that can contribute climate change and the impacts they have on health and wellbeing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased proportion of the community who have become resilient towards the impacts of climate change</li> </ul>
		Reduced injury and harm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce harmful health behaviours such as gambling, drug and alcohol use</li> <li>Prevention of accidental falls</li> <li>Improved feelings of safety in and around our neighbourhoods</li> <li>Reduced incidents of racism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced proportion of hospitalisation rates due to falls in older adults</li> <li>Reduced electronic gaming machine losses per year</li> <li>Increased proportion of people who feel safe when walking in Manningham after dark</li> <li>Reduced illicit drug use</li> <li>Reduced alcohol consumption</li> <li>Reduced proportion of adults who never, or not often, feel safe when walking down their streets after dark</li> </ul>
		Prevention of family violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention of family violence and its impacts</li> <li>Gender equality</li> <li>Elder abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced rate of family violence incidents recorded by police</li> <li>Increased proportion of adults who are prepared to intervene in a situation of domestic violence</li> </ul>



COUNCIL PLAN		HEALTH & WELLBEING STRATEGY		
Theme	Goals	Priority Areas (the change we want to see by 2025)	Action Areas (our focus to effect change)	Evaluation (how we will measure success)
<b>Healthy Community</b>  	<b>A connected and inclusive community</b>	Increased connection and engagement in community life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community connections</li> <li>• Accessible places, spaces and programs</li> <li>• Culturally safe communities</li> <li>• Culturally appropriate services</li> <li>• Respecting and embracing reconciliation</li> <li>• Art and culture</li> <li>• Local employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased proportion of people who feel valued</li> <li>• Increased proportion of people who respect our multicultural community as adding value to where they live</li> <li>• Increased proportion of people living in Manningham who volunteer</li> <li>• Increased proportion of adults and young people who are part of an organised group</li> <li>• Increased proportion of people who attend or participate in local cultural or arts activities</li> </ul>



22 Manningham’s Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025

# GOAL: A healthy, safe and resilient community



Being healthy, safe and resilient are the cornerstones to living a happy and fulfilling life.



## PRIORITY 1: IMPROVED SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

Social and emotional wellbeing is people's ability to connect with friends and family, work productively and contribute to their community, cope with the normal stresses of life and feel safe and included.



### ACTION AREAS

Over the four-year life of this *Health & Wellbeing Strategy*, we will focus on:

- › Youth and adult mental health
- › Loneliness
- › First time parents
- › Dementia



### PEOPLE LIVING IN MANNINGHAM ARE MOSTLY HEALTHY



**16.77%**  
have experienced anxiety  
(lower than Victorian average - 27.36%)



**16.8%**  
experience fair or poor health status (lower than Victorian average - 20.3%)



**12.2%**  
have low-medium feelings of life being worthwhile (lower than Victorian average)

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017



### BUT, DID YOU KNOW



The rates of anxiety and depression in Manningham is rising

**14.7%** 2011   **15.22%** 2014   **16.77%** 2017

**68%**

of deaths by suicide (2010-2019) were men mostly aged **20-24** and **55-64**



**44.84%**

of Manningham females attended a hospital emergency department with a mental health presentation had a diagnosed psychiatric illness, compared to **39.55%** for Victoria'



Source: Coroner's Court

Source: Victorian Health Agency for Health Information



### EVALUATION

(HOW WE WILL MEASURE THE CHANGE WE WANT TO SEE BY 2025):

- › Reduced proportion of adults and adolescents with psychological distress
- › Reduced proportion of people who die by suicide
- › Increased proportion of people who are satisfied with life
- › Reduced proportion of people who self rate their health as fair/poor
- › Increased proportion of adolescence with high level of resilience
- › Reduced proportion of parents who experience post-natal depression



**PRIORITY 2:  
INCREASED HEALTHY EATING**

Maintaining a healthy diet is one of the best ways to prevent disease. Having access to healthy and affordable food plays an important role in encouraging healthy eating behaviours.



**ACTION AREAS**

Over the four-year life of this *Health & Wellbeing Strategy*, we will focus on:

- Healthy meal preparation
- Access to food
- Food security



**PEOPLE LIVING IN MANNINGHAM  
ARE MOSTLY HEALTHY**



**44.8%**  
are overweight (lower than  
Victoria's average of 50.8%)



**11.4%**  
consume take-away  
food more than  
once a week (lower  
than Victoria's  
average of 15.3%)



**2.7%**  
consume sugar-sweetened  
soft drinks daily (lower than  
Victoria's average of 10%)



**3.4%**  
ran out of food and couldn't afford to buy  
more (lower than Victoria's average of 6.2%)

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017



**BUT, DID YOU KNOW**

**56.2%**



Manningham women eat  
enough fruits according to  
the guidelines, compared  
to **33.4%** for Manningham  
men



**9.5%**  
Manningham  
women eat enough  
vegetables according  
to the guidelines,  
compared to **1.8%**  
for Manningham  
men



Women are more likely to experience food  
insecurity (10.9%) than men. COVID-19 is likely to  
increase this figure in future as unemployment  
and underemployment has affected women  
more. Women are also more likely to flee family  
violence situations.

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017



**EVALUATION**

**(HOW WE WILL MEASURE THE CHANGE WE WANT TO SEE BY 2025):**

- Increased proportion of adults and young people who consume sufficient fruit and vegetable consumption per day
- Reduced proportion of adults and young people who are overweight or obese
- Reduced proportion of residents who ran out of food and could not afford to buy more
- Increased proportion of infant's exclusively breastfed to three months of age



**PRIORITY 3:  
INCREASED ACTIVE LIFESTYLE**

Leading an active lifestyle is one of the best ways to reduce the likelihood of preventable diseases.



**ACTION AREAS**

Over the four-year life of this *Health & Wellbeing Strategy*, we will focus on:

- Active lifestyles (including active transport)
- Organised sport
- Active recreation



**PEOPLE LIVING IN MANNINGHAM  
ARE MOSTLY HEALTHY**



**31.8%**

participate in organised physical activity through sports clubs/associations or fitness/leisure centres

*VicHealth Indicators Survey 2015*



**20.8%**

of adults walk for trips longer than 10 mins at least four days per week (higher than the Victorian average of 18%)

*Victorian Population Health Survey 2017*

**50%**



meet the guidelines for physical activity (Similar to the Victorian average of 51%)

*Victorian Population Health Survey 2017*



**BUT, DID YOU KNOW**



**22%**

of residents sit for **8 hours** on a typical workday

*Victorian Population Health Survey 2017*



**96%**

of adults did not cycle longer than 10 minutes over a week

*Victorian Population Health Survey 2017*



Physical health and wellbeing of young primary school aged children has declined from **88.5% (2012)** to **79.9% (2018)**

*Australian Early Development Census*



**EVALUATION**

**(HOW WE WILL MEASURE THE CHANGE WE WANT TO SEE BY 2025):**

- Increased proportion of people who meet physical activity guidelines
- Increased proportion of people participating in organised sport and active recreation
- Increase proportion of journeys that use active transport





**PRIORITY 4:  
INCREASE ADAPTATION TO THE HEALTH IMPACTS FROM  
CLIMATE CHANGE**

The World Health Organisation describes climate change as the defining issue for public health in the 21st century, while the Victorian Government’s *Tackling climate change and its impacts of health* report has linked climate change to decreased air quality, changes in the spread of infectious diseases, and challenges with food safety, water quality and mental health.



**ACTION AREA**

Over the four-year life of this *Health & Wellbeing Strategy*, we will focus on:

- Raising awareness about behaviours that can contribute climate change and the impacts they have on health and wellbeing



**PEOPLE LIVING IN MANNINGHAM  
ARE MOSTLY HEALTHY**



**25%**

Since 2008, Council has reduced its CO2 emissions by 25% by investing in solar power generation capacity, energy efficient street lighting and hybrid vehicles.

Since 2012, residents and local businesses have:



Reduced their total waste by **4.4%** (46,259 tonnes)



Increased green waste from **29% to 34%**.



This is despite a **10.7%** increase in the population.



**BUT, DID YOU KNOW**

CO2 emissions are rising in Manningham:



**1,185,800**

tonnes of CO2 were emitted in 2018/2019 – a rise of 45,000 tonnes (3.9%) in one year



**87%**

of the rise in CO2 emission is due to commercial gas emissions.

Source: Snapshot ([snapshotclimate.com.au](http://snapshotclimate.com.au))



**EVALUATION**

**(HOW WE WILL MEASURE THE CHANGE WE WANT TO SEE BY 2025):**

- Increased proportion of the community who have become resilient towards the impacts of climate change



## PRIORITY 5: REDUCED INJURY AND HARM

Reducing injury and harm involves addressing behaviours such as alcohol and other drug addiction and problem gambling. It also extends to making sure people feel safe in Manningham and reducing hospital admissions.



### ACTION AREAS

Over the four-year life of this *Health & Wellbeing Strategy*, we will focus on:

- Reducing harmful health behaviours such as gambling, drug and alcohol use
- Preventing accidental falls
- Improving feelings of safety in and around our neighbourhoods
- Reducing incidents of racist behaviour



### PEOPLE LIVING IN MANNINGHAM ARE MOSTLY HEALTHY



**38.4%**

people risk alcohol-related harm from a single occasion of drinking (2017) (lower than Victorian average which is 43%)

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017



**55.4%**

have an increased lifetime risk of alcohol-related harm (2017) (lower than the Victorian average which is 59.5%)

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017



**53.3%**

feel safe walking alone after dark (similar to the Victorian average)

Source: Victorian Indicators Survey 2015



**91.8%**

feel safe walking alone during the day (similar to the Victorian average)

Source: Victorian Indicators Survey 2015



### BUT, DID YOU KNOW



**7,789**

people were admitted to hospital after an accidental fall between 2015 and 2020

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare



Accidental falls causing death occur at a significantly higher rate of incidence for Manningham females compared to women nationwide, at a ratio of **1.56**.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

**35%**

of accidental falls were residents aged 80-89 (Higher than the Victorian average of 26%)



**Electronic Gaming Machine losses were \$553**

per Manningham adult (higher than the Victorian average which is \$522)

Source: Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation



**Young residents aged 15 to 24**

represented the highest rate of admissions due to illicit drug use (35.3 per 10,000 people)

Source: AODStats by Turning Point and Monash University



### EVALUATION

(HOW WE WILL MEASURE THE CHANGE WE WANT TO SEE BY 2025):

- Reduced proportion of hospitalisation rates due to falls in older adults
- Reduced electronic gaming machine losses per year
- Increased proportion of people who feel safe when walking in Manningham after dark
- Reduced illicit drug use
- Reduced alcohol consumption
- Reduced proportion of adults who never, or not often, feel safe when walking down their streets after dark



**PRIORITY 6:  
PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE**

Family violence profoundly impacts a person in many ways, including alienation from family and friends and, in extreme cases serious injury or even death.



**ACTION AREAS**

Over the four-year life of this *Health & Wellbeing Strategy*, we will focus on:

- Prevention of family violence and its impacts
- Gender equality
- Elder abuse



**PEOPLE LIVING IN MANNINGHAM  
ARE MOSTLY HEALTHY**



**706.4**

incidents of family violence per 100,000 people (Lower than the Victorian average which is 1389.1/100,000 people)



**4/79**

Manningham has the fourth lowest rate of family violence compared to other local government areas across Victoria (behind Queenscliff, Boroondara and Golden Plains)

Source: Victorian Crime Statistics Agency



**BUT, DID YOU KNOW**



**72%** of people affected by family violence are women



**46.5%** of all justice procedure offences were due to breaches of family violence orders and nearly one-third were bail condition breaches



**24.7%** of people affected by family violence are aged under 24 years (higher than the Victorian average which is 20.82%)



**61.7%** of crimes against a person were due to assault and related offences



**12.6%** of crimes against a person were due to stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour.

Source: Victorian Crime Statistics Agency



**EVALUATION**

**(HOW WE WILL MEASURE THE CHANGE WE WANT TO SEE BY 2025):**

- Reduced rate of family violence incidents recorded by police
- Increased proportion of adults who are prepared to intervene in a situation of domestic violence

Abuse against older people is also a form of family violence. Manningham is aware that elder abuse is a growing concern across Victoria.

While limited data is currently available, it has been reported that between two per cent and 14 per cent of older people experience elder abuse each year.

Manningham will work with partner organisations to assess the growing incidence of elder abuse and support programs and services that aim to prevent this form of family violence from occurring in our community.

## GOAL: A connected and inclusive community



Manningham wants everyone to feel that they belong by being welcome to participate in activities that connect them with others regardless of race, gender, religion and sexual orientation.



### PRIORITY 7: INCREASED CONNECTION TO AND ENGAGEMENT IN COMMUNITY LIFE

People who have opportunities to participate in local activities and connect with others in their community tend to experience greater life satisfaction and have better health outcomes.



#### ACTION AREAS

Over the four-year life of this *Health & Wellbeing Strategy*, we will focus on:

- Community connections
- Accessible places, spaces and programs
- Culturally safe communities
- Respecting and embracing reconciliation
- Art and culture
- Local employment
- Culturally appropriate services



#### PEOPLE LIVING IN MANNINGHAM ARE MOSTLY HEALTHY



**19.6%** people engage in volunteering  
(Similar to the Victorian average of 19.2%)  
*Source: Profile ID, 2016 Census*



**86.7% of males feel that the things they do in life are worthwhile** (higher than the Victorian average which is 80.8%)



**83.8% of females feel that the things they do in life are worthwhile** (Similar to the Victorian average which is 82.9%)



**73.1%** of males feel part of the community  
(Similar to the Victorian average which is 74.2%)



**74.6%** of females feel part of the community  
(higher to the Victorian average which is 76.2%)  
*Source: Victorian Population Health Survey 2017*



#### BUT, DID YOU KNOW

##### Our residents provided this feedback:



"Increase accessibility of organisations to promote their clubs, community groups etc [and their events] ... we know many people live alone, and social connections are a vital step in tackling loneliness, isolation and various mental health issues."

"Help the community connect with their neighbours through cross-cultural initiatives especially for Manningham."

"(We need) Social activities for young and old... Social interaction for the community."

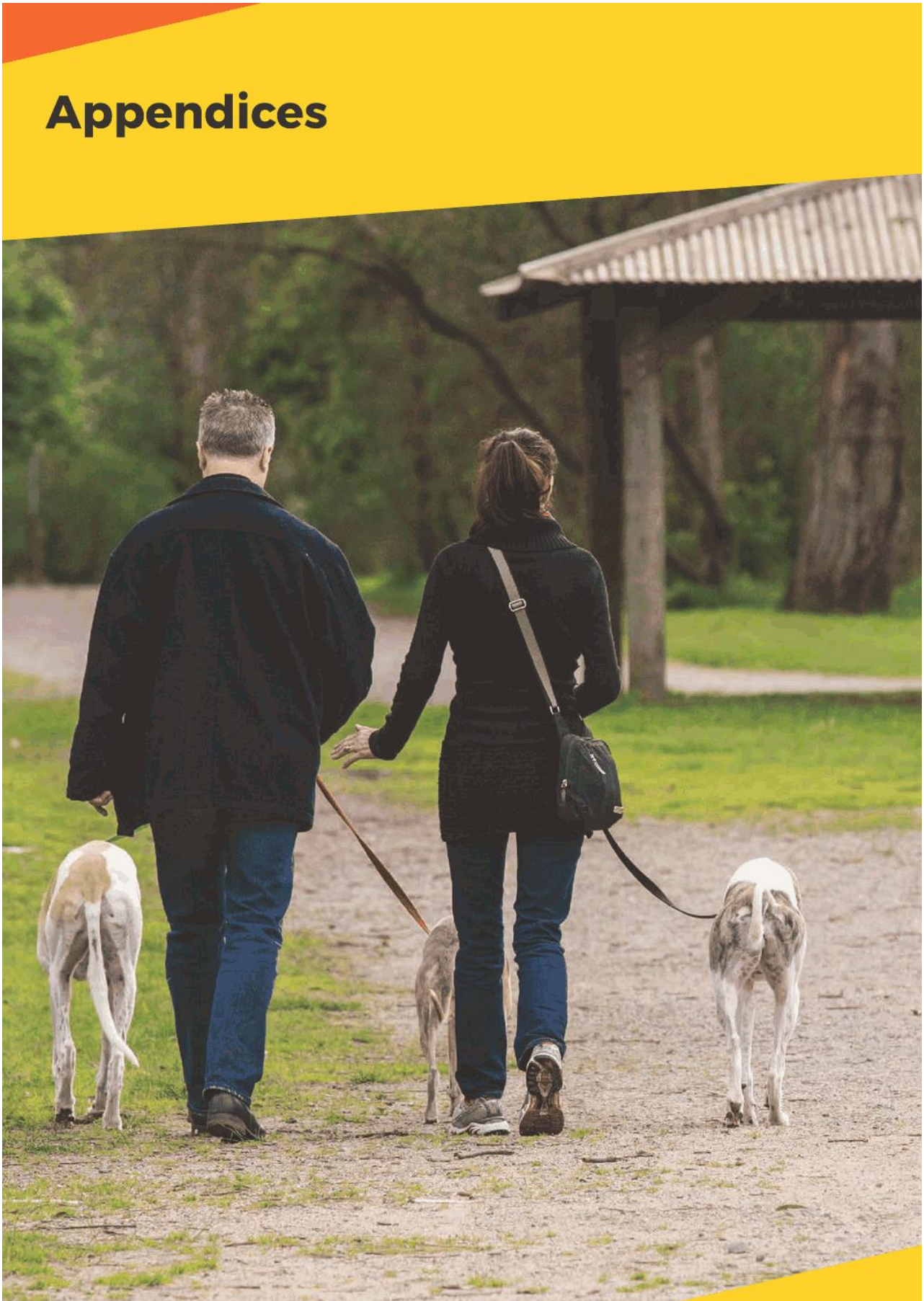


#### EVALUATION

##### (HOW WE WILL MEASURE THE CHANGE WE WANT TO SEE BY 2025):

- Increased proportion of people who feel valued
- Increased proportion of people who respect our multicultural community as adding value to where they live
- Increased proportion of people living in Manningham who volunteer
- Increased proportion of adults and young people who are part of an organised group
- Increased proportion of people who attend or participate in local cultural or arts activities

# Appendices



# Appendix 1

## Principles and Frameworks guiding our Health and Wellbeing Strategy

These principles and frameworks are used to inform our health planning and will help guide the implementation of this strategy.

### Social Model of Health

The understanding that health outcomes are influenced by more than where people are born, grow, live, work, age and the delivery of health care. This model recognises that environmental, cultural, economic, social and political factors are critical.



### Population Health Planning

A shared planning approach with community agencies to improve the health and wellbeing of the whole population. This approach considers the inequalities and needs of vulnerable people in the community.

### Environments for Health

To achieve maximum impact for all people in our community, the social, natural, economic and built environmental factors need to be considered. Collaboration and integration across sectors is essential.



### Health Promotion

This approach helps people develop skills, knowledge and the ability to work together to take action to improve their health and wellbeing.

### Health Equity

A commitment to ensure that everyone has a fair opportunity to achieve and maintain their ideal level of health and wellbeing. This is done through access to knowledge, skills and resources to address disadvantage experienced by some groups in our community.





**Across the life course**

Recognises significant periods in a person’s life that impact their health and wellbeing. This approach acknowledges that different groups within the community will require different supports across their lifespan. This can be influenced by age, gender and other factors that may mean some groups are more vulnerable to health matters than others.

**Systems Thinking**

A focus on the broad and systemic issues by identifying the social, economic, cultural or environmental factors that contribute to health issues in our community. This approach also looks at how these factors relate to each other.



**Partnerships**

A commitment to work with our service providers who work with the community to maximise the actions delivered, reduce duplication of initiatives and work proficiently with partner organisations to improve the health of our community.

**Place-based Primary Prevention and Settings**

A focus on the social and physical environment of a designated place or location to target health activities. For example, sports facilities or schools. This approach also recognises the age, vulnerability and gender of community groups that may require additional supports.

**Evidence**

Using reliable and available data and evidence to develop sustainable activities to improve the community’s health outcomes.

## Appendix 2

### Legislative plans, strategies and Acts

As part of this strategy's development, consideration was given to key legislation and guiding policies that impact community health and wellbeing across the health areas. Listed below are key documents and an overview of their directions.

- **Gender Equality Act 2021** recognises that all Victorians live in a safe and equal society, have access to equal power, resources and opportunities, and are treated with dignity, respect and fairness.
- **Disability Act 2006** enables all people who identify as having a disability are treated fairly and not discriminated against. The Act ensures that services provide actions to support people with disability to live healthy and well.
- **Victorian Carers Recognition Act 2012** recognises and values the role of carers and the importance of care relationships in the Victorian community.
- **Victorian Government State Disability Plan 2017-2020** promotes the inclusion of Victorians with a disability through addressing barriers and exclusion.
- **National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013** provides for the regulation of persons and entities who provide supports and services to people with disability under the National Disability Insurance Scheme.
- **Climate Change Act 2017** provides legislative direction for Victorian organisations to manage climate change risks and impacts from carbon emissions striving for a resilient community and economy.
- **Family Violence Protection Act 2008** sets out to protect and maximise safety for children and adults who experience family violence; prevent and reduce the occurrence of family violence and uphold the accountability of predators and make the perpetrators responsible for their actions.
- **Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006** sets out the legislative requirements to protect all people living in Victoria and aligns the State of Victoria responsibilities.
- **Equal Opportunity Act 2010** sets out to protect against unfair treatment due to personal characteristics such as age, sex or disability.
- **Racial and Religious Tolerance Act 2001** aims to promote racial and religious tolerance in Victoria.
- **Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008** is designed to protect the health of Victoria's population, promote conditions in which people can be healthy, and reduce inequalities in the state of public health and wellbeing.
- **Local Government Act 2020** improves local government democracy, accountability and service delivery for all Victorians and contains an overarching principle that Councils promote the economic, social and environmental sustainability of their municipality.



- **Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-2023** sets the direction for health organisations to address priority health issues impacting on communities across Victoria.
  - **Victorian Public Health Outcomes Framework 2016** developed by the Department of Health and Human Services, enables Manningham Council to monitor and report on the progress of how people are faring with their health outcomes.
  - **Victorian Aboriginal and Local Government Action Plan 2016** provides a framework to help Councils engage with Aboriginal communities and promote reconciliation, highlighting the essential role of Local Government in driving positive outcomes for Aboriginal communities.
  - **Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework 2018-2023** which is the overarching whole-of-government framework for Victoria, representing bipartisan commitment to long-term generational change.
  - **Victoria's Multicultural Policy Statement 2016** sets out the Victorian Government's vision to enable every Victorian to participate fully in society, remain connected to their culture and ensure we all have equal rights, protections and opportunities.
  - **Active for Life Recreation Strategy 2010-2025** sets the direction to increase the community's participation in physical activity in organised sports, active recreation and active living.
  - **Victoria's 10-year Mental Health Plan** supported locally through the Eastern Regional Mental Health to drive better mental health outcomes.
  - **Resilient Melbourne Strategy** is a strategic partnership with metropolitan Melbourne Councils to draw on the strengths of our diverse communities and geographies, to pursue our shared interests, embrace our differences and be stronger together in the face of change.
  - **Active Victoria** is the Victorian Government's Plan for more people to access the benefits of inclusive and safe sport and recreation. Council plays a key role in working with sporting associations and local community clubs.
  - **Several other Acts and Plans** are important in our planning includes: Prevention of Family Violence, State Disability Action Plan, Australian Human Rights Commission, National Safe Schools Framework, Draft National Drug Strategy 2016-2025, Australian National Action Plan on Women, National Strategy for Disaster Resilience-Council of Australian Governments (COAG) 2011, Family Violence Protection Act 2008, Change the Story Framework prevention of violence against women and their children.
- Other Strategic Documents**
- Council Plan 2021-2025
  - Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan
  - Diversity and Inclusion Action Plan
  - Environmental Strategy and Climate Plan (pending)
  - Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023 (pending)
  - Manningham Youth Services Plan
  - Municipal Emergency Management Plan
  - Municipal Fire Management Plan
  - Affordable Housing Plan
  - Community Local Law
  - Doncaster Hill Framework Strategy (pending)
  - Liveability City Strategy 2040 (pending)
  - Manningham Residential Framework Strategy 2013

## Appendix 3

### References

Commission for Gender Equality (2020). About the Gender Equality Act 2020.

**<https://www.genderequalitycommission.vic.gov.au/about-gender-equality-act-2020>**

Holt-Lunstad, J., Smith, T. B., Baker, M., Harris, T., & Stephenson, D. (2015, March). Loneliness and social isolation as risk factors for mortality: a meta-analytic review. *Perspectives on psychological science: A journal of the Association for Psychological Science*, 10(2), 227-237. doi:10.1177/1745691614568352

Manningham City Council (2021). COVID-19 Research Report.

Manningham City Council (2010). Active for Life Recreation Strategy 2010-2026.

**[www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/active\\_for\\_life\\_recreation\\_strategy\\_2010-2025\\_2019\\_review.pdf](http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/active_for_life_recreation_strategy_2010-2025_2019_review.pdf)**

World Health Organisation (1986). Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion (1986)

**[www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/129532/Ottawa\\_Charter.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/129532/Ottawa_Charter.pdf)**

State Government of Victoria (2020), Victorian Local Government Act 2020

**[www.localgovernment.vic.gov.au/council-governance/local-government-act-2020](http://www.localgovernment.vic.gov.au/council-governance/local-government-act-2020)**

State Government of Victoria (2006), Disability Act 2006

**[www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/disability-act-2006/043](http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/disability-act-2006/043)**

State Government of Victoria (2008), Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008,

**[www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/public-health-and-wellbeing-act-2008/043](http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/public-health-and-wellbeing-act-2008/043)**

State Government of Victoria (2011), Environments for Health: Municipal Public Health Planning Framework

**[www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/researchandreports/Environments-for-Health-Municipal-Public-Health-Planning-Framework](http://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/researchandreports/Environments-for-Health-Municipal-Public-Health-Planning-Framework)**

State Government of Victoria (2017), Climate Change Act 2017

**[www.climatechange.vic.gov.au/legislation/climate-change-act-2017](http://www.climatechange.vic.gov.au/legislation/climate-change-act-2017)**

State Government of Victoria (2017-2021). Tackling climate change and its impacts on health.

**[www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan/tackling-climate-change](http://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan/tackling-climate-change)**

State Government of Victoria (2017, 2019). Victorian Population Health Survey

**[www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey](http://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey)**

State Government of Victoria (2017-2020), Victorian public health and wellbeing plan 2019-2023,

**[www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan](http://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan)**

State Government of Victoria 2017-2021, Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework  
[www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/victorian-public-health-and-wellbeing-outcomes-framework](http://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/victorian-public-health-and-wellbeing-outcomes-framework)

State Government of Victoria 2017-2021, Municipal public health and wellbeing planning 2021-2025, Advice note 1,  
[www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/municipal-public-health-and-wellbeing-planning](http://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/municipal-public-health-and-wellbeing-planning)

Manningham City Council (n.d). Welcome to City of Manningham Community Profile  
[profile.id.com.au/manningham](http://profile.id.com.au/manningham)

Manningham City Council 2019, Liveability Assessment 2019  
[www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/uploads/state\\_of\\_the\\_city\\_and\\_health\\_needs\\_analysis\\_2020\\_-\\_approved\\_for\\_external\\_release.pdf](http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/uploads/state_of_the_city_and_health_needs_analysis_2020_-_approved_for_external_release.pdf)

State Government of Victoria (2020), Gender Equality Act 2020  
[www.legislation.vic.gov.au/as-made/acts/gender-equality-act-2020](http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/as-made/acts/gender-equality-act-2020)

State Government of Victoria (2021). About the Royal Commission into Family Violence  
[www.vic.gov.au/about-royal-commission-family-violence](http://www.vic.gov.au/about-royal-commission-family-violence)

Manningham City Council 2021, Healthy City Strategy Evaluation Report 2017-2021  
[www.manningham.vic.gov.au/healthy-city-strategy](http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/healthy-city-strategy)

Manningham City Council 2021, State of the City Report 2021,  
[www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/uploads/state\\_of\\_the\\_city\\_and\\_health\\_needs\\_analysis\\_2020\\_-\\_approved\\_for\\_external\\_release.pdf](http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/uploads/state_of_the_city_and_health_needs_analysis_2020_-_approved_for_external_release.pdf)

World Health Organisation (n.d). Gender, Climate and Health  
[www.who.int/globalchange/GenderClimateChangeHealthfinal.pdf](http://www.who.int/globalchange/GenderClimateChangeHealthfinal.pdf)



36 Manningham's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025

**CONNECT WITH US**

 [twitter/@manninghamcc](https://twitter.com/manninghamcc)

 [facebook/manninghamcouncil](https://facebook.com/manninghamcouncil)

 [instagram/@CityofManningham](https://instagram/@CityofManningham)

 [manningham.vic.gov.au](http://manningham.vic.gov.au)

**CONTACT US** **IN PERSON**

Manningham Civic Centre  
699 Doncaster Road  
Doncaster, Victoria 3108

 **POSTAL ADDRESS**

Manningham City Council  
PO Box 1, Doncaster, Victoria 3108

Office hours  
Monday to Friday 8.00am to 5.00pm  
Closed public holidays.

 03 9840 9333

 [manningham@manningham.vic.gov.au](mailto:manningham@manningham.vic.gov.au)

 Interpreter service **9840 9355**  
普通话 | 廣東話 | Ελληνικά | Italiano | عربي | فارسی

## 10.2 Draft Liveable City Strategy - Exhibition Version

File Number:	IN21/477
Responsible Director:	Director City Planning and Community
Attachments:	1 Draft Liveable City Strategy 2040 – Summary Report <a href="#">↓</a>
	2 Draft Liveable City Strategy 2040 – Technical Report <a href="#">↓</a>

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This report presents the draft Liveable City Strategy 2040 (Summary and Technical Reports) and seeks endorsement for both documents to be placed on public exhibition for a four week period (minimum) from late October through to end of November 2021.*

*The draft Liveable City Strategy 2040 (LCS) was last presented to SBS on 18 May 2021, as well as a following SBS to discuss planning actions on 3 August and 5 October 2021.*

*The purpose of the Liveable City Strategy is to guide and inspire high quality design standards across Manningham to ultimately enhance the municipality's liveability. The LCS is an aspirational 2040 plan for the preferred urban structure, built form and public realm across urban/suburban Manningham and the green wedge. Ideas contained in the Strategy will be subject to more in-depth planning and development, including the preparation of a new Housing (Residential) Strategy and future structure plans and master plans for our activity centres based on the ideas presented in the LCS.*

*The top key ideas presented in the Strategy include:*

- 1. Transformation of Manningham's activity centres*
- 2. Improving accessibility to key destinations across the municipality through the 20 minute neighbourhood*
- 3. Strengthening Manningham's housing character areas*
- 4. Creating a network of 'greenways'*
- 5. Multi-purpose, adaptable, and intergenerational community infrastructure.*

*Engagement with the community, key stakeholders, Council departments and Councillors have informed the development of the LCS to date, including feedback received following the extensive Imagine Manningham 2040 engagement process.*

*The draft Summary Report summarises the key information contained in the draft Technical Report, and it is intended that community and stakeholder feedback will be sought on the draft Summary Report. Following the consultation period, feedback will be reported on to Council in early 2022, with an amended LCS document that reflects the community and stakeholder feedback.*

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

**MOVED:** CR STEPHEN MAYNE  
**SECONDED:** CR TOMAS LIGHTBODY

That Council:

- A. Endorse the *draft Liveable City Strategy 2040 – Summary Report* as the main consultation document, and *draft Liveable City Strategy 2040 – Technical Report* as supporting information, for public consultation commencing from late October/November 2021 for a minimum period of four weeks.
- B. Authorise the Director City Planning and Community to make any minor changes to the *draft Liveable City Strategy (Summary and Technical Reports)* as necessary, prior to the public exhibition period.

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**2. BACKGROUND**

2.1 The purpose of the *Liveable City Strategy (LCS)* is to set out an aspirational 2040 vision that will help shape the future of the municipality over the next 20 years. The document takes the form of a high level strategic urban design framework, which provides direction on improving the liveability of Manningham for all residents, from our urban/suburban areas to our rural settings, providing choice in how we live, work and play.

2.2 The themes explored in the *LCS* include (but are not limited to):

- built form and neighbourhood character
- land use
- housing
- employment
- active and public transport
- public spaces and streets
- green open spaces
- community infrastructure.

2.3 A liveable city is one that supports the health, wellbeing and quality of life of its residents by providing ready access to services, housing, jobs, public transport and, recreational and green open spaces. A key ingredient of liveability explored in the *LCS* is the 20 minute neighbourhood and 'living locally' concept, which is one of the core principles of Metropolitan Melbourne's *Plan Melbourne 2050*.

2.4 Development of the Strategy and Consultation (to date)

Engagement with the community, key stakeholders, Council departments and Councillors have informed the development of the *LCS* to date. These include:

- *Imagine Manningham 2040 (IM2040)* community engagement which took place in 2019;
  - Engagement with Councillors at 3 March and 8 September 2020 SBS, as well as the 18 May, 3 August and 5 October 2021 SBS (see further detail below under Section 2.5);
  - Consultation across various Council departments (including via the *LCS Project Working Group*) since late 2019;
  - Council Advisory Committees;
  - Department of Transport (DOT); and
  - Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.
- 2.5 Councillor briefings and feedback have been critical to the development of the *LCS*. On 3 March 2020 SBS – Kinetica, the consultant team, presented high level concepts to Councillors. Following Councillor feedback, the 2040 vision was shaped, the directions were revised, and strategies were developed for each suburb and activity centre.
- 2.6 Coupled with feedback from various departments within Council (through the *LCS Project Working Group*), the foundations and key ideas underpinning the *LCS* were presented at the 8 September 2020 SBS. At 18 May 2021 SBS – feedback was sought on the draft *Liveable City Strategy Summary Report*, along with individual focus group sessions with Councillors. Most recently, at the 3 August and 5 October 2021 SBS – a special presentation was given to focus solely on Manningham’s housing policy.

### 3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

- 3.1 The *draft LCS Summary Report* provides a highly visual document to communicate the key information contained within the *Technical Report* and illustrate to the community what is happening in their area, in the form of neighbourhood plans and activity centre plans.
- 3.2 The *LCS Summary Report* is based on the following structure:
- Part A – ‘Introduction’ and ‘What is a Liveable City’**
  - Part B – ‘Manningham’s Liveability’** having regard to:
    - Activity centres
    - Employment
    - Housing
    - Open space
    - Movement and access
    - Community infrastructure.
  - Part C – ‘Vision and Key Directions,’** which includes the Manningham 2040 Framework Plan, and key directions with objectives.

**Part D – ‘Neighbourhood Plans’** specifically address those attributes that have been identified as enhancing liveability and which include proximity to thriving activity centres, employment hubs, well located housing, a green environment, transport connections and cultural connections as they relate to each of Council’s neighbourhoods (grouped by suburbs).

**Part E – ‘Implementation’** highlighting a 5, 10 and 20 year plan for delivery of the Strategy.

**Part F – ‘Key Directions Summary Table’** of all objectives, strategies and actions, as well as a glossary and list of definitions.

- 3.3 The *draft LCS Technical Report* provides officers with a comprehensive strategy that sets out a vision up to 2040 that will ultimately guide and inspire high quality design standards across Manningham. The document provides the justification for the vision, key directions, objectives, strategies and actions.
- 3.4 The top 5 key ideas presented in the Strategy include:
1. Transformation of Manningham’s activity centres
  2. Improving accessibility to key destinations across the municipality through the 20 minute neighbourhood
  3. Strengthening Manningham’s housing character areas
  4. Creating a network of ‘greenways’ and opportunities to further green our City
  5. Multi-purpose, adaptable, and intergenerational community infrastructure.
- 3.5 The *LCS* identifies six key directions, and proposes a number of actions within each of these relevant themes. The priority actions and objectives contained under each of these six key directions include:
- 3.6 **Key Direction 1 – Vibrant Activity Centres**
- Support activity centres through the 20 minute neighbourhood (walking, cycling, public transport)
  - Upgrade the public realm within activity centres – dedicated public space and pedestrian-friendly streets
  - Transform Council-owned at-grade car parks
  - Develop public private partnerships between Council and private landowners to re-imagine private activity centres
  - Focus population growth and density around existing activity centres
- 3.7 **Key Direction 2 – Thriving Employment**
- Grow existing employment precincts and develop new employment hubs (i.e. Bulleen / North East Link Project, Doncaster Park and Ride, and Websters Road)
  - Support start-ups and home-based businesses (i.e. co-working, pop-up business programs)
  - Support the visitor economy, night time economy and green economy



**3.8 Key Direction 3 – Housing Choice and Distinct Communities**

- Develop a preferred neighbourhood character for each neighbourhood
- Focus housing growth towards key public transport main road corridors
- Investigate rezoning part of the General Residential Zone 1 (GRZ1) to Neighbourhood Residential Zone (NRZ) to preserve and enhance low density residential neighbourhoods
- Prevent inappropriate development within the green wedge

**3.9 Key Direction 4 – Greening our City**

- Establish a network of ‘greenways’ throughout Manningham and create new open space (where it is needed)
- Increase tree canopy cover across the municipality, and develop pedestrian-friendly boulevards and ‘bush boulevards’ throughout Manningham

**3.10 Key Direction 5 – Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice**

- Advocate for Suburban Rail Loop and interim high frequency bus network
- Advocate for Doncaster Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)
- Improve bus stop facilities, including ‘Smart Bus’ stops
- Improve walking and cycling connectivity and amenity near activity centres and schools

**3.11 Key Direction 6 – Building Social and Cultural Connections**

- Advocate for multi-purpose, adaptable, intergenerational community centres
- Support increased provision of community infrastructure, open space and sporting facilities in schools and advocate for improved community access
- Collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to identify opportunities to protect, enhance or reinstate cultural values throughout Manningham.

**4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY**

4.1 This project aligns with the Council Plan theme of ‘Liveable Places and Spaces’.

*“Council will focus on managing amenity to create inviting places and spaces, enhanced parks, open space and streetscapes, well connected, safe and accessible travel and well utilised and maintained community infrastructure”.*

4.2 The LCS has been developed to align with various adopted key Council strategies and significant State Government infrastructure projects (i.e. North East Link, Suburban Rail Loop etc).

4.3 The Strategy also seeks to consolidate actions and objectives contained in numerous existing Council strategies and policies, and integrated them within each of the six key direction themes.

#### 4.4 Imagine Manningham 2040 and Community Vision 2040

The *LCS* is underpinned by the *Imagine Manningham 2040 (IM2040)* findings, and the themes that were developed as a result of the engagement process have directly informed the *LCS*' key direction themes.

Furthermore, the recent *Community Vision 2040* has been incorporated into the *LCS* as the overarching vision for the Strategy, and recommendations brought forward by the deliberative engagement panel have already been considered in the development of the Strategy. These include: planning for new developments responsibly, providing ways for people to connect, planning for equitable access of spaces, celebrating and promoting our arts and culture, expanding and better utilising our current facilities and spaces, advocacy work, supporting local businesses, as well as creating measureable actions.

### 5. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There is a need to ensure the *LCS* delivers an innovative and resilient urban design strategy that responds to the unique qualities of the municipality balancing the urban/suburban character with the green wedge, the current and future needs of the Manningham community, and considers the current and post Covid-19 environment.
- 5.2 Ideas contained in the *LCS* will be subject to more in-depth planning and development, including the preparation of a new Housing (Residential) Strategy and future structure plans and master plans for our activity centres based on the ideas presented in the *LCS*.

### 6. IMPLEMENTATION

#### 6.1 Finance / Resource Implications

External consultants Kinetica (formerly David Lock Associates) were engaged in October 2019 to deliver the *LCS*, in collaboration with Council officers. The project has been funded through the 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 City Design operational budget.

#### 6.2 Communication and Engagement – November 2021 Community Consultation

Subject to Council's endorsement for exhibition of the *LCS* documents, the community consultation period will commence from late October/November 2021 for a period of four weeks (minimum).

Consultation and engagement methods will include:

- Opportunity for the community to engage with the *LCS* online via the Your Say Manningham webpage, which will seek feedback primarily on the Neighbourhood Plans and Activity Centre Plans.
- One in-person community engagement session is planned (subject to Covid-19 restrictions) for 13 November 2021 at MC Square Civic Plaza (outside).
- Two online community drop-in information sessions, scheduled for 10 November and 18 November 2021, involving a presentation on the *LCS*, followed by a Q & A session with the community.

- Correspondence to be sent to State Government departments (Departments of Transport, Planning and Jobs & Precincts), neighbouring Councils and other key stakeholders providing background to the project and a link to the Your Say Manningham webpage.
- Advertisement of the LCS community engagement period and Your Say Manningham webpage will occur through the Manningham website, media releases, social media posts, Manningham Matters eNewsletter, local newspaper/media updates, Mfocus articles and a Your Say Manningham database email notification.

The community and stakeholder consultation findings will be reported to Council in early 2022, with an amended *LCS* document that reflects the community and stakeholder feedback.

It is intended that the *draft Technical Report* will also be published on the Manningham Your Say Manningham webpage during consultation, however the key public engagement document will be the *draft Summary Report*.

### 6.3 Implementation

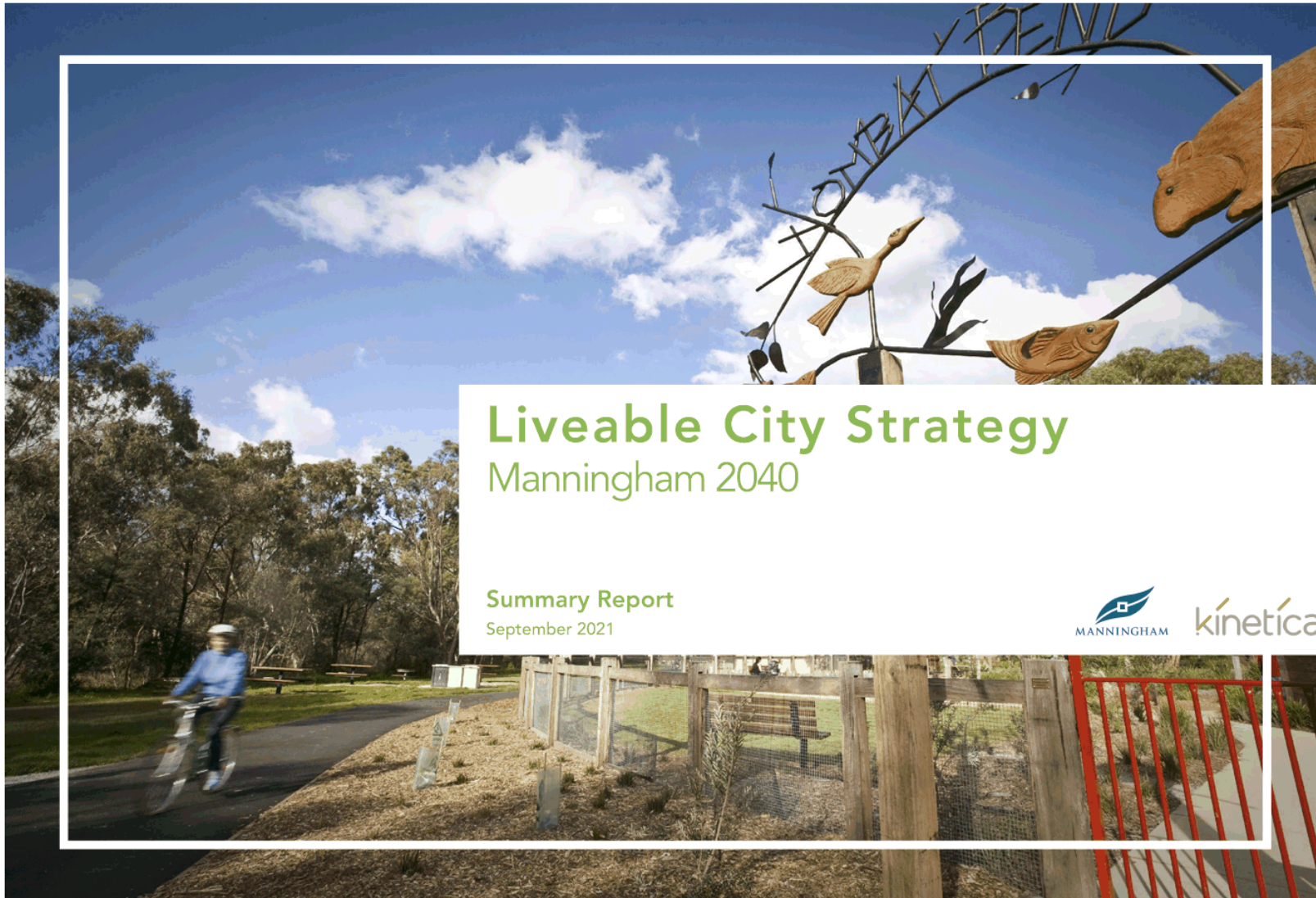
The *LCS* measures Manningham's current level of liveability through a series of indicators (found in the *draft Technical Report*). These indicators can be used as the baseline for measuring change within Manningham over the next 20 years, as actions are implemented. The implementation plan provides the breakdown for delivering action items over the next 5, 10 and 20 years.

### 6.4 Timing

- Community consultation will occur for a minimum four week period throughout late October and November 2021.
- Feedback will be assessed thereafter, with the final *LCS* documents presented to Council in early 2022 for final endorsement.
- Implementation of the actions will commence from early to mid-2022.

## 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.





**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY**

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

*Council pays Respect to Elders both 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 People's as Traditional Owners of lands and waterways across Country, and encourages reconciliation between all.*

### COMMUNITY VISION 2040

Manningham is a peaceful, inclusive and safe community. We celebrate life with our diverse culture, wildlife and natural environment. We are resilient and value sustainable and healthy living, a sense of belonging, and respect for one another.

## Table of Contents

<b>Part A</b>	
Introduction.....	4
What is a Liveable City?.....	5
<b>Part B</b>	
Manningham's Liveability.....	6
<b>Part C</b>	
Our Vision for a Liveable City.....	10
Manningham 2040 Framework Plan.....	11
Key Directions.....	12
<b>Part D</b>	
Neighbourhood Plans.....	24
Doncaster.....	26
Doncaster East.....	30
Bulleen and Templestowe Lower.....	37
Templestowe.....	42
Donvale.....	46
Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchards.....	48
<b>Part E</b>	
Implementation.....	51
<b>Part F</b>	
Key Directions Summary Table.....	52
Glossary.....	61
Definitions.....	62
Figure References.....	63

# PART A

## Introduction

### Purpose of the Liveable City Strategy 2040

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (LCS) is Manningham City Council's plan to improve the liveability of the City by creating a high quality urban environment for the long-term future, a place where people feel safe, connected and have choice in where they live, work and play.

It was developed to ensure Manningham continues to evolve as a liveable, resilient and desirable place to be. The LCS responds to the significant pressure for redevelopment, and reinforces the distinct urban, suburban and peri-urban/rural character of different parts of the city.

Specifically, the LCS provides an aspirational long-term vision, framework and implementation plan for the preferred urban structure, built form and public realm outcomes. A key objective is to achieve a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods.

The LCS incorporates and builds upon existing place-based urban design work and initiatives. It is cognisant of significant future influences on the municipality and activity centres and residential growth that will continue to play a key role in its evolution.

The LCS fills gaps in the existing Council framework to enable the effective delivery of a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods.

### How was the Liveable City Strategy prepared?

The LCS was prepared by planning and urban design consultants **kinetica** in conjunction with Manningham City Council, MGS Architects, Macroplan, Movement & Place Consulting and TCL.

It is founded on a comprehensive review and analysis of existing conditions and future trends, place-based strategies, policies, plans, guidelines and data. The LCS has been informed by community engagement on the future of Manningham, undertaken as part of *Imagine Manningham 2040* (IM2040).

The LCS is comprised of a Summary Report for community consultation (this document) and a more detailed Technical Report, primarily for use by officers.

### Our commitment to gender equality

We are committed to ensuring that all people in our community are treated with dignity, respect and fairness. We will consider how gender inequality impacts all people in our community as we develop our plans, strategies and services to address inequality across a variety of settings and cohorts. We will uphold our requirements in the Victorian Government's Gender Equality Act 2021 and will continue to monitor and seek ways to improve all that we do to make Manningham a safe, respectful and inclusive community.

### Imagine Manningham 2040 (IM2040)

Imagine Manningham 2040 (IM2040) was an extensive community engagement project undertaken in 2019 that captured the views of a wide cross-section of Manningham's diverse and varied community.

Survey results revealed that people in Manningham generally love where they live. There are general concerns about congestion, population growth and the subsequent environmental and urban challenges. Neighbourhood safety, connections and sense of community is really important to people. Parks, trees, open spaces and the natural environment are highly valued, as are the opportunities for outdoor recreation and healthy lifestyles.

People in Manningham like to use their local neighbourhood activity centres which generally meet their needs. They like to be able to walk or cycle safely with dedicated paths. They generally value cultural diversity and being a part of an inclusive community.

Basic infrastructure such as local roads, sporting facilities, drainage and waste collection all rate very highly in the community's priorities.

Social infrastructure such as libraries and community services are also highly valued and the community sees that Council has a role in delivering services and infrastructure for a connected and liveable city.

# What is a Liveable City?

## What is a Liveable City?

There are many and varied definitions of liveability and the key components that make up liveable cities or communities. Plan Melbourne defines liveability as:

*"A measure of a city's residents' quality of life, used to benchmark cities around the world. It includes socioeconomic, environmental, transport and recreational measures" (Plan Melbourne, 2017).*

The Centre for Urban Research at RMIT University describes liveable communities as:

*"safe, attractive, socially cohesive and inclusive. They are sustainable, providing affordable and diverse housing close to public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure. Residents can readily access employment and education opportunities, as well as health and community services. Community engagement, health and wellbeing are supported through provision of public open spaces, recreational facilities and cultural events" (RMIT University, n.d.).*

## Why is it important?

A liveable city is one that supports the health, wellbeing and the quality of life of its residents. Of which, a key function of liveability and quality of life is accessibility. Walkable 20-minute neighbourhoods improve productivity by reducing car use, lessening road congestion and shortening transit times.

Plan Melbourne's '20-minute Neighbourhood' defines the key elements of 'local living'. A 20-minute neighbourhood must:

- o be safe, accessible and well connected for pedestrians and cyclists to optimise active transport
- o offer high quality public realm and open space
- o provide services and destinations that support local living
- o facilitate access to quality public transport that connects people to jobs and higher-order services
- o deliver housing/population at densities that make local services and transport viable
- o facilitate thriving local economies.

Figure 1 identifies the key ingredients needed to create a 20-minute neighbourhood. These ingredients formed the foundation of the liveability indicators used to understand levels of liveability across the urban areas of Manningham.

Areas within the Green Wedge are more challenged in meeting the 20-minute liveability indicators, but have other benefits such as access to the natural environment, a natural setting, heritage, culture, recreation, and a slower pace of life. These attributes contribute to liveability in a variety of ways and are therefore acknowledged and documented in each of the Green Wedge neighbourhoods.



Figure 1. The 20-minute neighbourhood



# PART B

## Manningham’s Liveability

Manningham boasts a high level of liveability, particularly in regard to its open space network and access to natural and recreational features which is greater in comparison to other Melbourne municipalities. The following themes contribute to Manningham’s liveability.

### Activity Centres

Manningham contains two Major Activity Centres (MAC), ten Neighbourhood Activity Centres (NAC) and 29 Local Activity Centres (LACs). The activity centres are predominantly retail-based with small commercial offerings that support employment opportunities. Manningham’s centres are largely retail/community service focused.

Each centre ranges in the level of access to services for daily living, streetscape quality, night time economy, and the presence of public spaces to meet, rest and spend time in.



### Employment

59% of Manningham’s population is employed full time. 73% of residents travel outside of the municipality every day for work. This equates to over 38,000 people leaving the municipality every day for work (.id, 2016).

68% of residents drive to work, which is higher than the greater Metropolitan average of 64% (.id, 2016). Doncaster has the highest percentage of residents using public transport to travel to work at 12.3% (id, 2016).

There is limited existing land within the municipality to support employment hubs (Macroplan, 2020). The limited supply of employment land reduces the number of residents living and working in the same area. Major infrastructure projects including the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) and the North East Link (NEL) will have an influence on future employment opportunities by improving access to industry and other employment hubs throughout Melbourne.

An additional 10,000 jobs are required in Manningham under the *Draft Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan* (DELWP) which will be largely created in Doncaster Hill including Westfield Doncaster (Macroplan, 2020).

The visitor economy sustains a total of 1,799 jobs and creates value capture of \$327 million for the municipality and \$103 million in wages (REMPLAN, 2020).

### Housing

The predominant housing type in Manningham is detached dwellings accounting for 75.5% of households (.id, 2016). Close to 20% of dwelling types are medium density housing (.id, 2016). High density housing accounts for 4.7% of dwellings (.id, 2016). The most significant change is evident in Doncaster, Doncaster East, Bulleen, Templestowe and Donvale.



Greater density residential development has been encouraged to occur along main roads and in activity centres in order to benefit from proximity to services but to also protect the valued existing neighbourhood character of surrounding residential neighbourhoods. Doncaster Hill has undergone substantial change with a focus on high density residential and mixed use development along Doncaster Road and Williamsons Road.

Manningham contains a range of residential character types that have evolved over time. The main driver for locations of significant housing intensification was to improve liveability by providing a high level of access to services, facilities and public transport, and affordable housing options in proximity to activity centres and main public transport corridors (e.g. Manningham Road, Doncaster Road and Blackburn Road).

### Open Space

Manningham has one of the largest networks of open space in Metropolitan Melbourne, covering 17.7% of the municipality (OSS, 2019). More than 60% of total open space is located along the Yarra River, which offers a unique recreation and environment for residents and visitors. The Green Wedge also provides an outstanding asset to the community through access to bushland.

Most residents in Manningham are within a 300-800m walkable catchment of open space (of variable size) (RMIT, 2019). However, most regional open spaces and local open spaces are not linked, and regional open space is not easily accessible from many residential areas.

The liveability assessment found that more than 70% of Manningham residents in each suburb have access to local, district or regional parks within a 400m catchment. However, there are pockets in parts of Templestowe, Bulleen and Donvale where access is limited.



### Movement and Access

Manningham has evolved into a predominantly car orientated municipality. Car ownership in Manningham is higher than the Metropolitan average with 62% of households owning two or more cars (and 22% owning three or more cars) compared to 51% in Greater Melbourne (.id, 2016).

While the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) is being considered for the future, currently buses are the only form of public transport within the municipality. Doncaster has the highest percentage of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop (80%) and within 400m of a frequent bus service stop (62%). Doncaster East, Templestowe, Bulleen and Templestowe Lower all have between 71% and 80% of their dwellings within 400m of a bus stop. However, approximately only half of the dwellings within these suburbs have access to a frequent service bus stop. The findings suggest improvements need to be made to the frequency of bus services in these suburbs.

While 90% of Manningham's urban areas have footpaths, much of the lower density or Rural Conservation Zone (RCZ) areas do not. Within the 400m walkable catchment of activity centres, there is variability in footpath provision and quality.

For residents that rely on active transport (walking or cycling) for their primary mode of transport, or to access local services and daily needs, the topography and inconsistent provision of footpaths in some locations are currently limiting factors.

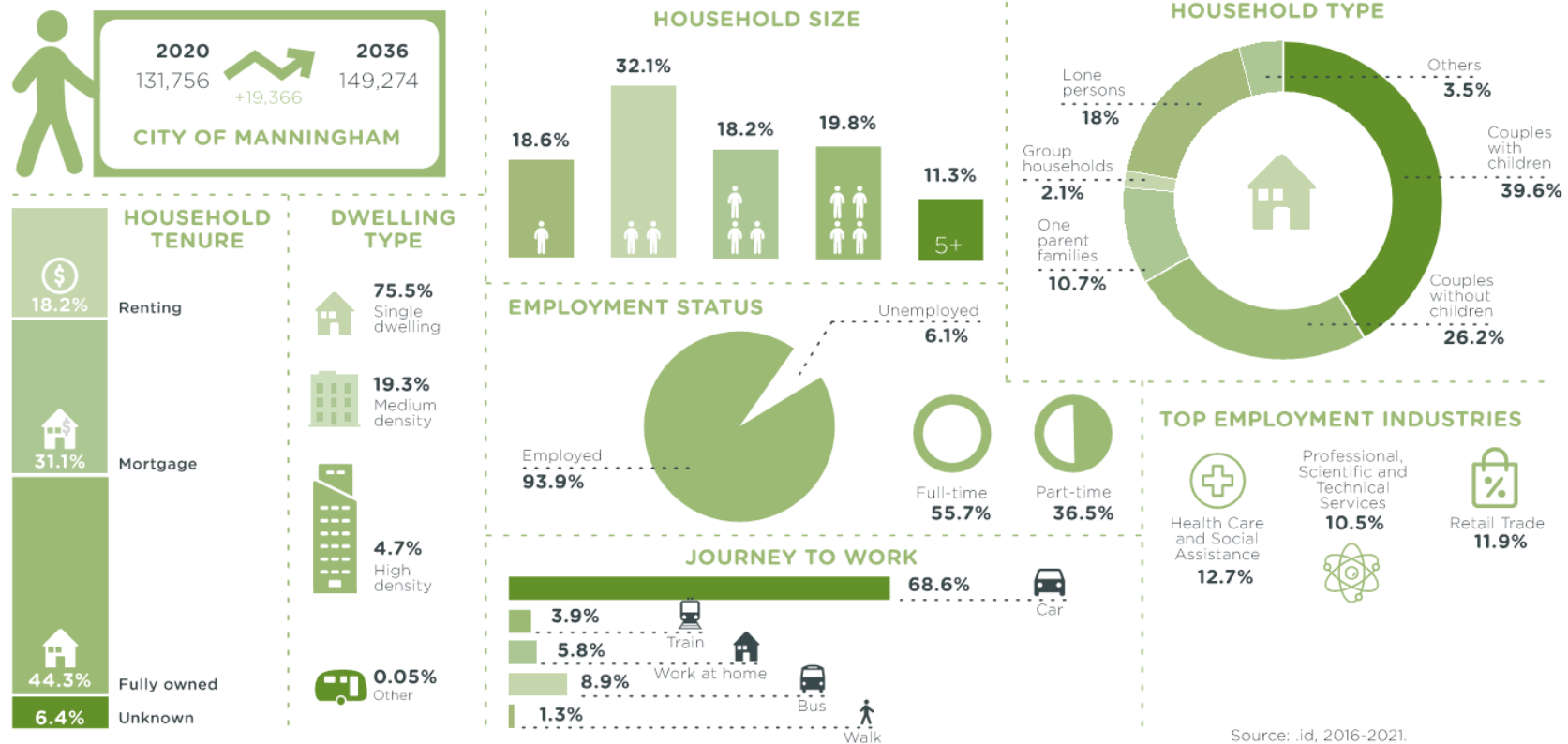
### Community Infrastructure

The majority of community facilities are clustered in the south-western areas of the municipality. This includes aged-care services which are predominately in Templestowe Lower, Doncaster and Doncaster East. The gaps analysis undertaken in 2020 suggested there was an undersupply of community health centres within the municipality.

There are several notable arts and culture facilities in Manningham, including Warrandyte Township, the Heide Museum of Modern Art in Bulleen, and the Manningham Art Gallery in Doncaster.

While many parts of Manningham are well served by a range of community facilities, there is a need to use existing facilities more efficiently with the potential to create community hubs that are multi-purpose and intergenerational. Consolidating facilities in well connected locations will contribute to improved liveability.





# PART C

## Our Vision for a Liveable City

In 2040, Manningham is more innovative, green, sustainable and connected. Our City continues to offer its unique balance of city and country, as a home and as a visitor destination.

Our residents live, work and play in a network of 20-minute neighbourhoods. We have choice in how we live and get from place to place, and where everything we need is local.

The City is well planned, resilient, and embraces opportunities. Our neighbourhoods are safe, accessible and inviting; our activity centres are vibrant and prosperous, and our rural township's distinct character is valued and preserved.

As one of Melbourne's greenest municipalities, our Green Wedge, rivers, parks and open spaces are valued and preserved, and we consider climate a priority and preserved.

Our community spirit is alive and inclusive, building across generations and cultures, and active in places and spaces across our liveable City, which proudly acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Traditional Owners of the land and waterways.

### Key Directions to achieve our Vision:

- Vibrant Activity Centres
- Thriving Employment
- Housing Choice and Distinct Communities
- Greening Our City
- Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice
- Building Social and Cultural Connections



# Key Directions

## 1. Vibrant Activity Centres

### How can activity centres contribute to liveability?

Activity centres are the heart of liveable neighbourhoods. The ability to access services such as shopping close to home is a fundamental ingredient of liveability particularly by walking, cycling and public transport. Having an activity centre within each residential neighbourhood increases liveability and accessibility for all.

To make activity centres as liveable as possible, they should be centred around a high quality public realm and be a place for people. Streets and public spaces enhance liveability by accommodating a wider range of businesses and activities. They also make centres feel safer, particularly outside of normal business hours.

Activity centres are an appropriate location for mixed use development, offices, apartment buildings with activated ground floors. The scale of office and apartment development should respond to the centre's level of access to public transport and respect and enhance the neighbourhood character.

Improving the liveability of activity centres relies on a clear vision for each centre to deliver better public realm outcomes and a diversity of shops, housing and services.

### Objectives

- O1.1 To provide local shops and services within walking distance of as many residents as possible.
- O1.2 To encourage access to activity centres by active and public transport.
- O1.3 To provide a safe, inclusive, and inviting public realm.
- O1.4 To ensure high quality design in the development of built form and public realm within activity centres.
- O1.5 To support flexible design responses to assist in the COVID-19 recovery.
- O1.6 To strengthen the unique character of each activity centre.
- O1.7 To encourage greater residential density within and in proximity to activity centres, while avoiding unreasonable impacts on the amenity and character of adjoining residential areas.

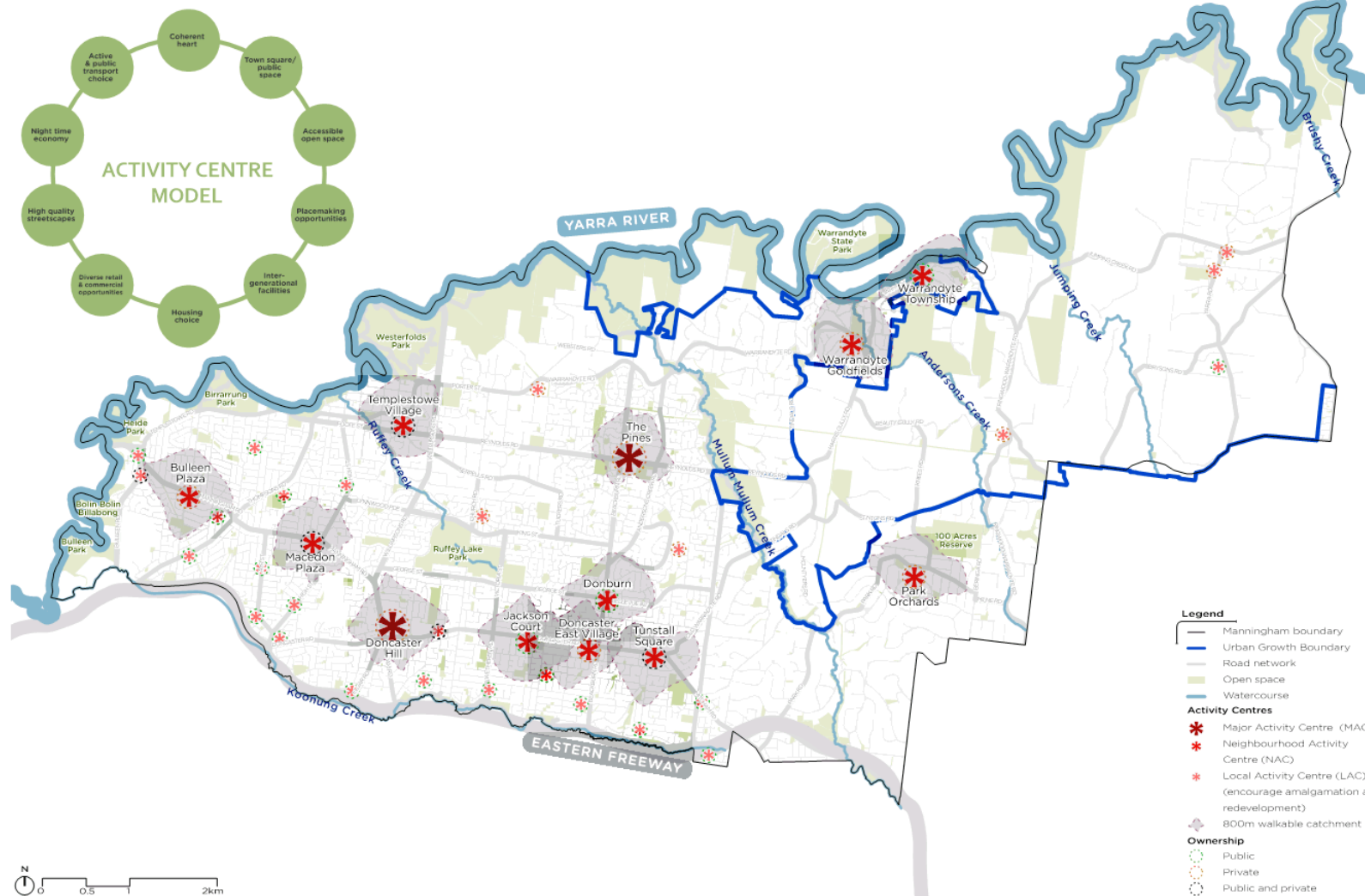


Figure 2. Eastland Shopping Centre - Town Square, Ringwood



Figure 3. Tunstall Square pop-up park, Doncaster East

Vibrant Activity Centres Plan





## 2. Thriving Employment

### How can employment contribute to liveability?

Access to a choice of jobs within a reasonable commuting time is a key ingredient of liveability. Job diversity also contributes to liveability.

73% of Manningham's working residents work outside the municipality, reflecting Manningham's limited amount of employment. This creates a significant daily travel demand which, combined with relatively poor public transport choices, results in a high level of car dependence which has environmental, financial, social and health costs to the broader community.

Employment within Manningham is largely located within the Doncaster Hill and other activity centres. Employment opportunities are dominated by retail jobs, with lesser opportunities in the health and education sectors.

The impact of remote working as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic will have liveability benefits in terms of both reduced (or no) commuting time, and the potential to work for more distant organisations.

### Objectives

- O2.1 To support existing businesses in Manningham.
- O2.2 To attract and support the development of new businesses within Manningham, including State Government departments or agencies.
- O2.3 To enhance access to employment outside the municipality via public transport.
- O2.4 To support and enhance the visitor economy.
- O2.5 To support and enhance the night time economy.
- O2.6 To promote innovative commercial/hospitality uses within the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z), particularly within activity centres.
- O2.7 To support businesses to transition to a green economy.

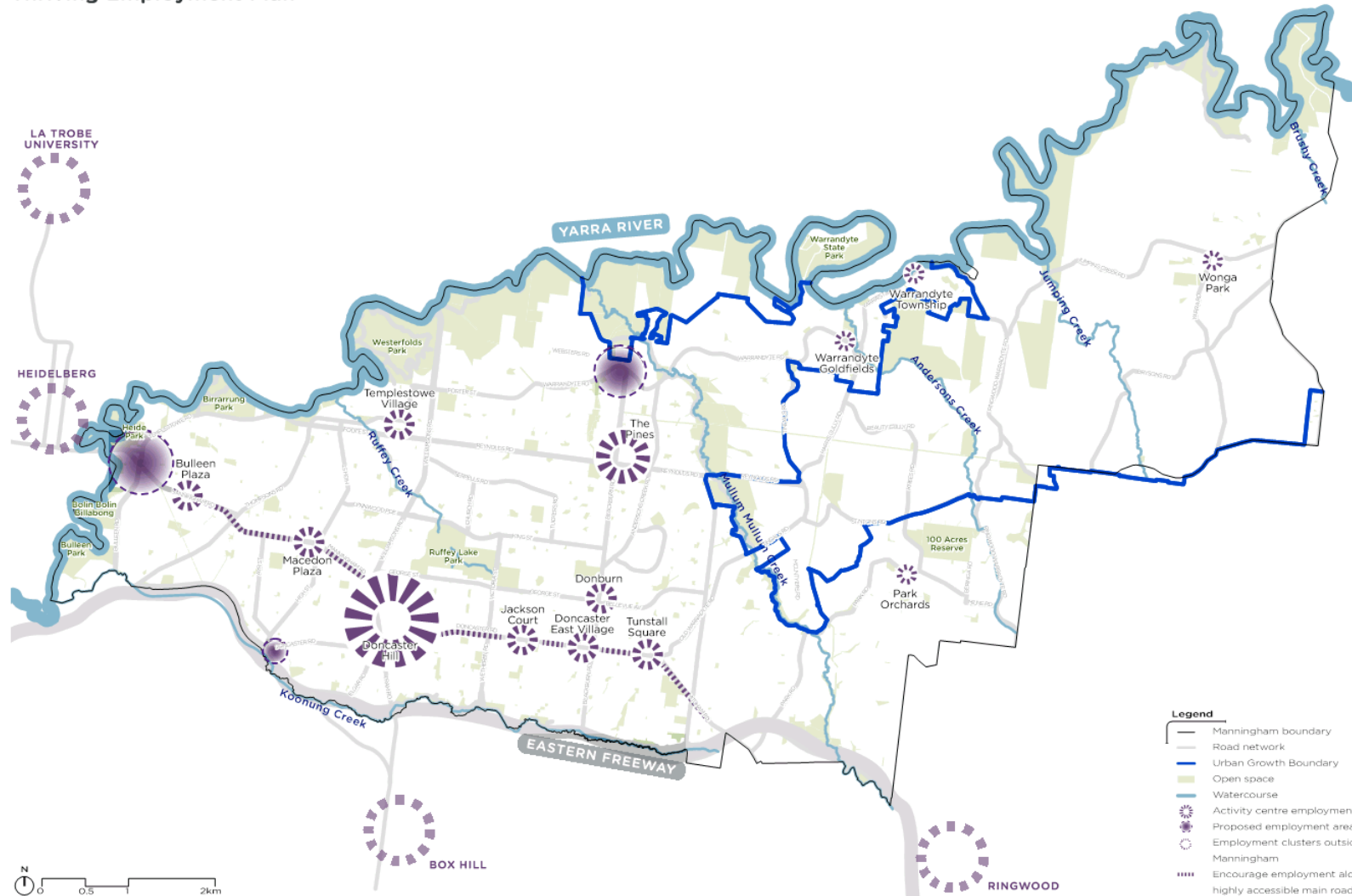


Figure 4. Mixed use business park (proposed), Macquarie Exchange, NSW



Figure 5. Night time economy, Liverpool City Centre, NSW

Thriving Employment Plan



### 3. Housing Choice and Distinct Communities

#### How can housing contribute to liveability?

A liveable city provides housing that is affordable and suitable for its residents' full range of needs and lifestyle preferences - one which provides a diverse range of housing type options. The predominance of detached dwellings in Manningham does not cater for the growing proportion of smaller households in Manningham and is increasingly unaffordable for some members of the community.

In addition, some residents want lifestyle choice with closer access to local shops and services, and the ability to live without a car. This lifestyle supports local living and should be encouraged. It is also important that Manningham's residents can 'age in place', which can be facilitated through providing housing choice.

Many residents of Manningham feel strongly connected with their local areas. The types of housing in each area are also a part of its distinct character. Each neighbourhood should have a range of housing types that complement its distinct neighbourhood character.

#### Objectives

- O3.1** To facilitate a diverse supply of housing types to meet demand, and support residents through every stage of life.
- O3.2** To facilitate the development of affordable housing.
- O3.3** To support the growth and vitality of activity centres.
- O3.4** To identify and strengthen the unique character of each neighbourhood.
- O3.5** To manage interfaces between different character areas.
- O3.6** To ensure a high quality of design in both the private and public realm.
- O3.7** To support the preferred housing densities in and around activity centres.

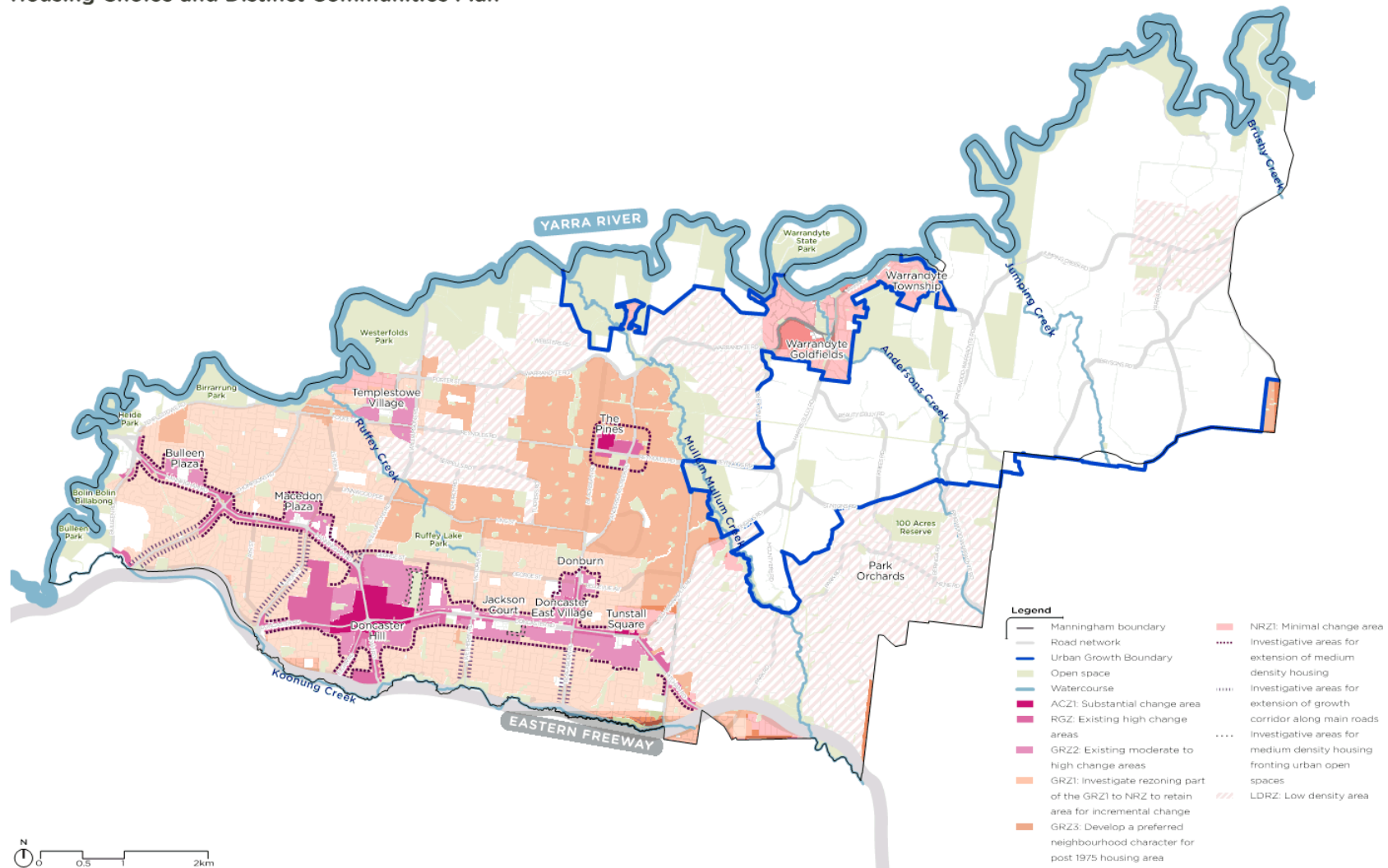


Figure 6. Shop top housing with commercial below, Eltham



Figure 7. Green buildings with communal courtyard space, Erskineville, New South Wales

Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Plan



## 4. Greening Our City

### How can greening contribute to liveability?

A key ingredient of liveability is having access to a diverse range of accessible and safe green open spaces within easy walking or cycling distance of all homes. Ideally, these parks are physically connected through green links and paths to create attractive recreational connections (referred to as greenways). Open space should provide for walking and cycling, nature appreciation, social activities, structured sport, informal exercise, play, art and bushland conservation.

The urban areas of Manningham are surrounded by an outstanding natural environment formed by the Yarra River, Koonung Creek and Mullum Mullum Creek reserves, and the Green Wedge. These places are intrinsic to the identity of Manningham.

Landscaping and the urban forest are also key ingredients of liveability because it is known to improve human health and wellbeing, provide habitat and reduce global warming. Open space, landscaping, streetscape improvements, and Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) built form also provide opportunities for Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD), which manages stormwater in a more environmentally sustainable way than traditional drainage systems.

### Objectives

- O4.1 To provide a diverse range of safe, high quality and inclusive open spaces within walking distance of as many residents as possible.
- O4.2 To provide walking and cycling access from all parts of the municipality to regional open space.
- O4.3 To increase Manningham's urban forest.
- O4.4 To improve biodiversity by protecting and enhancing the natural environment.
- O4.5 To promote sustainable water management.
- O4.6 To reduce the urban heat island effect.

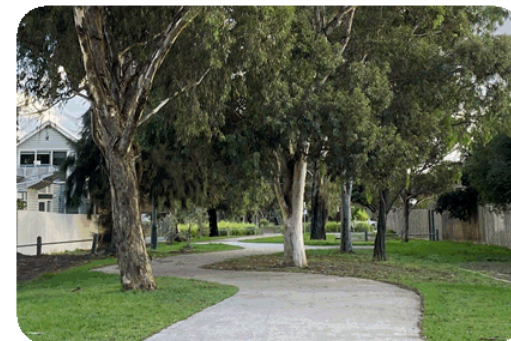


Figure 8. Greenways/green linear link, Thornbury



Figure 9. Malop Street Green Spine, Geelong

Greening Our City Plan



## 5. Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice

### How can sustainable transport contribute to liveability?

The ability to access sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling, contributes to liveability by ensuring residents can access local shops, open space and services, and various public transport options.

Active transport (walking and cycling) reduces social isolation and transport costs for the whole community. High quality pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure enables residents to achieve their health goals as a by-product of their transport. Safety and priority for active transport relies on a well connected network of high quality paths and facilities.

Public transport is another key ingredient of liveable residential neighbourhoods. Access to high frequency and various modes of public transport (potential future Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) and high frequency bus routes) enables those without access to a car to travel to employment, education and social events. Good public transport access includes bus stops that are safe and conveniently located on the pedestrian network, are accessible for people with a disability and provide suitable amenity and weather protection.

### Objectives

- O5.1** To promote walking and cycling.
- O5.2** To provide a frequent public transport network within 400m of all residents/dwellings.
- O5.3** To improve public transport connections to education and employment precincts, jobs, health and tertiary education facilities outside the municipality
- O5.4** To ensure public transport stops are safe, inviting and provide greater amenity.
- O5.5** To ensure an appropriate amount of car parking is provided that has regard to the locality, land use densities and access to other alternative transport modes.



Figure 10. Melbourne Metro Tunnel design, Anzac Station



Figure 11. Gare de Lyon Diderot public transit station, Paris

Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice Plan





## 6. Building Social and Cultural Connections

### How can social and cultural connections contribute to liveability?

Community infrastructure and cultural facilities underpin the health and wellbeing of Manningham’s communities. Types of facilities include libraries, art galleries, theaters, art studios, community centres, neighbourhood houses, learning centres, primary schools and secondary schools, and community health centres.

Population growth and change across Manningham will create greater demand for community infrastructure, including arts, community and sporting facilities.

Community infrastructure is largely clustered in the south-west of Manningham. Consolidating facilities in well connected locations will contribute to improved liveability.

Supporting flexible spaces, intergenerational facilities, arts and culture, education, cultural connections (including First Nations culture) and placemaking will foster community connection, create local identity and build social support networks.

### Objectives

- O6.1** To provide contemporary, fit-for-purpose community facilities that will service current and future populations, which are inclusive, accessible and within walking distance of as many residents as possible.
- O6.2** To create community hubs, with a focus on multipurpose/intergenerational facilities that are accessible to all.
- O6.3** To collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to identify opportunities to protect, enhance or reinstate Cultural Values throughout Manningham. Celebrate and build awareness of the rich Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung cultural heritage.
- O6.4** To facilitate and support opportunities for art, play and placemaking across Manningham to foster greater social/cultural connections and sense of place.

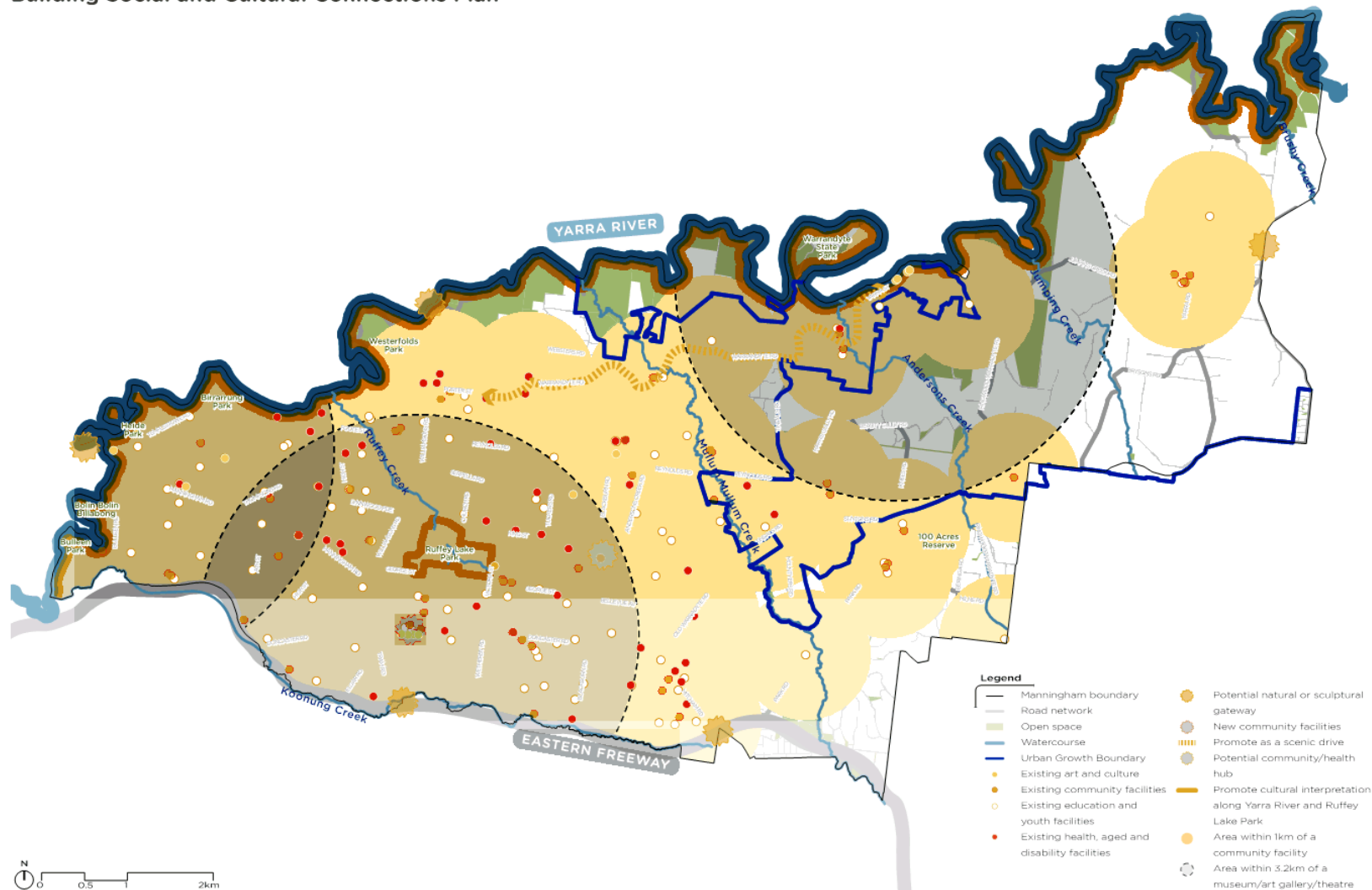


Figure 12. Greythorn Community Hub, Balwyn



Figure 13. Yindyamarra Sculpture Walk, Albury

Building Social and Cultural Connections Plan



# PART D

## Neighbourhood Plans

The following chapter sets out the actions to enhance the liveability of each suburb over the next 20 years through 'Neighbourhood Plans'. The actions have been developed based on the assessment of each place against the liveability indicators, and how it can deliver the Key Directions.

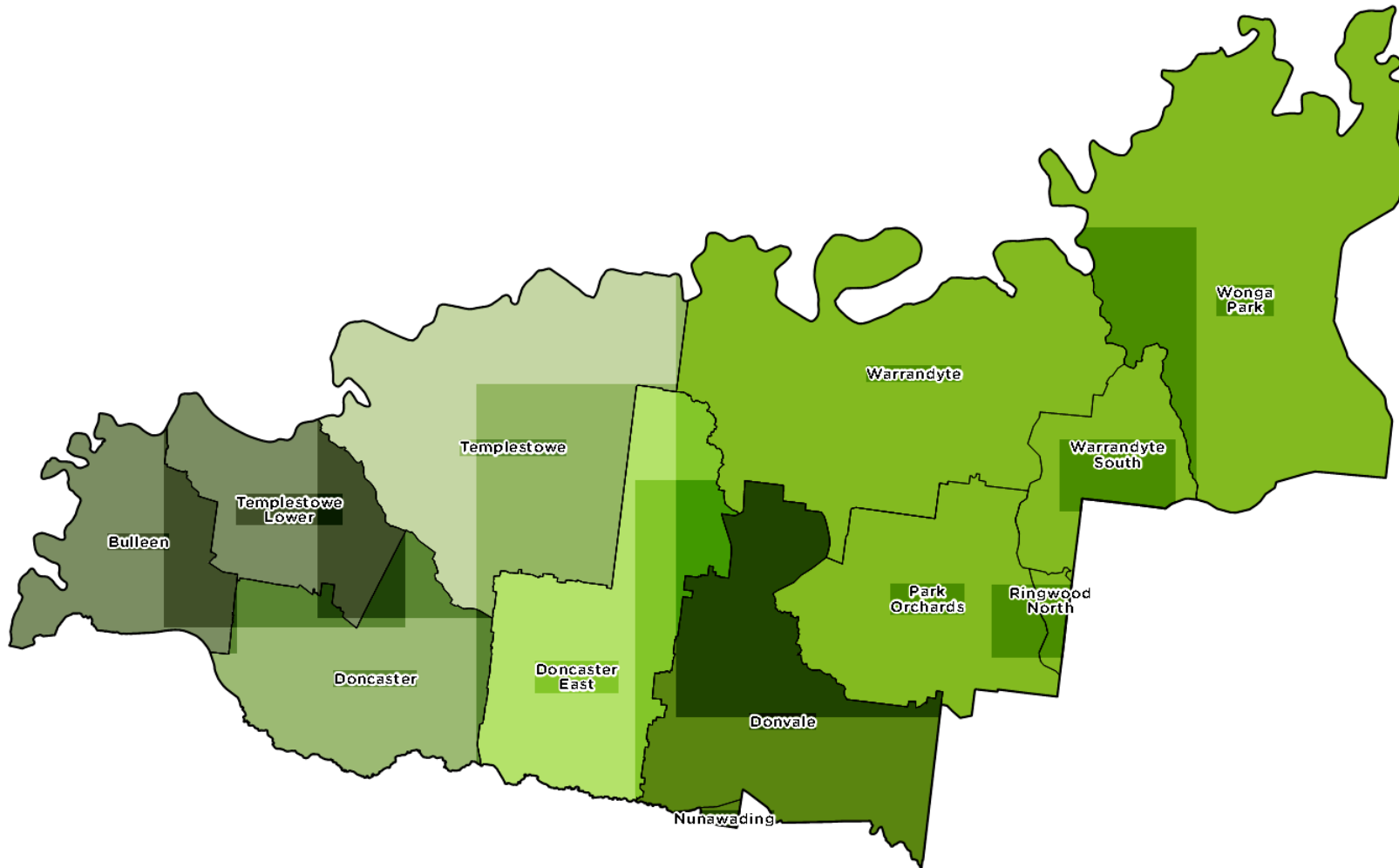
The Neighbourhood Plans group Manningham's suburbs in the following way:

1. Doncaster
2. Doncaster East
3. Bulleen and Templestowe Lower
4. Templestowe
5. Donvale (which includes part of Nunawading)
6. Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchards (which includes Warrandyte South and Ringwood North)

The vision for each neighbourhood is articulated through the six Key Directions. Some neighbourhood actions are shown across two plans.

### Neighbourhood boundaries

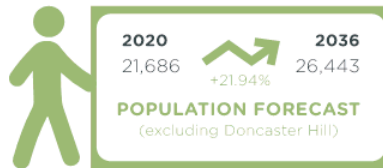
The LCS groups geographical locations into neighbourhoods. In some cases, neighbourhoods include more than one suburb. This is because the character of the neighbourhood is not defined by suburb boundaries. Where statistics are referenced, the LCS follows Census data groups as set by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).





# Doncaster

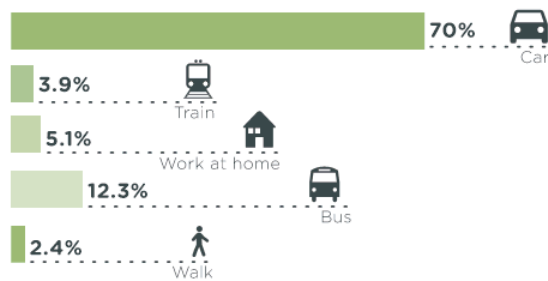
## Fast Facts



## DWELLING TYPES



## JOURNEY TO WORK



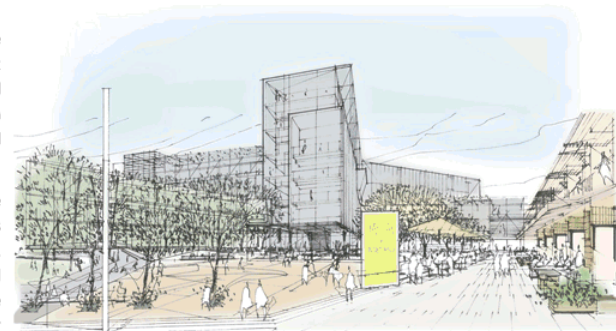
Source: .id, 2016

## Vision

Doncaster and Doncaster Hill will continue to be Manningham’s focus for growth and be the heart of the City. It will foster new employment and services, community facilities, lifelong education and cultural life, public transport access and sustainable, higher density living.

Doncaster will be characterised by excellence in the design of buildings, open spaces and streetscapes that support high levels of liveability, interaction, economic and social vitality and environmental sustainability. The Suburban Rail Loop will drive investment and business growth in Doncaster Hill with clustered employment precincts created between Doncaster Hill and Bulleen.

Within Doncaster Hill, precincts will provide a mix of medium to high scale housing options, set in pedestrian-friendly, tree-lined streets with Ruffey Lake Park as a key regional destination.



Artist's impression of Doncaster Hill with potential underground station entrance, mixed use Civic and Education precinct, 'eat street' and public space (vision image only).



Figure 14. Melbourne Metro Tunnel design, Anzac Station



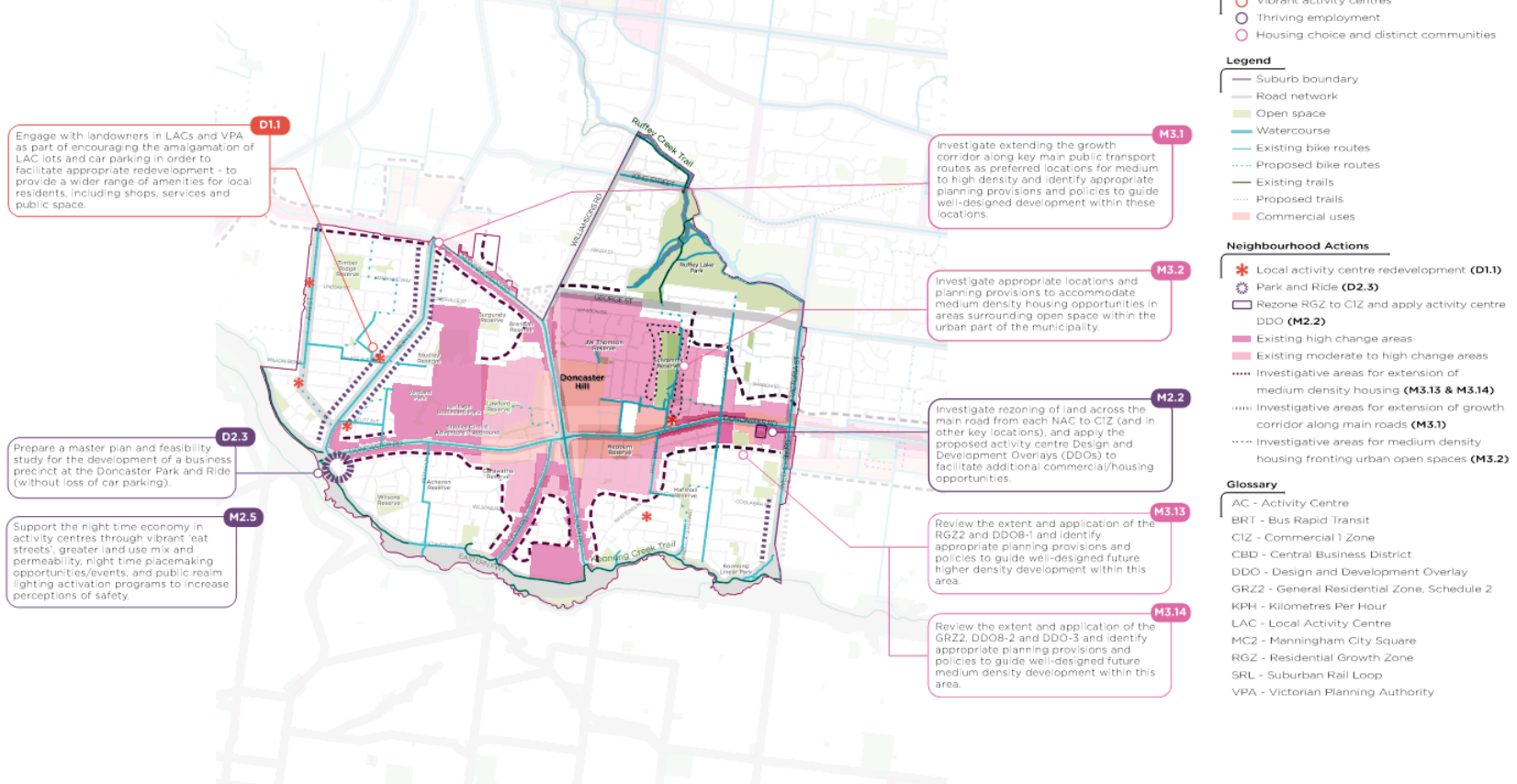
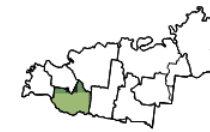
Figure 15. Eastland town square



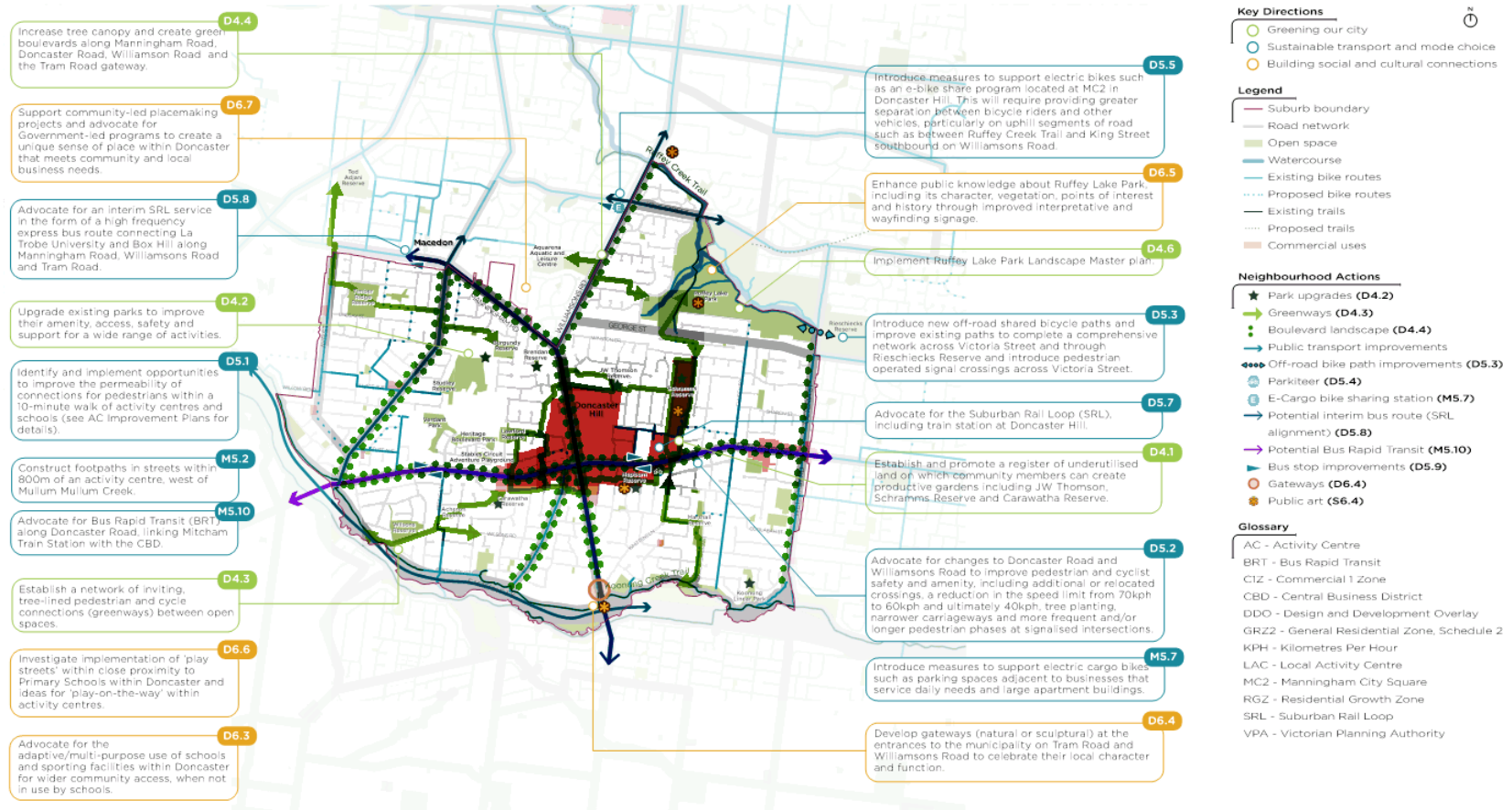
Figure 16. Proposed Hepburn Reserve

### Doncaster Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing

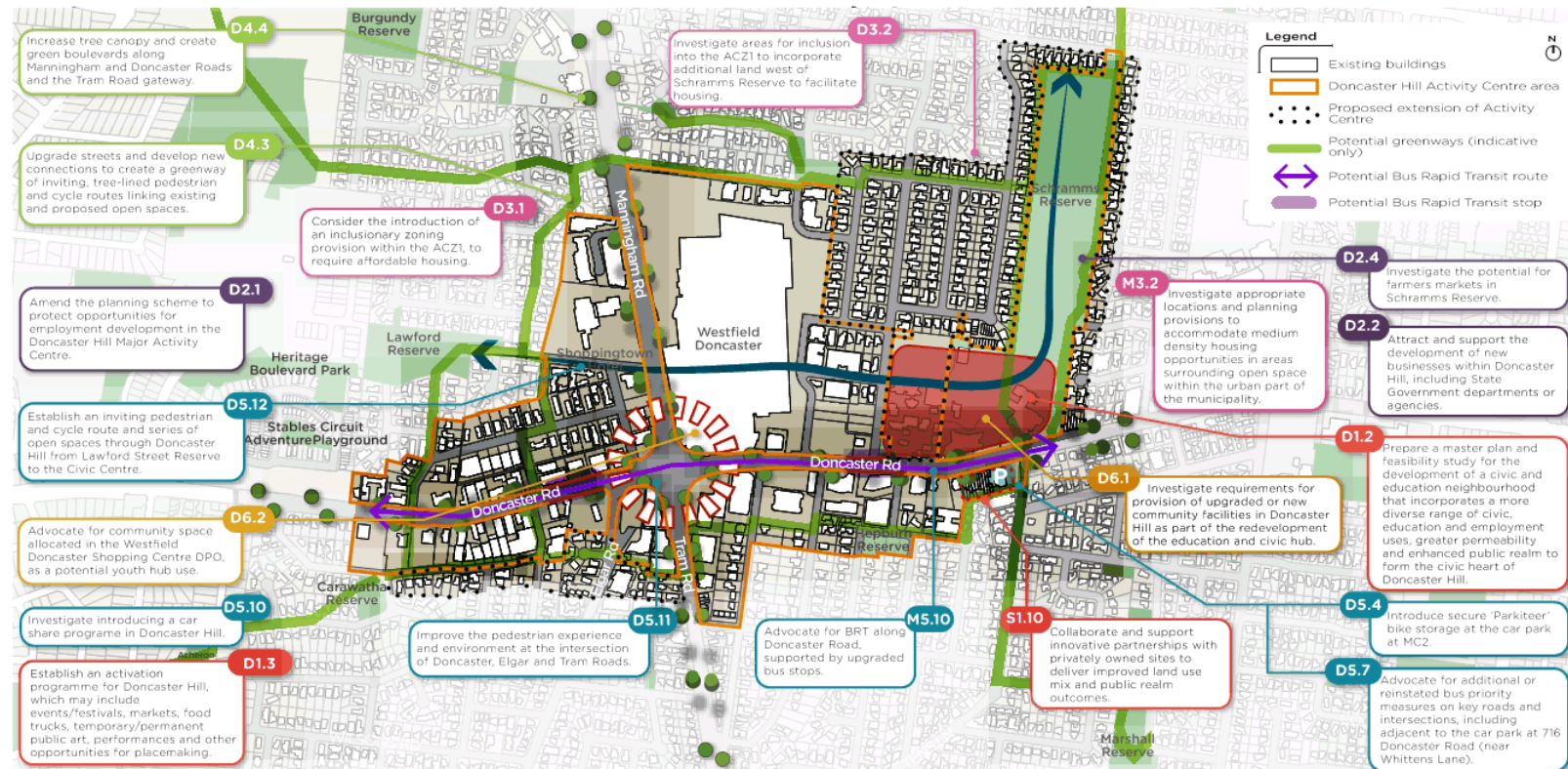
Actions are shown across two plans. The first plan covers Vibrant Activity Centres, Thriving Employment and Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Key Directions. The second plan covers Greening Our City, Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice and Building Social and Cultural Connections Key Directions.



Doncaster Neighbourhood Plan - Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections



### Doncaster Hill Activity Centre Improvements



*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

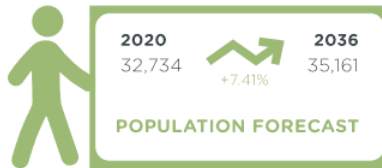
**Glossary**  
ACZ1 - Activity Centre Zone 1  
DPO - Development Plan Overlay



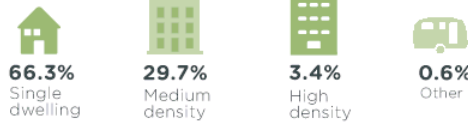


# Doncaster East

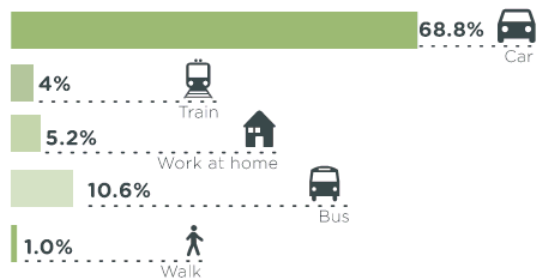
## Fast Facts



## DWELLING TYPES



## JOURNEY TO WORK



Source: .id, 2016

## Vision

Doncaster East will provide a range of lifestyle choices, including detached houses in leafy streets, and more compact and affordable housing close to a network of activity centres with distinct offerings.

The Pines, Donburn, Jackson Court, Doncaster East Village and Tunstall Square activity centres will have a diverse range of shops, services and housing. They will be more vibrant places to visit with high quality public spaces, widened footpaths, seating, lighting, landscaping, public art and bicycle parking.

Higher density housing will be developed along Doncaster Road, Blackburn Road and within activity centres connected through a green boulevard. Improved public transport, cycle paths and greenways will better connect people, spaces and places.



Artist's impression of Tunstall Square, with pedestrian friendly main street along Tunstall Road (vision image only).



Figure 17. Shop-top housing



Figure 18. Public space with active frontage, Darling Square, NSW



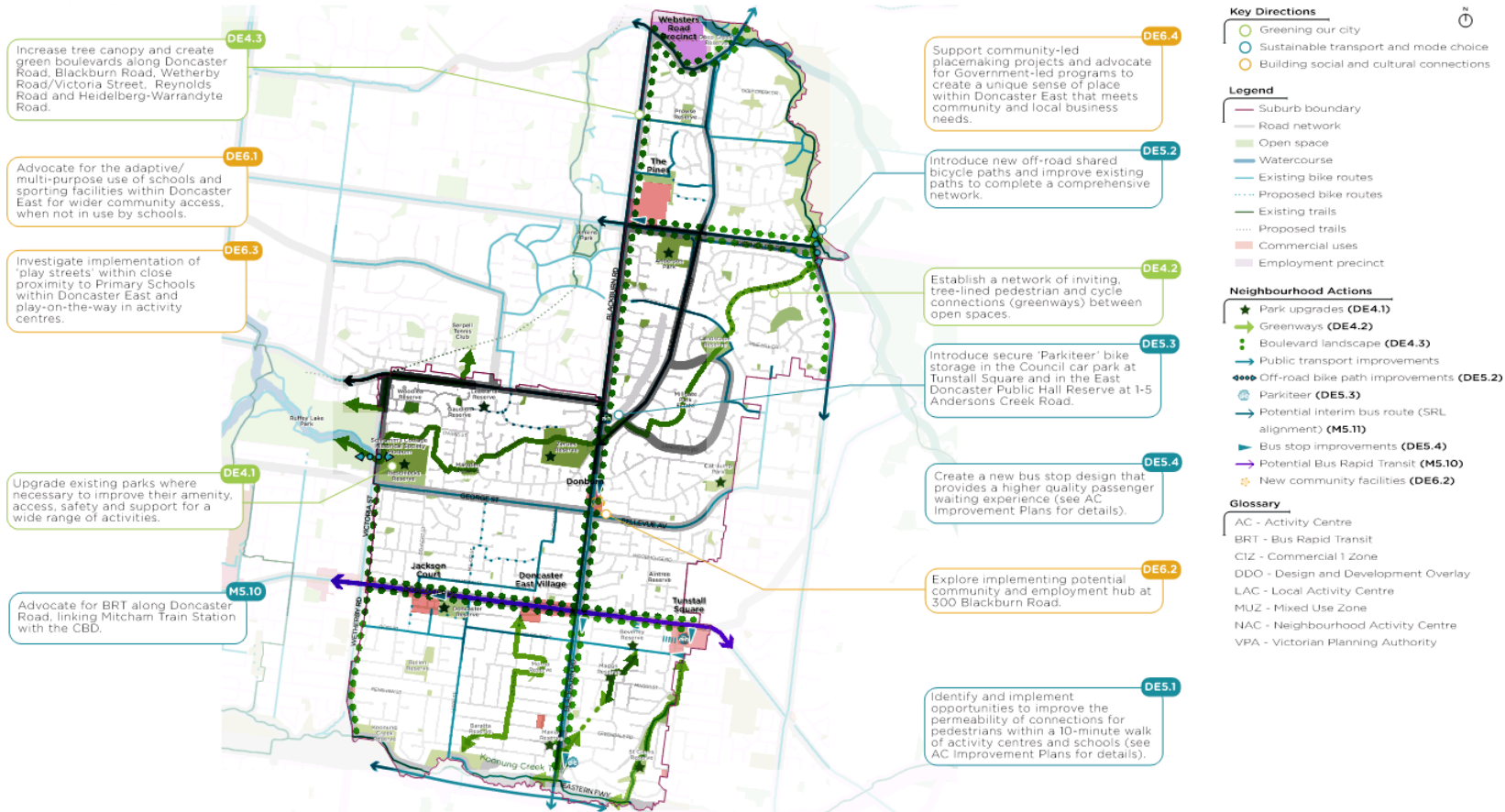
Figure 19. High quality boulevard and streetscape environment, Lonsdale Street, Dandenong

### Doncaster East Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing

Actions are shown across two plans. The first plan covers Vibrant Activity Centres, Thriving Employment and Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Key Directions. The second plan covers Greening Our City, Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice and Building Social and Cultural Connections Key Directions.



### Doncaster East Neighbourhood Plan - Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections



**Key Directions**

- Greening our city
- Sustainable transport and mode choice
- Building social and cultural connections

**Legend**

- Suburb boundary
- Road network
- Open space
- Watercourse
- Existing bike routes
- Proposed bike routes
- Existing trails
- Proposed trails
- Commercial uses
- Employment precinct

**Neighbourhood Actions**

- Park upgrades (DE4.1)
- Greenways (DE4.2)
- Boulevard landscape (DE4.3)
- Public transport improvements
- Off-road bike path improvements (DE5.2)
- Parkiteer (DE5.3)
- Potential interim bus route (SRL alignment) (M5.11)
- Bus stop improvements (DE5.4)
- Potential Bus Rapid Transit (M5.10)
- New community facilities (DE6.2)

**Glossary**

- AC - Activity Centre
- BRT - Bus Rapid Transit
- CIZ - Commercial 1 Zone
- DDO - Design and Development Overlay
- LAC - Local Activity Centre
- MUZ - Mixed Use Zone
- NAC - Neighbourhood Activity Centre
- VPA - Victorian Planning Authority

### Doncaster East Activity Centre Improvements



Artist's impression of Doncaster East Village with green boulevard along Doncaster Road (vision image only).

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

- Legend**
- Existing buildings
  - Potential buildings
  - Potential town square
  - Potential pedestrian lane
  - Potential main street
  - Potential vehicle entry
  - Zoning/overlay recommendations
  - Indicative building height (storeys)
  - Development to comply with Clause 55.04
  - Potential Bus Rapid Transit route
  - Potential Bus Rapid Transit stop

- Glossary**
- BRT - Bus Rapid Transit
  - CIZ - Commercial 1 Zone
  - DDO - Design and Development Overlay
  - DPO - Development Plan Overlay



### Tunstall Square Activity Centre Improvements



Artist's impression of Tunstall Square, with pedestrian friendly main street along Tunstall Road (vision image only).

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

**Legend**

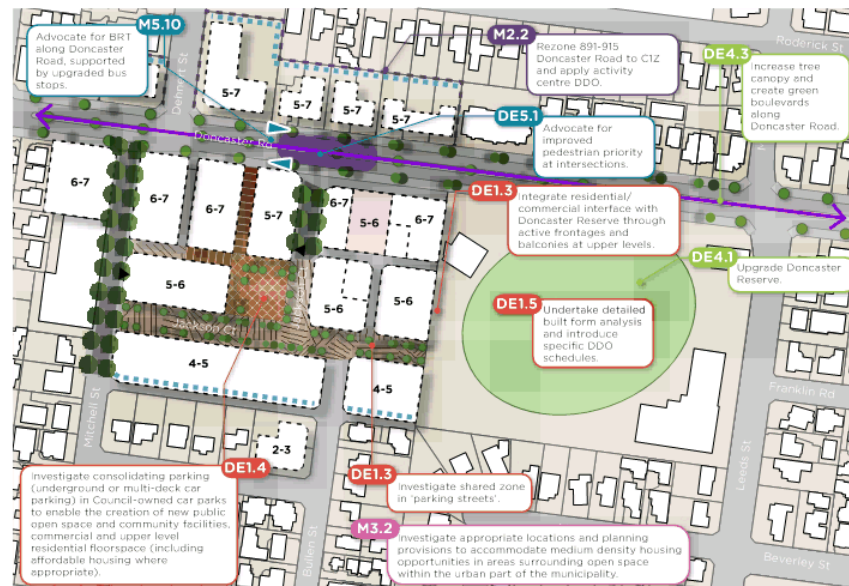
- Existing buildings
- Potential buildings
- Potential town square
- Potential pedestrian lane
- Potential shared zone
- Potential main street
- Potential vehicle entry
- Zoning/overlay recommendations
- Indicative building height (storeys)
- Potential Parkiteer
- Upgraded bus stops
- Potential Bus Rapid Transit route
- Potential Bus Rapid Transit stop

**Glossary**

- BRT - Bus Rapid Transit
- DDO - Design and Development Overlay
- DPO - Development Plan Overlay



### Jacksons Court Activity Centre Improvements



Artist's impression of Jackson Court, with shared street, wider pedestrian footpaths, greening and public space (vision image only).

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

**Legend**

- Existing buildings
- Potential buildings
- Approved/under construction
- Potential town square
- Potential pedestrian lane
- Potential shared zone
- Potential main street
- Zoning/overlay recommendations
- Indicative building height (storeys)
- Development to comply with Clause 55.04
- Upgraded bus stops
- Potential Bus Rapid Transit route
- Potential Bus Rapid Transit stop

**Glossary**

- BRT - Bus Rapid Transit
- C1Z - Commercial 1 Zone
- DDO - Design and Development Overlay



### Donburn Activity Centre Improvements



### The Pines Activity Centre Improvements



*These plans highlight aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

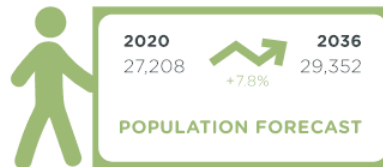
Legend	
	Existing buildings
	Potential buildings
	Approved/under construction
	Potential community hub
	Existing bus lane
	Better pedestrian crossing
	Potential shared zone
	Potential main street
	Investigate shared parking zone
	Potential town square
	Potential vehicle entry
	Zoning/overlay recommendations
<b>4-5</b>	Indicative building height (storeys)

Glossary	
C1Z	- Commercial 1 Zone
DDO	- Design and Development Overlay
DPO	- Development Plan Overlay



# Bulleen and Templestowe Lower

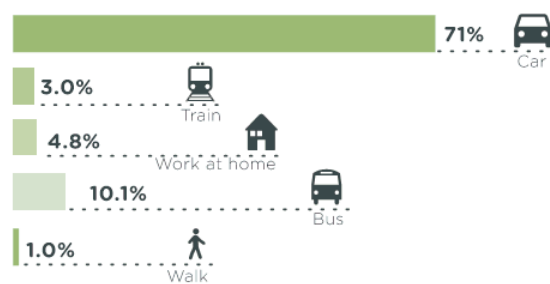
## Fast Facts



## DWELLING TYPES



## JOURNEY TO WORK



Source: .id, 2016

## Vision

Bulleen and Templestowe Lower will be the multicultural and arts hub of Manningham. Existing recreational and cultural assets such as the Heide Museum of Modern Art and Yarra River environs will be celebrated with improved connections.

Bulleen and Templestowe Lower will support vibrant community life through activity centres that contribute to the arts and culture. Activity centres will become exciting locations to gather and do business, due to more people living in and around the centres and new town squares and local parks within them.

More housing options in better serviced locations will improve access to services, daily needs and jobs. Local connectivity will also be enhanced through an improved network of greenways connecting the Yarra River, parks, residential areas and local centres.



Artist's impression of Bulleen - view over leafy green streets with continuous canopy cover and improved connections to the Yarra River (vision image only).



Figure 20. Greener pedestrian-friendly centres, Burwood Brickworks



Figure 21. Gateway sculpture - Helmut, Bulleen

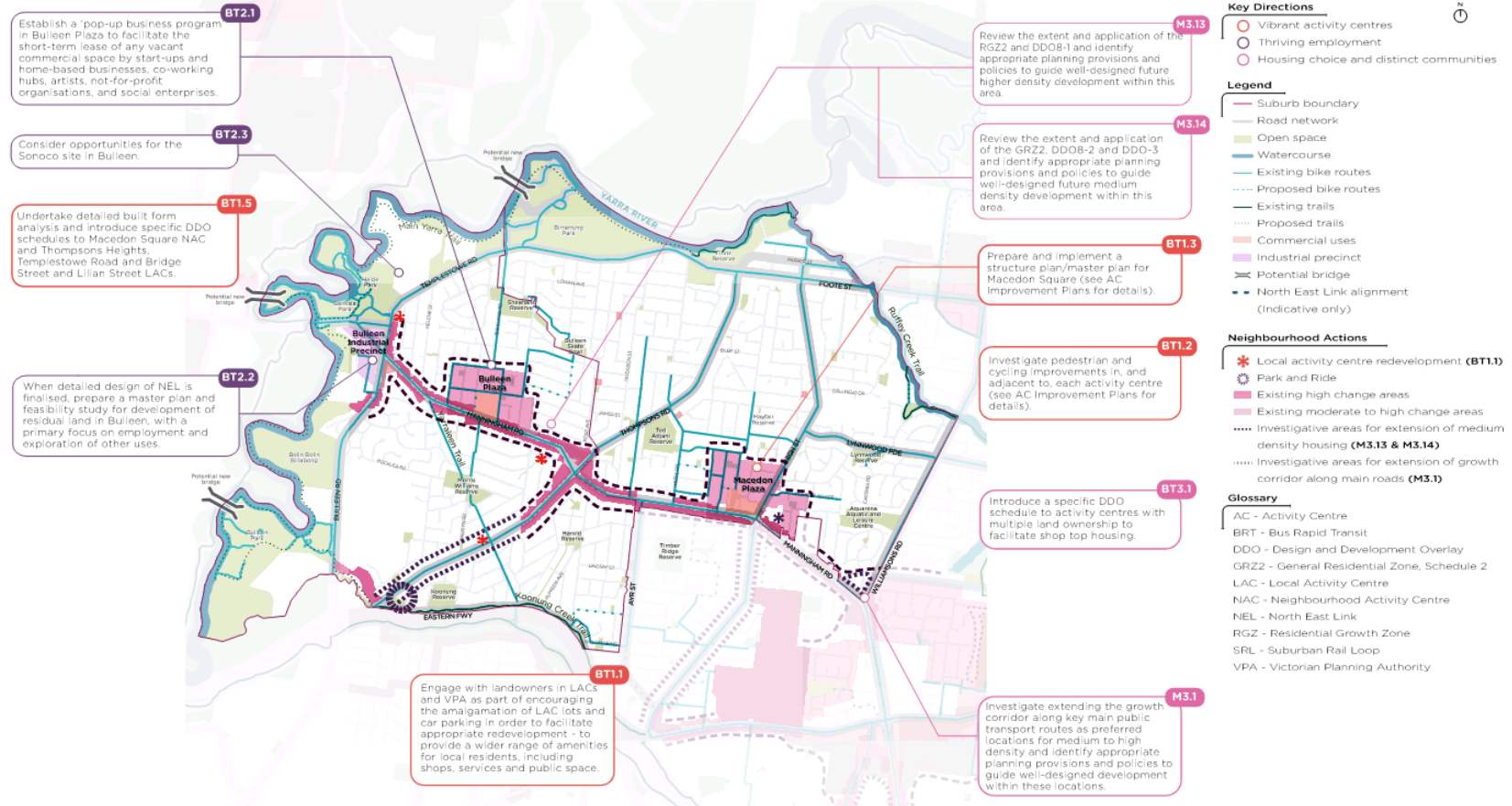
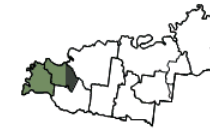


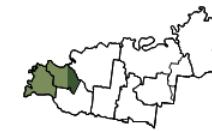
Figure 22. Mural artwork by Abbey Rich, Jackson Court



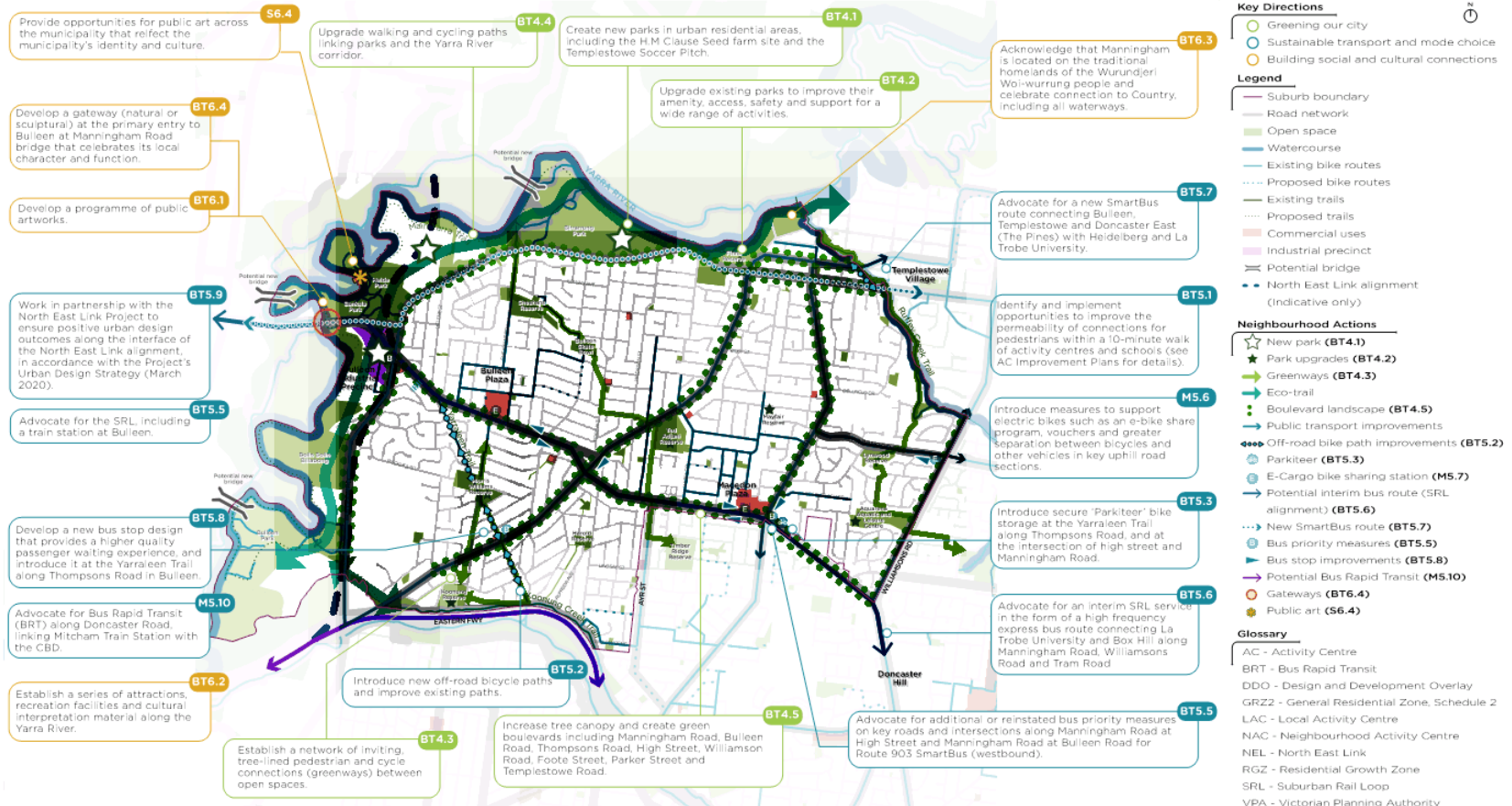
### Bulleen and Templestowe Lower Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing

Actions are shown across two plans. The first plan covers Vibrant Activity Centres, Thriving Employment and Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Key Directions. The second plan covers Greening Our City, Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice and Building Social and Cultural Connections Key Directions.

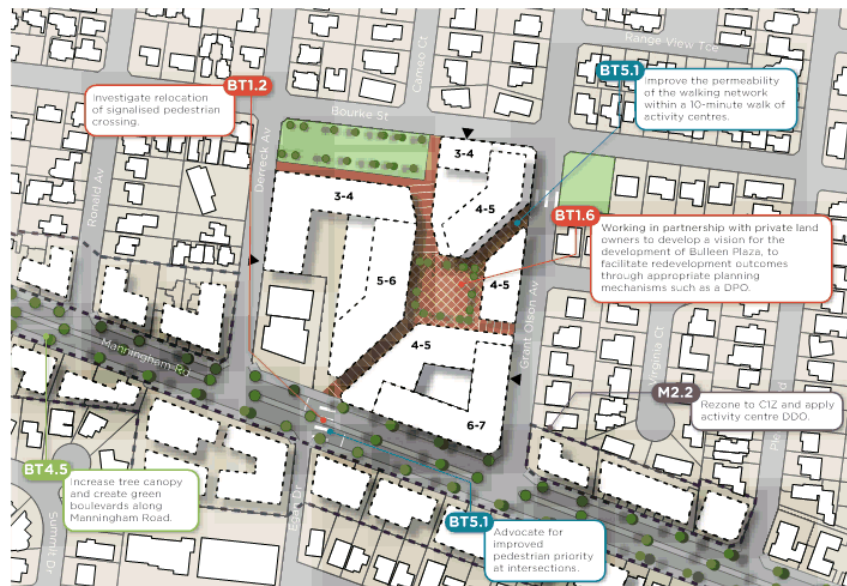




### Bulleen and Templestowe Lower Neighbourhood Plan - Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections



### Bulleen Plaza Activity Centre Improvements



Proposal for Northcote Plaza Shopping Centre with community facilities, residential development and public space.

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

**Legend**

- Existing buildings
- Potential buildings
- Potential town square
- Potential pedestrian lane

- Potential vehicle entry
- Zoning/overlay recommendations
- 4-5** Indicative building height (storeys)

**Glossary**

DPO - Development Plan Overlay



### Macedon Square Activity Centre Improvements



Artist's impression of Macedon Square, with public space, alfresco dining, shop top housing and apartments (vision image only).

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

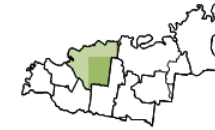
**Legend**

- Existing buildings
- Potential buildings
- Potential town square
- Potential pedestrian lane
- Potential shared zone
- Potential main street
- Potential vehicle entry
- Zoning/overlay recommendations
- Indicative building height (storeys)
- Potential Parkiteer

**Glossary**

DDO - Design and Development Overlay



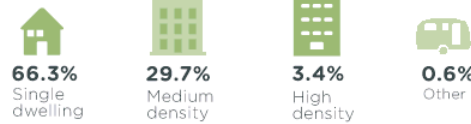


# Templestowe

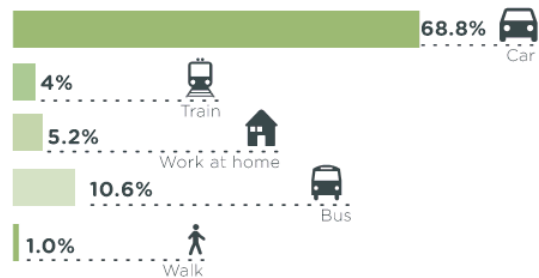
## Fast Facts



## DWELLING TYPES



## JOURNEY TO WORK



Source: .id, 2016

## Vision

Templestowe will retain its village feel which will be improved over time. Templestowe Village will continue to be a unique local hub in a picturesque, leafy setting. Main streets surrounding the village will be pedestrian-focused and tree-lined.

Open spaces along the Yarra River corridor and those that extend into residential areas, such as Ruffey Creek Trail and Mullum Mullum Trail, will be better connected and enhanced with native landscaping. Nature-based visitation will be a focus.

The surrounding residential areas will contain new footpaths, connected cycle routes and 'greenways'. Housing will remain low scale with a range of options. Their focus will be on high quality natural materials that complement the landscape.



Artist's impression of Templestowe Village, with improved public space and a more pedestrian friendly James Street (vision image only).



Figure 23. Alphington townhouses with high quality materials



Figure 24. Shop top housing, Eltham

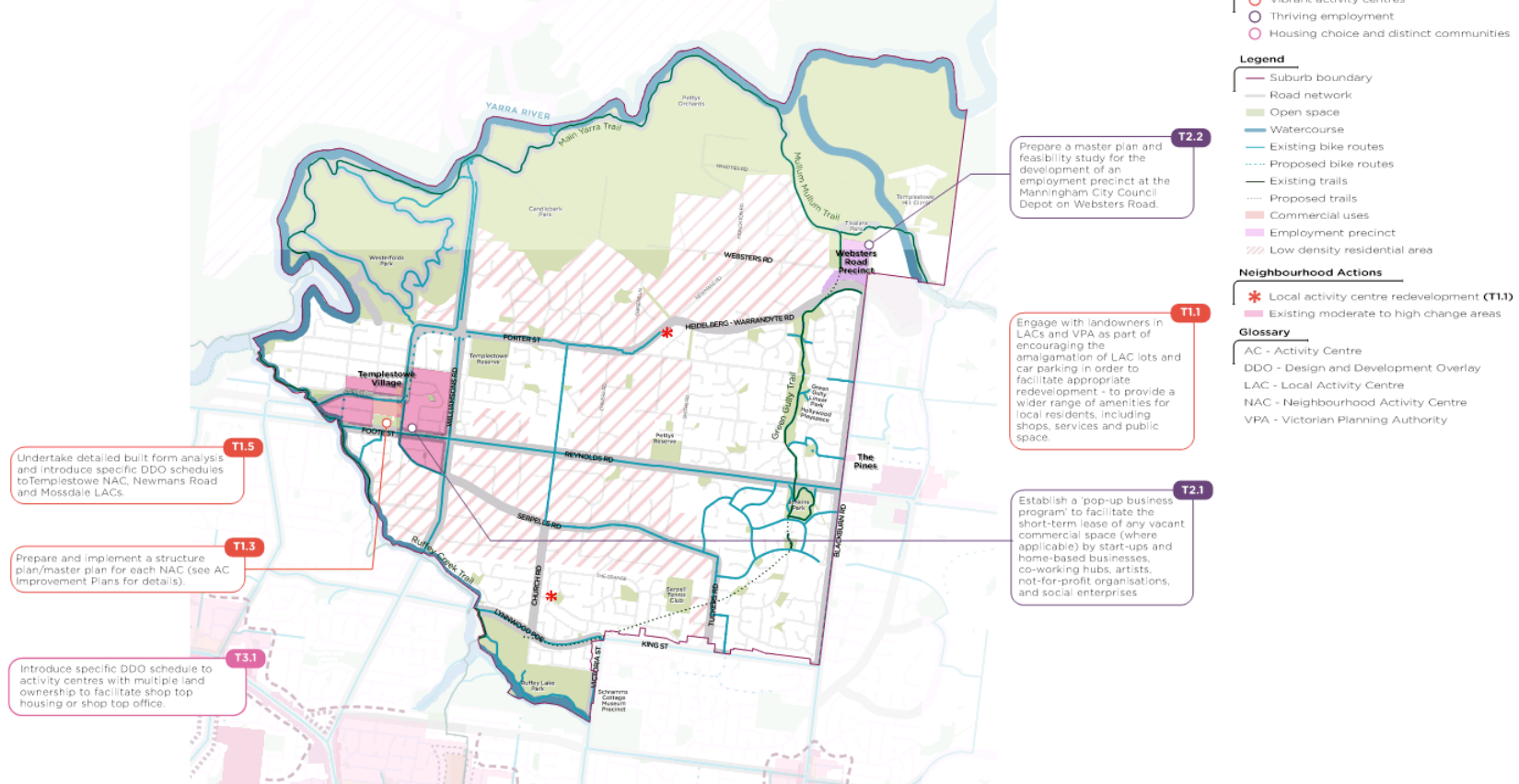


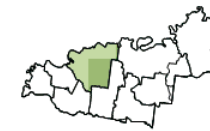
Figure 25. High quality landscaping at Finns Reserve



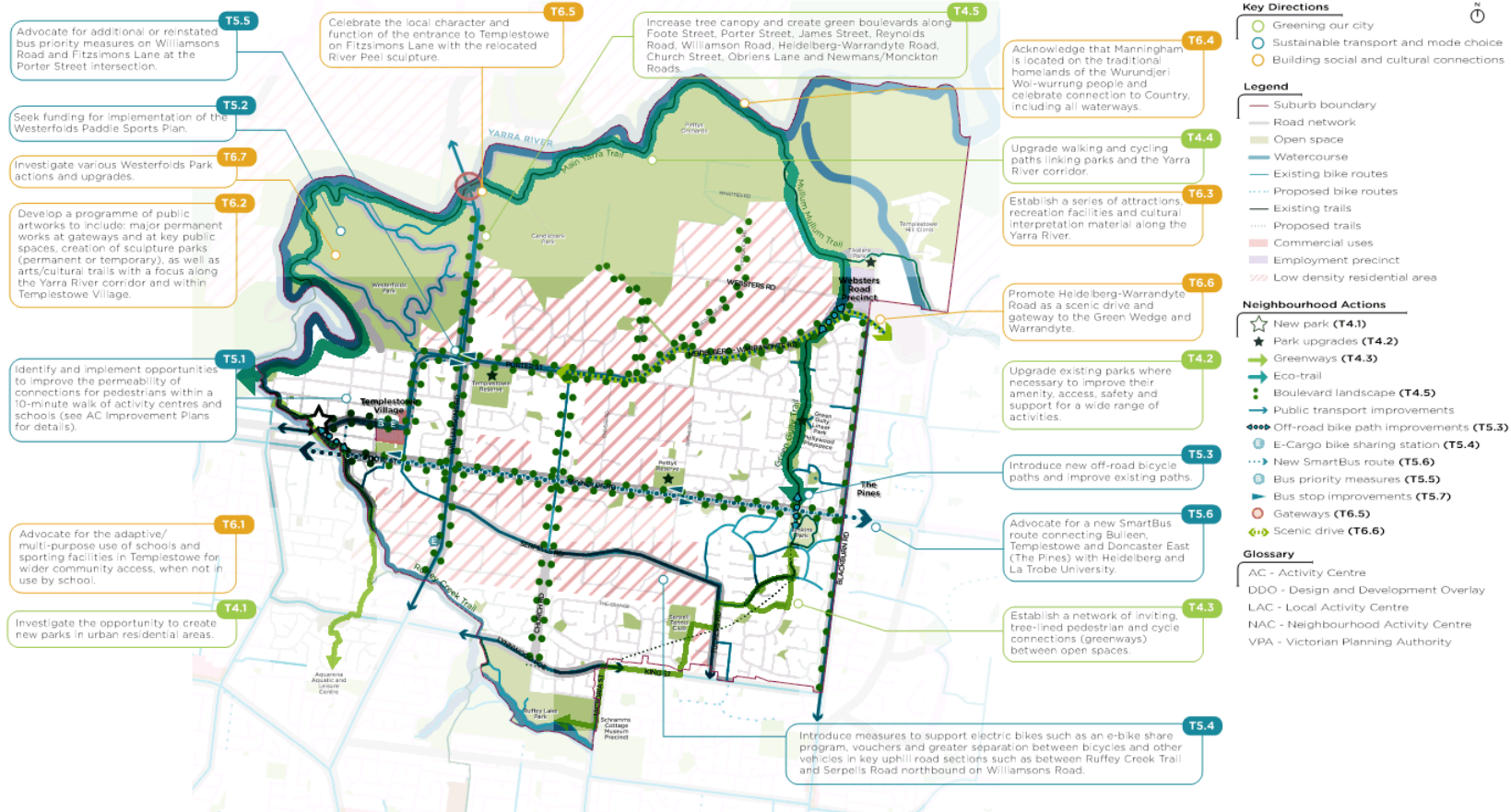
### Templestowe Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing

Actions are shown across two plans. The first plan covers Vibrant Activity Centres, Thriving Employment and Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Key Directions. The second plan covers Greening Our City, Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice and Building Social and Cultural Connections Key Directions.





### Templestowe Neighbourhood Plan - Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections



### Templestowe Village Activity Centre Improvements



Artist's impression of Templestowe Village, with improved public space and a more pedestrian friendly James Street (vision image only).

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

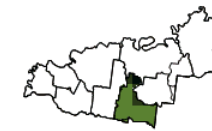
- Legend**
- Existing buildings
  - Potential buildings
  - Potential town square
  - Potential pedestrian lane

- Potential shared zone
- Potential main street
- Potential vehicle entry
- Indicative building height (storeys)

**Glossary**  
DDO - Design and Development Overlay







# Donvale

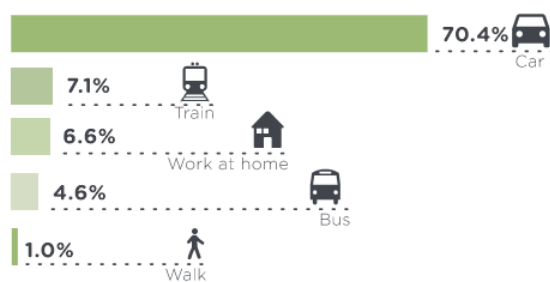
## Fast Facts



## DWELLING TYPES



## JOURNEY TO WORK



Source: .id, 2016

## Vision

Donvale will continue to have a clear distinction in character between the north and south, which offer different lifestyle choices.

Donvale South (including the Mitcham Road corridor) will offer a more 'urban' and lifestyle choice, close to shops and services set in leafy streets. It will provide for a range of low-rise housing options. Land along Mitcham Road will experience growth to enhance local living that will provide for smaller households, retirement living and aged care. Mitcham Road will develop into an attractive well treed boulevard with an inviting pedestrian environment.

Donvale North (north of Mitcham Road) will continue to be distinctly 'rural' in character. Here, liveability is focused on maintaining a character that is visually connected to the landscape, with rural streetscapes.



Artist's impression of a greenway in Donvale, with houses fronting path (vision image only).

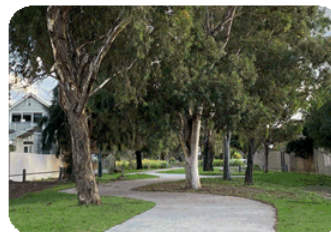


Figure 26. Greenways/green linear link, Thornbury



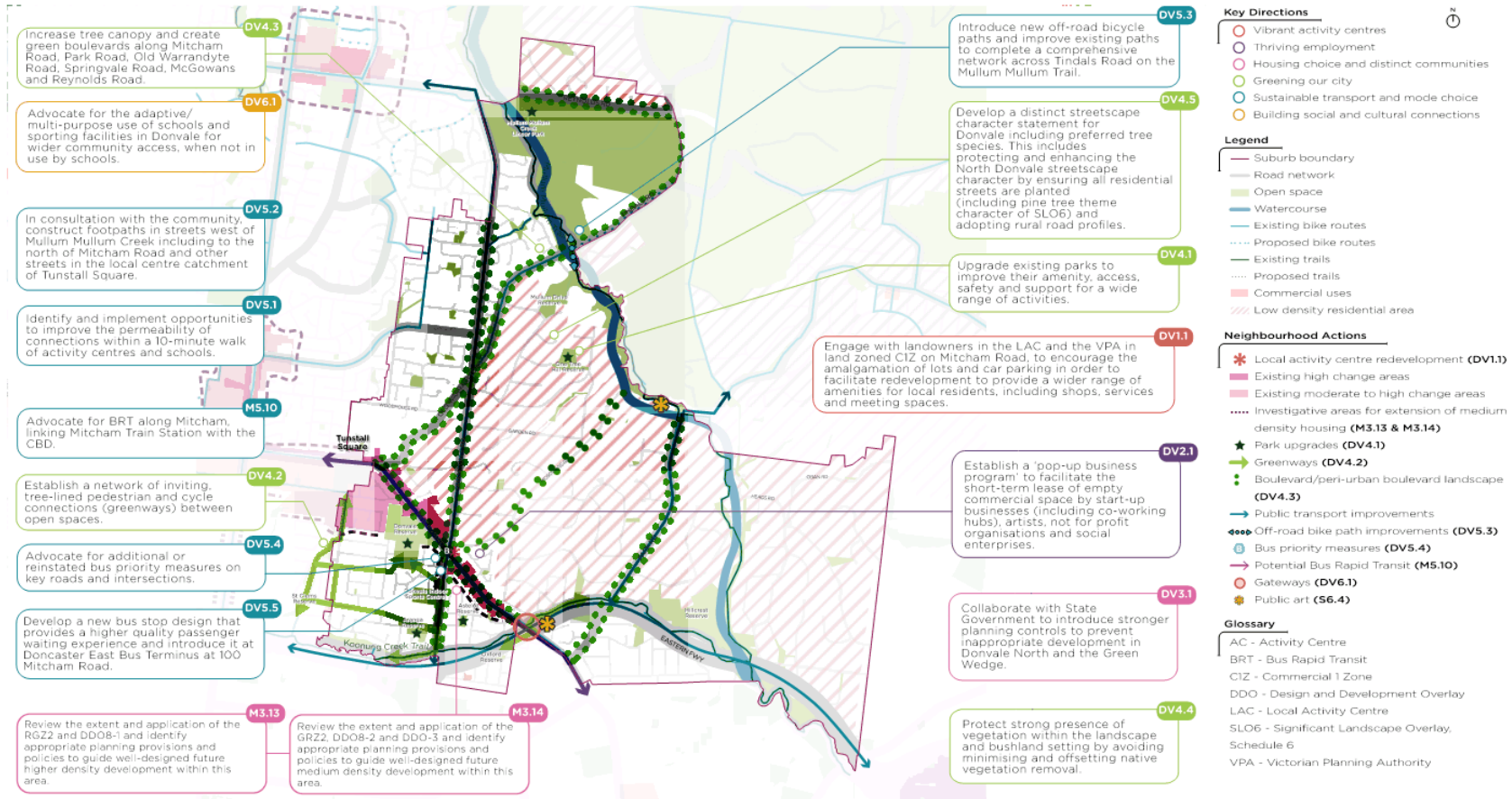
Figure 27. Mullum Creek Estate, Donvale



Figure 28. Exercise station in natural setting, Warrandyte



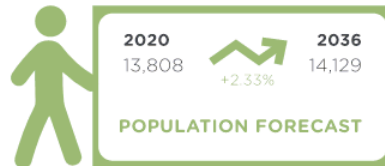
### Donvale Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment, Housing, Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections





# Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchards

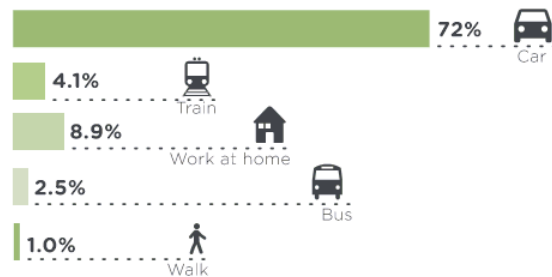
## Fast Facts



## DWELLING TYPES



## JOURNEY TO WORK



Source: id, 2016

## Vision

The east of Mullum Mullum Creek will remain one of Manningham's most outstanding and unique rural landscape assets. The village character of Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park will be protected and enhanced.

Managing bushfire risk whilst protecting vegetation will be a high priority. The visitor economy will play a key role in the area with 'long stay' visitation being a focus. Environmental and cultural trails and outdoor activity will be enhanced.

Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park will continue to support semi-rural lifestyles with high quality landscapes. Streets will continue to be rural in character and vegetated, with surrounding buildings visually absorbed in the landscape.

Warrandyte Village will continue to support local living. It will be protected from new development that does not compliment the landscape character, and enhanced by riverbank revitalisation and public realm upgrades that will reinforce the existing character.



Artist's impression of a 'bush boulevard' with Water Sensitive Urban Design treatments and paths using natural finishes (vision image only).



Figure 29. Complementary built form, Warrandyte

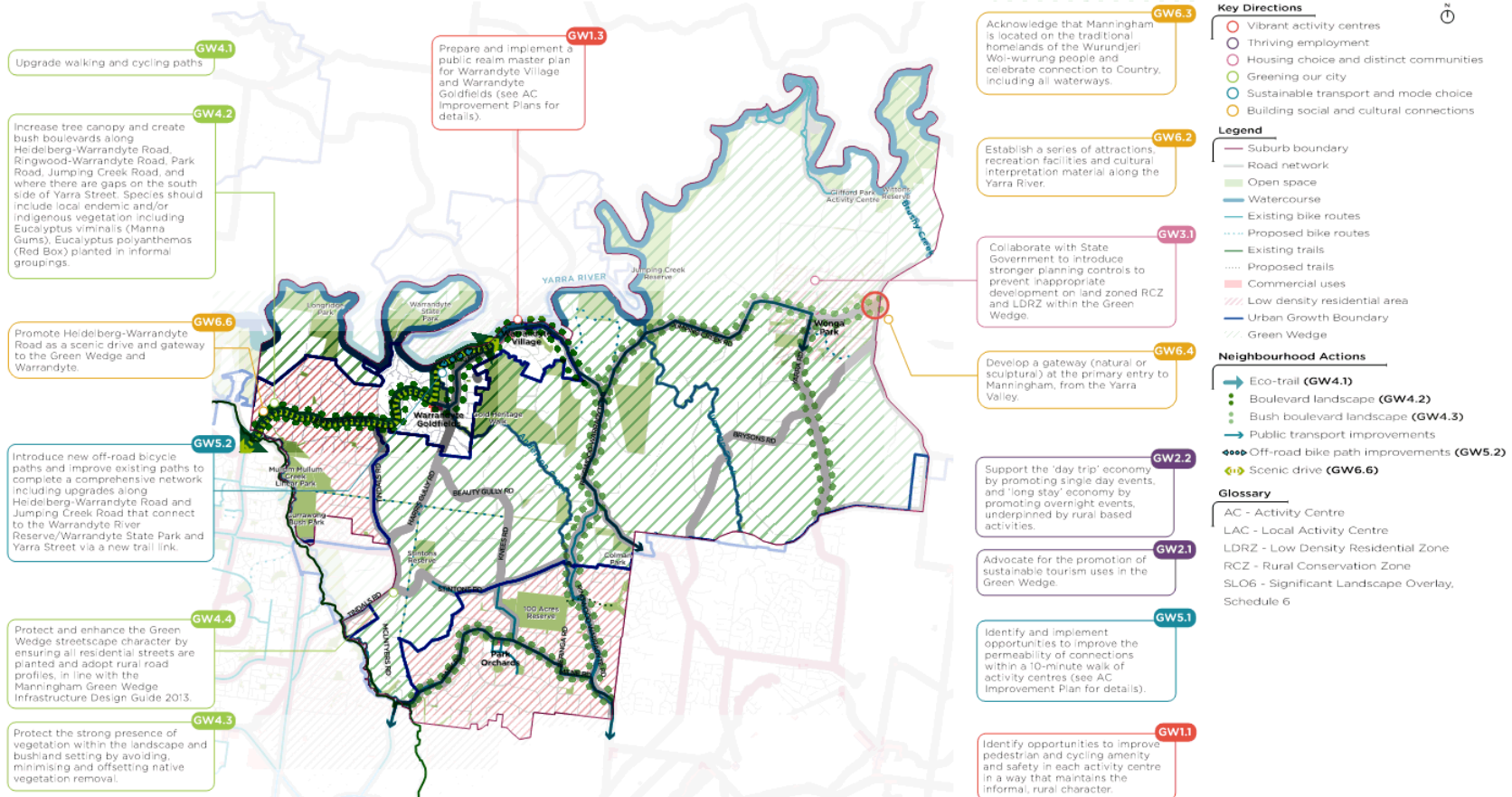
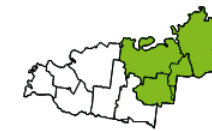


Figure 30. Bush boulevard, Warranwood

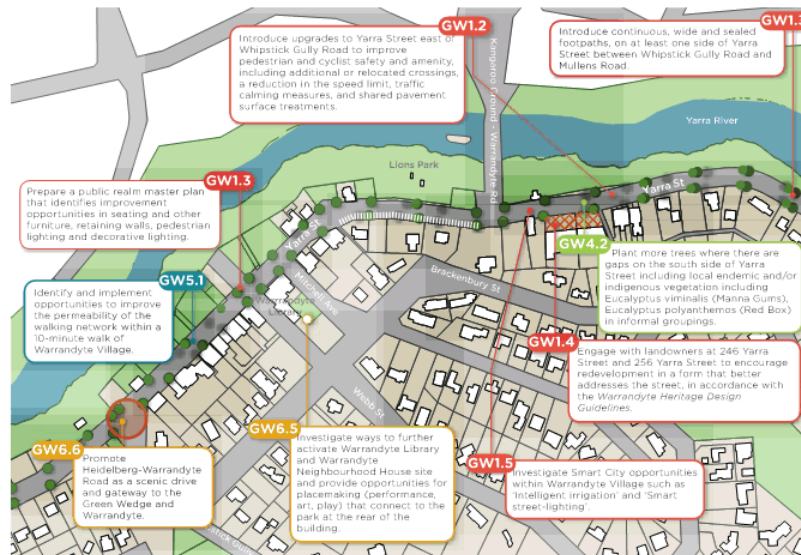


Figure 31. Warrandyte Township

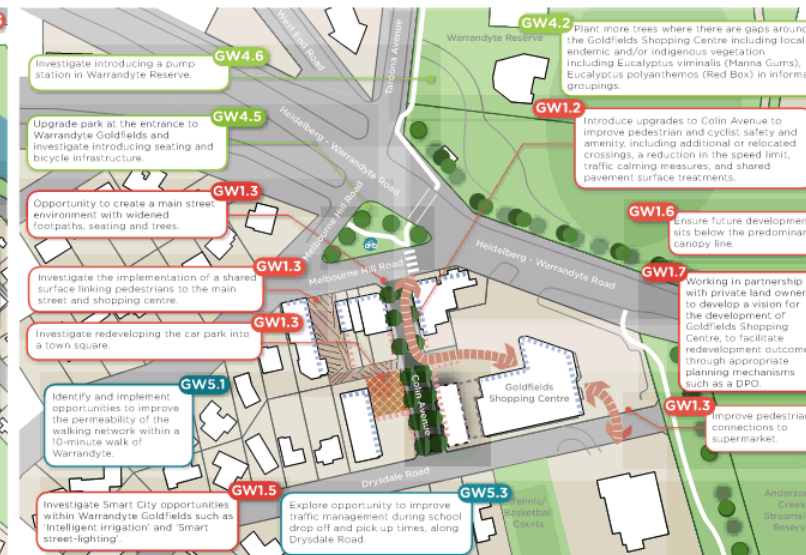
### Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchards Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment, Housing, Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections



### Warrandyte Township Activity Centre Improvements



### Warrandyte Goldfields Township Activity Centre Improvements



*These plans highlight aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

- Legend**
- Existing buildings
  - Potential buildings
  - Potential town square
  - Gateways
  - Encourage redevelopment
  - Existing pedestrian crossing
  - Existing shared path
  - Existing active frontages
  - Encourage active frontages
  - Back of house
  - Bicycle facilities
  - Potential shared zone
  - Potential pedestrian lane

# PART E

## Implementation

### Overview

The implementation of the LCS is set out in the Action Plan (refer to Manningham LCS 2040 - Technical Report).

The Action Plan identifies the actions to be undertaken, the responsibilities, stakeholders and timing, and sets priorities across the following timeframes:

- o Short-term: 0-5 years
- o Medium-term: 5-10 years
- o Long-term: 10-20 years.

Implementation of the LCS will include, but is not limited to:

- o Preparation of built form frameworks, structure plans and master plans;
- o Preparation of planning controls and policies that are implemented into the planning scheme via planning scheme amendments;
- o Capital works programme;
- o Advocacy with State Government agencies (such as DoT and DELWP); and
- o Engagement with the community, business owners and other stakeholders.

To ensure successful and timely implementation of the Strategy, the LCS will require regular monitoring. This includes regular internal reporting, and public communication on progress. An appropriate system of planning, documenting and recording the works completed from the LCS will be required.

The LCS will require review at the 5 and 10 year mark to monitor implementation. The review will include undertaking a liveability assessment of each neighbourhood against the indicators and methodology set out in Part A. This analysis will assist in determining how liveability has improved in Manningham over the next 20 years.

# PART F

## Key Directions Summary Table

**Objectives, Strategies and Actions reference key:**

- O = objective
- S = strategy
- M = municipal-wide action
- D = Doncaster action
- DE = Doncaster East action
- BT = Bulleen and Templestowe Lower action
- T = Templestowe action
- DV = Donvale action
- GW = Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchard action

The table below summarises Objectives, Strategies and Actions for each Key Direction.

KEY DIRECTION 1: VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O1.1</b> To provide local shops and services within walking distance of as many residents as possible	<b>S1.1</b> Explore the diversification of services and uses in Local Activity Centres (LACs) to improve accessibility for residents. By delivering a wider range of services and uses in LACs, living locally can be achieved.	<b>M1.1</b> Engage with landowners in Local Activity Centres (LACs) and Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) as part of encouraging the amalgamation of Local Activity Centre lots and car parking in order to facilitate appropriate redevelopment - to provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including shops, services and public space.	<b>D1.1</b> <b>DE1.1</b> <b>BT1.1</b> <b>T1.1</b> <b>DV1.1</b>
<b>O1.2</b> To encourage access to activity centres by active and public transport	<b>S1.2</b> Advocate for changes to main road design and signal phasing to improve access by bus, walking and cycling Main roads can act as barriers to accessing public transport when travelling to or from activity centres. Improvements can be made to main road design and signal phasing to improve access by bus, walking and cycling. <b>S1.3</b> Improve pedestrian and cyclist amenity and safety within an 800m catchment of activity centres. Improving pedestrian and cyclist amenity within and adjacent to activity centres will incentivise more active transport.	<b>M1.2</b> Identify opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycling amenity and safety within the 800m walkable catchment of each activity centre, such as removal of cul-de-sacs, new or upgraded footpaths or cycle paths, tree planting and lighting. <b>M1.3</b> Advocate for changes to main roads within and near activity centres to create 'Complete Streets' - improving pedestrian and cyclist safety and amenity, including additional or relocated crossings, a reduction in the speed limit, treed boulevards, improved pedestrian micro-climate, narrower carriageways and more frequent and/or longer pedestrian phases at signalised intersections. <b>M1.4</b> Advocate for improved and higher frequency public transport services to activity centres, bus stop relocations where appropriate, and improved/innovative bus infrastructure (i.e. 'Smart City' bus shelters).	<b>DE1.2</b> <b>BT1.2</b> <b>T1.2</b> <b>GW1.1</b> <b>GW1.2</b>
<b>O1.3</b> To provide inclusive community meeting places for all	<b>S1.4</b> Explore the potential to develop Council-owned land to deliver improved land use density and diversity, and public realm outcomes Council-owned land such as surface car parks in activity centres provide an opportunity for adaption, by introducing such elements as public open space, community facilities, street activation and affordable housing, consolidated car parking.	<b>M1.5</b> Prepare and implement a structure plan/master plan for each activity centre (as required) identifying built form opportunities and public realm improvements. This may include footpath widening, tree planting, new or upgraded seating and other furniture, improved pedestrian lighting, decorative lighting, public art, wayfinding, reduced speed limits, pedestrian safety measures, shared zones, street closures and surface car park enhancements. Any changes to the public realm may be piloted through temporary installations.	<b>D1.2</b> <b>DE1.3</b> <b>BT1.3</b> <b>T1.3</b> <b>GW1.3</b> <b>GW1.4</b>

KEY DIRECTION 1: VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
O1.4 To ensure a safe and inviting public realm	<p><b>S1.5 Upgrade the public realm in activity centres to enhance their amenity, attractiveness and perceptions of safety</b></p> <p>Several activity centres in Manningham present poor legibility for pedestrians and cyclists. The street-based neighbourhood activity centres lack placemaking attributes such as public spaces or inviting "main streets" where people can meet or linger.</p> <p>Improvements can be made to make public streets and spaces in activity centres more inviting for people to visit by widening footpaths, calming or removing traffic, and introducing landscaping, furniture, lighting and public art. This will also make centres more attractive for office and apartment development.</p>	<p><b>M1.6</b> Investigate the feasibility of developing underground public car parks in Council-owned NACs, to enable the creation of new public open space, funded by partial development of commercial and upper level residential floorspace (including affordable housing where appropriate).</p>	<p>DE1.4 BT1.4 T1.4</p>
	<p><b>S1.6 Explore 'Smart City' opportunities within activity centres</b></p> <p>A suite of Smart City opportunities are currently being explored in Manningham. Investigating ways to incorporate digital technology and innovation into everyday life is important to improve liveability, productivity and sustainability in Manningham. Jackson Court is already incorporating Smart City initiatives including "Smart Sensors" which monitor and collect data on vehicle use, pedestrian movements and environmental conditions. Other opportunities such as Intelligent irrigation, Smart parking, Innovation networks, Smart mobility management and Smart street-lighting are currently being considered in Manningham's centres and potentially other areas.</p>		
O1.5 To ensure high quality design in the development of built form and public realm within activity centres	<p><b>S1.7 Promote high quality built form and public realm design, incorporating Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) principles, in activity centres by establishing a 'Design Excellence' program</b></p> <p>Good building and public realm design responds appropriately to its context, including the amenity and particular character of the surrounding area, and performs well in relation to a range of matters including environmental sustainability. Higher quality design can be encouraged through a range of means including guidelines, awards, competitions and a design review panel.</p>	<p><b>M1.8</b> Develop a 'Design Excellence' program, which may include: design guidelines for the built form and public realm in activity centres, design competitions for Council buildings, a Design Review Panel, and/or annual design awards.</p> <p><b>M1.9</b> Develop a 10 year Vibrant Villages Program to improve the liveability and viability of Manningham's activity centres.</p>	
O1.6 To support flexible design responses to assist in the COVID-19 recovery	<p><b>S1.8 Investigate opportunities to stimulate activity centres (where needed), which foster sense of place and support local business</b></p> <p>COVID-19 recovery requires lateral thinking to reinvigorate activity centres and transform spaces and buildings. Activity centres can be reactivated through events, temporary/permanent art installations, shop front activations and other placemaking activities.</p>	<p><b>M1.10</b> Establish a programme of events, temporary/permanent public art, shop front activations and opportunities for placemaking.</p>	<p>D1.3</p>
O1.7 To strengthen the unique character of each activity centre.	<p>Refer to <b>S3.5 Improve the interface between substantial change and the low-scale residential</b></p> <p>Each activity centre has a unique character that should be built upon through implementation of built form provisions that facilitate the desired form, use and quality of development.</p> <p>Improvements can be made to the built form transition from the substantial change areas to moderate and incremental zones (GRZ1 and GRZ3) through additional application of the GRZ2 as a buffer zone.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>M3.3, M3.4 and M3.5</b></p>	
O1.8 To encourage greater residential density within and in proximity to activity centres, while avoiding unreasonable impacts on the amenity and character of adjoining residential areas	<p><b>S1.9 Review and amend planning provisions to ensure that they facilitate the desired residential density, scale, use, built form and quality of development</b></p> <p>Council can promote new uses, development and control height, massing and design within and in proximity to activity centres through the planning scheme. In activity centres with multiple landowners, a DDO can be utilised to manage built form outcomes.</p> <p>In activity centres where ownership is limited to one or two parties, a DPO can be used to guide the future use and development of the activity centre.</p> <p>By providing clear signals about the potential for height, consolidation of fragmented landholdings and the development of shop top housing is more likely to occur.</p> <p>Creating vibrant and liveable activity centres requires more than the right mix of shops and services that cater for residents' daily needs. They can be further supported through the introduction of offices and apartment buildings.</p>	<p><b>M1.11</b> Undertake detailed built form analysis and apply Design and Development Overlay (DDO) schedules to NACs and LACs within multiple land ownership, to facilitate appropriate redevelopment including sensitive transitions to adjacent residential areas.</p> <p><b>M1.12</b> Work in partnership with private landowners to develop a vision for their shopping centres, to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanisms such as a DPO.</p>	<p>DE1.5 BT1.5 T1.5 GW1.6 GW1.7</p>
	<p><b>S1.10 Collaborate and support innovative partnerships with privately owned sites to deliver improved land use mix and public realm outcomes</b></p> <p>There are a number of privately-owned shopping centres in Manningham. Council cannot directly change the mix of uses or the publicly accessible areas in these centres.</p> <p>However, Council can influence their development through collaborating and supporting partnerships with privately owned sites to deliver improved built form and public realm outcomes.</p>	<p><b>M1.13</b> Work in partnership with private landowners to develop a vision for the future development of privately-owned shopping centres and car parks (excluding Doncaster Westfield), to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanism such as a Development Plan Overlay (DPO).</p>	<p>DE1.6 BT1.6</p>



KEY DIRECTION 2: THRIVING EMPLOYMENT			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O2.1</b> To support existing businesses in Manningham	<p><b>S2.1</b> Grow existing employment precincts</p> <p>The <i>Draft Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan</i> (DELWP) targets 10,000 additional jobs in Manningham by 2031, leading to a requirement for 125,000m<sup>2</sup> of additional commercial floorspace.</p> <p>The <i>Doncaster Hill Strategy Review Economic Context &amp; Opportunities Discussion Paper</i> (Macroplan, 2020) estimates that approximately 30% of this will be provided in future development of Doncaster Westfield, with Amendment C104 facilitating the development of 18,000m<sup>2</sup> of office space and 43,000m<sup>2</sup> of retail floorspace. Once it reaches Doncaster, the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) is expected to transform the appeal of Doncaster Hill as a location for business.</p> <p>Opportunities should be capitalised upon for commercial development as part of the Westfield and Civic and Education Hub redevelopments. Intensification in Manningham's other activity centres can also make a modest contribution to Manningham's employment floorspace target.</p>	<p><b>M2.1</b> Establish a 'pop-up business program' to facilitate the short-term lease of any vacant commercial space (where applicable) by start-ups and home-based businesses, co-working hubs, artists, not-for-profit organisations, and social enterprises</p>	<p>D2.1 DE2.1 BT2.1 T2.1 DV2.1</p>
	<p><b>S2.2</b> Increase land supply for commercial/housing opportunities adjacent to existing activity centres</p> <p>Opportunities around should be capitalised on the rezone land across the main road from each activity centre to CIZ to provide additional commercial/housing opportunities.</p>	<p><b>M2.2</b> Investigate rezoning of land across the main road from each NAC to CIZ (and in other key locations), and apply the proposed activity centre Design and Development Overlays (DDOs) to facilitate additional commercial/housing opportunities</p>	
<b>O2.2</b> To attract and support the development of new businesses within Manningham, including State Government departments or agencies	<p><b>S2.3</b> Develop new employment precincts</p> <p>The Bulleen Industrial Precinct is likely to be significantly reduced in area, reducing industrial land in Manningham by almost two-thirds. The <i>Doncaster Hill Strategy Review Economic Context &amp; Opportunities Discussion Paper</i> identifies that, if this occurs, industrial uses are likely to move to larger industrial precincts. Therefore, there is a need to reimagine this precinct.</p> <p>The Discussion Paper identifies the potential for Bulleen and Doncaster to form part of a connected corridor of employment precincts along the SRL alignment. It suggests consideration of a wider mix of higher employment density uses including commercial office and co-working and incubator spaces, along with some complementary residential and retail uses. This could replace the jobs lost as a result of NEL. The <i>draft Yarra River - Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan</i> also recommends facilitating a new cultural gateway as part of the Bulleen Industrial Precinct.</p> <p>The Discussion Paper also identifies the potential for industrial land to be created at the Manningham City Council Depot site on Websters Road to help mitigate the loss of employment land if the NEL proceeds.</p> <p>Aside from the development of new employment precincts, attracting State Government departments to Doncaster Hill will further diversify the employment offer within Manningham.</p> <p><b>S2.4</b> Support start-ups and home-based businesses</p> <p>Start-up businesses need affordable floor space. When commercial premises become vacant, they may be suited to start-up businesses. Therefore, connecting the owners of vacant space with start-up businesses could support employment.</p>	<p><b>M2.3</b> Investigate and rezone land for employment uses</p>	<p>D2.2 D2.3 D2.4 BT2.2 BT2.3 T2.2 GW2.1</p>
<b>O2.3</b> To enhance access to employment outside the municipality via public transport	<p><b>Refer to S5.4</b></p> <p>The future potential SRL will substantially enhance public transport access for Manningham residents to major employment hubs outside the municipality. In the interim, a high frequency service could be established that mirrors the ultimate SRL alignment through express bus services.</p>	<p>Refer <b>M5.8, M5.9 and M5.10</b></p>	
<b>O2.4</b> To support and enhance the visitor economy	<p><b>S2.5</b> Encourage the visitor economy to support Manningham's cultural and environmental assets</p> <p>Protecting the Green Wedge while supporting a growing visitor economy is an essential component in increasing the future liveability of Manningham. There is opportunity to grow the visitor economy by capitalising on existing assets with 'spend and stay' initiatives to maximise benefit to local business. However, currently visitor thresholds place limits on business growth in order to protect the sensitive non-urban environments.</p>	<p><b>M2.4</b> Support the 'day trip' economy by promoting single day events, and 'long stay' economy by promoting overnight events, underpinned by rural based activities</p> <p><b>M2.5</b> Advocate for the promotion of sustainable tourism uses in the Green Wedge</p>	<p>GW2.2</p>
<b>O2.5</b> To support and enhance the night time economy	<p><b>S2.6</b> Grow the night time economy within activity centres</p> <p>Delivering a night time economy in activity centres is crucial to delivering safe and vibrant centres that support local living. This may include the provision of more restaurants, bars and live music venues, along with night time placemaking opportunities/events. It should be supported by increased lighting to positively impact perceptions of safety.</p>	<p><b>M2.6</b> Support the night time economy in activity centres through vibrant 'eat streets,' greater land use mix and permeability, night time placemaking opportunities/events, and public realm lighting activation programs to increase perceptions of safety</p>	

KEY DIRECTION 2: THRIVING EMPLOYMENT			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O2.6</b> To promote innovative commercial/hospitality uses within the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z), particularly within activity centres	<b>S2.7</b> Support innovative approaches to utilisation of space within the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) to support businesses of any size and increase activation Supporting adaptive use of small or narrow floorspace will support increased activation and vitality in activity centres and employment precincts, while also offering diverse retail/commercial opportunities for business owners and diverse retail/commercial offering for the local community.	<b>M2.7</b> Investigate innovative use of space within activity centres, such as narrow/shared shop fronts, hole-in-the-wall cafes, kiosks, and shallow shop fronts that activate blank facades/car parks	
<b>O2.7</b> To support businesses to transition to a green economy.	<b>S2.8</b> Support businesses in developing initiatives that grow the green economy and are eco-friendly A green economy is one that fosters economic growth and development while supporting businesses to be more resource efficient and green.	<b>M2.8</b> Work with businesses to be more resource efficient, and invest in 'green economy' activities, infrastructure and skills	

KEY DIRECTION 3: HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O3.1</b> To facilitate a diverse supply of housing types to meet demand, and support residents through every stage of life	<b>S3.1</b> Review current 'Manningham Residential Strategy 2012' and prepare a housing strategy that identifies housing growth areas and neighbourhood character precincts/attributes The areas identified for significant housing growth along main public transport routes and surrounding activity centres continue to be supported, including the extension of these areas along key growth corridors. Locating medium density housing surrounding identified urban open space areas will also contribute to liveability, housing choice and diversity. Providing for a range of housing choice and diversity will support residents through every life stage, including ageing in place. In identifying any new boundary changes in higher and medium density areas, investigate whether separation by a local road, where applicable, would provide an appropriate boundary and transition to incremental change areas. This would ensure the adjoining residential areas are protected from higher and medium density housing. Refer to <b>S1.8</b> Review and amend planning provisions to ensure that they facilitate the desired residential density, scale, use, built form and quality of development To respond to Manningham's ageing population a more diverse supply of housing types needs to be provided. Diversifying the housing supply can be achieved by reviewing and amending planning provisions to ensure they facilitate the desired residential density, scale and quality of development.	<b>M3.1</b> Investigate extending the growth corridor along key main public transport routes as preferred locations for medium to high density and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed development within these locations <b>M3.2</b> Investigate appropriate locations and planning provisions to accommodate medium density housing opportunities in areas surrounding open space within the urban part of the municipality	
	<b>O3.2</b> To facilitate the development of affordable housing	<b>S3.2</b> Explore the potential to develop Council-owned land to deliver affordable housing, to be managed by a registered Community Housing Provider, and the potential to seek affordable housing as part of larger residential developments The <i>Affordable Housing Policy and Action Plan 2010-2020</i> (2010) seeks to promote the creation of affordable housing through a range of means, including the examination of opportunities to use government land. This includes an inclusionary zoning target of 10%. The <i>Affordable Housing Policy and Action Plan 2010-2020</i> (2010) sought approximately 200 affordable housing units in Doncaster Hill by 2020. Doncaster Hill has provided a significant amount of apartments contributing to housing diversity and affordability in Manningham. There continues to be opportunities to provide more apartments along Manningham, Doncaster, Tram, Elgar and Williamsons Road. To deliver more affordable housing across Manningham, a voluntary agreement (Section 173) can be entered into between Council and the landowner.	Refer <b>M1.1</b>  <b>M3.3</b> Investigate the feasibility of developing Council-owned land, such as surface car parks, for buildings including affordable housing. <b>M3.4</b> As part of new developments, facilitate a voluntary agreement (Section 173) between Council and the landowner to deliver affordable housing.
<b>O3.3</b> To support the growth and vitality of activity centres	Refer to <b>S1.8</b> Review and amend planning provisions to ensure that they facilitate the desired residential density, scale, use, built form and quality of development Supporting the growth and vitality of activity centres requires more than the right mix of shops and services that cater for residents' daily needs. They also can be further supported through the introduction of offices and apartment buildings.	Refer to <b>M1.1</b>	

KEY DIRECTION 3: HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O3.4</b> To identify and strengthen the unique character of each neighbourhood</p>	<p>Refer to <b>S3.1</b> Review current 'Manningham Residential Strategy 2012' and prepare a housing strategy that identifies housing growth areas and neighbourhood character precincts/attributes</p> <p>Manningham is made up of a patchwork of residential neighbourhoods with unique characters. Urban infill development can erode the important characteristics of that neighbourhood.</p> <p>To protect and strengthen neighbourhood character, Council will prepare a housing strategy and design guidelines that detail preferred heights, setbacks, interfaces, materials and landscaping that will enhance amenity for residents and adjoining properties, as well as preserving Manningham's unique views and vistas.</p>	<p><b>M3.5</b> Develop a statement of preferred neighbourhood character for each identified neighbourhood within the municipality through the preparation of the housing strategy</p> <p><b>M3.6</b> Investigate the potential of rezoning part of the GRZ1 area into a Neighbourhood Residential Zone (NRZ) to maintain this area for incremental change only, excluding activity centre catchment areas</p> <p><b>M3.7</b> Develop a preferred neighbourhood character for the post 1975 housing area (GRZ3) and identify an appropriate zone and supporting policies and controls to guide the future development within this area</p> <p><b>M3.8</b> Following preparation of the housing strategy, review and update the Policy Planning Framework within the Planning Scheme to reflect the preferred character outcome for each neighbourhood</p> <p><b>M3.9</b> Prepare Design Guidelines to detail preferred heights, setbacks, interfaces, materials and landscaping that will enhance amenity for residents and adjoining properties, as well as preserving Manningham's unique views and vistas</p>	
	<p><b>S3.3</b> Strengthen the neighbourhood character of the municipality with the planting of trees in both the public and private domain</p> <p>The tree canopy is a strong feature across Manningham, both within the public and private domains. At times, urban infill and increased density reduces the canopy and ability to either retain or plant trees that respond to the existing neighbourhood character.</p> <p>Areas removed from activity centres and along main roads should continue to provide for a lower scale of development that respects the existing neighbourhood character.</p> <p>To ameliorate this, protection of significant trees, for example with a DBH of 35cm and a height of 8m, should be investigated in the General Residential Zone (GRZ).</p> <p>Planning permits should also include a condition to require landscaping, including the planting of a minimum number of trees.</p>	<p><b>M3.10</b> Require landscaping, including the planting of a minimum number of trees, as a condition to any approved development application on private land (where appropriate)</p> <p><b>M3.11</b> Investigate protection for significant trees within the General Residential Zone (GRZ)</p>	
	<p><b>S3.4</b> Prevent inappropriate development in the RCZ and LDRZ, located within the Green Wedge.</p> <p>There is limited scope for additional housing in Green Wedge areas, which is reinforced by planning controls that limit change (e.g. subdivision controls). Instead, there is an opportunity to enhance North Donvale, Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park by reinforcing their rural landscape character. Rural landscape character can be protected through vegetation protection and built form controls that prevent inappropriate development occurring within the Green Wedge. This currently occurs through some overlay controls to protect vegetation including the Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) and Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO). It is recommended that roads maintain a rural standard but are planted well in accordance with any future Council streetscape strategy or other mechanism, for example the pine and cypress tree theme character of Significant Landscape Overlay - Schedule 6 (SLO6) in Donvale.</p>	<p><b>M3.12</b> Collaborate with State Government to introduce stronger planning controls to prevent inappropriate development in land zoned RCZ and LDRZ within the Green Wedge</p>	<p><b>DV3.1</b> <b>GW3.1</b></p>
<p><b>O3.5</b> To manage interfaces between different character areas</p>	<p><b>S3.5</b> Improve the interface between substantial change and the low-scale residential hinterland</p> <p>Improvements can be made to address the built form transition between the substantial, moderate and incremental change areas, as well as addressing height inconsistencies between the RGZ2, GRZ2 and DDO8 controls. Introducing more contemporary planning provisions to address emerging trends and issues with higher and medium density development will also assist in achieving more appropriate built form outcomes.</p> <p>In identifying any new boundary changes in higher and medium density areas, investigate whether separation by a local road, where applicable, would provide an appropriate boundary and transition to incremental change areas.</p>	<p><b>M3.13</b> Review the extent and application of the RGZ2 and DDO8-1 and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed future higher density development within this area</p> <p><b>M3.14</b> Review the extent and application of the GRZ2, DDO8-2 and DDO-3 and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed future medium density development within this area</p>	
<p><b>O3.6</b> To ensure a high quality of design in both the private and public realm</p>	<p><b>S3.6</b> Promote high quality residential built form and public realm design through establishing a 'Design Excellence' program</p> <p>Good building design responds appropriately to its context, including the amenity and particular character of the surrounding area, and performs well in relation to a range of matters including environmental sustainability. Higher quality design can be encouraged through a range of means including guidelines, awards, competitions and a 'Design Excellence' program.</p>	<p><b>M3.15</b> Develop a 'Design Excellence' program, which may include: design competitions, a Design Review Panel, and/or annual design awards</p>	
<p><b>O3.7</b> To support the preferred housing densities in and around activity centres.</p>	<p><b>S3.7</b> Review and amend planning provisions within and around activity centres to ensure that they facilitate the desired built form, use and quality of development, while protecting amenity of residents and adjoining properties</p> <p>Detailed built form analysis should be undertaken to inform the future built form character of land within and around activity centres. The height and scale of future development should be located to ensure the amenity of residents and adjoining properties is protected.</p>	<p><b>M3.16</b> Apply Design and Development Overlay schedules to NACs and LACs to facilitate appropriate redevelopment including sensitive transitions to adjacent residential areas</p>	<p><b>DE3.1</b> <b>BT3.1</b> <b>T3.1</b></p>

KEY DIRECTION 4: GREENING OUR CITY			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O4.1</b> To provide a diverse range of safe, high quality and inclusive open spaces within walking distance of as many residents as possible</p>	<p><b>S4.1</b> Create new parks or access in areas with poor connectivity to public open space.</p> <p>To improve Manningham's liveability, the municipality should have a local park within 400m of most dwellings, and district and regional parks within 1km.</p>	<p><b>M4.1</b> Create new parks in urban residential areas where less than 90% of dwellings are within 400 metres of a park</p> <p><b>M4.2</b> Establish and promote a register of underutilised land on which community members can create productive gardens</p> <p><b>M4.3</b> Prepare Design Guidelines (as part of a holistic built form and public realm 'Design Guidelines' for Manningham), which include preferred built form interfaces fronting public parks across Manningham</p>	<p>D4.1 BT4.1 T4.1</p>
	<p><b>S4.2</b> Upgrade existing parks to enhance their useability for a wide range of community and age groups</p> <p>Parks can be enhanced by incorporating appropriate lighting, furniture and landscaping. Each park should have a clear purpose or set of purposes, facilitated by appropriate infrastructure. There are also several parks within Manningham which are extensively bounded by back fences to residential properties. To improve safety and passive surveillance, redevelopment should be designed to front public parks.</p>	<p><b>M4.4</b> Upgrade existing parks where necessary to provide universal access and accommodate changing community needs</p>	<p>D4.2 DE4.1 BT4.2 T4.2 DV4.1 GW4.5, GW4.6</p>
<p><b>O4.2</b> To provide walking and cycling access from all parts of the municipality to regional open space</p>	<p><b>S4.3</b> Establish a network of 'greenways' linking all residential neighbourhoods to regional open space</p> <p>The 'greenway' network can be created by improving walking and cycling links between existing local and district parks, and signposting the route through appropriate wayfinding treatments. Specific measures may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New paths, particularly through existing open spaces</li> <li>• Upgraded paths in local streets</li> <li>• Separate cycle/skating/scooting paths (particularly to facilitate use of e-bikes while avoiding conflict with pedestrians)</li> <li>• New or upgraded pedestrian lighting</li> <li>• Additional trees and planting</li> <li>• Traffic calming measures in local streets such as kerb extensions, chicanes and shared zones</li> <li>• New road crossings, including signalised crossings where greenways cross main roads and measures to support informal crossings of local streets such as kerb extensions and raised platforms</li> <li>• Seating to provide opportunities for rest along the journey</li> <li>• Wayfinding pointers such as distinctive paving and signage integrated into paving or infrastructure such as bins or bollards, which provides the walking and cycling time to key destinations</li> </ul> <p>Land acquisition may be required to complete links that would otherwise be very indirect.</p>	<p><b>M4.5</b> Improve local walking and cycling access to parks and open space where necessary, through a network of greenways</p>	<p>D4.3 DE4.2 BT4.3 BT4.4 T4.3 T4.4 DV4.2 GW4.1</p>
<p><b>O4.3</b> To increase Manningham's urban forest</p>	<p><b>S4.4</b> Increase tree canopy cover across the municipality</p> <p>Manningham currently has approximately 70,000 urban street trees with a balance of both native and exotic species which equates to 29.8% canopy cover (Manningham City Council Tree Management Plan, 2017, Living Melbourne Technical report). A canopy cover target of 30% is recommended to contribute to the liveability of the municipality. Manningham is achieving the target, however more tree planting in streets and open spaces is necessary, particularly in more urban parts of the municipality.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to plant additional trees along main roads to reinforce their distinctive landscape character of exotic tree species, and support their role as ecological corridors. Trees can also be incorporated in 'makeovers' of local streets to enhance their role as social spaces.</p> <p><b>S4.5</b> Encourage urban agriculture</p> <p>Manningham's peri-urban location and relatively large average lot size attracts residents who are interested in productive gardens and local produce. Opportunities to facilitate urban agriculture should be supported, including productive gardens, roof gardens and farmers markets which can be supported by the "intelligent irrigation" Smart City technology.</p>	<p><b>M4.6</b> Establish a program of tree planting along all local roads, where needed, including climate resistant species and provision of rain gardens</p> <p><b>M4.7</b> Create, and improve continuity of, tree-lined boulevards along main roads</p> <p><b>M4.8</b> Develop a distinct streetscape character statement for each residential neighbourhood, including preferred tree species.</p> <p><b>M4.9</b> Investigate amending the schedule to the GRZ1 and GRZ3 to provide for the planting of canopy trees, including through the provision of increased private open space</p>	<p>D4.1 D4.4 DE4.3 BT4.5 T4.5 DV4.3 GW4.2</p>
<p><b>O4.4</b> To improve biodiversity by protecting and enhancing the natural environment</p>	<p><b>S4.6</b> Protect and enhance native vegetation and promote the re-vegetation of cleared areas or gaps in habitat corridors with indigenous species</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing Manningham's natural environment is key to improving its liveability. The natural environment is a key contributor to human health as it enhances air quality, decreases stress and increases happiness.</p> <p>Manningham's native vegetation needs to be protected where possible, with re-vegetation occurring on cleared areas.</p>	<p><b>M4.10</b> Protect native vegetation within the landscape by avoiding, minimising and offsetting native vegetation removal</p>	<p>DV4.4 GW4.3 GW4.4</p>

KEY DIRECTION 4: GREENING OUR CITY			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O4.5</b> To promote sustainable water management	<b>S4.7</b> Use water efficiently and improve stormwater management through Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) treatment and Smart City initiatives  WSUD is now accepted as best practice for managing urban stormwater. Upgrades to streetscapes and open space present opportunities to enhance stormwater management through WSUD. This can include implementing stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and grey water reuse.	<b>M4.11</b> Investigate opportunities for rainwater harvesting of residential and commercial buildings and 'Intelligent Irrigation' for parks  <b>M4.12</b> Prepare Design Guidelines (as part of a holistic built form and public realm 'Design Guidelines' for Manningham), which provide guidance on WSUD best practice within the public and private realm	
<b>O4.6</b> To reduce the urban heat island effect	Refer to <b>S4.4</b> Increase tree canopy cover across the municipality <b>S4.8</b> Promote landscaping within new developments  Urban heat island effect occurs when cities are covered with paved surfaces and buildings that absorb and retain heat.  Protecting the natural environment, increasing the tree canopy and landscaping all assists in reducing urban heat island effect and contributing to a more liveable Manningham.	<b>M4.13</b> Explore opportunities to reduce the urban heat island effect through 'greener' buildings, greener streetscapes, and increased permeable/pervious surfaces	<b>DV4.3</b>

KEY DIRECTION 5: SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O5.1</b> To promote walking and cycling	<b>S5.1</b> Improve walking connectivity near activity centres and schools  The most effective way to improve walking and bicycle access to local facilities in Manningham is to focus on the streets within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools.  Increasing pedestrian facilities, network permeability and priority at intersections is increasingly important as the distance to activity centres and schools decreases.  Significant improvements to pedestrian priority movement through car parking areas and across side streets have been achieved over the last decade. These works to improve the prioritisation of pedestrian movements around activity centres and schools should continue. Residents should be encouraged to nominate locations for future improvements based on local needs and the potential to increase active transport.  <b>S5.2</b> Improve cycling infrastructure and facilities  Manningham has an excellent network of bicycle trails and shared paths. This network makes the most of low gradients that make riding a bicycle easy, but requires circuitous routes that increase distance and travel time.  The existing network provides an excellent recreational trail that enables users to complete a 40km circuit around the municipality with almost no need to cross a road.  Key locations for off-road path improvements (including new bridges or underpasses) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across Reynolds Road on the Mullum Mullum Trail</li> <li>• Across Tindals Road on the Mullum Mullum Trail</li> <li>• Between Foote Street and Parker Street on the Ruffey Creek Trail</li> <li>• Across Victoria Street and through Rieschiecks Reserve</li> <li>• Across Warrandyte Road and Websters Road on the Green Gully Trail</li> <li>• Across the numerous local roads that interrupt the Yarraleen Trail from York Street to the Eastern Freeway.</li> </ul> Secure bicycle storage in key locations is another way to encourage cycling. 'Parkiteer' storage facilities, as used at train stations, can be introduced at major bus stops and activity centres for use by commuters and local workers. They should be positioned in central locations with good passive surveillance and lighting.  Electric bikes will give Manningham residents greater confidence to use bicycles for transport despite the hilly topography. Council can support the use of e-bikes by introducing residents to the concept via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An e-bike share scheme (initially based out of MC2 and Council libraries).</li> <li>• A voucher to contribute towards the purchase of an e-bike from local retailers</li> <li>• Providing greater separation between bicycle riders and other vehicles particularly on uphill segments of road such as between Ruffey Creek Trail and:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› King Street southbound on Williamsons Road</li> <li>› Serpells Road northbound on Williamsons Road</li> </ul> </li> </ul> Electric cargo bikes are already being used for delivery of goods for small businesses - particularly meal deliveries in higher density areas. Council could support this by providing enough parking space for delivery bicycles near relevant businesses and outside large apartment buildings.	<b>M5.1</b> Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools  <b>M5.2</b> In consultation with residents, construct footpaths in streets within 800m of activity centres, west of Mullum Mullum Creek  <b>M5.3</b> Establish a 'Street Makeover' program to make local residential streets more pedestrian and cycle friendly  <b>M5.4</b> Introduce new off-road cycle paths and improve existing paths to complete a comprehensive cycle network in Manningham  <b>M5.5</b> Introduce secure 'Parkiteer' bike storage at major bus stops, including Park and Rides, and activity centres  <b>M5.6</b> Introduce measures to support electric bikes such as an e-bike share program, vouchers and greater separation between bicycles and other vehicles at key uphill road sections  <b>M5.7</b> Introduce measures to support electric cargo bikes such as parking spaces near clusters of businesses and outside higher density apartment buildings	<b>D5.1</b> <b>D5.2</b> <b>DE5.1</b> <b>BT5.1</b> <b>DV5.1</b> <b>DV5.2</b> <b>GW5.1</b>  <b>D5.4</b> <b>D5.5</b> <b>D5.6</b> <b>D5.11</b> <b>DE5.2</b> <b>DE5.3</b> <b>BT5.2</b> <b>BT5.3</b> <b>TS.3</b> <b>TS.4</b> <b>DV5.3</b> <b>GW5.2</b>

KEY DIRECTION 5: SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O5.2</b> To provide frequent public transport networks within 400m of all residents/dwellings</p>	<p><b>S5.3</b> Advocate for a high frequency public transport service along the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) alignment with stations in Doncaster Hill and Bulleen</p> <p>If the SRL is constructed, it will substantially enhance public transport access for Manningham residents to major employment, health and tertiary education facilities in Bundoora (La Trobe University), Heidelberg, Box Hill, Deakin University and Monash University, among others. In preparation for SRL, an interim high frequency service could be established that mirrors the ultimate SRL alignment through the use of express buses between La Trobe University and Box Hill via Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road. Aside from providing improved public transport access, this will help to establish preferred travel mode habits that will be reinforced by SRL once it is complete.</p> <p>Both the interim and ultimate SRL services could incorporate a station at Bulleen to enhance public transport access for that area.</p>	<p><b>M5.8</b> Advocate for the SRL, including train stations at Doncaster Hill and Bulleen</p> <p><b>M5.9</b> Advocate for additional or reinstated bus priority measures at key roads and at intersections</p> <p><b>M5.10</b> Advocate for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) along Doncaster Road, linking Mitcham Train Station with the CBD.</p>	<p>BT5.4</p> <p>BT5.5</p> <p>T5.5</p> <p>DV5.4</p>
<p><b>O5.3</b> To improve public transport connections from Manningham to education and employment precincts, employment, health and tertiary education facilities</p>	<p><b>S5.4</b> Advocate for public transport access from the northern part of the municipality to employment, health and tertiary education facilities (particularly La Trobe University)</p> <p>There is currently no direct bus service from Templestowe or Doncaster East to Heidelberg. No part of the municipality has a direct bus connection La Trobe University in Bundoora. This is despite these centres being major employment, medical and tertiary education destinations that are used by Manningham residents.</p> <p>This could be rectified with new local bus routes that improve connections across the Yarra River. This will be particularly important during the construction phase of the NEL, when construction impacts will severely constrain capacity of the arterial road network. Providing road replacement bus services in the affected corridors will help to manage the construction impacts by providing alternative transport options for people currently reliant on private vehicle use between Manningham and areas like La Trobe University.</p> <p>The efficiency of bus services in Manningham is highly correlated to the ability for buses to navigate swiftly through peak traffic conditions. Bus lanes already exist on many roads and queue jump lanes with existing priority signals. These work very well along Doncaster Road and Manningham Road to facilitate bus movements during peak periods, and offer residents a competitive travel time.</p> <p>This infrastructure will help reduce the cost of providing bus services in Manningham and will increase the service levels that can be provided with the existing resource levels.</p> <p>They will also help the bus operations cope with increasing traffic congestion.</p>	<p><b>M5.11</b> Advocate for an interim SRL service in the form of a high frequency express bus route connecting La Trobe University and Box Hill along Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road</p> <p><b>M5.12</b> Advocate for a new local bus route connecting Templestowe and Doncaster East with Heidelberg and La Trobe University</p>	<p>D5.9</p> <p>BT5.6</p> <p>BT5.7</p> <p>T5.6</p>
<p><b>O5.4</b> To ensure public transport stops are safe, inviting and provide greater amenity</p>	<p><b>S5.5</b> Improve bus stop facilities, including 'Smart' bus stops.</p> <p>Manningham has introduced distinctive bus stops throughout the municipality. The SmartBus network (including Doncaster Area Rapid Transit) results in many of these having real-time passenger information. The amenity of bus stops can be further enhanced through features that make the stops more comfortable and enjoyable. These features include improved weather protection, lighting (including Smart street-lighting), reduced noise, temperature control, CCTV, accurate information and nearby activity such as cafés or hole-in-the-walls that provide passive surveillance.</p> <p>These improvements should be focused on the busiest bus stops and should seek to encourage passengers to walk a bit further to the highest quality bus stops. There is an opportunity for Manningham to lead the design of a new style of bus stop that offers higher passenger waiting experience including level boarding and other features that improve passenger amenity. Given the reliance on bus services in Manningham this would be a worthwhile investment for the local community.</p> <p>In addition, the safety and amenity of bus stops can be improved by locating them in busy locations, such as next to activity centres, local businesses, and cafes etc.</p>	<p><b>M5.13</b> Develop a new bus stop design that provides a higher quality passenger waiting experience, and introduce it at the busiest bus stops within Manningham.</p>	<p>D5.9</p> <p>DE5.4</p> <p>BT5.8</p> <p>T5.7</p> <p>DV4.5</p>
<p><b>O5.5</b> To ensure an appropriate amount of car parking is provided that has regard to the locality, land use densities and access to other alternative transport modes.</p>	<p>Refer <b>S5.2</b> Improve cycling infrastructure and facilities</p> <p>Surface car parks in activity centres provide an opportunity for adaption, by introducing such elements as public open space, community facilities, street activation and affordable housing, with car parking provided in basement levels.</p>	<p><b>M5.14</b> Identify and implement adaptation to car parking to allow change in use and retrofitting</p>	

KEY DIRECTION 6: BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS			
OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O6.1</b> To provide contemporary, fit-for-purpose community facilities that will service current and future populations, which are inclusive, accessible and within walking distance of as many residents as possible</p>	<p><b>S6.1</b> Support increased provision of community infrastructure, open space and sporting facilities in schools and advocate for improved community access</p> <p>Adaptive/multi-purpose use of existing schools and sporting facilities when not in use is a potential way to utilise existing infrastructure more efficiently.</p>	<p><b>M6.1</b> Advocate for the adaptive/multi-purpose use of schools and sporting facilities for wider community access, when not in use by schools</p> <p><b>M6.2</b> Upgrade existing community infrastructure to ensure they are universally accessible, flexible, and fit-for purpose and introduce new community hubs in neighbourhoods where they are needed</p> <p><b>M6.3</b> Co-locate or connect community facilities with existing activity centres and parks, and close to public transport wherever possible</p>	<p>D6.1</p> <p>D6.2</p> <p>D6.3</p> <p>DE6.1</p> <p>T6.1</p> <p>DV6.1</p>
<p><b>O6.2</b> To create community hubs, with a focus on multipurpose/intergenerational facilities that are accessible to all</p>	<p><b>S6.2</b> Plan for, advocate and deliver upgraded and new community hubs in Manningham that are easily accessed, inclusive and multi-purpose/intergenerational</p> <p>Community hubs are for all members of the community. They provide a gathering space and an access point for a wide range of community activities, programs, services and events. Increased provision of community hubs in or near activity centres and public transport will improve social cohesiveness and the liveability of each neighbourhood in Manningham.</p>		<p>DE6.2</p>
<p><b>O6.3</b> To collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to identify opportunities to protect, enhance or reinstate Cultural Values throughout Manningham. Celebrate and build awareness of the rich Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung cultural heritage</p>	<p><b>S6.3</b> Increase understanding of Manningham as a cultural landscape, including opportunities for naming of places in relation to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung heritage</p> <p>Council is committed to collaborating with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, and is working towards a leading role in local reconciliation.</p>	<p><b>M6.4</b> Develop a programme of public artworks to include: major permanent works at gateways and at key public spaces, creation of sculpture parks (permanent or temporary), as well as arts/cultural trails</p> <p><b>M6.5</b> Establish a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material along the Yarra River</p> <p><b>M6.6</b> Acknowledge that Manningham is located on the traditional homelands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and celebrate connection to Country, including all waterways</p>	<p>BT6.1</p> <p>BT6.2</p> <p>BT6.3</p> <p>T6.2</p> <p>T6.3</p> <p>T6.4</p> <p>GW6.1</p> <p>GW6.2</p> <p>GW6.3</p>
<p><b>O6.4</b> To facilitate and support opportunities for art, play and placemaking across Manningham to foster greater social/cultural connections and sense of place.</p>	<p><b>S6.4</b> Provide opportunities for public art across the municipality that reflect the municipality's identity and culture</p> <p>Public art is a way of celebrating local culture, both old and new. Manningham's entrances provide opportunities for natural or sculptural gateways to celebrate their local character and function.</p> <p>Ruffey Lake Park has a shared history, which could be interpreted through improvements to signage, public art and landscape design treatments as identified in the Ruffey Lake Park Landscape Master Plan.</p> <p><b>S6.5</b> Support local businesses and the community to facilitate placemaking opportunities in activity centres and within their neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Placemaking initiatives will stimulate vibrant activity centres and community life. It will ensure our activity centres become 'sticky' places, where people linger, dwell and spend time.</p>	<p><b>M6.7</b> Introduce new gateway features at key locations across Manningham</p> <p><b>M6.8</b> Establish a policy for use of Council-managed open spaces by commercial and not-for-profit organisations for children's nature play</p>	<p>D6.4</p> <p>D6.5</p> <p>D6.6</p> <p>D6.7</p> <p>D6.8</p> <p>DE6.3</p> <p>DE6.4</p> <p>BT6.4</p> <p>BT6.5</p> <p>T6.5</p> <p>T6.6</p> <p>T6.7</p> <p>DV6.2</p> <p>GW6.5</p> <p>GW6.6</p>

## Glossary

AC - Activity Centre

BRT - Bus Rapid Transit

C1Z - Commercial 1 Zone

COVID-19 - Coronavirus

DART - Doncaster Area Rapid Transit

DELWP - Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

DOT - Department of Transport

DDO - Design and Development Overlay

DDA - Disability Discrimination Act

DPO - Development Plan Overlay

GW - Green Wedge

GRZ - General Residential Zone

IM2040 - Imagine Manningham 2040

LAC - Local Activity Centre

LEAF - Local Environment Assistance Fund

LCS - Liveable City Strategy 2040

LDRZ - Low Density Residential Zone

MAC - Major Activity Centre

MICLUP - Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan

MUZ - Mixed Use Zone

NAC - Neighbourhood Activity Centre

NEL - North East Link

OSS - Open Space Strategy 2014

PBN - Principal Bicycle Network

PPN - Principal Pedestrian Network

PPTN - Principal Public Transport Network

RGZ - Residential Growth Zone

RCZ - Rural Conservation Zone

SLO - Significant Landscape Overlay

SRL - Suburban Rail Loop

UGB - Urban Growth Boundary

WSUD - Water Sensitive Urban Design

VPA - Victorian Planning Authority



## Definitions

**20-MINUTE CITY** - giving people the ability to meet most of their daily needs within a 20-minute walk from home, with safe cycling and local transport options (Plan Melbourne, 2017).

**ACTIVITY CENTRE** - commercial centres that provide access to local services and community facilities, public transport and employment opportunities and are a focal point for community life and interaction (Manningham City Council, 2018).

**AFFORDABLE HOUSING** - housing (including social housing) that is appropriate to the needs of very low, low, and moderate-income households. They are priced (whether by mortgage repayments or rent) so that these households are able to meet their essential basic living costs. Households that are paying more than 30 per cent of their income on rent are considered to be living under housing stress.

**COMMUNITY HOUSING** - housing owned or managed by community housing agencies that support low income people, including those eligible for public housing. They are regulated by the State Government.

**GREEN ECONOMY** - an economy that aims to provide sustainable development by avoiding environmental degradation, reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

**GREENWAYS** - a greenway is a shared-use path typically linear in shape that supports multiple recreation and active transportation opportunities, including walking, bicycling, skating and scootering, along with access for people who have impaired mobility. Typically, a greenway will include a shared-use path with a surface such as asphalt, concrete or firmly packed aggregate.

**HIGHER ORDER CIVIC FACILITIES** - facilities such as performing arts, civic centres, universities/TAFE's, acute public and private hospitals that typically include State and Federal funding.

**HIGH FREQUENCY BUS SERVICE** - bus services operating 15 minute frequency or less. This includes the PPTN, SmartBus and DART services.

**LONG STAY DESTINATION** - An extended length of stay at a destination, including an overnight stay.

**NIGHT TIME ECONOMY** - Economic activity generated from business and activity occurring at night.

**PLACEMAKING** - Planning, design and management of public space which involves temporary activations and programming, as well as more permanent transformations of place. Placemaking draws inspiration and leverages from the local community assets and in turn supports the community's health and wellbeing. Placemaking is an iterative process that can be community-led or government-led.

**PUBLIC HOUSING** - owned by the State Government and is provided to eligible disadvantaged Victorians, including those that are unemployed, on low incomes, with a disability, with a mental illness and/or at risk of homelessness.

**SMART CITY** - A smart city applies digital technology, data and innovative practices to improve liveability, sustainability, workability, collaboration and economic opportunities (Manningham City Council, 2020).

**SOCIAL HOUSING** - housing that is provided to eligible households, with rents subsidised to ensure that households have an affordable rent.

**URBAN FOREST** - canopy of native and exotic trees, shrubs, grasslands and other vegetation, growing on public and private land across Metropolitan Melbourne, and the soil and water that support them (Resilient Melbourne, 2019).

**VISITOR ECONOMY** - economic activity generated from visitors that include the consumption of goods and services, and activity generated from local industries that directly serve them.

**WURUNDJERI WOI WURRUNG CULTURAL HERITAGE ABORIGINAL CORPORATION** - The Wurundjeri people (Woi wurrung language group) are the recognised Traditional Owners of a large estate that includes urban and rural lands as well as waterways. Wurundjeri Country includes the inner city of Melbourne extending north of the Great Dividing Range, east to Mount Baw Baw, south to Mordialloc Creek and west to the Werribee River. Referred to in document as Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation.

## Figure References

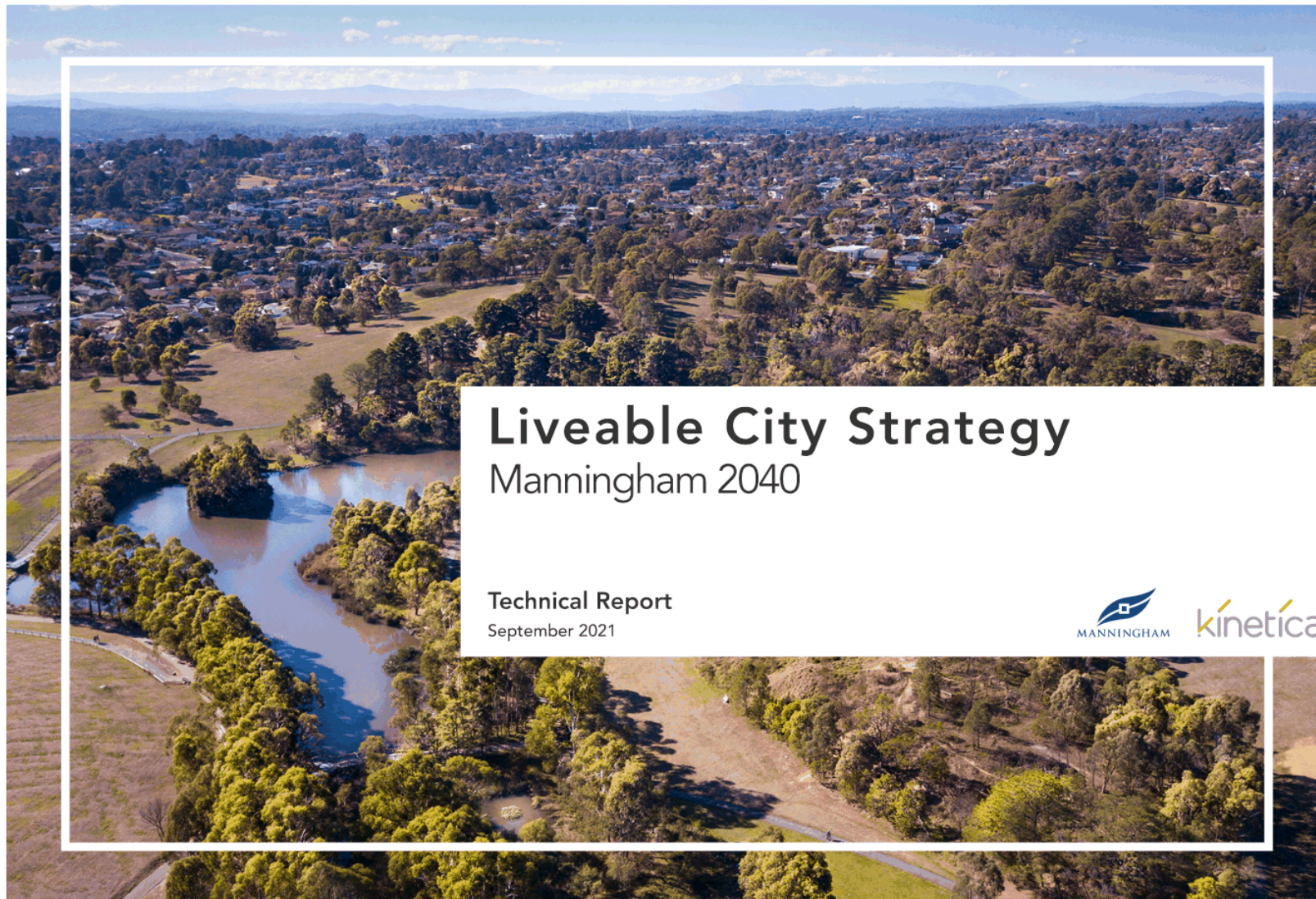
1. <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/policy-and-strategy/planning-for-melbourne/plan-melbourne/20-minute-neighbourhoods>
2. <https://www.shoppingcentrenews.com.au/shopping-centre-news/design/eastlands-town-square-named-among-the-worlds-best-examples-of->
3. Manningham City Council
4. <https://www.mqx.com.au/Precinct>
5. <https://landscapeaustralia.com/articles/winners-announced-2017-nsw-landscape-architecture-awards/>
6. <http://www.thirdchapter.com.au/uncategorized/third-chapter-eltham-best-dinner/>
7. <https://www.360.net.au/eve>
8. Manningham City Council
9. <https://www.theage.com.au/culture/art-and-design/australian-city-leading-way-for-greening-projects-20200306-p547fi.html>
10. <https://www.australiandesignreview.com/architecture/melbourne-metro-tunnel-final-designs-revealed/>
11. <https://boris-co.com/product/osmose/>
12. <https://www.boroondara.vic.gov.au/recreation-arts/greythorn-community-hub>
13. <https://www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/leisure/arts-and-culture/public-art/maya-fish-trap>
14. <https://www.australiandesignreview.com/architecture/melbourne-metro-tunnel-final-designs-revealed/>
15. <https://www.shoppingcentrenews.com.au/shopping-centre-news/design/eastlands-town-square-named-among-the-worlds-best-examples-of-commercial-architecture/>
16. <https://yoursay.manningham.vic.gov.au/hepburn-reserve>
17. <http://concordiapacificdailyplanner.blogspot.com>
18. <https://www.broadsheet.com.au/sydney/food-and-drink/article/delicious-puzzle-complete-final-nine-stores-and-eateries-have-opened-darling-square-precinct>
19. <https://www.archdaily.com/412359/lonsdale-street-dandenong-bkk-architects>
20. <https://www.retailbiz.com.au/latest-news/burwood-brickworks-shopping-centre-now-open-in-victoria/>
21. Manningham City Council
22. [https://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/uploads/abbey\\_rich\\_hero\\_image\\_0.jpg](https://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/uploads/abbey_rich_hero_image_0.jpg)
23. <https://www.greensheepcollective.com.au>
24. <https://www.broadsheet.com.au/melbourne/eltham/cafes/third-chapter>
25. Manningham City Council
26. Manningham City Council
27. <https://mullumcreek.com.au/>
28. Manningham City Council
29. <https://www.dyob.com.au/suburbs/north-east/warrandyte>
30. Manningham City Council
31. Manningham City Council



  
**MANNINGHAM**  
Manningham Civic Centre  
699 Doncaster Road / Doncaster / VIC / 3108  
[www.manningham.vic.gov.au](http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au)

**kinetica**  
Level 25 / 500 Collins Street  
Melbourne / 3000 / VIC / Australia  
03 9109 9400 / [kinetica.net.au](http://kinetica.net.au)





**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY**

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

*Council pays Respect to Elders both 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 People's as Traditional Owners of lands and waterways across Country, and encourages reconciliation between all.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>PART D - MUNICIPAL-WIDE STRATEGIES.....</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>PART G - GLOSSARY.....</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>PART A - INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>7</b>	OVERVIEW.....	72	GLOSSARY.....	206
INTRODUCTION.....	8	1. VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES.....	74	DEFINITIONS.....	207
METHODOLOGY.....	12	2. THRIVING EMPLOYMENT.....	82	REFERENCES.....	208
<b>PART B - CONTEXT.....</b>	<b>15</b>	3. HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES.....	88	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS.....	211
STRATEGIC CONTEXT.....	16	4. GREENING OUR CITY.....	94	<b>PART H - APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>213</b>
HISTORY.....	18	5. SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE.....	100	APPENDIX A - BACKGROUND AND INFLUENCES.....	215
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE.....	20	6. BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS.....	108	APPENDIX B - CONTEXT AND LIVEABILITY ANALYSIS.....	237
ACTIVITY CENTRES.....	22	<b>PART E - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS.....</b>	<b>117</b>	APPENDIX C - RMIT MANNINGHAM LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT.....	254
EMPLOYMENT.....	28	OVERVIEW.....	118		
HOUSING.....	33	DONCASTER.....	119		
OPEN SPACE.....	39	DONCASTER EAST.....	130		
MOVEMENT AND ACCESS.....	45	BULLEEN & TEMPLESTOWE LOWER.....	143		
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE.....	52	TEMPLESTOWE.....	156		
KEY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES.....	58	DONVALE.....	165		
<b>PART C - VISION AND KEY DIRECTIONS.....</b>	<b>63</b>	WARRANDYTE, PARK ORCHARDS AND WONGA PARK.....	171		
MANNINGHAM 2040 VISION.....	64	<b>PART F - DELIVERY.....</b>	<b>181</b>		
KEY DIRECTIONS.....	66	URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES.....	182		
MANNINGHAM 2040 FRAMEWORK PLAN.....	68	IMPLEMENTATION.....	197		



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

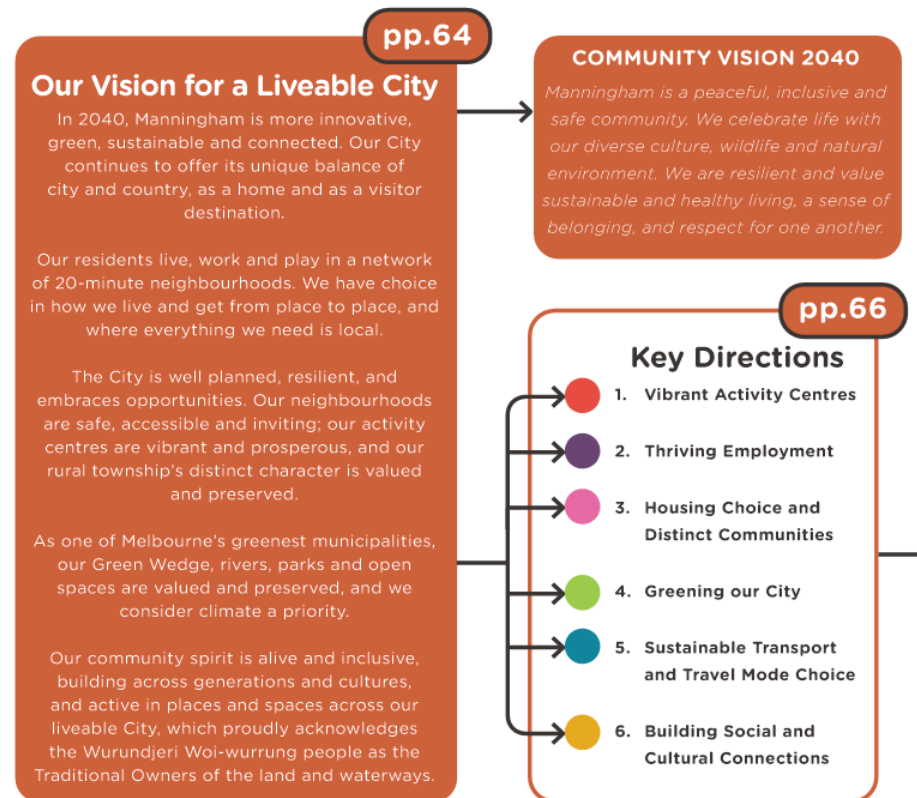
Manningham Council's Liveable City Strategy (LCS) is an aspirational document that will help shape the future of the municipality over the next 20 years. This document provides direction on improving the liveability of Manningham for all residents, from our urban/suburban areas to our natural environments, providing choice in how we live, work and play.

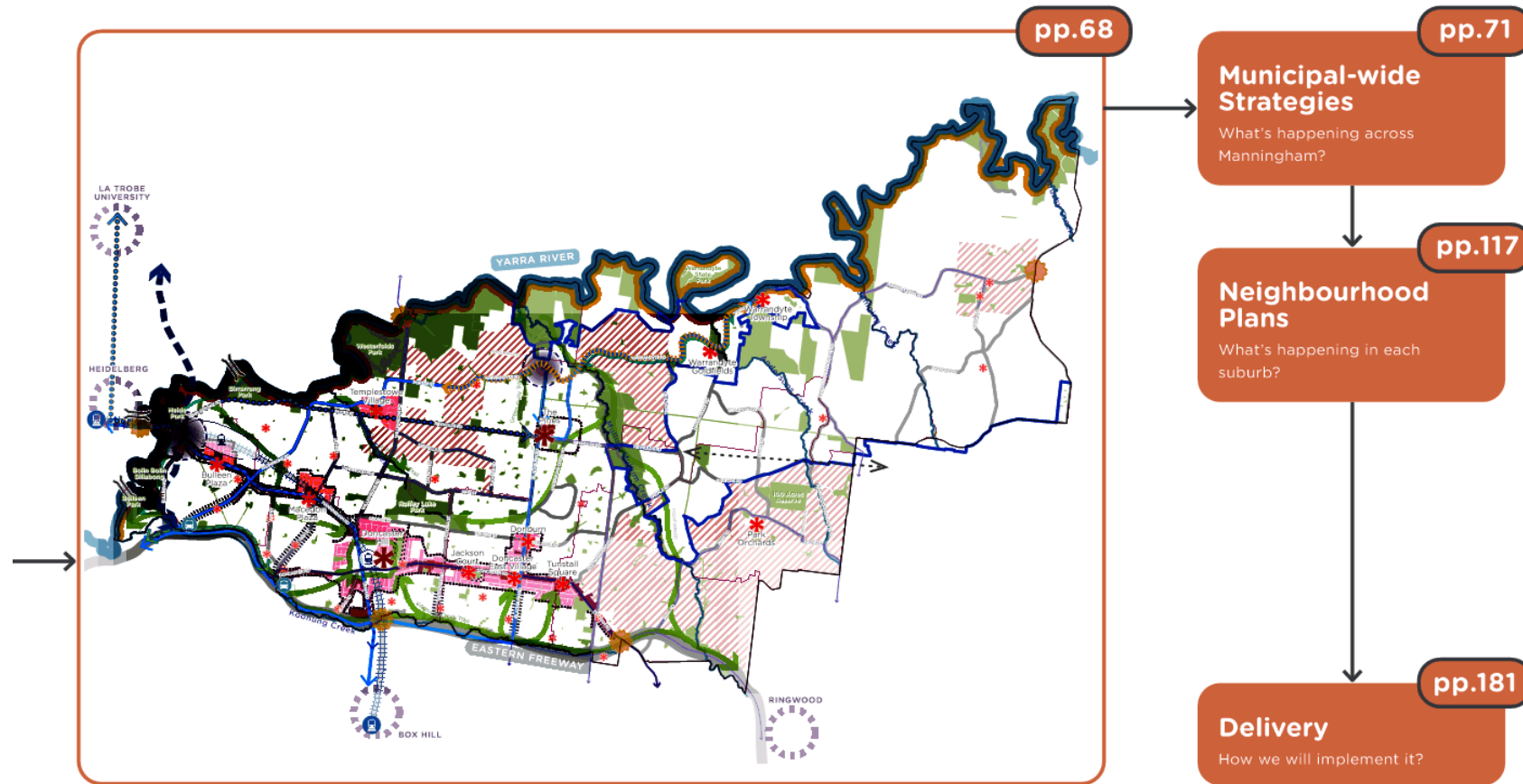
Situated within the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung homelands, Manningham has a unique balance of city and country. The LCS seeks to protect and celebrate Manningham's distinct features, while building on key aspects of liveability to respond to the challenges facing the municipality, and better serve our growing and changing community into the future.

The LCS is made up of:

- o **Context** - understanding Manningham today and assessing how it measures against key liveability indicators
- o **Vision & Key Directions** - our 2040 vision and the six key directions that will help deliver the vision
- o **Municipal-wide Strategies** - objectives, strategies and actions that affect all of Manningham
- o **Neighbourhood Plans** - actions for achieving greater liveability within our suburbs
- o **Urban Design Guidelines** - design guidelines for creating high quality built form, public realm, and green space
- o **Implementation** - how we deliver on the actions over the next 5, 10, and 20 years.

The development of the LCS has been shaped by the 'Imagine Manningham 2040' engagement (2019), which gathered feedback on our community's key priorities for Manningham over the next 20 years.











PART A

# Introduction



## INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the purpose of the Liveable City Strategy, what is a liveable city, how it was prepared, the structure of the document and how to use it.

### Purpose of the Liveable City Strategy 2040

The Liveable City Strategy 2040 (LCS) is Manningham City Council's plan to improve the liveability of the City by creating a high quality urban environment for the long-term future, a place where people feel safe, connected and have choice in where they live, work and play.

It was developed to ensure Manningham continues to evolve as a liveable, resilient and desirable place to be. The LCS responds to the significant pressure for redevelopment, and reinforces the distinct urban, suburban and peri-urban/rural character of different parts of the city.

Specifically, the LCS provides an aspirational long-term vision, framework and implementation plan for the preferred urban structure, built form and public realm outcomes. A key objective is to achieve a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods.

The LCS incorporates and builds upon existing place-based urban design work and initiatives. It is cognisant of significant future influences on the municipality and activity centres and residential growth that will continue to play a key role in its evolution.

The LCS fills gaps in the existing Council framework to enable the effective delivery of a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods.

### How was the Liveable City Strategy prepared?

The LCS was prepared by planning and urban design consultants **kinetica** in conjunction with Manningham City Council, MGS Architects, Macroplan, Movement & Place Consulting and TCL. It is founded on a comprehensive review and analysis of existing conditions and future trends, placed-based strategies, policies, plans, guidelines and data. The LCS has been informed by community engagement on the future of Manningham, undertaken as part of *Imagine Manningham 2040* (IM2040).

A range of State, local and place specific documents have informed the LCS and are listed in Part G.

The following engagement has been undertaken to inform the LCS:

- o Imagine Manningham (IM2040), a community engagement project undertaken in 2019;
- o Workshops involving Council officers and the consultant team; and
- o Consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Traditional Owners.

The LCS is comprised of a Summary Report for community consultation and a more detailed Technical Report (this document), for use by officers.

### Our commitment to gender equality

We are committed to ensuring that all people in our community are treated with dignity, respect and fairness. We will consider how gender inequality impacts all people in our community as we develop our plans, strategies and services to address inequality across a variety of settings and cohorts. We will uphold our requirements in the Victorian Government's Gender Equality Act 2021 and will continue to monitor and seek ways to improve all that we do to make Manningham a safe, respectful and inclusive community.



### Council Plan 2021-2025

The *Council Plan 2021-2025* was informed by extensive consultation and details Council's priorities and actions over their four year term to deliver public values outcomes for Manningham. The Council Plan aims to deliver on the 2040 Community Vision and speaks directly to the importance of the LCS in providing a framework to improve Manningham's liveability. The Council Plan considers every goal from the viewpoint of five themes:

- o Healthy Community
- o Liveable Places and Spaces
- o Resilient Environment
- o Vibrant and Prosperous Economy
- o Well Governed Council

In particular, the LCS aligns with the theme "Liveable Places and Spaces".

*"Council will focus on managing amenity to create inviting spaces that are well connected, safe and accessible, and well utilised and maintained community infrastructure."*

The Council Plan focuses on the liveability of spaces and places in the City and how we experience them. The LCS delivers the strategies, actions and implementation measures to support the achievement of the Council Plan and the 2040 Community Vision.

### Imagine Manningham 2040 (IM2040)

Imagine Manningham 2040 (IM2040) was an extensive community engagement project undertaken in 2019 that captured the views of a wide cross-section of Manningham's diverse and varied community.

Survey results revealed that people in Manningham generally love where they live. There are general concerns about congestion, population growth and the subsequent environmental and urban challenges. Neighbourhood safety, connections and sense of community is really important to people. Parks, trees, open spaces and the natural environment are highly valued, as are the opportunities for outdoor recreation and healthy lifestyles.

People in Manningham like to use their local neighbourhood activity centres which generally meet their needs. They like to be able to walk or cycle safely with dedicated paths. They generally value cultural diversity and being a part of an inclusive community.

Basic infrastructure such as local roads, sporting facilities, drainage and waste collection all rate very highly in the community's priorities.

Social infrastructure such as libraries and community services are also highly valued and the community sees that Council has a role in delivering services and infrastructure for a connected and liveable city.

*See Appendix Part A, page 216 for further information on **IM2040**.*

### COVID-19 Environment

The LCS was prepared before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the timing, the statistics and forecasts included within the LCS are based on pre-COVID-19 data. Therefore forecasts may be susceptible to change.

Key changes as a result of COVID-19 relate to shifts in work environments, public transport usage and migration rates. Overall, COVID-19 has highlighted the importance of the ability to live locally, and is likely to have positively changed how people will use the city in a post-pandemic environment.

The LCS provides actions that respond to the changes in how we live associated with COVID-19.



### Neighbourhood boundaries

The LCS groups geographical locations into neighbourhoods. In some cases, neighbourhoods include more than one suburb. This is because the character of the neighbourhood is not defined by suburb boundaries. The LCS follows Census data groups as set by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The following list details the names of neighbourhoods referred to in the LCS, associated suburbs and Census data areas for each neighbourhood.

NEIGHBOURHOOD NAME	SUBURB/S	CENSUS DATA AREAS
Doncaster	Doncaster	Doncaster including Doncaster Hill
Doncaster East	Doncaster East	Doncaster East
Bulleen and Templestowe Lower	Bulleen Templestowe Lower	Bulleen Templestowe Lower
Templestowe	Templestowe	Templestowe
Donvale	Donvale Nunawading	Donvale (includes northern part of Nunawading)
Warrandyte, Wonga Park, Park Orchards	Warrandyte Warrandyte South Wonga Park Park Orchards Ringwood North	Warrandyte (includes part of Warrandyte South) Wonga Park Park Orchards (includes part of Warrandyte South and part of Ringwood North)

### Structure of the Liveable City Strategy

The LCS is made up of six parts.





### What is a Liveable City?

There are many and varied definitions of liveability and the key components that make up liveable cities or communities. Plan Melbourne defines liveability as:

*"A measure of a city's residents' quality of life, used to benchmark cities around the world. It includes socioeconomic, environmental, transport and recreational measures" (Plan Melbourne, 2017).*

The Centre for Urban Research at RMIT University describes liveable communities as:

*"safe, attractive, socially cohesive and inclusive. They are sustainable, providing affordable and diverse housing close to public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure. Residents can readily access employment and education opportunities, as well as health and community services. Community engagement, health and wellbeing are supported through provision of public open spaces, recreational facilities and cultural events" (RMIT University, n.d.).*

### Why is it important?

A liveable city is one that supports the health, wellbeing and the quality of life of its residents. Of which, a key function of liveability and quality of life is accessibility. Walkable 20-minute neighbourhoods improve productivity by reducing car use, lessening road congestion and shortening transit times.

Plan Melbourne's '20-minute Neighbourhood' defines the key elements of 'local living'. A 20-minute neighbourhood must:

- o be safe, accessible and well connected for pedestrians and cyclists to optimise active transport
- o offer high quality public realm and open space
- o provide services and destinations that support local living
- o facilitate access to quality public transport that connects people to jobs and higher-order services
- o deliver housing/population at densities that make local services and transport viable
- o facilitate thriving local economies.

Figure 1 identifies the key ingredients needed to create a 20-minute neighbourhood. These ingredients formed the foundation of the liveability indicators used to understand levels of liveability across the urban areas of Manningham.

Areas within the Green Wedge are more challenged in meeting the 20-minute liveability indicators, but have other benefits such as access to the natural environment, a natural setting, heritage, culture, recreation, and a slower pace of life. These attributes contribute to liveability in a variety of ways and are therefore acknowledged and documented in each of the Green Wedge neighbourhoods.



Figure 1. The 20-minute neighbourhood



## METHODOLOGY

### Liveability Indicators

The LCS is founded on a set of liveability indicators grouped under key city shaping themes which include Activity Centres, Employment, Housing, Open Space, Active and Public Transport, and Social and Community Infrastructure.

The liveability indicators are based on established standards and planning policy, and draw from the *RMIT Manningham Liveability Study (2019)* and the 13 new indicators prepared by the Australian Urban Observatory to further support communities as they respond to COVID-19.

Through a collaborative process with Council and in consideration of the available data, 9 liveability indicators were developed for Manningham.

A key focus of the liveability indicators has been to evaluate the ability to live locally in each suburb in Manningham through accessibility to daily services, jobs, quality public realm, open space, community infrastructure and housing choice. The indicators also assess housing affordability and stress.

The liveability indicator assessment is not a “perfect science” but it provides a consistent way to measure and identify individual challenges and opportunities to improve liveability in each suburb. The benefit of assessing liveability by suburb is that the infrastructure priorities can be tailored to the varied needs of different areas. The findings have helped to inform planning, infrastructure and services priorities and actions outlined in the LCS for each suburb.

### Liveability Assessment

The assessment methodology utilised to assess liveability is summarised in the following table (page 13).

Each suburb has been assessed against a series of indicators (refer to column 2) to benchmark liveability in 2020 and identify gaps and opportunities for planning to improve liveability.

For some indicators, for example access to employment and housing diversity, a benchmark has been developed. The benchmarks are based on the average results across Metropolitan or Greater Melbourne depending on the data sets available at forecast.id.

Due to the low density population and rural character of neighbourhoods within the Green Wedge, the indicators are at times either not relevant or as applicable.

*See Appendix Part B, page 237 for further information on the liveability assessment.*



LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY		
KEY DIRECTION	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
Activity Centres	Access to services for daily living <i>Benchmark: Scoring 3 out of 3 for daily living types</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average number of daily living types present within each centre measured as a score of 0-3, with 1 point for each category:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Convenience store/petrol station/newsagent</li> <li>(ii) Public transport stop</li> <li>(iii) Full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Access to a quality public realm, streetscape and public spaces to meet, rest and spend time in <i>Benchmark: Dedicated public space and high quality streetscapes within an activity centre</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to a gathering space (landscaping, activities, seats, safe) in each activity centre.</li> <li>Access to streetscapes with wide footpaths, landscaping and social and meeting spaces in each activity centre.</li> </ul>
Employment	Access to employment Greater Melbourne Indicators*: Journey to work using any public transport: 15.4% Cycle to work: 1.4% Walk to work: 3% *benchmark based on access to employment for Greater Melbourne provided in forecast.id *does not consider employment diversity due to limitations in data collection. (Due to low employment densities this indicator does not apply to the Rural Conservation Zone)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Journey to work travel mode using any mode of public transport.</li> <li>% of residents that cycle to work.</li> <li>% of residents that walk to work.</li> </ul>
Housing	Housing stress <i>Benchmark: Households spending 30% or less of their usual gross weekly income on rent or home loan repayments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total % of households (rental and mortgaged) in the bottom 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on home loan repayments.</li> <li>% of rental households in the bottom 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on rent.</li> <li>% of mortgaged households in the bottom 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on home loan repayments.</li> </ul>
	Access to diverse housing options <i>Benchmark: 66% detached housing, 23% medium density housing, 10% high density</i> *benchmark based on housing diversity for Metropolitan Melbourne provided in forecast.id	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of detached dwellings.</li> <li>% townhouses, multi-unit dwellings (medium density).</li> <li>% of apartments (high density).</li> </ul>
Open Space	Access to a variety of parks and open spaces for all ages and abilities <i>Benchmark: 80% of dwellings within 400m of 1.5ha of open space.</i> *benchmark based on open space Urban Liveability Checklist provided by NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of residents living within 400m of a local park.</li> <li>% of residents living within 1km of a district and/or regional park.</li> <li>% of residents living within 400m of any type of open space.</li> </ul>
Active/Public Transport	Active Transport (Not applied to the Green Wedge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to a bike network within 800m of an activity centre including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Strategic Cycling Corridor (SCC)</li> <li>(ii) Principal Bicycle Network (PBN)</li> <li>(iii) Local cycle network.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Public Transport (Not applied to the Green Wedge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop.</li> <li>Proportion of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop with a frequent service.</li> </ul>
Community Infrastructure	Access to community infrastructure *based on Australian Urban Observatory (AUO) liveability indicators for community infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access community infrastructure within a 1000m catchment (Community; Education and Youth; Health, Aged &amp; Disability, Arts and Culture) and a 3200m catchment for museums/art galleries, cinemas/theatres.</li> </ul>











# STRATEGIC CONTEXT

## SNAPSHOT

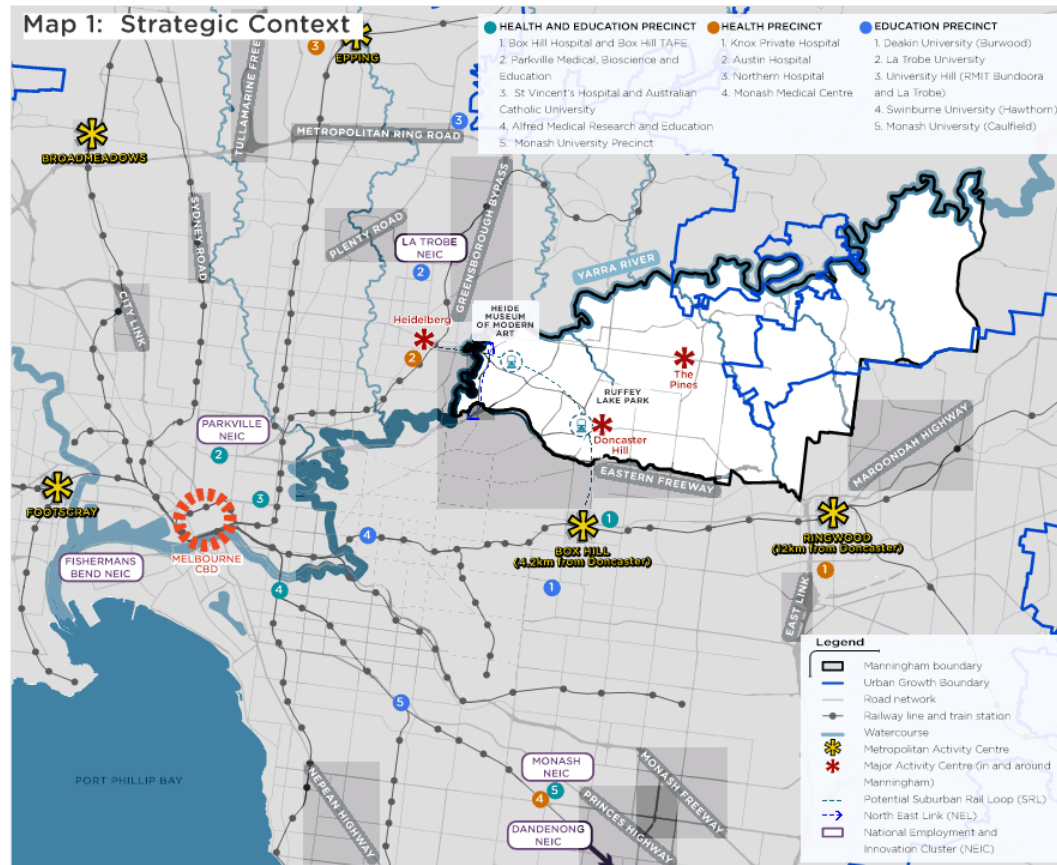
Manningham begins at the confluence of the Yarra River and Koonung Creek in the west and extends into the Green Wedge to the west. It is characterised by its ability to provide both a country and city lifestyle.

It is the homelands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. Its key features include its hilly and elevated topography, many rivers and creeks, Green Wedge area and spacious settlement pattern to the east.

Manningham lacks a rail link, has limited employment land supply and no hospitals or universities.

The municipality provides a wide range of neighbourhoods and local centres that cater for people from all walks of life, with Doncaster Hill positioned as a significant commercial hub for Manningham.

Manningham has a significant amount of green space. Its green and leafy neighbourhoods and range of natural assets are highly valued by the community.





## Strategic Context

Manningham is a large and diverse municipality, 10km north east of Melbourne covering 114 square kilometres. A defining feature of Manningham is its clear distinction between city (east) and country (west) landscapes and lifestyles.

Manningham is situated within the homelands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. Its key features include its elevation, the Yarra River and Koonung Creek, Green Wedge area and spacious settlement pattern to the east. It lacks a rail link or substantial industrial lands.

### A municipality in transition

Manningham's role in Melbourne's east has traditionally focused on accommodating the growing Metropolitan population. Over time it has experienced transformative change in Doncaster Hill and significant residential growth in surrounding local neighbourhoods. The influx of residential density on a rolling topography has resulted in clear transitions in built form between elevated urban areas, undulating suburban hinterlands and rural lands to the east.

### Culture and population

Manningham has a growing population that is culturally diverse. The population of 131,756 people in 2020 is steadily growing and projected to increase to over 149,274 approximately by 2036 (i.d, 2020). The population is also steadily ageing, with the median age of residents at 43 years old, compared to a median age of 36 in Greater Melbourne. It is a family orientated municipality, with more couples with children than the Greater Melbourne and Victorian averages. Manningham has a rich diversity of people, with a total of 40% of the population born overseas and 42% of people speaking a language other than English at home (i.d, 2016).

### An elevated core

Manningham encompasses a wide range of neighbourhoods and local centres that cater for people from all walks of life. It includes neighbourhoods with urban centres along main transport corridors, including Doncaster Hill as the primary commercial hub and focal point. Many of Manningham's activity centres are split between public and private ownership. Doncaster Hill is a distinct and defining feature of Manningham, attributed to its location at an elevated level with high rise form atop, prominent within the skyline. Its high elevation provides a wide array of views and vistas across the municipality towards Melbourne CBD and the Yarra Valley, which contributes to Manningham's character and appeal.

### A residential municipality

The 1960s was a defining decade for residential development in Manningham. It was also an era in which settlement patterns were heavily influenced by the private car. This enabled Manningham to grow, using cars as the main mode of transport to access employment, services, facilities and other community needs within and outside of Manningham. Today, Manningham continues to provide a primarily residential role, supported by retail and services within driving distance, with a small localised employment offering.

### A green and spacious municipality

As a result of its spacious settlement pattern, Manningham has a significant amount of green space. It is highly valued for its green and leafy neighbourhoods and range of natural assets, with public open space covering 18% of the municipality. The relative generosity of landscaping and canopy vegetation within river and creek environs, Green Wedge areas, the streets and private properties is a distinguishing feature of Manningham, and plays an integral part of the community identity and social life of residents.



## HISTORY

### Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung History in Manningham

The Eastern Kulin Nation have lived in the area now known as Melbourne, for more than 65,000 years, harnessing the rich resources of the Yarra River and surrounding bush lands and ranges. Part of the Eastern Kulin Nation are the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, who spoke the Woi-wurrung language, and are the Traditional Owners of Manningham.

Wurundjeri people called the Yarra River "Birrarung" - 'river of mists and shadows'. The Birrarung was central to the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung willam people. Throughout Manningham, Wurundjeri people lived near the Birrarung and its tributaries, caring for the many culturally significant places in the area. The Yarra Flats in Manningham are associated with the accomplishments of creation ancestors and spiritual beings. Bolin Bolin Billabong in Bulleen was an important living and eel fishing area, a place which Wurundjeri people requested for their reserved use in 1840. It remained an important living area and visiting place for Wurundjeri people returning from lyrebird hunting in the Yarra Ranges into the 1850s.

For thousands of years the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung nurtured and protected this land and its creation stories, and in return, enjoyed the highest standards of living, health and wellbeing. The river was plentiful with teeming wildfowl in the wetlands of Bulleen, continual harvests in the fish traps, and freshwater mussel farms along the Yarra. The Stringybark and Manna Gum forests also provided abundant game and bush tucker for a population of several hundred people.

The Wurundjeri people shared the same belief system as the Eastern Kulin Nation. The creation period stretches back to when the creation ancestors and spirit beings travelled across the land, creating and naming as they went.

First Nations People's oral tradition and religious values are based upon reverence for the land, and a belief in the creation period. The social moiety division and associated spiritual beings of the Woi-wurrung speaking people were Bunjil the wedge-tailed eagle and Waa the crow. Wurundjeri people were of the Waa moiety. During the creation period, Bunjil is their ancestor responsible for the creation of earth and men. Pallian the bat is their ancestor responsible for the creation of water and women. Waa was the protector of humankind.

Some very famous Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people are associated with Manningham. In particular, William Barak and Simon Wonga who were both leaders of their community and have descendants still living in the region, some of whom are now Senior Elders themselves.

### Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places in Manningham

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places relate to particular places that are considered to be sacred or historically important for First Nations Peoples. It should be noted that all of Manningham is a cultural landscape, nurtured by the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, with more than 90 Aboriginal cultural heritage places of significance, some of which are the most significant within regional Melbourne.

*Note: The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung history of Manningham is currently being consulted on with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation.*



## Post-settlement history

### Context

*"Heritage buildings, precincts, trees and landscapes contribute to the distinctive character of the region and play an important role in the community by providing historic continuity and a sense of place. Manningham is historically significant for its surviving evidence of early European settlement, the discovery and subsequent mining of gold, its German and Italian communities, the surviving evidence of orcharding practices and the surviving views and places associated with artists. Its architectural significance derives from its sequence of planned settlements illustrating the history of urban design, the local Warrandyte building style, women designers and builders, significant project houses, contemporary architectural design and energy-efficient innovation. Strengths and opportunities in the region include historic precincts such as the Warrandyte township, the Yarra River and the interpretation of local aboriginal [Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung - preferred terminology] heritage and archaeological sites. A number of heritage sites are of national, state and regional significance" (Manningham Planning Scheme - Clause 21.02, 2013).*

### The European influence (mid-1800s)

The European influence (post-1834) is seen in remnants of the buildings and places built from the mid-1800s.

In the 1840s, settlers established the first farms in Bulleen and Templestowe areas, followed by orchards from the 1850s (Pertzel & Walters, 2001). Orchardling in Manningham continued to increase substantially reaching 6,500 acres in the 1910s (Pertzel & Walters, 2001). However after WWII, the influx of migration and population increases placed pressure on land for residential development, and orcharding in Manningham began to decline (Pertzel & Walters, 2001).

In 1889, the first electric tramway in the Southern Hemisphere was established operating between Doncaster and Box Hill, although it was later abandoned in 1896 in favour of buses (Pertzel & Walters, 2001).

### Manningham Local Government Area

Local Government in the area dates back to the election of the Templestowe District Roads Board in 1856.

The Doncaster Shire was formed in 1890, and in 1915 the Doncaster and Templestowe Shire was created.

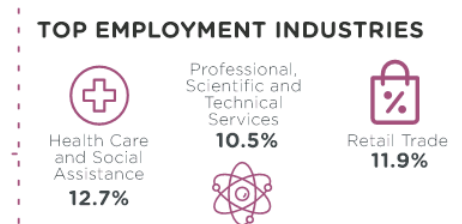
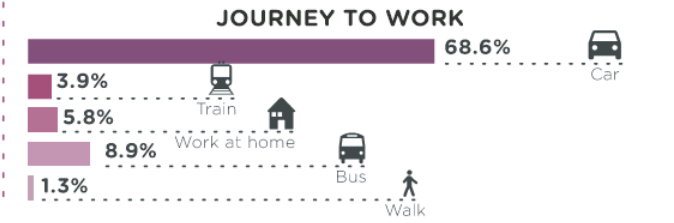
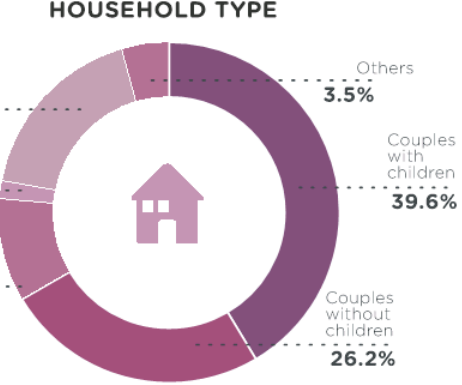
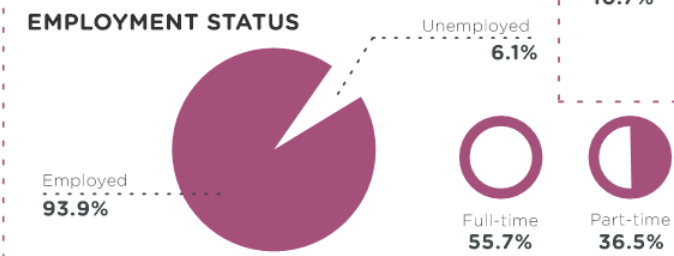
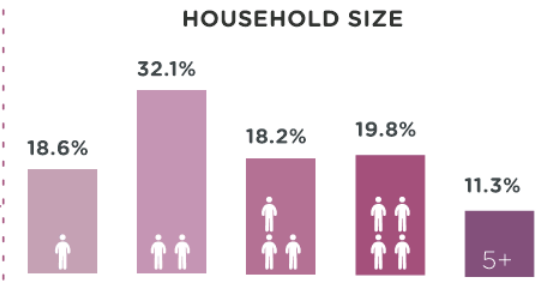
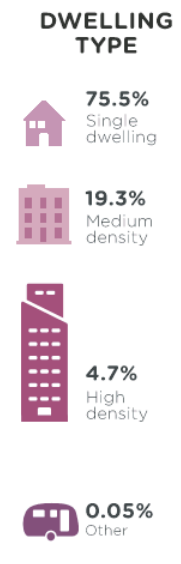
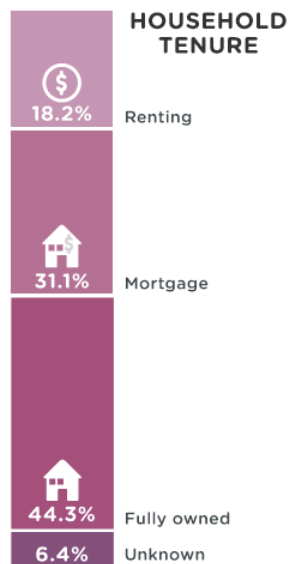
On February 28, 1967 the Shire of Doncaster and Templestowe was proclaimed a City. The Doncaster and Templestowe Council administered the area until December 15, 1994, when the City of Manningham was formed through the amalgamation of the former City of Doncaster and Templestowe and small sections of the former Shire of Lilydale, to include Wonga Park and remove part of North Ringwood.

*See Appendix Part A, page 220 for further information on **history**.*

*Reference list is contained in **Glossary** on page 208.*



# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



Source: .id, 2016-2021.





## Manningham Demographic Profile

### Population

The City of Manningham has an estimated resident population of 131,756 people in 2020, with a population density of 11.26 persons per hectare. This is expected to grow to 149,274 people by 2036 (.id, 2020).

Doncaster (including Doncaster Hill) are forecast to accommodate the majority of growth in the next 20 years. Reflective of the residential growth strategy, the incremental change areas of Bulleen, Donvale, Templestowe and Lower Templestowe are expected to accommodate some residential growth over the next 20 years (a total of 5,000 additional people) (.id, 2020).

The population of Manningham is ageing, with a higher proportion of post retirement age (60+) residents (27%) than pre-school aged children (5%) (.id, 2021).

The data also shows a desirability for Manningham as a place to settle down and raise a family, with parents and home builders representing 20% of the population, and school aged children accounting for 15% of the population (.id, 2021).

### Community

Manningham's First Nations community is diverse, with varied cultures, heritages and histories.

Based on the 2016 Census data, Manningham hosts a population of approximately 213 people who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. There are also First Nations Peoples who may reside outside Manningham but have continuing cultural or community connections to the municipality.

The top five family heritages in Manningham include Chinese (22.7%), English (21.1%), Australian (18.5%), Italian (10.5%) and Greek (8.3%) (.id, 2016). This is result of a migration of European populations (Greek and Italian) in the 1960s who moved into Bulleen, Doncaster and Templestowe, and a more recent wave of immigrants with Chinese backgrounds (.id, 2016).

According to the Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021, 74% of Manningham residents feel part of the community. The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) index of relative disadvantage is 1066 for Manningham, indicating a relatively modest level of disadvantage within the municipality, and an overall positive level of social and economic cohesion.

### Dwelling types

The predominant housing type in Manningham is detached dwellings accounting for 75.5% of households (.id, 2016). Close to 20% of dwelling types are medium density housing. High density housing accounts for 4.7% of dwellings. The most significant change is evident in Doncaster, Doncaster East, Bulleen, Templestowe and Donvale.

### Employment

56% of Manningham's population is employed full time, and 73% of residents travel outside of the municipality every day for work (this equates to over 38,000 people leaving the municipality every day for work).

68% of residents drive to work, which is higher than the greater Metropolitan average (64%). Doncaster has the highest percentage of residents using public transport to travel to work (12.3%) and those who walk to work (2.4%) (.id, 2016).





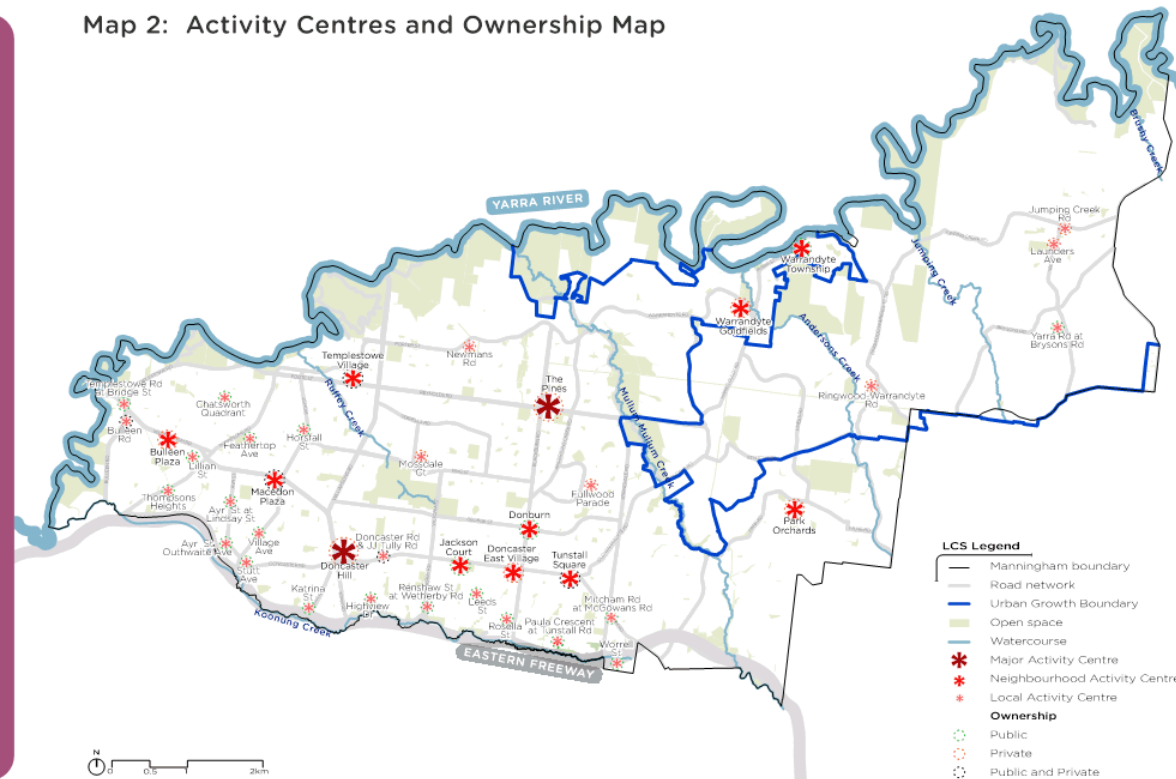
# ACTIVITY CENTRES

## SNAPSHOT

Manningham has a total of 40 activity centres, ranging from major centres such as Doncaster Hill and The Pines to corner shops and shopping strips.

Of the 10 Neighbourhood Activity Centres (NACs), four are in private ownership (Bulleen Plaza, Doncaster East Village, Park Orchards), four are focused on public streets and car parks (Donburn Shopping Centre, Jackson Court, Warrandyte Village and Warrandyte Goldfields), and three have a mix of public and private ownership (Macedon Plaza, Templestowe Village and Tunstall Square).

Map 2: Activity Centres and Ownership Map





Manningham contains two Major Activity Centres (MAC), ten Neighbourhood Activity Centres (NAC) and 29 Local Activity Centres (LACS).

Manningham's activity centres are predominantly retail-based with small commercial offerings that support employment opportunities. Manningham's centres largely play retail/community service based roles. Doncaster Hill and The Pines are the largest, and most dense urban environments within Manningham, due to their shopping centre typology.

Each centre ranges in level of access to services for daily living, streetscape quality, night time economies, and the presence of public realm spaces to meet, rest and spend time in.

Manningham includes various LACs throughout the municipality. These centres generally include a cluster of shops that provide local servicing needs to the surrounding residents. There is a unique opportunity for these centres to improve the liveability of their surrounding neighbourhoods, particularly in realising the vision of a 20 minute city.

The following table lists all of Manningham's activity centres and their ownership. A description of each MAC and NAC is provided on the following pages.

ACTIVITY CENTRE	OWNERSHIP
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
Doncaster Hill	Private
The Pines	Private
<b>NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
Bulleen Plaza	Private
Donburn	Public
Doncaster East Village	Private
Jackson Court	Public
Macedon Plaza	Public and Private
Park Orchards	Private
Templestowe Village	Public and Private
Tunstall Square	Public and Private
Warrandyte Goldfields	Private
Warrandyte Township	Public
<b>LOCAL ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
Ayr Street at Lindsay Street Shops	Public
Ayr Street at Outhwaite Avenue Shops	Public
Bulleen Road Shops	Public and Private
Chatsworth Quadrant Shops	Public
Doncaster Road at JJ Tully Drive Shops	Public and Private
Feathertop Avenue Shops	Public
Fullwood Parade Shops	Private

ACTIVITY CENTRE	OWNERSHIP
Highview Drive Shops	Public
Horsfall Street Shops	Public
Jumping Creek Road Shops	Private
Katrina Street Shops	Public
Launders Avenue Shops	Private
Leeds Street Shops	Public
Lillian Street Shops	Public
Mitcham Road at McGowans Road Shops	Public
Mossdale Court Shops	Private
Newmans Road Shops	Private
Paula Crescent at Tunstall Road Shops	Public
Renshaw Street at Wetherby Road Shops	Public
Ringwood-Warrandyte Road	Private
Rosella Street Shops	Public
Stutt Avenue Shops	Public
Templestowe Road at Bridge Street Shops	Public
Thompsons Heights Shops	Public
Village Avenue Shops	Public
Worrell Street Shops	Public
Yarra Road at Brysons Road Shops	Public





## Major Activity Centres

### Doncaster Hill

Doncaster Hill is the largest MAC in Manningham. It is anchored by Westfield Doncaster Shopping Centre MC2 and Council offices and has a key role in providing for higher density housing and is currently undergoing transformative change. The *Doncaster Hill Framework Plan* is currently being reviewed to ensure it meets the community's needs for the next 20 years.



### The Pines

The Pines is a privately owned MAC centred around a small shopping centre. It also contains a number of community facilities. Higher density residential development is emerging within the Pines, including planned retirement living. Access to and from the Pines is reliant on private vehicles, despite close access to the Principal Public Transport Network (PPTN) and high frequency public transport.



## Neighbourhood Activity Centres

### Bulleen Plaza

Bulleen Plaza is a privately owned NAC located on Manningham Road that serves the municipality's west with a rich community life. It contains a supermarket in its core, surrounded by car parking. Additional commercial buildings are located on its northern and southern edges that comprise a mix a large format retail, drive-through food store, medical centre, library and speciality and independent shops. It has a number of community facilities.



### Doncaster East Village

Doncaster East Village (also Devon Plaza) is a privately owned NAC focused on a large format shopping centre and an at-grade car park with direct access to Doncaster Road. Two wings of individual shops are located on the eastern edge of the centre and in the middle of the centre, resulting in car parking at its front and rear. New residential development is emerging within proximity to the NAC.



### Donburn

Donburn is a small, publicly owned NAC that comprises a corridor of fine-grain shops positioned along Blackburn Road Service Road with angled parking on either side.



### Jackson Court

Jackson Court is a publicly owned NAC located on Doncaster Road. It contains shops and services around its edges orientated towards a centralised at-grade car park. In late 2020 to early 2021, a pop up park was trialled in a portion of the car park providing public open space to shoppers and local residents. The centre predominantly contains fine-grain shops along with a large format liquor store. Mixed use apartment buildings are emerging along its western edge with an Aldi at the ground floor. The centre comprises a grid of permeable road accessways, including access to Doncaster Reserve directly east of the centre.





**Macedon Square/Plaza**

Macedon Square/Macedon Plaza is a NAC in public and private ownership, respectively. It contains a centralised street that has been designed as a slow-speed, village centre with a leafy pedestrian zone, flanked by car parking. It contains a variety of fine and large grain shops, including a medical centre.



**Templestowe Village**

Templestowe Village is a NAC set on a hill. It has a unique village feel and 'long stay' quality due to its vibrant eat street, interesting retail offer, and major community recreational node.



**Warrandyte Goldfields**

Warrandyte Goldfields is a NAC comprised of a supermarket and several small shopping strips fronting Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road. Adjacent to the supermarket is a small internal courtyard, which provides outdoor dining space. Surrounding the centre are a number of reserves and community facilities.



**Tunstall Square**

Tunstall Square is a NAC located along Doncaster Road. Tunstall Road cuts through the centre, dividing it into two distinct parts. Each side is serviced by an at-grade car park with built form around its edges. A large format shopping centre is located on the eastern side and a public meeting place is located on the west. A pedestrian crossing connects the two parts of the centre.



**Park Orchards**

Park Orchards is a small, highly localised private NAC that contains a pocket of shops that service the immediate residential population. It contains shops setback behind either on-street parking, or small at-grade parking areas.



**Warrandyte Township**

Warrandyte Township is a publicly owned NAC that contains a niche offer of retail and commercial uses given its proximity to the Yarra River, parklands and its location as the gateway to the Yarra Valley and surrounds. Warrandyte includes valued historic buildings and provides community space in the local library and along the Yarra River which is a key focal point for local place activation.





## LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT: ACTIVITY CENTRES

Each of Manningham’s activity centres were assessed in relation to access to daily living and access to quality streetscapes and public spaces. The findings are summarised on the following page.

### Methodology

KEY DIRECTION	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
Activity Centres	Access to services for daily living <i>Benchmark: Scoring 3 out of 3 for daily living types</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average number of daily living types present within each centre measured as a score of 0-3, with 1 point for each category:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Convenience store/petrol station/newsagent</li> <li>(ii) Public transport stop</li> <li>(iii) Full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Access to a quality public realm, streetscape and public spaces to meet, rest and spend time in <i>Benchmark: Dedicated public space and high quality streetscapes within an activity centre</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to a gathering space (landscaping, activities, seats, safe) in each activity centre.</li> <li>Access to streetscapes with wide footpaths, landscaping and social/meeting spaces in each activity centre.</li> </ul>




LOCATION	SERVICES			SCORE
	Convenience store/ petrol station/ newsagent 	Public transport stop 	Supermarket within 1600m of a centre (network distance) 	
Doncaster Hill	✓	✓	✓	3
Jackson Court	✓	✓	✓	3
Doncaster East Village	✓	✓	✓	3
Tunstall Square	✓	✓	✓	3
Donburn	✓	✓	✗	2
The Pines	✓	✓	✓	3
Templestowe Village	✓	✓	✓	3
Bulleen Plaza	✓	✓	✓	3
Macedon Plaza	✓	✓	✓	3
Warrandyte Township	✓	✓	✓	3
Warrandyte Goldfields	✓	✓	✓	3
Park Orchards	✓	✓	✓	3

Figure 2. Liveability assessment findings - access to services for daily living





## Liveability Findings

### Doncaster

- o Doncaster Hill contains 3 out of 3 daily living types:
  - › convenience store/petrol station/newsagent
  - › public transport stop, and
  - › full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance.
- o Seats, furniture, and a large public gathering space outside the Council library. Manningham City Square and Doncaster Westfield public space requires improvement. As more residents choose to call Doncaster Hill home, further high quality public spaces will be required.

### Doncaster East

- o Most activity centres contain 3 out of 3 daily living types:
  - › convenience store/petrol station/newsagent,
  - › public transport stop, and
  - › full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance, except Donburn that does not contain a full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance.
- o Of the six activity centres within Doncaster East, Tunstall Square is the only centre with a public space that includes a gathering space. All centres include seats and furniture.
- o All activity centres have footpaths and street trees.

### Bulleen and Templestowe Lower

- o Bulleen Plaza and Macedon Plaza contains 3 out of 3 daily living types (convenience store/petrol station/newsagent, public transport stop, full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance).
- o Bulleen Plaza and Macedon Plaza both contain seating and furniture but do not contain a public gathering space. Macedon Plaza provides shade from established trees, but Bulleen Plaza does not.
- o Both centres have street trees.

### Templestowe

- o Templestowe Village contains 3 out of 3 daily living types (convenience store/petrol station/newsagent, public transport stop, full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance).
- o Templestowe Village contains a public space that includes a gathering space, seats, furniture and partial shade.
- o Templestowe Village contains wide footpaths and street trees. However, there are areas of the activity centre that do not include these features, including James Street.
- o There are some streets which contain no footpaths within the walking catchment of the local centre (including to the north of Foote Street and west of Anderson Street).

### Donvale

- o Donvale does not contain a Major Activity Centre or Neighbourhood Activity Centre.
- o There is a lack of footpaths to the north of Mitcham Road and other streets in the local centre catchment of Tunstall Square.

### Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park

- o Warrandyte Village contains good quality public gathering space. It does not contain a full-line supermarket. Parts of Warrandyte Village (for example, on the south side of Yarra Street between Mitchell Avenue and the Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road bridge) do not contribute to its valued and distinct character and could be enhanced, including riverside and streetscape upgrades.
- o Warrandyte Goldfields contains a public open space that could include more seating and furniture.
- o Park Orchards and Wonga Park do not contain gathering spaces.





# EMPLOYMENT

## SNAPSHOT

There were 28,927 jobs in Manningham in 2016 compared with 52,818 employed residents, with 73% travelling outside the area to work.

Major employment locations for Manningham workers include the Melbourne CBD (18.9%), Whitehorse (9.3%) and Boroondara (6.4%).

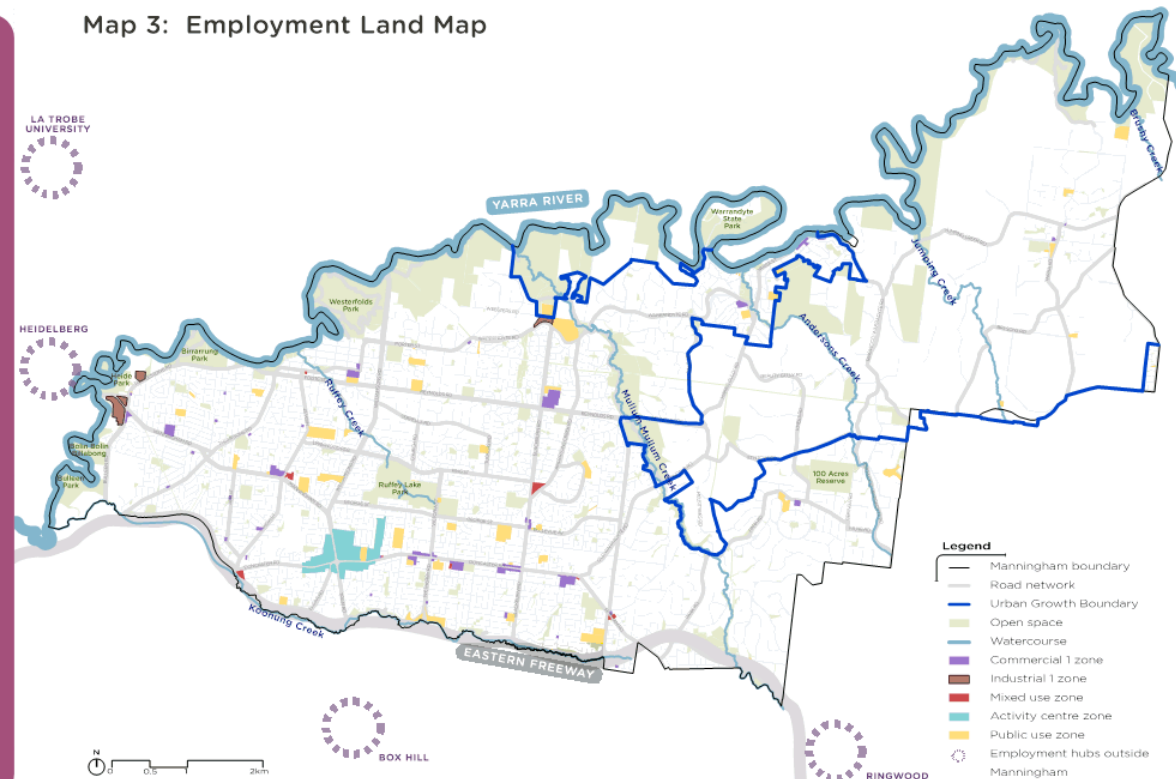
The top two industries in Manningham are Health Care and Social Assistance (12.7%) and Retail Trade (11.9%).

There are more than 27,500 registered local businesses in Manningham. Approximately 1/3 of Manningham's businesses are home-based, one of the highest rates in Melbourne. In 2016, Manningham generated 1,799 jobs in tourism related jobs (REMPLAN, 2020).

68.6% of residents drive to work, 8.9% travel by bus and 1.3% walk.

*(source: Manningham demographic profile, id forecast/ABS data 2016)*

Map 3: Employment Land Map





**Economic profile**

59% of Manningham’s population is employed full time, compared with 62% across Metropolitan Melbourne (.id, 2016).

The type of occupation Manningham residents are employed in is dominated (59%) by office-based jobs (professionals, managers, clerical and administrative workers) (.id, 2016). The top three industries in which Manningham residents are employed are health care and social assistance (12.7%), retail trade (11.9%) and professional services (10.5%) (.id, 2016).

**TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES**



Figure 3. Employment Industries

Many business owners, senior management workers and staff in Manningham work for leading State, Australian and Global companies. Manningham is well connected nationally and globally via this working population.

Over a quarter of Manningham residents hold tertiary or vocational qualifications (.id, 2016). Currently 9,000 residents are studying at University or TAFE in locations external to Manningham (.id, 2016).

Employment self-sufficiency (people who live and work in the municipality) is low, with less than a third (23%) of residents living and working in Manningham. 73% of residents travel outside of the municipality every day for work (this equates to over 38,000 people leaving the municipality every day for work) (.id, 2016). Of the 73%, 18.9% travel to Melbourne CBD, 9.3% to Whitehorse, 6.4% to Boroondara and 4% each to Yarra, Maroondah and Monash (.id, 2016). Only 3% of residents travel to Banyule for work despite the core employment segment being healthcare and social assistance, and the relative proximity to the Austin Hospital precinct in Heidelberg (.id, 2016).

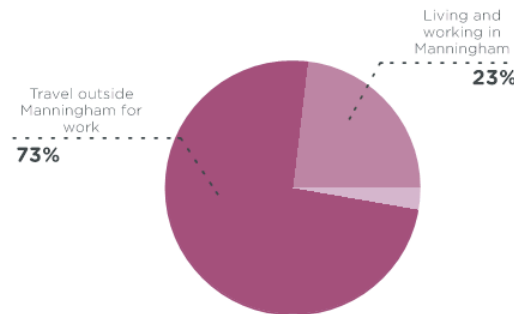


Figure 4. Employment Self-sufficiency

**Journey to work**

Due to the locations where Manningham’s residents work, and lack of transport choices to these employment centres, 68% of residents drive to work, which is higher than the greater Metropolitan average (64%) (.id, 2016).

In terms of public transport, 9% of people travel to work by bus. Only 4% of residents travel to work by train (.id, 2016). The low figure is attributed to the lack of train services in Manningham and potential traffic and parking issues when utilising train services from nearby train stations at Ringwood, Box Hill and Heidelberg.

**Location of Work**

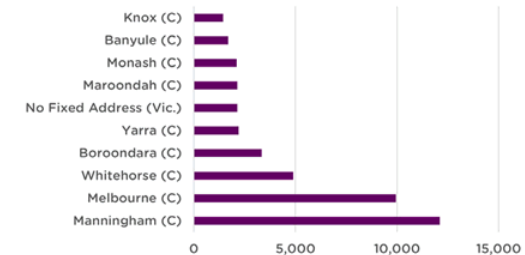


Figure 5. Location of Work







### Commercial and industrial land

There is limited existing employment land within the municipality (Macroplan, 2020). The limited supply of employment land reduces the number of residents living and working in the same area.

There are suburbs in Manningham where local job levels are higher, such as Doncaster Hill and the western parts of Bulleen. However, areas such as Templestowe, Templestowe Lower, Donvale and the Green Wedge areas have less ability to live and work in the same area due to limited employment land.

The location of employment within the municipality also effects the ability to travel to work using public transport or via other active transport modes.

The liveability assessment analysis found that Doncaster has the highest percentage of residents using public transport to travel to work (12.3%) and those who walk to work (2.4%). Templestowe Lower and Doncaster East also had similar rates of residents using public transport to travel to work (11.1% and 10.6%) but less than 1.0% who walk. The amount of residents who cycle to work is extremely low across Manningham (0.2% compared to 1.4% of Greater Melbourne).

Major infrastructure projects including the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) and the North East Link (NEL) will have an influence on future employment opportunities.

An additional 10,000 jobs are required in Manningham under the *Draft Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan* (DELWP) which will be largely absorbed in Doncaster Hill including Westfield Doncaster (Macroplan, 2020).

Given the high proportion of office-based workers leaving the municipality for work every day and the recent shift in work environments as a result of COVID-19, other opportunities exist in existing activity centres to decentralise workers through start-up business, innovative local office collaboration and co-working hubs.

### Visitor economy

Commercial land uses related to the visitor economy are important to the Manningham local economy, including accommodation, retail, dining, and reception venues. The visitor economy sustains a total of 1,799 jobs and creates value capture of \$327 million for the municipality (REMPLAN, 2020).

A number of tourist related agri-businesses and venues exist within the Green Wedge, and there is growing pressure for diversification of tourism. Visitor thresholds limit business growth in seeking to manage impacts on sensitive non-urban environments. Council policy supports compatible business opportunities within the Green Wedge to support the livelihood of residents. However, this must be balanced with protecting agricultural land in the Green Wedge. According to the panel report for Amendment C117 to the Manningham Planning Scheme, *'a decline in agricultural employment in the Green Wedge may have broader issues for Manningham, but does not imply a need to replace agriculture employment with tourism'*.

See Appendix Part B, page 238 for further information on **employment**.





## LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT: EMPLOYMENT

Manningham's access to employment has been assessed through journey to work travel mode data. The findings are summarised on the following page.

### Methodology

KEY DIRECTION	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
Employment	Access to employment Greater Melbourne Indicators*: Journey to work using any public transport: 15.4% Cycle to work: 1.4% Walk to work: 3%  *benchmark based on access to employment for Greater Melbourne provided in forecast.id  *does not consider employment diversity due to limitations in data collection.  (Due to low employment densities this indicator does not apply to the Rural Conservation Zone)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Journey to work travel mode using any mode of public transport.</li> <li>% of residents that cycle to work.</li> <li>% of residents that walk to work.</li> </ul>

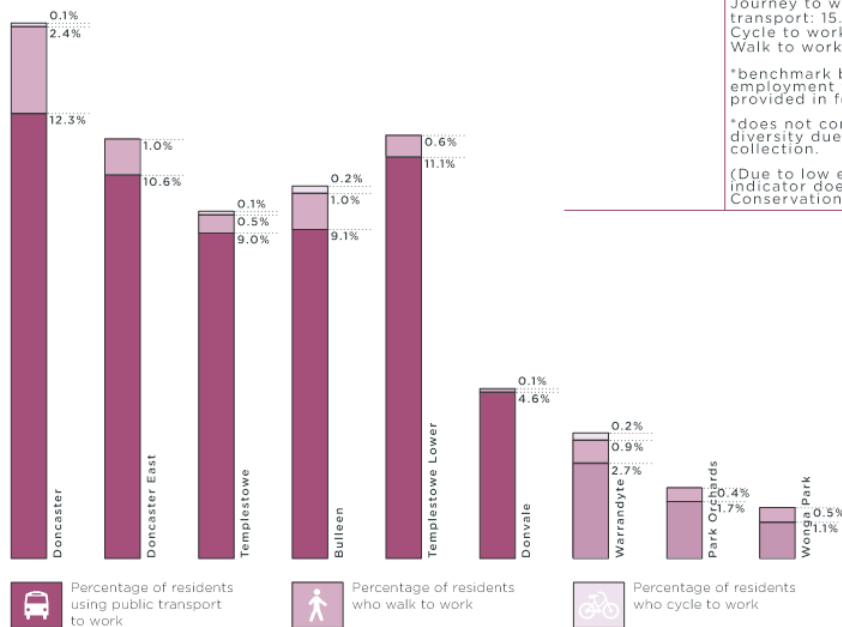


Figure 6. Liveability indicator findings - percentage of residents using public transport, walking or riding to work





## Liveability Findings

### Doncaster

- o 12.3% of residents in Doncaster travel to work using public transport.
- o 0.1% of residents cycle to work.
- o 2.4% of residents walk to work.

### Doncaster East

- o 10.6% of residents in Doncaster East travel to work using public transport.
- o No residents recorded as cycling to work in Doncaster East.
- o Residents are more likely to walk to work (1%).

### Bulleen and Templestowe Lower

- o 13% of residents in both Bulleen and Templestowe Lower travel to work using public transport.
- o Less than 0.2% of residents in Bulleen and no residents in Templestowe Lower were recorded to cycle to work.
- o Less than 1% of residents in Bulleen and Templestowe Lower walk to work.

### Templestowe

- o 9% of residents in Templestowe each travel to work using public transport.
- o Less than 1% of the residents in Templestowe cycle to work.
- o 0.5% of residents walk to work.

### Donvale

- o 4.6% of residents in Donvale each travel to work using public transport.
- o No residents were recorded as cycling to work.
- o Less than 1% of residents walk to work.



# HOUSING

## SNAPSHOT

From 2016 to 2036, 12,616 new dwellings will be required in Manningham.

Single storey dwellings account for 75.5% of all dwellings in Manningham.

Two person households is the most common household size in Manningham (32% of households are 2 person households).

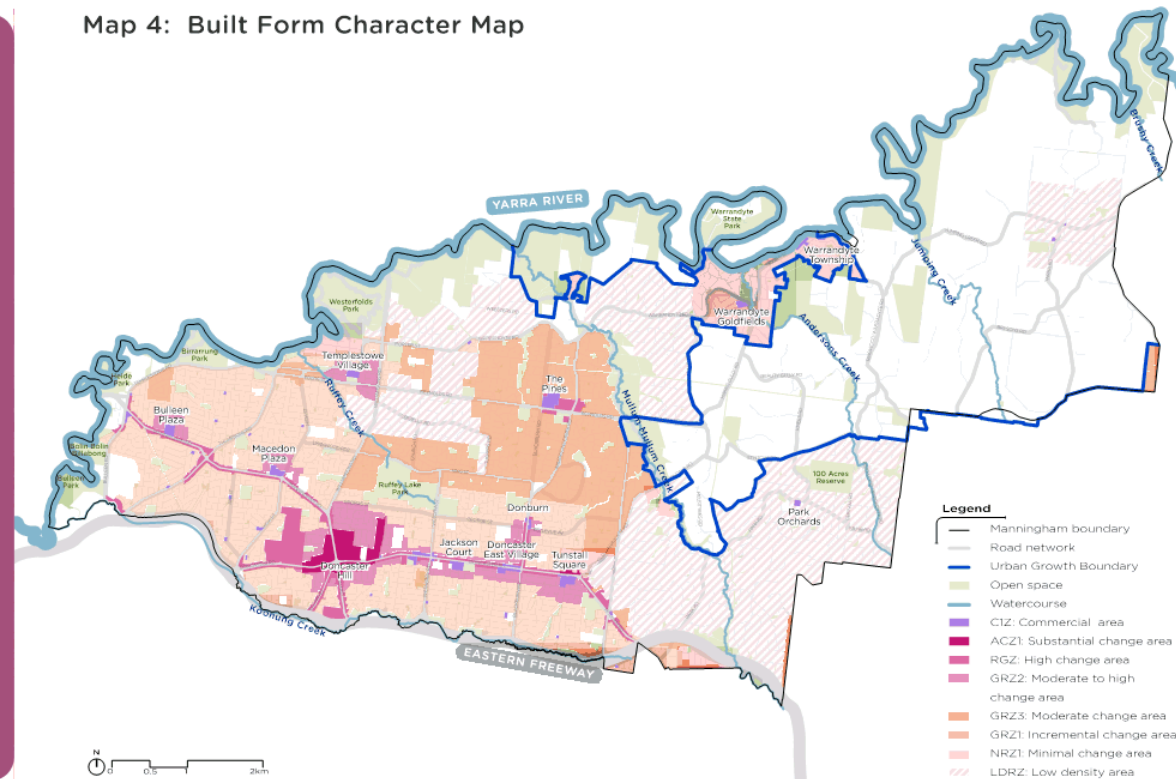
20% of residents will live alone by 2026.

Between 2011-2016, 47.6% of Manningham residents moved house.

3,390 households were either in rental stress, homeless or in social housing in 2016.

*(source: Manningham demographic profile, id forecast/ABS data 2016)*

Map 4: Built Form Character Map





**Housing Profile**

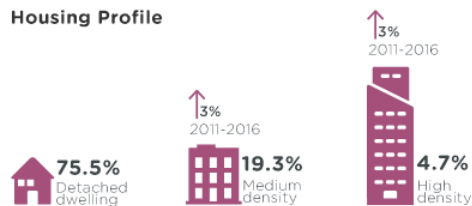


Figure 7. Housing type

The predominant housing type in Manningham is detached dwellings accounting for 75.5% of households (.id, 2016). Close to 20% of dwelling types are medium density housing (.id, 2016). High density housing accounts for 4.7% of dwellings (.id, 2016). The most significant change is evident in Doncaster, Doncaster East, Bulleen, Templestowe and Donvale South.

In Manningham, over 50% of residents live in households with two or three people. The dominant household size is the two person household (32%) (.id, 2016).

Two predominant household types were evident in 2016. These included couples with children, which made up 40% of Manningham’s household types, and couples without children (26%). Lone persons made up 18%. It is forecast that by 2026 the lone person segment will grow more than any other household type (to 20%) (.id, 2016).

Influences on the rise of the lone person household include:

- o the aging population; and
- o the increasing rate of one-bedroom apartments in the ‘substantial change’ precincts where this housing typology is an attractive proposition for investors and owner occupiers.

**Housing Tenure**

Manningham residents enjoy high levels of home ownership, with 75% of homes being purchased or fully owned (.id, 2016). The rental market accounts for 18% of housing tenure in Manningham (an increase of 3% from 2011) (.id, 2016). This is relatively low compared to Greater Melbourne which has a private rental market of 26% (.id, 2016). The rental market is influenced by medium and higher density housing availability for young couples/professionals and older resident groups. The growth in rental tenancy signals a growing investor market.

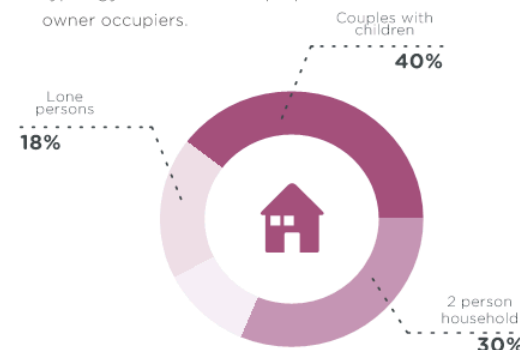


Figure 8. Household type

The ability to meet housing needs across generations requires a diverse mix of housing options in appropriate locations. This will ensure the needs of new entrants to the housing market are balanced with those of people seeking to age in place in their established community, and in order to provide support (and be supported by) their extended family in the local area.





**Housing Diversity**

Manningham has diverse residential stock across the municipality. While the majority of the dwelling types within the municipality are detached dwellings, new infill developments (including townhouses and multi-unit dwellings) are occurring in the established urban areas. The Low Density Residential Zone caters for large dwellings on large lots.

Broken down by suburb, the liveability assessment found that Doncaster has the highest percentage of apartments (16.1%) followed by Doncaster East (3.4%) (.id, 2016). Townhouses and multi-unit dwellings are spread across Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe, Bulleen and Templestowe Lower. Lower density areas such as Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park provide almost 100% detached dwellings (.id, 2016).

Dwellings in the established urban areas are a mix of single-storey and double-storey brick veneer detached houses. Medium and higher density housing is generally located close to the activity centres, particularly within Doncaster Hill, where substantial change is occurring. Some medium density change is occurring along main roads and within and adjacent to smaller activity centres. Some of the newer and older housing stock is of a moderate quality. An increase in building design and quality, including Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) measures, is sought to be introduced.



Figure 9. Liveability indicator findings – Access to diverse housing options





### Housing Stress

In 2016, Manningham had 3,390 households that were either in rental stress, social housing or homelessness. This total includes 1,520 households in moderate rental stress, 1,370 households in severe stress, 290 social housing households and 220 people experiencing homelessness.

Affordable housing is categorised in a number of ways:

- o Affordable housing (including social housing) is appropriate to the needs of very low, low, and moderate-income households. Households that are paying more than 30% of their income on rent are considered to be living under housing stress.
- o Community housing is defined as owned or managed by community housing agencies that support low income people, including those eligible for public housing. They are regulated by the State Government.
- o Public housing is owned by the State Government and is provided to eligible disadvantaged Victorians, including those that are unemployed, on low incomes, with a disability, with a mental illness and/or at risk of homelessness.

An analysis of housing stress has been undertaken for rental households, mortgaged households and the total households in Manningham. The analysis found that high housing stress is evident within the more urban areas of the municipality particularly Doncaster (12%) and Doncaster East (10.7%) (RMIT, 2019). There are significantly more rental households under stress than mortgaged households.

New Inclusionary Zoning (IZ), aims to deliver both social and affordable housing.

### Residential Character

Manningham contains a range of residential character types that have evolved over time. The main driver for locations of significant housing intensification was to improve liveability by providing a high level of access to services, facilities and public transport, and affordable housing options in proximity to activity centres and main public transport corridors (e.g. Manningham Road, Doncaster Road and Blackburn Road).

Council has encouraged greater density residential development to occur along main roads in order to benefit from proximity to services but to also protect the valued existing neighbourhood character of surrounding residential neighbourhood. Doncaster Hill has also undergone substantial change with high density development along Doncaster Road and in close proximity to Westfield Shopping Centre.

The built form and character analysis has confirmed the general appropriateness of the areas identified for housing growth, and their capacity to provide housing in response to Manningham's projected population growth. These areas continue to provide for growth in areas with high public transport accessibility, while protecting the remaining residential areas from substantial change to their character.

However, issues with built form transition from the substantial change areas to incremental change zones have been identified.

*See Appendix Part B, page 240 for further information on housing.*





## LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT: HOUSING

Manningham's housing profile has been assessed by analysing levels of housing stress and access to diverse housing options. The findings are summarised on the following page.

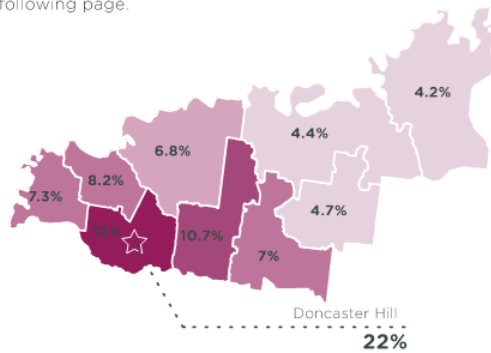


Figure 10. Percentage of housing stress per suburb

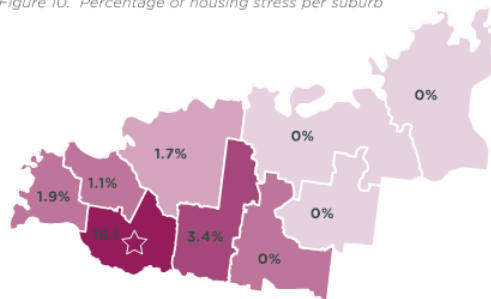


Figure 11. Percentage of apartments per suburb

### Methodology

KEY DIRECTION	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
Housing	<p>Housing stress</p> <p>Benchmark: Households spending 30% or less of their usual gross weekly income on rent or home loan repayments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total % of households (rental and mortgaged) in the bottom 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on home loan repayments.</li> <li>% of rental households in the bottom 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on rent.</li> <li>% of mortgaged households in the bottom 40% of incomes who are paying more than 30% of their usual gross weekly income on home loan repayments.</li> </ul>
	<p>Access to diverse housing options</p> <p>Benchmark: 66% detached housing 23% medium density housing 10% high density *benchmark based on housing diversity for Metropolitan Melbourne provided in forecast.id</p> <p>(Due to the extremely low density of dwellings within the Green Wedge this indicator has not been applied)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of detached dwellings.</li> <li>% of townhouses, multi-unit dwellings (medium density).</li> <li>% of apartments (high density).</li> </ul>







## Liveability Findings

### Doncaster

- o 12% of Doncaster is under housing stress. It has the highest housing stress in the municipality.
- o 30.6% of residents are under rental stress and 16.3% under mortgage stress. There is more housing stress along main road corridors including Doncaster Road and Manningham Road.
- o 63% of dwellings within Doncaster are detached dwellings (low density). 21% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings (medium density) and 16% are apartments (high density).

### Doncaster East

- o 11% of Doncaster East is under housing stress. It has the second highest housing stress in the municipality, behind Doncaster.
- o 28.4% of residents are under rental stress and 15.3% under mortgage stress. The southern parts of Doncaster East, along the Manningham Road corridor, are under more housing stress than the northern parts.
- o 66% of dwellings within Doncaster East are detached dwellings (low density). 30% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings (medium density) and 3% are apartments (high density).

### Bulleen and Templestowe Lower

- o Between 7.3-8.2% of Bulleen and Templestowe Lower are under housing stress.
- o 23.6% of residents are under rental stress and 11.6% under mortgage stress in Bulleen, whereas 27% are under rental stress and 12.3% under mortgage stress in Templestowe Lower (northern parts).
- o 80% of dwellings within Bulleen and Templestowe Lower are detached dwellings (low density). 17.5 to 18% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings (medium density) and 1.7 to 1.9% are apartments (high density).

### Templestowe

- o 6.8% of Templestowe residents are under housing stress.
- o 21.4% of residents are under rental stress and 11.6% under mortgage stress. Housing stress is present in Templestowe and is generally located in more urban parts and along Foote Street/Reynolds Road.
- o There is more rental stress in Templestowe than mortgage stress.
- o 80% of dwellings within Templestowe are detached dwellings (low density). 19% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings (medium density) and 3.4% are apartments (high density).

### Donvale

- o 7% of Donvale residents are under housing stress. Donvale is under less housing stress than other parts of Manningham to the west of Mullum Mullum Street.
- o 22.9% of residents are under rental stress and 10.2% under mortgage stress. There is more housing stress in urban parts of Donvale, generally along Mitcham Road.
- o 87% of dwellings within Donvale are detached dwellings (low density). 13% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings (medium density) and there are no apartments (high density options).





# OPEN SPACE

## SNAPSHOT

Manningham has one of the largest networks of open space in Metropolitan Melbourne. It covers approximately 18% of the municipality, which is 20.35 square kilometres of open space.

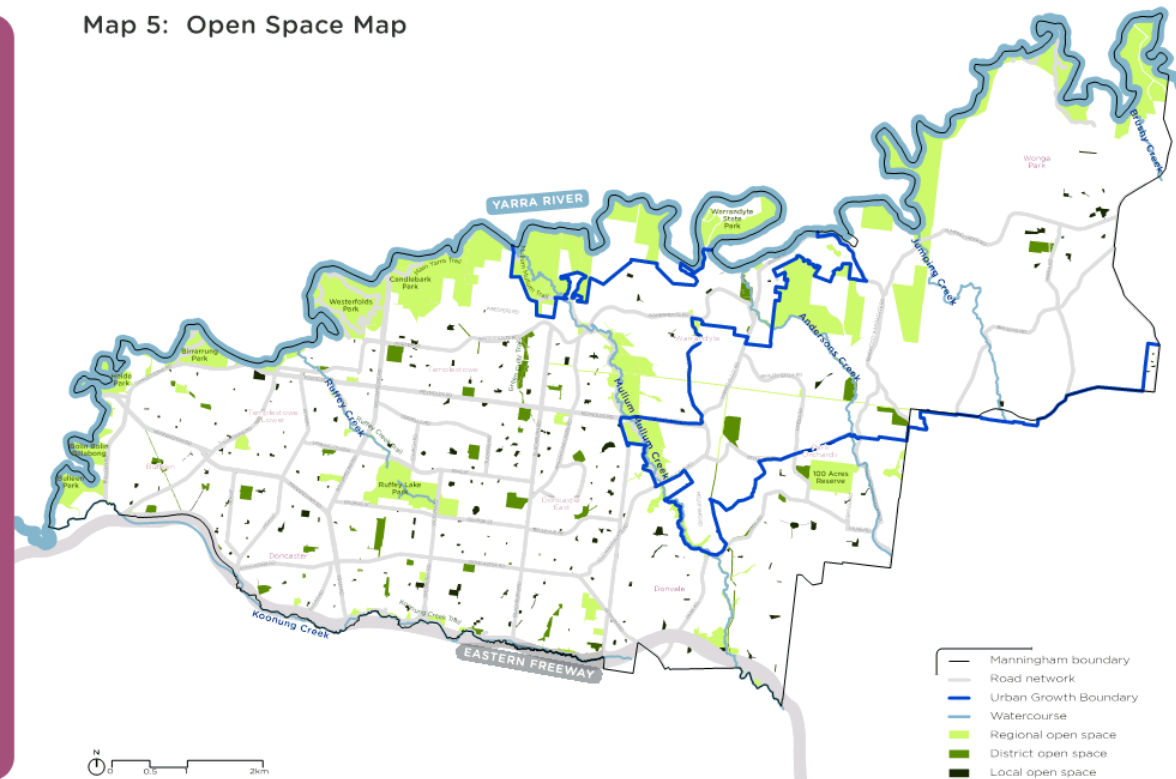
Manningham has a canopy cover of 29.8%. This includes a 20.8% small tree canopy (3m-10m), a 6.2% medium trees canopy (10m-15m) and a 2.8% large tree canopy (15m+).

Out of the six municipalities within the Eastern Region, Manningham ranked second for total vegetation cover.

65% of Manningham's dwellings are currently within 400m of a local park, and 61% are within 400m of a district or regional park.

*(source: Manningham demographic profile, id forecast/ABS data 2016/Living Melbourne Technical Report)*

Map 5: Open Space Map





Manningham has one of the largest networks of open space in Metropolitan Melbourne. More than 60% of total open space is located along the Yarra River, which offers a unique recreation and environmental open space quality for residents and visitors (OSS, 2014). The Green Wedge also provides an outstanding asset to the community through access to bushland.

**Types of Open Space**

Manningham's open space includes regional and district open space, linear parks and local parks. The catchment, hierarchy and purpose of each type of open space differs, as identified in the table below.

Most residents in Manningham are within a 300-800m walkable catchment of open space (of variable size) (RMIT, 2019). However, most regional open spaces and local open spaces are not well linked, and regional open space is not easily accessible from many residential areas.

**Regional Open Space**

Manningham has outstanding regional open space. This is predominantly along the Yarra River corridor (and is Crown Land), which offers a unique recreation and environmental open space quality for residents and visitors.

**District Open Space**

Manningham's district open space provides a diverse offer to users. The majority of district reserves include formal sporting infrastructure including ovals, pavilions and car parking. These sporting facilities play an important role and function as local parks for the surrounding area.

Opportunities to increase the functionality of open spaces to respond to resident needs have been explored by Council in the Parks Improvement Program (PIP). The PIP identifies parks that would benefit from better lighting, seating, playgrounds, BBQs, shelter structures, fitness equipment, running tracks and trees.

In addition to regional and district open space, the Green Wedge is a highly valued asset to the community that provides access to bushland.

**Linear Parks**

Linear parks have always been highly valued in Manningham due to their location along Manningham's waterways. However east west connections between open space on the Yarra River Corridor are fragmented, and opportunities to connect these spaces are often limited due to land use, ownership and subdivision patterns.

OPEN SPACE	DISTANCE FROM POPULATION	PURPOSE OF OPEN SPACE
Regional	No specific distance	Primary purpose caters to a broader Manningham-wide catchment of visitors, as well as the local community. Generally these are easily accessible to people from adjoining municipalities and are of regional recreational importance and usage and/or regional environmental value. It should be noted a substantial proportion of this land is managed by Parks Victoria.
District	1-3km	Open space valued and visited primarily by the City of Manningham population. These spaces serve one or more suburbs and attract visitation beyond walking distance, providing facilities of a broader scale than those with a local focus.
Local	400m	Located within easy walking distance of homes or businesses. These are generally more intimate spaces that are not intended for large groups.
Urban Plaza	Located within activity centre	Located within business/shopping centres, these spaces, can provide a refuge/relaxing area to have a break from shopping/work.

Figure 12. Catchment Hierarchy in Open Space





### Local Parks

Manningham's residential areas also enjoy a good distribution of local parks. The *Open Space Strategy* outlines catchment hierarchy distances, most notably a 400m walking distance to local open spaces from homes and businesses, specifically within medium density areas and strategic development sites. According to the *RMIT Liveability Study (2019)*, most residents in Manningham are within a 300-800m walkable catchment of open space (of variable size). However, most regional open spaces and local open spaces are not linked, and regional open space is not easily accessible from many residential areas.

The liveability assessment found that more than 70% of Manningham residents in each suburb have access to local, district or regional parks within a 400m catchment. However, there are pockets in parts of Templestowe, Bulleen and Donvale where access is limited.

The *Manningham Open Space Strategy* identifies that new open space should be introduced into the NACs and MACs. Council is currently embarking on a strategy to introduce new open space within the established urban area, including proximate to Doncaster Hill, via the acquisition of residential lots.

### Street Trees

Street trees are a feature of many streets within Manningham. However, further greening within the public realm will improve amenity. An audit of key streetscapes, including main road boulevards, urban/rural precincts, and areas containing a strong landscape character was completed in 2009. It prescribed specific planting for each streetscape character precinct, in response to the existing landscape character attributes.

The majority of streets in the established residential area are met with exotic/native species, with the LDRZ and River Corridor areas containing a higher proportion of indigenous natives. The Green Wedge streetscape character is dominated by indigenous vegetation.

### Urban Forest

A key challenge facing Manningham is the declining urban forest and the associated environmental (including urban heat island effect) and health impacts. The *Living Melbourne Technical Report* identifies that Manningham has a vegetation cover of 62.5% and a total canopy cover of 29.8% including 20.8% small trees (3m-10m), 6.2% medium trees (10m-15m) and 2.8% large trees (15m+). Out of the six suburbs within the Eastern Region, Manningham ranked second best behind Yarra Ranges for total vegetation cover (Living Melbourne, The Nature Conservancy).

Creating an urban forest provides many benefits including social connection and cohesion, socio-economic benefits, physical and mental health, ecosystem services, connection to Country and ecosystem health (Living Melbourne, The Nature Conservancy).

See *Appendix Part B, page 241* for further information on **open space**.



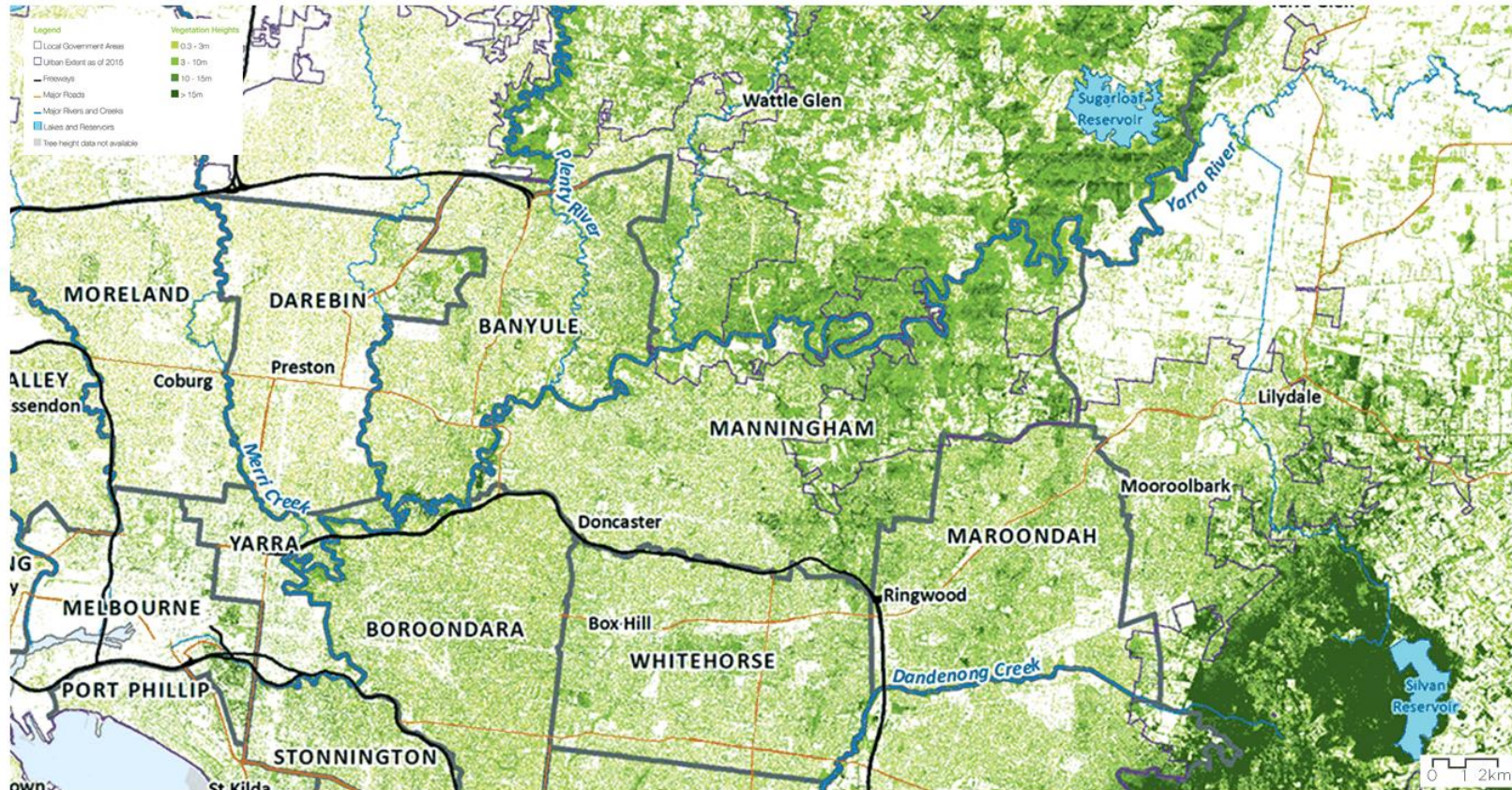


Figure 13. Eastern Region vegetation cover



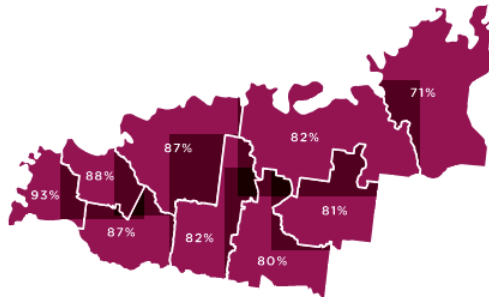


## LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT: OPEN SPACE

Manningham's open space provision has been assessed by reviewing the percentage of residents living within certain distances of local, district and regional parks. The findings are summarised on the following page.

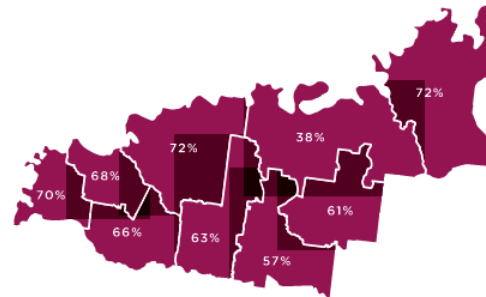
### Methodology

KEY DIRECTION	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
Open Space	Access to a variety of parks and open spaces for all ages and abilities Benchmark: 80% of dwellings within 400m of 1.5ha of open space. *benchmark based on open space Urban Liveability Checklist provided by NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of residents living within 400m of a local park.</li> <li>% of residents living within 1km of a district and/or regional park.</li> <li>% of residents living within 400m of any type of open space.</li> </ul>

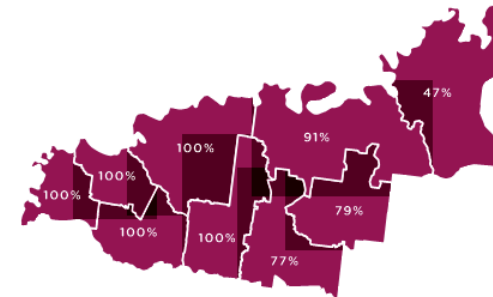


Percentage of residents within 400m of a public open space (any kind)

Figure 14. Liveability indicator findings - Access to an open space



Percentage of residents within 400m of a local park



Percentage of residents within 1km of a district/regional park





## Liveability Findings

### Doncaster

- o In total, 87% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space. 65.8% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of a local park and 100% of residents live within a 1km walkable catchment of a district and/or regional park.
- o There is good access to parks of different scales offering different activities. However, the parks are not well connected to each other.
- o There are some gaps within the open space network, with parts of Doncaster Road, Williamsons Road and some cul-de-sac streets (including Leonard Court, Hill Court, Prunella Close) outside a 400m walkable catchment of a regional, district or local park.
- o The streets are generally well treed, except along parts of Doncaster Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road.

### Doncaster East

- o In total, 87% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space. 63% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of a local park and 100% of residents live within a 1km walkable catchment of a district and/or regional park.
- o There is good access to parks of different scales offering different activities.
- o There is a lack of access on the eastern side of Blackburn Road between Millgate Park Estate and Doncaster Road and north of Baratta Reserve.

### Bulleen and Templestowe Lower

- o 88-93% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space. 100% of residents in Bulleen live within a 1km walkable catchment of a district and/or regional park and 68-70% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of a local park. Areas that are not within a walkable catchment include cul-de-sacs south of the Bulleen Road, Manningham Road, surrounding Bulleen Plaza, south of Templestowe Road and High Street.
- o There are links along the Yarra River corridor however they are disconnected. A loss of parks and recreation spaces may occur as part of the NEL through Bulleen.
- o Streets within Bulleen are generally well treed, except along parts of Manningham Road and Thompsons Road.

### Templestowe

- o 87% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space. 72% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of a local park and 100% of residents live within a 1km walkable catchment of a district and/or regional park.
- o There are many parts of Templestowe that are outside the 400m walkable catchment due to cul-de-sacs to the south of Foote Street along Serpells Road, and cul-de-sac areas north of Porter Street.
- o Parks are not well connected, especially between urban areas and surrounding the Yarra River corridor.
- o Templestowe is well treed, however some main streets including James Street, Parker Street, Anderson Street, Foote Street have sparse patches.

### Donvale

- o 80% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space. This includes 57% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of a local park and 77% of residents live within a 1km walkable catchment of a district and/or regional park.
- o There are many parts of Donvale that are outside the 400m walkable catchment. This is due to cul-de-sacs to the north-east of Manningham Road and areas on the opposite side of Mullum Mullum Creek.
- o Generally streets are well-treed streets however there are gaps in the broader green network and parts of Springvale Road, Mitcham Road and Park Road.

### Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park

- o 82% of Warrandyte residents, 81% of Park Orchards residents and 71% of Wonga Park residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space.
- o 38% of Warrandyte residents, 61% of Park Orchards residents and 72% of Wonga Park residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of a local park.
- o 91% of Warrandyte residents, 79% of Park Orchards residents and 47% of Wonga Park residents live within a 1km walkable catchment of a district and/or regional park.
- o There is no link between the Warrandyte River Reserve/ Warrandyte State Park and Yarra Street.
- o Streets are generally well treed but often do not contain footpaths.





# MOVEMENT AND ACCESS

Map 6: Movement and Access Map

## SNAPSHOT

The Manningham transport network includes more than 40 bus routes, 609.8km of roads, 876km of footpaths, and 55km of off-road shared paths.

14.5% of Manningham's working population uses sustainable transport modes for their journey to work (bus, train, walking).

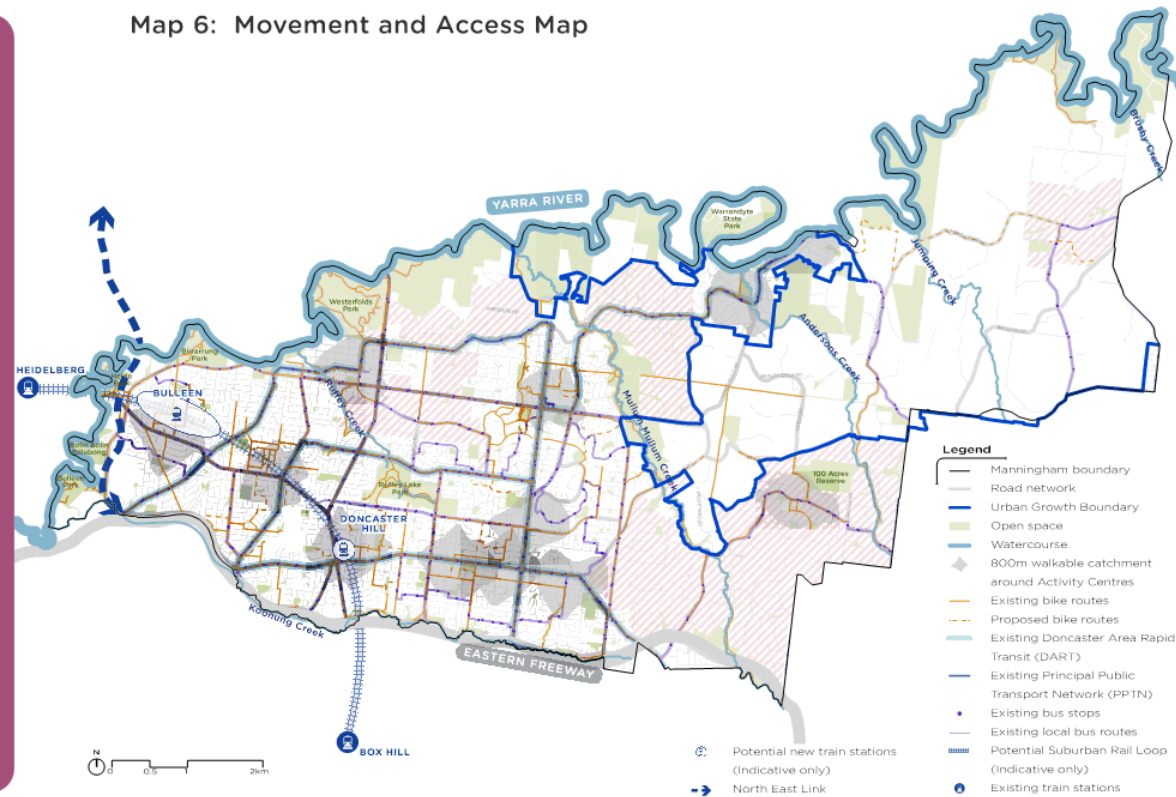
Jackson Court has deployed a 'Smart City' initiative for new sensors that gather real time data of vehicle use, pedestrian movement and environmental conditions e.g. pollution, heat, noise.

62% of households have access to two or more motor vehicles.

47% of short trips are taken by private vehicles.

37% of Manningham residents live within 400m of a bus stop.

*(source: Manningham demographic profile, id forecast/ABS data 2016/Smart City Opportunities)*







Manningham has evolved as a predominantly car orientated municipality. The urban structure is reflective of this, and has shaped this behavior over time. Car ownership in Manningham is higher than the Metropolitan average with 62% of households owning two or more cars (and 22% owning three or more cars) compared to Greater Melbourne at 51% (.id, 2016). The dependency on the car is driven by key contributing factors:

- o No train stations within Manningham;
- o Traditional and dispersed pattern of settlement;
- o Steep topography;
- o Location of employment outside Manningham; and
- o Location of (higher) education outside Manningham.

**Road Network**

Manningham is framed by arterial and collector roads carrying a large volume of traffic. The Eastern Freeway is the major freeway in the east of Melbourne connecting Manningham with significant high traffic volume at approximately 91,000-148,000 vehicles per day both ways within the Manningham section as at 2018 (Macroplan, 2019). A planned upgrade of the Eastern Freeway may increase its capacity up to 10 lanes as part of the NEL project which may result in traffic convergence from arterial roads in Manningham to the more convenient and direct Eastern Freeway.

**Public Transport**

While the SRL is being considered for the future, currently buses are the only form of public transport within Manningham. High frequency bus networks include services that run every 15 minutes such as the Principal Public Transport Network (PPTN), SmartBus and the Doncaster Area Rapid Transit (DART). The PPTN is located across areas of Manningham. The substantial change areas of the municipality are well served by the PPTN, as are many of the general residential areas. Outside the PPTN, the convenience and comfort for commuters is varied. The PPTN does not service the Green Wedge or Low Density Residential Zoned land.

The SmartBus network (including the DART) services run along the key north-south and east-west arterial roads. Service frequency is at a very high level, particularly on Doncaster Road and Williamsons Road, with a bus every 7 minutes across the day. This provides good connectivity for residents to key destinations. The DART network is experiencing high growth in patronage and are near capacity (Manningham Bus Network Review, 2017). The north/south connection from Doncaster Hill to the south (Box Hill) is a lower frequency despite the high patronage and demand for this route.

A key objective of the Bus Network Review recommendations endorsed by Council is to undertake ongoing advocacy for a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) service between Doncaster and the CBD. The BRT will be partially supported by the proposed Eastern Freeway Busway project that will be delivered in association with the North East Link project. The plan below illustrates a potential route for the BRT (essentially the repurposing of the existing DART 907 bus route between the CBD and Mitcham, via the Doncaster Road corridor).

There is currently no direct bus service from Templestowe or Doncaster East to Heidelberg. No part of the municipality has a direct bus connection to La Trobe University in Bundoora. This is despite these centres providing major employment, medical and tertiary education destinations that are used by Manningham residents. Therefore, there is an opportunity for improved connectivity.



Figure 15. Potential BRT Network Mitcham Station to CBD





The liveability assessment reviewed each suburb's access to both a bus stop and a frequent bus service stop within 400m. It found that Doncaster has the highest percentage of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop (80%) and within 400m of a frequent bus service stop (62%). Doncaster East, Templestowe, Bulleen and Templestowe Lower all have between 71% and 80% of their dwellings within 400m of a bus stop. However, only approximately half of the dwellings within these suburbs have access to a frequent service bus stop. The findings suggest improvements need to be made to the frequency of bus services in these suburbs.

The SmartBus network (including DART) results in many of the bus stops having real-time passenger information but additional amenity at bus stops could be provided to encourage increased bus patronage.

Outside the more urban areas, bus stops are sometimes located on the edge of steep embankments, often with no lighting, no passive surveillance and on un-made kerbs, which contributes to a poor user experience. This can occur in rural areas due to low patronage and therefore they are a lower priority for funding and upgrades. As per the *Department of Transport Movement and Place Framework*, planning should focus on an improved place experience at public transport stops within the PPTN, particularly at stops adjacent to activity centres and key land uses.

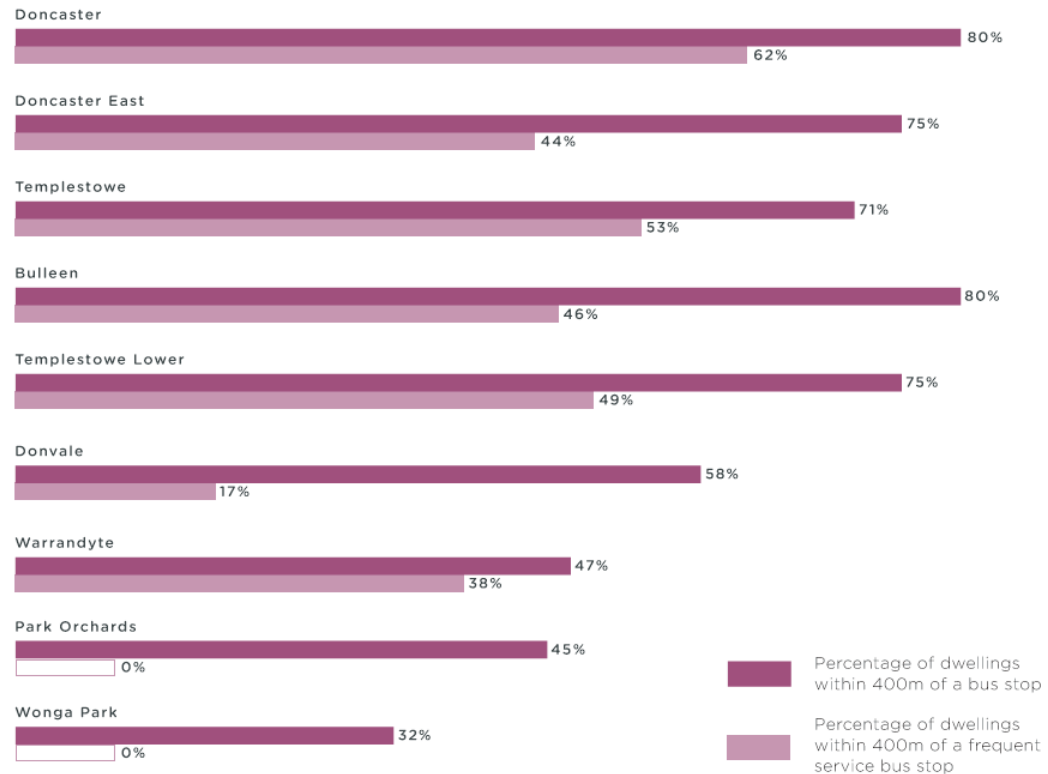


Figure 16. Liveability indicator findings - percentage of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service bus stop





### Active Transport

Active transport (walking and cycling) is a key opportunity for the 20-minute neighbourhood in a retrofitted urban environment. While 90% of Manningham's urban areas contain existing footpaths, much of the lower density or Green Wedge areas do not. Within the 800m walkable catchment of activity centres, there is variability in footpath provision and quality.

For residents that rely on active transport, or to access local services and daily needs, the topography and inconsistent provision of footpaths in some locations are currently limiting factors. *Map 7* illustrates the impact of steep topography on people's ability to access public transport, especially older residents and people with a disability. *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (DDA) compliance is also critical for people with mobility needs, and the aging population.

Bicycle network planning has typically located Principal Bike Network (PBN) on main roads - low quality environments for active transport. The bike priority networks need to be de-coupled from roads, to avoid conflict between modal choices (active transport and cars), and encourage behaviour change towards active transport where possible (as per Council's proposed bike network and Strategic Cycling Corridors).

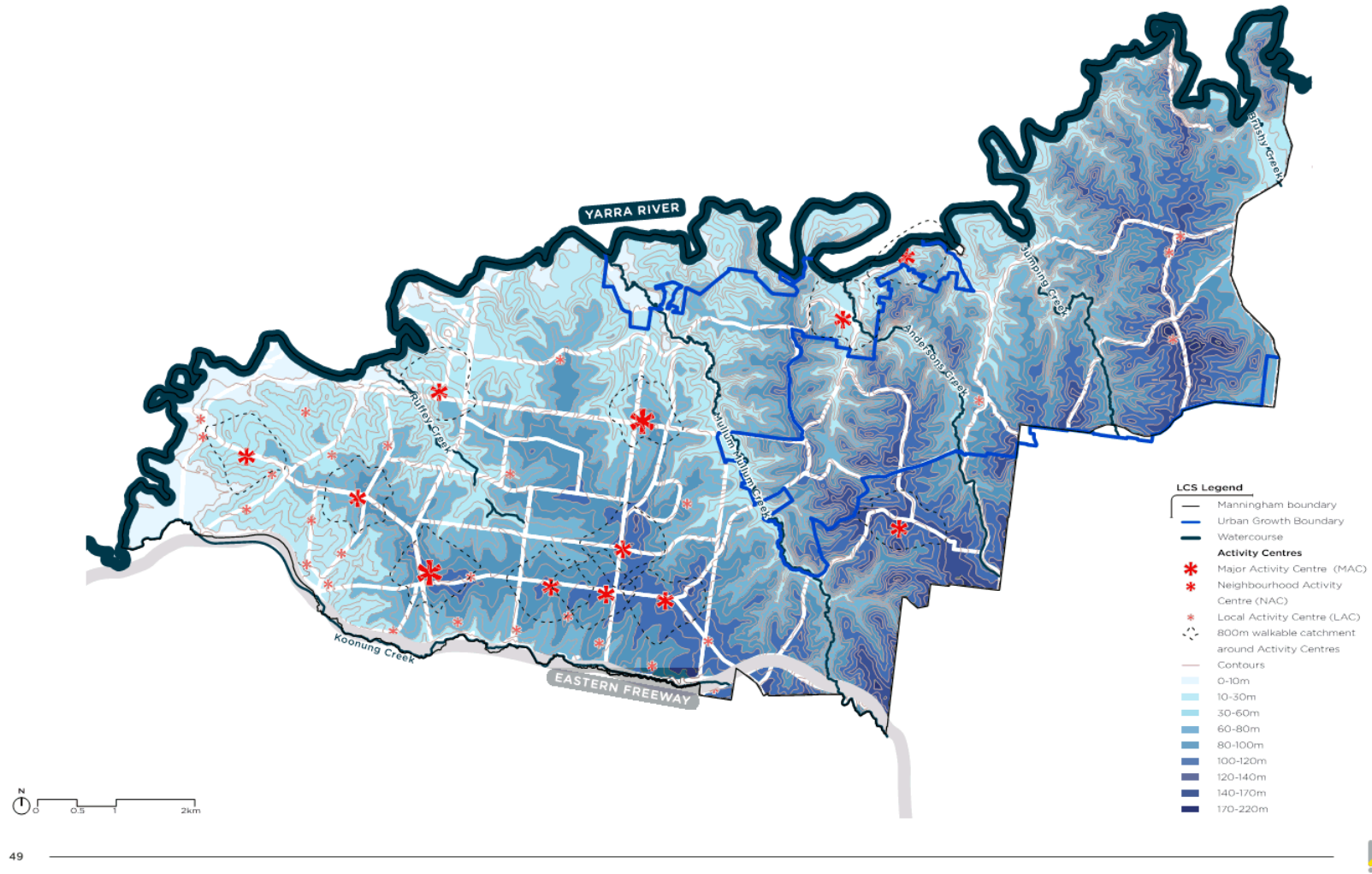
Planning policy that concentrates more residents in and around activity centres and creates a reason for them to stay longer is part of the solution to this challenge.

*See Appendix Part B, page 246 for further information on **movement and access.***





Map 7: Topography Map





## LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT: MOVEMENT AND ACCESS

Manningham's access to public transport has been assessed by reviewing the proportion of dwellings with 400m of a bus stop. Active travel was assessed through reviewing access to bike networks within 800m of activity centres. The findings are summarised on the following page.

### Methodology

KEY DIRECTION	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
Active/public Transport	Active Transport (Not applied to the Green Wedge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to a bike network within 800m of an activity centre including:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Strategic Cycling Corridor (SCC)</li> <li>(ii) Principal Bicycle Network (PBN)</li> <li>(iii) Local cycle network.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Public Transport (Not applied to the Green Wedge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop.</li> <li>Proportion of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop with a frequent service.</li> </ul>

LOCATION	ACCESS TO A BIKE NETWORK WITHIN 800M OF AN ACTIVITY CENTRE		
	Strategic Cycling Corridor (SCC)	Principal Bicycle Network (PBN)	Local bicycle network
Doncaster Hill	✓	✓	✓
Jackson Court	✓	✓	✓
Doncaster East Village	✓	✓	✓
Tunstall Square	✓	✓	✓
Donburn	✗	✓	✓
The Pines	✗	✓	✓
Templestowe Village	✓	✓	✓
Bulleen Plaza	✓	✓	✓
Macedon Plaza	✗	✓	✓
Warrandyte Township	✗	✗	✓
Warrandyte Goldfields	✗	✗	✓
Park Orchards	✗	✓	✓

Figure 17. Liveability indicator findings - Access to a bike network within 800m of an Activity Centre

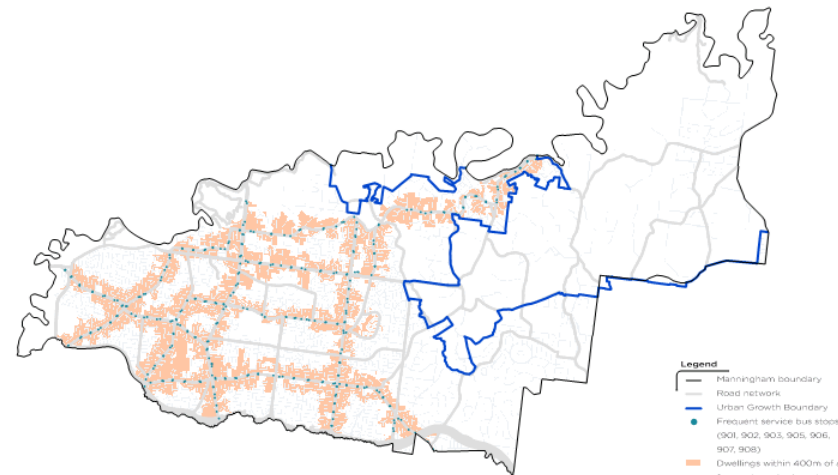


Figure 18. Dwellings within 400m of a bus stop with a frequent service





## Liveability Findings

### Doncaster

- o Doncaster has access to all bike networks including the Strategic Cycle Network (SCC), Principal Bus Network (PBN) and local bicycle network within 800m.
- o 80% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop.
- o 62% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service.

### Doncaster East

- o All activity centres have access to all bike networks (including the Strategic Cycle Network (SCC), Principal Bus Network (PBN) and local bicycle network) within 800m, however Donburn and The Pines are not connected to the Strategic Cycle Network (SCC).
- o 75% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop, but only 44% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service.

### Bulleen and Templestowe Lower

- o Bulleen Plaza has access to all bike networks (including the Strategic Cycle Network (SCC), Principal Bus Network (PBN) within 800m, however Macedon Plaza does not have access to the Strategic Cycle Network (SCC).
- o In Bulleen, 80% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop, and 46% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service.
- o In Templestowe Lower, 75% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop, and 49.5% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service.
- o There is a lack of continuous pedestrian and cycle links along the Yarra River corridor.
- o There is a lack of crossing points over the Yarra River for pedestrians and cyclists between Templestowe Road and Heidelberg activity centre, the train station and LaTrobe National Employment and Innovation Cluster (Latrobe NEIC).
- o There is a lack of pedestrian and cycle connectivity between urban areas and surrounding open spaces, and key surrounding destinations.

### Templestowe

- o Templestowe has access to all bike networks (including the Strategic Cycle Network (SCC) within 800m. However, some cycle routes are disconnected such as the Main Yarra Trail, and the Yarra Valley Parklands shared path.
- o 71% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop, and 53% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service.
- o There is a strong network of pedestrian links along the Yarra River corridor but some links are disconnected.

### Donvale

- o 58% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop.
- o 17% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service.





# COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Map 8: Community Infrastructure Map

## SNAPSHOT

The Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung are the Traditional Owners of the land on which Manningham sits. Their custom and connection to Country continues from past, present and future.

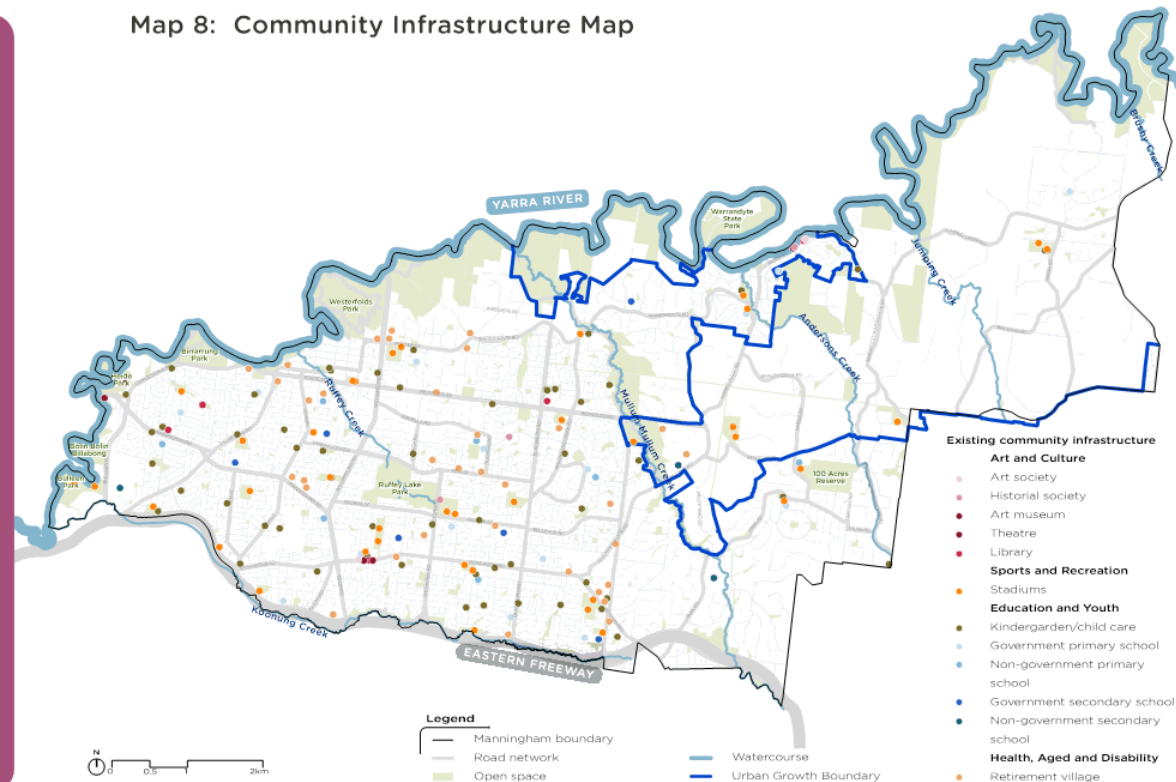
46,383 people who were living in Manningham (58.3% of its population) were born overseas (id, 2016).

42% of the Manningham community speak a language other than English at home (id, 2016).

20% of the Manningham population reported doing some form of voluntary work (id, 2016).

Heide Museum of Modern Art began in 1934 and has evolved into one of Australia's most important cultural institutions.

(source: *Manningham demographic profile id forecast/ABS data 2016/heide.com.au*)





Community infrastructure and cultural facilities underpin the health, wellbeing and economic prosperity of Manningham's communities. They foster community connections, create local identity and build social support networks. Manningham's community infrastructure needs are currently under review.

Community infrastructure includes facilities ranging from libraries, art galleries, theaters, art studios, community centres, neighbourhood houses, learning centres, primary schools and secondary schools and community health centres. Categories of community infrastructure applied within the LCS are identified in *Figure 19*.

The majority of community infrastructure in Manningham is clustered within the south-western parts of the municipality, with many facilities established in the 1960s-70s. As the population of Manningham grows it will create greater demand for community infrastructure, especially in denser urban areas. There is a need to use all types of existing infrastructure in more efficient ways, including schools.

The Australian Urban Observatory (AUO) liveability indicators assess community infrastructure based on threshold distances. *Maps in Appendix B, page 250* apply these measures, and illustrates the presence of social infrastructure in Manningham.

Category	Specific Services (Needs Assessment)	Specific Services (Mapped Only)
Arts and Culture	Libraries, art galleries, theatres and art studios.	Historical societies.
General Community	Community centres (small/medium/large), multipurpose rooms (small/medium/large), neighbourhood houses and learning centres.	None.
Education and Youth	Primary schools (government/catholic/other non-government), secondary schools (government/catholic/other non-government) and youth centres.	None.
Health, Aged and Disability	Community health centres.	Health and community care, planned activity groups, aged services, material aid/emergency relief.

Figure 19. Breakdown of Community Infrastructure Categories and Specific Services







**Arts and Culture**

There are several notable arts and cultural facilities throughout Manningham with a concentration of facilities in Warrandyte.

Manningham boasts two art galleries, Heide Museum and Manningham Art Gallery. The Heide Museum is a unique cultural asset for the local and broader catchment. With eclectic programs of contemporary art exhibitions, both galleries offer curated group and touring exhibitions from local and international artists. Manningham Art Gallery and Doncaster Playhouse are located in Doncaster and provide a space for creative pursuits for residents from across the City, including Doncaster locals.

Introducing public art in Manningham has been an ongoing project for the past 30 years. In the 1990s, a series of large public art sculptures were introduced to identify a number of main entry points into Manningham under the ‘Gateway Project’. These are locations that can showcase significant, permanent contemporary major public sculpture works, support local artists and reinforce local character. Examples include the River Peel Sculpture in Templestowe, Sentinel - located at the Doncaster Road exit of the Eastern Freeway and Manna Gum located next to the main oval car park in Bulleen Park. More than 16 artworks have been installed across Manningham under the program so far.

Liveability indicator findings measures 1km to each destination, except for museum/art gallery and cinema/theatre which uses a distance of 3.2km. It illustrates the presence of arts and culture services in Manningham based on a threshold distance of 3.2km. It demonstrates that Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster, the southern part of Doncaster East and Warrandyte are well serviced.

A gaps analysis of community infrastructure (arts and culture category) undertaken in 2020 suggested there was no need for additional libraries, galleries or theatres, although there may be demand for art studios within the municipality.

**Education and Youth**

School aged residents in Manningham account for 15% of the population and 5% are pre-school aged (.id, 2021). By 2036, Manningham is anticipated to have an additional 1,700 school aged residents (.id, 2020). Manningham has a diverse range of schools with significant landholdings, particularly in Bulleen. Manningham’s primary and secondary schools are rich in recreational and sporting facilities that have the potential for out-of-school-hours use by the community.

The gaps analysis undertaken in 2020 estimated that there is likely to be a slight undersupply of schools in 2036, particularly in Doncaster. Furthermore, dedicated youth spaces in Manningham are generally in short supply.

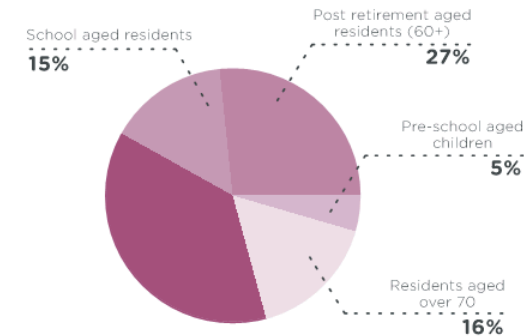


Figure 20. Youth and aged population breakdown

Inversely, municipal-owned community infrastructure, such as theatres, could be used by schools when not in use.

**Health, Aged and Disability**

The population of Manningham is ageing, with a higher proportion of post retirement age (60+) residents (27%) than pre-school aged children (5%) (.id, 2021). There has been a 6.9% increase in retirement age residents and significantly, a 196% increase in dementia is expected by 2050 (.id, 2016). Forecast.id data also demonstrates that Manningham has a higher elderly population than greater Melbourne.





Aged care services in Manningham are predominantly located in Templestowe Lower, Doncaster and Doncaster East, which service the ageing population in these areas.

18.3% of Manningham residents have a disability (i.d, 2016). There are a range of services within Manningham that provide assistance to these residents, including the Disability Advisory Committee (DAC) who advocate for increasing disability inclusion in Manningham.

There is a growing need for more health and support services to provide for these resident groups. The gaps analysis undertaken in 2020 suggested there was an undersupply of community health centres within the municipality. Intergenerational/cross-generational services should be considered.

Considering these figures, in context of 'Community Connection' being the number one theme in the *1000s of Voices consultation* (2016-2017), there is an emerging need for intergenerational/cross-generational services.

### Social and Cultural Connections

Manningham has a highly diverse community. The First Nations community includes a range of varied cultures, heritages and histories. Representing the diverse community and providing for all ages through design, place creation and services is vitally important. This also includes acknowledging and celebrating First Nations histories within Manningham and connection to Country.

The Yarra River (the Birrarung) is a significant cultural place for the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and is the first waterway to be attributed to Traditional Owners. The Act is bi-cultural in its intent. It is the first overarching legislation that outlines the protection of the Yarra River and adjacent corridor, recognising its significance as a single living and integrated natural entity, and the Traditional Owners' intrinsic custodianship of it. The Act established the Birrarung Council, guiding the development of a long-term Community Vision.

Manningham plays a key role in supporting caring for Country and preservation of cultural practice.

### Place Creation

Placemaking has become increasingly important in the post-COVID environment as homes become places of work and we ensure our activity centres become 'sticky' places. *'Sticky' places are those that encourage people to linger, dwell, or spend time in that space after they have been attracted into the space* (CoDesign Studio Placemaking Dictionary 2019).

Placemaking is a temporary program that inspires the local community through initiatives that reconnect people to their community. It results in temporary outcomes that contribute to liveability in terms of health, wellbeing and happiness.

Manningham's suburbs and activity centres support placemaking initiatives including public art, landscaping, lighting, play spaces, furniture, activities and events that capitalising on existing community assets to create activation, identity and sense of place. This includes Macedon Plaza, Tunstall Square, Jackson Court and Warrandyte Village among other specific locations. However, additional placemaking initiatives will help to improve a sense of place and encourage people to linger longer and engage more with their local community.

Placemaking encourages people to linger longer, engage more, contemplate, come back, and be proud of their community. Placemaking also encourages informal play and can create opportunities for 'play streets' (space for informal sports, games, art and events) and 'play-on-the-way' (small play interventions within the footpath or within a public space).

*See Appendix Part B, page 250 for further information on **community infrastructure**.*





## LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT: COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Manningham's access to community infrastructure has been assessed by reviewing the distance to each destination (1000m), except Arts & Culture which applies a distance of 3200m. The findings are summarised on the following page.

### Methodology

KEY DIRECTION	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
Community Infrastructure	Access to community infrastructure *based on Australian Urban Observatory (AUO) liveability indicators for community infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access community infrastructure within 1000m catchment (Community; Education &amp; Youth; Health, Aged &amp; Disability) and a 3200m catchment (Arts and Culture).</li> </ul>

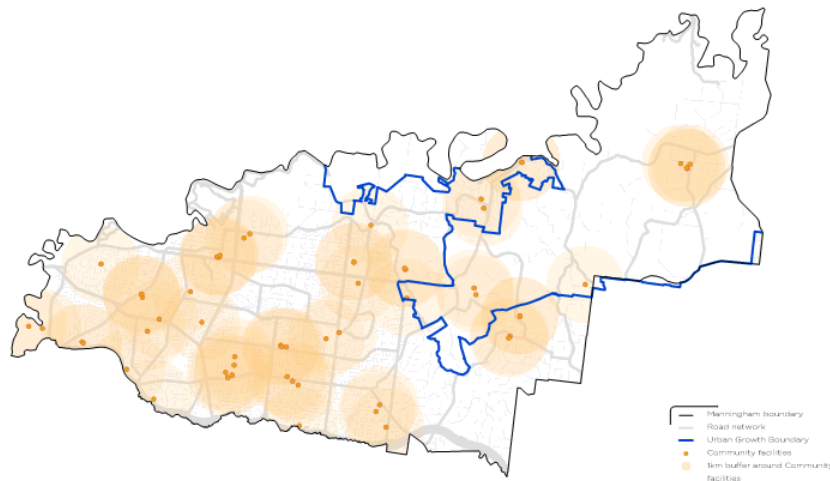


Figure 21. General Community Infrastructure distribution





## Liveability Findings

### Doncaster

- o There is a concentration of community infrastructure on the east side of Doncaster on Doncaster Road. This includes facilities of all four types. Therefore, Doncaster is well serviced.
- o Upgrades to existing community facilities in Doncaster are required. The Westfield Doncaster Shopping Centre Development has potential for new community facilities (such as a youth hub).

### Doncaster East

- o Existing community facilities are relatively evenly dispersed across Doncaster East.
- o Doncaster is well serviced by all types of community infrastructure, except the northern part of Doncaster East is not well serviced by Arts and Culture.
- o There are small clusters of community infrastructure near The Pines, and Jackson Court with a good mix of all types.
- o 300 Blackburn Road, Doncaster East is an opportunity for a intergenerational community facility/community hub.

### Bulleen and Templestowe Lower

- o There are a higher concentration and higher mix of community facilities in Templestowe Lower than there are in Bulleen.
- o Bulleen and Templestowe Lower are well serviced by Arts and Culture and Education and Youth facilities, however Bulleen and Templestowe Lower lack culture-based works, arts/culture trails and cultural interpretation material along the Yarra River.
- o There is a cluster of Health, Aged and Disability facilities around Macedon Plaza. There is a library at Bulleen Plaza.

### Templestowe

- o There is a concentration of community facilities around Templestowe Reserve of all types, except Arts and Culture, particularly to the north. Templestowe Village lacks all types of community infrastructure.
- o There are some Education and Youth facilities, General Community and Health, Aged and Disability facilities in Templestowe, however not as many as other urban neighbourhoods.
- o Templestowe lacks attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material along the Yarra River and Westerfolds Park.
- o Scenic qualities of Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road could be improved.

### Donvale

- o There is a high concentration of community infrastructure around Mitcham Road. This includes facilities with a mix of types, except Art and Culture.
- o There are no Art and Culture facilities in Donvale and it is not in proximity to surrounding facilities.

### Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park

- o Existing community facilities are concentrated around activity centres. Access to community infrastructure in other parts of the neighbourhood is relatively low.
- o Scenic qualities of Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road could be improved.

## KEY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The strategic, policy and physical context analysis has identified liveability issues and opportunities within Manningham. These issues and opportunities have been used to inform the Vision and Key Directions for Manningham 2040.

### Key Issues

#### Activity Centres

- o Moderate quality of built form outcomes that do not fully reflect the intent of the preferred character.
- o Urban activity centres in need of a coherent or community 'heart' and distinct character.
- o Land use mix does not support activity outside of business hours (night time economy), particularly in higher density areas such as Doncaster Hill.
- o Local centre growth limitations due to land ownership patterns.

#### Employment

- o Key employment facilities are located outside of Manningham.
- o Deficiency in commercial and industrial development opportunity in Manningham, and need for planning controls that provide effective employment outcomes.

- o Activity centres dominated by large, centralised car parks, supermarket or large format retail, leading to a lack of activation, connection with the public realm, and a lack of diversity in retail/amenity.
- o Risk to continued viability of centres due to the changing nature of retail.
- o Risk to the ongoing viability of small local centres in rural areas and their capacity to support growth.
- o Shortage of 'long stay' opportunities including provision of high quality streetscapes, public realm and urban spaces in activity centres.
- o Uncertainty in employment and the 'future of work' due to COVID-19.

#### Housing

- o Occurrence of abrupt height transitions and associated amenity impacts between higher density built form in designated growth areas and sensitive residential interfaces.
- o Increased demand for housing choice and affordable housing to support a range of diverse housing needs in Manningham, including the ageing population.
- o Limited distinction in residential character across suburbs.

- o Need for better ecological/ESD outcomes for new buildings (energy performance, limited pervious surfaces, green roofs, mitigated heat island effects, better hydrology).
- o Inconsistencies between zone and overlay provisions.

#### Movement and Access

- o High reliance on private vehicles.
- o High reliance on private vehicles to schools, creating localised traffic congestion.
- o Limits to transport connectivity for pedestrian, bicycle and public transport.
- o Uncertainty in planning for Suburban Rail Loop.
- o Uncertainty in planning for residual land around North East Link interchange.
- o Average pedestrian environment along main roads and parts of activity centres.
- o Steep topography impacts on people's ability to access public transport, especially for older adults and people with a disability.
- o No direct bus service from Templestowe or Doncaster East to Heidelberg.
- o Limited access to a frequent service bus stop in Doncaster East, Templestowe, Bulleen and Templestowe Lower.



### Open Space

- o Gaps in urban forest coverage due to disconnected and fragmented tree coverage.
- o Increases in urban heat island effect.
- o Gaps in protection of vegetation and continuous links along regional open space/Yarra River corridor and other creek environments (Mullum Mullum Creek, Koonung Creek, Brushy Creek, Jumping Creek, Andersons Creek and Ruffey Creek).
- o Disconnected open spaces in and around Manningham.

### Community Infrastructure

- o Ageing population and increasing need for additional aged care services and facilities.
- o Continued rise in lone person households and social isolation.
- o Moderate social and community infrastructure options including youth and community hubs and social services.
- o Changing needs of community in terms of housing, employment and social infrastructure.

### Public Realm

- o Average main road corridor experience that has a poor relationship between the public and private realm and creating a physical barrier to movement.
- o A range of qualities in pedestrian environments.
- o Limited legibility and connectivity of pedestrian and cycling networks.

## Key Opportunities

### Activity Centres

- o Promote local living and 20-minute neighbourhoods in urban areas.
- o Investigate opportunities for underutilised land (car parking and other opportunity sites) to create a coherent 'heart' and distinct character in activity centres.
- o Improve activity centres by creating a use mix to support commercial growth and the night time economy.
- o Improve built form outcomes in activity centres.
- o Create a model for activity centre development.
- o Encourage green roofs in higher density developments.
- o Encourage greater housing density in proximity to activity centres and along main roads.

### Employment

- o Investigate new employment areas to support greater employment self-sufficiency in and around activity centres and opportunity areas.
- o Explore and design for the 'future of work' in response key influences including technology, transport, and COVID-19.
- o Support and protect commercial development opportunities.
- o Create 'long stay' urban and rural destinations.

### Housing

- o Provide greater direction and clearer controls to manage growth pressures across Manningham particularly residential change areas.
- o Support housing choice to respond to demographic and social influences, including affordable housing, inclusionary zoning and continued advocacy to State Government for an increase in affordable housing stock.
- o Improve housing built form outcomes.
- o Create a distinctive character for each residential character area that represents the unique community needs of the area.

### Movement and Access

- o Improve micro transport connectivity - pedestrian, bicycle, public transport accessibility, priority and quality.
- o Improve macro transport connectivity - broader pedestrian, bicycle, public transport destinations and linkages.
- o Improve walking and cycling accessibility to and from schools through infrastructure improvements and education to improve public health.
- o Capitalise on opportunities as a result of North East Link and the Suburban Rail Loop, including new residential, commercial, community and transport opportunities.





- o Investigate locations for future Suburban Rail Loop station within the Doncaster Hill Activity Centre and Bulleen.
- o Improve the frequency of bus services in Doncaster East, Templestowe, Bulleen and Templestowe Lower.

#### Open Space

- o Enhance Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD), climate resilience and lessen Manningham's heat island impact.
- o Increase and connect the tree canopy coverage to support the urban forest.
- o Reclaim, redesign and replant streetscapes.
- o Connect open spaces in and around Manningham, including the Yarra River Corridor and other creek environments (Mullum Mullum Creek, Koonung Creek, Brushy Creek, Jumping Creek, Andersons Creek and Ruffey Creek).
- o Ensure use and development is responsive to bushfire risk and requirements.
- o Work with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to identify opportunities to recognise and promote First Nations cultural heritage and connection to Country.

#### Community Infrastructure

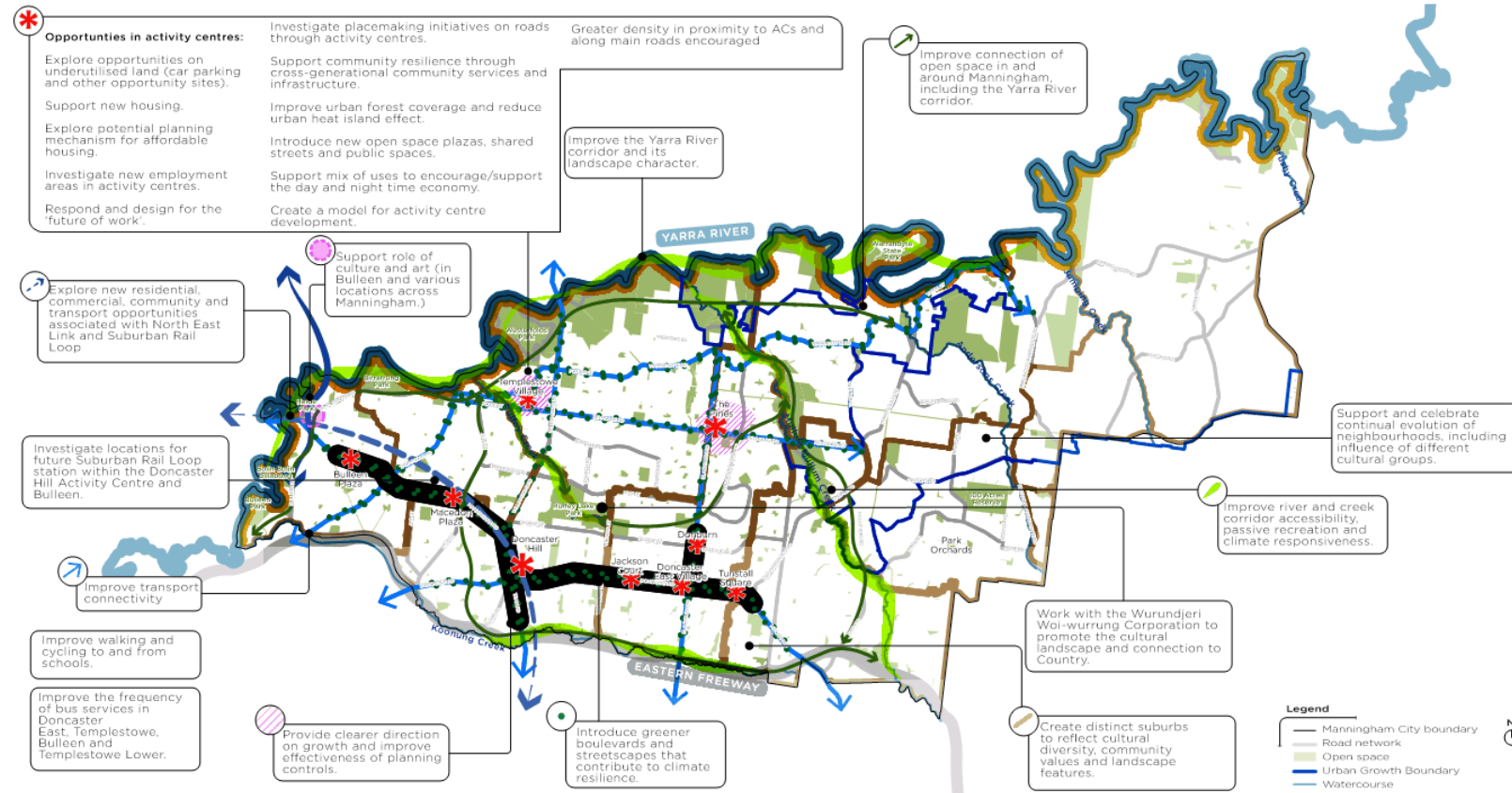
- o Support and celebrate continual evolution of neighbourhoods, including influence of different cultural groups.
- o Increase public understanding, value and recognition of First Nations Peoples, histories, knowledge and rights throughout the municipality.
- o Support residents of Manningham 'ageing in place'.
- o Improve inclusion through increased participation and recognition of changing demographics and different cultural groups.
- o Explore potential planning mechanisms for affordable housing.
- o Strengthen community resilience and reduce social isolation and loneliness.
- o Include cross-generational community services and infrastructure.
- o Opportunity to influence public health outcomes.

#### Public Realm

- o Improve streetscapes, public open spaces, plazas and landscape character overall.
- o Provide pedestrian paths at gradients, with regularly spaced seating. Manningham has an ageing population older than Metropolitan Melbourne.
- o Improve Yarra River Corridor and its landscape character.
- o Introduce new open space, plazas and public spaces in activity centres, including public and privately owned centres in collaboration with Council.
- o Enhance centre activation through fostering social interactions, inclusion and encounters.
- o Support the role of culture and art, through new public realm and public art initiatives in context of the local community identity.
- o Incorporate opportunities for design that embraces Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung language, cultural design and story, through public art, landscape and street design and digital platforms.
- o Investigate placemaking initiatives on roads through activity centres in line with the Department of Transport's *Movement & Place Framework*.



Map 9: Key Opportunities Map









PART C

# Vision and Key Directions

# MANNINGHAM 2040

## Vision

In 2040, Manningham is more innovative, green, sustainable and connected. Our City continues to offer its unique balance of city and country, as a home and as a visitor destination.

Our residents live, work and play in a network of 20-minute neighbourhoods. We have choice in how we live and get from place to place, and where everything we need is local.

The City is well planned, resilient, and embraces opportunities. Our neighbourhoods are safe, accessible and inviting; our activity centres are vibrant and prosperous, and our rural township's distinct character is valued.

As one of Melbourne's greenest municipalities, our Green Wedge, rivers, parks and open spaces are valued and preserved, and we consider climate a priority and preserved.

Our community spirit is alive and inclusive, building across generations and cultures, and active in places and spaces across our liveable City, which proudly acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Traditional Owners of the land and waterways.

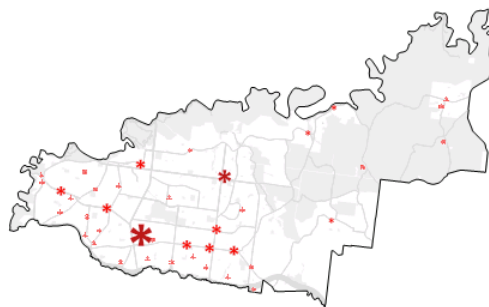


# KEY DIRECTIONS

The vision for Manningham will be delivered by focusing on six Key Directions, designed to enhance the liveability of Manningham:

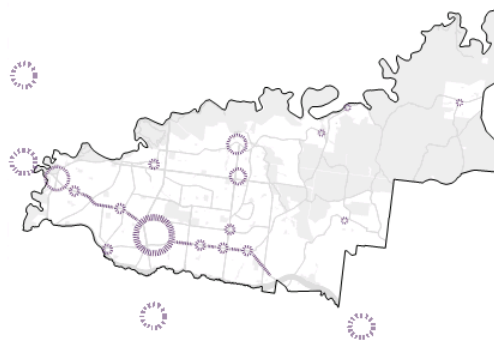
## 1. Vibrant Activity Centres

The ability to access daily needs, such as convenience shopping close to home, is a fundamental ingredient of liveability. An activity centre within each residential area provides good access for residents and reduces reliance on the car. Local Activity Centres (LACs) also provide important opportunities for people to meet, strengthening community cohesion and connection.



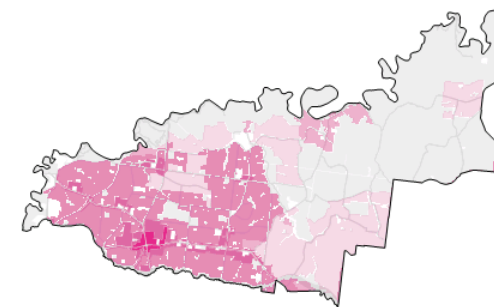
## 2. Thriving Employment

Access to a choice of jobs within a reasonable commuting time is a key ingredient of liveability. Changed work conditions due to COVID-19 are also an important factor. Job diversity enables residents to find the optimum job for their skills and experience. Reducing time spent commuting to and from work lessens the social, environmental and economic costs to individuals and the broader community.



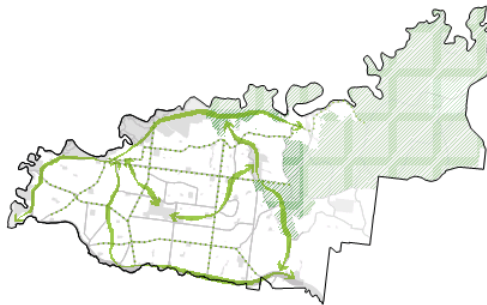
## 3. Housing Choice and Distinct Communities

A liveable city provides housing that is affordable and suitable for its residents' full range of needs and lifestyle preferences, including ageing in place. The types of housing in each area are also reflective of its distinct character. Each neighbourhood should have a range of housing typologies that respond to the communities needs. This includes directing higher density housing along main roads and in activity centres.



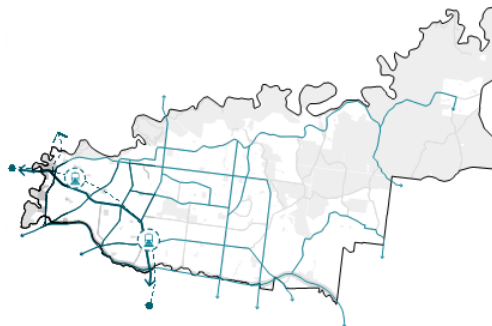
#### 4. Greening Our City

A key ingredient of liveability is a diverse range of accessible and safe parks and open spaces within easy walking or cycling distance of all homes. Greening is also important because it lessens global warming by absorbing CO<sup>2</sup>, reduces the urban heat island effect, improves air quality, enhances biodiversity and contributes to mental wellbeing.



#### 5. Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice

The ability to walk and cycle within a neighbourhood contributes to liveability by ensuring residents can access local shops, open space and services. Access to high frequency public transport enables those without a car to access education and employment.



#### 6. Building Social and Cultural Connections

A key ingredient of liveability is accessible community facilities that meet the growing and changing population needs. A culturally and socially connected city is one that values diversity, where everyone feels safe, is inclusive, has a sense of place, has good access to services and housing and understands and celebrates the rich cultural heritages of First Nations Peoples.



## MANNINGHAM 2040 FRAMEWORK PLAN

The Manningham 2040 Framework Plan illustrates the overall vision and key directions for Manningham. Key features of the plan include:

- o Strengthened housing character areas
- o Enhanced activity centres
- o New employment precincts
- o Improved public transport and cycling connections
- o New and enhanced green links
- o Multi-purpose community hubs

Map 10: Manningham 2040 Framework Map









PART D

Municipal-wide  
Strategies

## OVERVIEW

This section of the report outlines the objectives, strategies and actions that have been developed to enhance the liveability of Manningham. These strategies are organised according to the six Key Directions, and identify how these directions can be implemented.

For each Key Direction, this section:

- o Explains how it will enhance liveability;
- o Summarises the key findings from the liveability analysis with respect to that Key Direction;
- o Defines a set of objectives that aim to address areas where the analysis has identified opportunities for improvement;
- o Sets out the specific strategies that are recommended to achieve these objectives; and
- o Lists the actions needed to implement the strategies.

Part E applies the strategies to each neighbourhood, leading to more place-specific actions.



BLANK PAGE



# 1. VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES

## How can activity centres contribute to liveability?

Activity centres are the heart of liveable neighbourhoods. The ability to access shops, services and places to meet close to home is a fundamental ingredient of liveability. Concentrating shops and services (for example, community facilities and medical centres) in one location means one trip can fulfil multiple purposes.

Manningham has numerous activity centres, ranging from small shopping strips classified as Local Activity Centres, to Neighbourhood Activity Centres and Major Activity Centres which include larger shopping centres.

To make activity centres as liveable as possible, they 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. They also make centres feel safer, particularly outside normal business hours. Activity centres should have a plaza or public open space that provides a place for people to meet and interact. There should be excellent public transport accessibility supported by well-located bike storage.

Activity centres are an appropriate location for offices and apartment buildings (including those with shops at ground floor). More compact urban living contributes to community safety through "eyes on the street" outside business hours.

Locating office and apartment buildings in activity centres also limits their impact on the character and amenity of residential neighbourhoods.

The viability of activity centres relies on support from the community for shopping, dining and accessing local business services. It lessens the environmental, financial and social costs of travel, improves health, increases social connectedness and enhances local economic viability.

There are activity centres within Manningham that have some of the ingredients outlined above, but not all. Each centre within Manningham is lacking one or two key ingredients to make the activity centre more liveable.

Improving the livability of the activity centres relies on a clear vision for each centre and innovative partnerships with private landowners and local traders to deliver better public realm outcomes and a diversity of shops.

Vibrant activity centres have become increasingly important with the impacts of COVID-19, the 'future of work' and the need to live and work locally. Finding innovative ways to create public space and support outdoor dining, pop-up businesses and community groups, will reinvigorate activity centres in the short-term, providing long-term flow on effects.

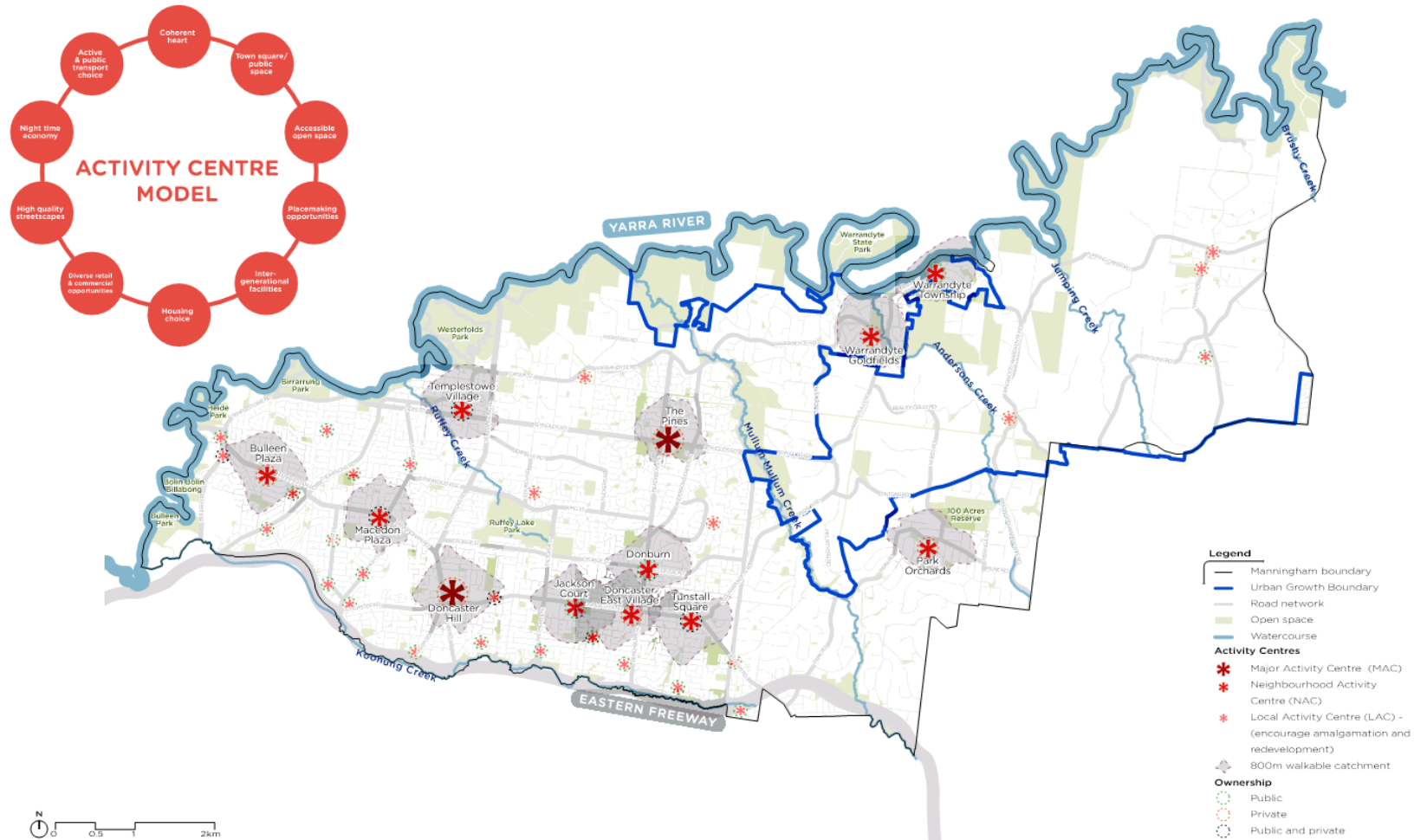


Figure 22. Eastland Shopping Centre - Town Square, Ringwood



Figure 23. Tunstall Square pop-up park, Doncaster East

Map 11: Vibrant Activity Centres Plan





### Objectives, Strategies, Actions and Benchmarks

The table below explains how liveability will be enhanced in relation to activity centres. It defines a set of objectives, strategies and actions that will require implementation to improve liveability. A summary of the key findings of the liveability analysis are provided in the second column, under strategies.

**Objectives, Strategies and Actions reference key:**

- O = objective
- S = strategy
- M = municipal-wide action
- D = Doncaster action
- DE = Doncaster East action
- BT = Bulleen and Templestowe Lower action
- T = Templestowe action
- DV = Donvale action
- GW = Werrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchard action

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O1.1</b> To provide local shops and services within walking distance of as many residents as possible	<b>S1.1</b> Explore the diversification of services and uses in Local Activity Centres (LACs) to improve accessibility for residents By delivering a wider range of services and uses in LACs, living locally can be achieved.	<b>M1.1</b> Engage with landowners in Local Activity Centres (LACs) and Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) as part of encouraging the amalgamation of Local Activity Centre lots and car parking in order to facilitate appropriate redevelopment - to provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including shops, services and public space	D1.1 DE1.1 BT1.1 T1.1 DV1.1
<b>O1.2</b> To encourage access to activity centres by active and public transport	<b>S1.2</b> Advocate for changes to main road design and signal phasing to improve access by bus, walking and cycling Main roads can act as barriers to accessing public transport when travelling to or from activity centres. Improvements can be made to main road design and signal phasing to improve access by bus, walking and cycling. <b>S1.3</b> Improve pedestrian and cyclist amenity and safety within an 800m catchment of activity centres Improving pedestrian and cyclist amenity within and adjacent to activity centres will incentivise more active transport.	<b>M1.2</b> Identify opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycling amenity and safety within the 800m walkable catchment of each activity centre, such as removal of cul-de-sacs, new or upgraded footpaths or cycle paths, tree planting and lighting <b>M1.3</b> Advocate for changes to main roads within and near activity centres to create 'Complete Streets' - improving pedestrian and cyclist safety and amenity, including additional or relocated crossings, a reduction in the speed limit, treed boulevards, improved pedestrian micro-climate, narrower carriageways and more frequent and/or longer pedestrian phases at signalised intersections <b>M1.4</b> Advocate for improved and higher frequency public transport services to activity centres, bus stop relocations where appropriate, and improved/innovative bus infrastructure (i.e. 'Smart City' bus shelters)	DE1.2 BT1.2 T1.2 GW1.1 GW1.2
<b>O1.3</b> To provide inclusive community meeting places for all	<b>S1.4</b> Explore the potential to develop Council-owned land to deliver improved land use density and diversity, and public realm outcomes Council-owned land such as surface car parks in activity centres provide an opportunity for adaption, by introducing such elements as public open space, community facilities, street activation and affordable housing, with consolidated car parking.	<b>M1.5</b> Prepare and implement a structure plan/master plan for each activity centre (as required) identifying built form opportunities and public realm improvements. This may include footpath widening, tree planting, new or upgraded seating and other furniture, improved pedestrian lighting, decorative lighting, public art, wayfinding, reduced speed limits, pedestrian safety measures, shared zones, street closures and surface car park enhancements. Any changes to the public realm may be piloted through temporary installations	D1.2 DE1.3 BT1.3 T1.3 GW1.3 GW1.4





OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O1.4</b> To ensure a safe and inviting public realm</p>	<p><b>S1.5</b> Upgrade the public realm in activity centres to enhance their amenity, attractiveness and perceptions of safety</p> <p>Several activity centres in Manningham present poor legibility for pedestrians and cyclists. The street-based neighbourhood activity centres lack placemaking attributes such as public spaces or inviting "main streets" where people can meet or linger.</p> <p>Improvements can be made to make public streets and spaces in activity centres more inviting for people to visit by widening footpaths, calming or removing traffic, and introducing landscaping, furniture, lighting and public art. This will also make centres more attractive for office and apartment development.</p>	<p><b>M1.6</b> Investigate the feasibility of developing underground public car parks in Council-owned NACs, to enable the creation of new public open space, funded by partial development of commercial and upper level residential floorspace (including affordable housing where appropriate)</p>	<p><b>DE1.4</b> <b>BT1.4</b> <b>T1.4</b></p>
	<p><b>S1.6</b> Explore 'Smart City' opportunities within activity centres</p> <p>A suite of Smart City opportunities are currently being explored in Manningham. Investigating ways to incorporate digital technology and innovation into everyday life is important to improve liveability, productivity and sustainability in Manningham. Jackson Court is already incorporating Smart City initiatives including "Smart Sensors" which monitor and collect data on vehicle use, pedestrian movements and environmental conditions. Other opportunities such as Intelligent irrigation, Smart parking, Innovation networks, Smart mobility management and Smart street-lighting are currently being considered in Manningham's centres and potentially other areas.</p>	<p><b>M1.7</b> Investigate 'Smart City' opportunities within activity centres such as 'Intelligent irrigation', 'Smart parking', 'Smart mobility' and 'Smart street lighting'</p>	<p><b>GW1.5</b></p>
<p><b>O1.5</b> To ensure high quality design in the development of built form and public realm within activity centres</p>	<p><b>S1.7</b> Promote high quality built form and public realm design, incorporating Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) principles, in activity centres by establishing a 'Design Excellence' program</p> <p>Good building and public realm design responds appropriately to its context, including the amenity and particular character of the surrounding area, and performs well in relation to a range of matters including environmental sustainability. Higher quality design can be encouraged through a range of means including guidelines, awards, competitions and a design review panel.</p>	<p><b>M1.8</b> Develop a 'Design Excellence' program, which may include: design guidelines for the built form and public realm in activity centres, design competitions for Council buildings, a Design Review Panel, and/or annual design awards</p> <p><b>M1.9</b> Develop a 10 year Vibrant Villages Program to improve the liveability and viability of Manningham's activity centres</p>	
<p><b>O1.6</b> To support flexible design responses to assist in the COVID-19 recovery</p>	<p><b>S1.8</b> Investigate opportunities to stimulate activity centres (where needed), which foster sense of place and support local business</p> <p>COVID-19 recovery requires lateral thinking to reinvigorate activity centres and transform spaces and buildings. Activity centres can be reactivated through events, temporary/permanent art installations, shop front activations and other placemaking activities.</p>	<p><b>M1.10</b> Establish a programme of events, temporary/permanent public art, shop front activations and opportunities for placemaking</p>	<p><b>D1.3</b></p>
<p><b>O1.7</b> To strengthen the unique character of each activity centre.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>S3.5</b> Improve the interface between substantial change and the low-scale residential</p> <p>Each activity centre has a unique character that should be built upon through implementation of built form provisions that facilitate the desired form, use and quality of development.</p> <p>Improvements can be made to the built form transition from the substantial change areas to moderate and incremental zones (GRZ1 and GRZ3) through additional application of the GRZ2 as a buffer zone.</p>	<p>Refer to <b>M3.3</b>, <b>M3.4</b> and <b>M3.5</b></p>	







OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O1.8</b> To encourage greater residential density within and in proximity to activity centres, while avoiding unreasonable impacts on the amenity and character of adjoining residential areas</p>	<p><b>S1.9</b> Review and amend planning provisions to ensure that they facilitate the desired residential density, scale, use, built form and quality of development</p> <p>Council can promote new uses, development and control height, massing and design within and in proximity to activity centres through the planning scheme. In activity centres with multiple landowners, a DDO can be utilised to manage built form outcomes.</p> <p>In activity centres where ownership is limited to one or two parties, a DPO can be used to guide the future use and development of the activity centre.</p> <p>By providing clear signals about the potential for height, consolidation of fragmented landholdings and the development of shop top housing is more likely to occur.</p> <p>Creating vibrant and liveable activity centres requires more than the right mix of shops and services that cater for residents' daily needs. They can be further supported through the introduction of offices and apartment buildings.</p>	<p><b>M1.11</b> Undertake detailed built form analysis and apply Design and Development Overlay (DDO) schedules to NACs and LACs within multiple land ownership, to facilitate appropriate redevelopment including sensitive transitions to adjacent residential areas</p> <p><b>M1.12</b> Work in partnership with private landowners to develop a vision for their shopping centres, to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanisms such as a DPO</p>	<p>DE1.5 BT1.5 T1.5 GW1.6 GW1.7</p>
	<p><b>S1.10</b> Collaborate and support innovative partnerships with privately owned sites to deliver improved land use mix and public realm outcomes</p> <p>There are a number of privately-owned shopping centres in Manningham. Council cannot directly change the mix of uses or the publicly accessible areas in these centres.</p> <p>However, Council can influence their development through collaborating and supporting partnerships with privately owned sites to deliver improved built form and public realm outcomes.</p>	<p><b>M1.13</b> Work in partnership with private landowners to develop a vision for the future development of privately-owned shopping centres and car parks (excluding Doncaster Westfield), to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanism such as a Development Plan Overlay (DPO)</p>	<p>DE1.6 BT1.6</p>



## Benchmarks

### Footpath widening

Footpaths can be widened by paving nature strips, and introducing kerb outstands at street corners and mid-block crossing points. Footpath widening can be piloted through ‘parklets’—temporary al fresco seating areas in parking bays, typically utilising elements such as a timber platform, artificial grass, planters or a screen, tables and chairs, umbrellas and bicycle racks.



Image 1. Lonsdale Street, Dandenong

### Main streets

Main streets are retail streets with generous and inviting pedestrian environments along with slow-moving traffic and car parking. Traffic is typically ‘calmed’ by narrow lanes, trees, pedestrian crossings and the ‘friction’ caused by cars manoeuvring into and out of kerbside parking spaces. In addition to wide footpaths, mainstreets typically incorporate pocket spaces with seating and/or bicycle parking on kerb outstands. Large canopy trees are a key ingredient of mainstreets.



Image 2. Church Street, Brighton

### Shared zones

Shared zones are streets with limited or no through-traffic where pedestrians share the same space with and have priority over vehicles and cyclists. Shared zones typically feature bollards, paving treatments and furniture to define vehicle routes instead of kerbs, tight turns for vehicles, street furniture, public art and bicycle parking. They may be closed to vehicles for events or at particular times of the day and/or week, using artificial grass and moveable furniture. Shared zones can be piloted through temporary measures.



Image 3. Shared Zone/Street, New Road, Brighton, UK

**Plazas**

Public plazas can be created by closing streets or undergrounding car parking in surface car parks. Successful plazas support multiple activities and feature seating, trees and/or shade structures, a mix of hard and soft landscaping, and passive and more active areas. Other elements may include games, moveable seating, raised lawns, opportunities for children’s play and e-bike charging stations. The design of paving, furniture and public art should be distinctive and reflect the culture of the local area.



Image 4. Acland Street Plaza, Port Phillip

**Surface car parks/adaption of multi-storey car parks**

Surface car parks and/or multi-storey car parks may be upgraded to help activate the activity centre by facilitating other full-time or part-time activities. Events, festivals or markets can be supported through paving treatments and infrastructure such as water and 3-phase power. Containers can be adapted for use as pop-up cafés, stores or galleries. Multi-storey car parks can be adapted and repurposed in a variety of ways, including for residential purposes. The appearance and amenity of car parks can also be improved through trees and lighting.



Image 5. Camberwell Sunday Market, Boroondara

**Development of multi-ownership centres**

East Village, Glen Eira, is a precinct-wide renewal of an industrial area held in multiple ownership. Through a collaborative model facilitated by Victoria Planning Authority, Glen Eira City Council and landowners developed a draft Structure Plan and Comprehensive Development Zone for the precinct to guide future land use and development, and enable a co-ordinated approach to a preferred future outcome.



Image 6. East Village, Glen Eira



**Place Activation and Public Art**

Place activation refers to programmed interventions in public places that bring life and vibrancy to otherwise static environments including activity centres and public realm. Place activation can be achieved through various techniques including public art, digital interactive platforms, virtual reality/ augmented reality and gamification in public places, spaces enabled for performance and markets, parklets, temporary public spaces and shop front activations (vacant shops used as innovative spaces), moveable furniture etc. Place activation is at its best when it is community led through prototype or pop up models that pilot or test activation before possible permanent implementation.

Bringing 'surprise and delight' to the public realm through the use of colour and art including wall murals and street murals, temporary construction hoarding using art projects, and re-imagining facades of civic buildings.



Image 7. Thornbury 'Drive-In Food Truck Park'

**'Smart City' initiative**

A Smart City is a city that incorporates digital technology and innovation into everyday life within the urban environment. An example of one Smart City initiative is the City of Melbourne's litter reduction initiative through the introduction of solar smart bins which are solar-powered and use a gentle compaction to maximise bin capacity. Each bin can alert contractors when it needs to be emptied, reducing waste truck demand.



Image 8. Solar Smart Bin, City of Melbourne

**'Complete Street' initiative**

Streets perform multiple functions. The Movement and Place Framework 'Movement and Place in Victoria 2019' prepared by the Department of Transport can be applied to a variety of road types in Manningham, including inner urban, middle or outer urban or rural roads. It brings together the variety of factors and competing demands on roads and streets so they are all considered in future decision-making processes. Lonsdale Street, Dandenong is a benchmark for a 'Complete Street' boulevard, which integrates all factors and competing demands on road networks include safety, amenity, stormwater management and WSUD initiatives, urban forest initiatives, and best practice infrastructure.



Image 9. Lonsdale Street, Dandenong



## 2. THRIVING EMPLOYMENT

### How can employment contribute to liveability?

Access to a choice of jobs within a reasonable commuting time is a key ingredient of liveability. Job diversity enables a choice of employment for residents. Time spent commuting to and from work comes with personal financial costs and lessens time available for non-work activities.

73% of Manningham's working residents work outside the municipality, reflecting its limited provision of employment. This creates a significant daily travel demand which, combined with relatively poor public transport, results in a high level of car dependence which has environmental, financial, social and health costs to the broader community.

Employment within Manningham is largely located within the Doncaster Hill Activity Centre, Bulleen Industrial Estate and other activity centres. Employment opportunities are predominantly based in retail jobs, with fewer opportunities in health and education.

The rise of remote working as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to trigger a permanent shift in the proportion of time office workers spend working away from the traditional corporate office. This will have liveability benefits in terms of both reduced (or no) commuting time, and the ability to work for more distant organisations as well as positive impacts on shopping locally, further supporting the need for vibrant activity centres.

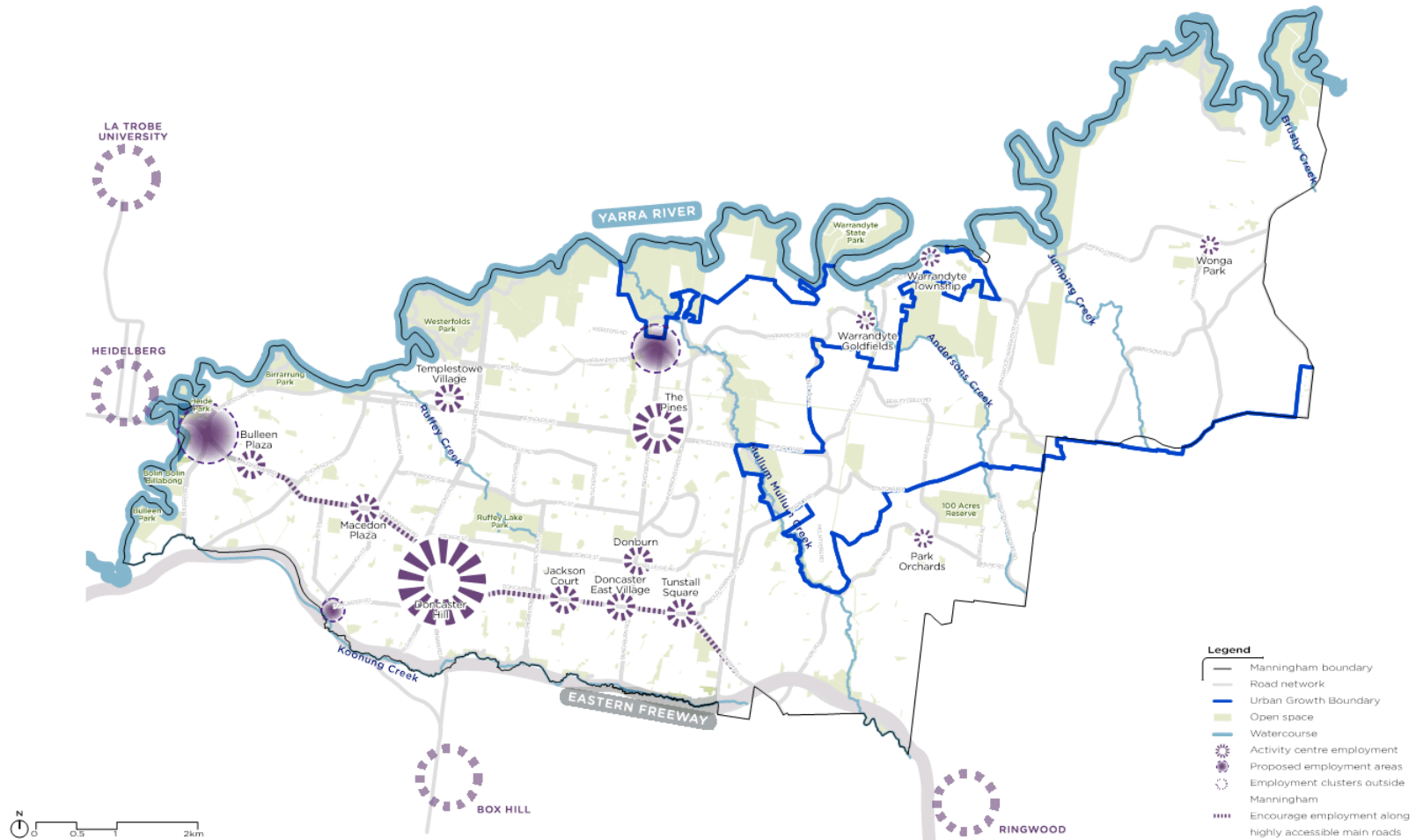


Figure 24. Mixed use business park (proposed), Macquarie Exchange, NSW



Figure 25. Night time economy, Liverpool City Centre, NSW

Map 12: Thriving Employment Plan





### Objectives, Strategies, Actions and Benchmarks

The table below explains how liveability will be enhanced in relation to employment. It defines a set of objectives, strategies and actions that will require implementation improve liveability. A summary of the key findings of the liveability analysis are provided in the second column, under strategies.

**Objectives, Strategies and Actions reference key:**

- O = objective
- S = strategy
- M = municipal-wide action
- D = Doncaster action
- DE = Doncaster East action
- BT = Bulleen and Templestowe Lower action
- T = Templestowe action
- DV = Donvale action
- GW = Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchard action

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O2.1</b> To support existing businesses in Manningham	<p><b>S2.1</b> Grow existing employment precincts</p> <p>The <i>Draft Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan</i> (DELWP) targets 10,000 additional jobs in Manningham by 2031, leading to a requirement for 125,000m<sup>2</sup> of additional commercial floorspace.</p> <p>The <i>Doncaster Hill Strategy Review Economic Context &amp; Opportunities Discussion Paper</i> (Macroplan, 2020) estimates that approximately 30% of this will be provided in future development of Doncaster Westfield, with Amendment C104 facilitating the development of 18,000m<sup>2</sup> of office space and 43,000m<sup>2</sup> of retail floorspace. Once it reaches Doncaster, the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) is expected to transform the appeal of Doncaster Hill as a location for business.</p> <p>Opportunities should be capitalised upon for commercial development as part of the Westfield and Civic and Education Hub redevelopments. Intensification in Manningham's other activity centres can also make a modest contribution to Manningham's employment floorspace target.</p>	<p><b>M2.1</b> Establish a 'pop-up business program' to facilitate the short-term lease of any vacant commercial space (where applicable) by start-ups and home-based businesses, co-working hubs, artists, not-for-profit organisations, and social enterprises</p>	<p><b>D2.1</b></p> <p><b>DE2.1</b></p> <p><b>BT2.1</b></p> <p><b>T2.1</b></p> <p><b>DV2.1</b></p>
	<p><b>S2.2</b> Increase land supply for commercial/housing opportunities adjacent to existing activity centres</p> <p>Opportunities around should be capitalised on the rezone land across the main road from each activity centre to CIZ to provide additional commercial/housing opportunities.</p>	<p><b>M2.2</b> Investigate rezoning of land across the main road from each NAC to CIZ (and in other key locations), and apply the proposed activity centre Design and Development Overlays (DDOs) to facilitate additional commercial/housing opportunities</p>	





OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS	
<b>O2.2</b> To attract and support the development of new businesses within Manningham, including State Government departments or agencies	<p><b>S2.3</b> Develop new employment precincts</p> <p>The Bulleen Industrial Precinct is likely to be significantly reduced in area, reducing industrial land in Manningham by almost two-thirds. The <i>Doncaster Hill Strategy Review Economic Context &amp; Opportunities Discussion Paper</i> identifies that, if this occurs, industrial uses are likely to move to larger industrial precincts. Therefore, there is a need to reimagine this precinct.</p> <p>The Discussion Paper identifies the potential for Bulleen and Doncaster to form part of a connected corridor of employment precincts along the SRL alignment. It suggests consideration of a wider mix of higher employment density uses including commercial office and co-working and incubator spaces, along with some complementary residential and retail uses. This could replace the jobs lost as a result of NEL. The <i>draft Yarra River - Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan</i> also recommends facilitating a new cultural gateway as part of the Bulleen Industrial Precinct.</p> <p>The Discussion Paper also identifies the potential for industrial land to be created at the Manningham City Council Depot site on Websters Road to help mitigate the loss of employment land if the NEL proceeds.</p> <p>Aside from the development of new employment precincts, attracting State Government departments to Doncaster Hill will further diversify the employment offer within Manningham.</p> <p><b>S2.4</b> Support start-ups and home-based businesses</p> <p>Start-up businesses need affordable floor space. When commercial premises become vacant, they may be suited to start-up businesses. Therefore, connecting the owners of vacant space with start-up businesses could support employment.</p>	<b>M2.3</b> Investigate and rezone land for employment uses	<p><b>D2.2</b></p> <p><b>D2.3</b></p> <p><b>D2.4</b></p> <p><b>BT2.2</b></p> <p><b>BT2.3</b></p> <p><b>T2.2</b></p> <p><b>GW2.1</b></p>	
<b>O2.3</b> To enhance access to employment outside the municipality via public transport	<p><b>S5.4</b></p> <p>The future potential SRL will substantially enhance public transport access for Manningham residents to major employment hubs outside the municipality. In the interim, a high frequency service could be established that mirrors the ultimate SRL alignment through express bus services.</p>	Refer <b>M5.8, M5.9 and M5.10</b>		
<b>O2.4</b> To support and enhance the visitor economy	<b>S2.5</b> Encourage the visitor economy to support Manningham's cultural and environmental assets	<p>Protecting the Green Wedge while supporting a growing visitor economy is an essential component in increasing the future liveability of Manningham. There is opportunity to grow the visitor economy by capitalising on existing assets with 'spend and stay' initiatives to maximise benefit to local business. However, currently visitor thresholds place limits on business growth in order to protect the sensitive non-urban environments.</p>	<p><b>M2.4</b> Support the 'day trip' economy by promoting single day events, and 'long stay' economy by promoting overnight events, underpinned by rural based activities</p> <p><b>M2.5</b> Advocate for the promotion of sustainable tourism uses in the Green Wedge</p>	<b>GW2.2</b>
<b>O2.5</b> To support and enhance the night time economy	<b>S2.6</b> Grow the night time economy within activity centres	<p>Delivering a night time economy in activity centres is crucial to delivering safe and vibrant centres that support local living. This may include the provision of more restaurants, bars and live music venues, along with night time placemaking opportunities/events. It should be supported by increased lighting to positively impact perceptions of safety.</p>	<b>M2.6</b> Support the night time economy in activity centres through vibrant 'eat streets,' greater land use mix and permeability, night time placemaking opportunities/events, and public realm lighting activation programs to increase perceptions of safety	
<b>O2.6</b> To promote innovative commercial/hospitality uses within the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z), particularly within activity centres	<b>S2.7</b> Support innovative approaches to utilisation of space within the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) to support businesses of any size and increase activation	<p>Supporting adaptive use of small or narrow floorspace will support increased activation and vitality in activity centres and employment precincts, while also offering diverse retail/commercial opportunities for business owners and diverse retail/commercial offering for the local community.</p>	<b>M2.7</b> Investigate innovative use of space within activity centres, such as narrow/shared shop fronts, hole-in-the-wall cafes, kiosks, and shallow shop fronts that activate blank facades/car parks	
<b>O2.7</b> To support businesses to transition to a green economy	<b>S2.8</b> Support businesses in developing initiatives that grow the green economy and are eco-friendly	<p>A green economy is one that fosters economic growth and development while supporting businesses to be more resource efficient and green.</p>	<b>M2.8</b> Work with businesses to be more resource efficient, and invest in 'green economy' activities, infrastructure and skills	







**Benchmarks**

**Mixed use business park**

A sustainable business park relies on a mix of complementary land uses that provide for employment, retail services and residential. This mix of uses ensures activation across day and night creating a safe and inviting place, and can also encourage densities required to support public transport service delivery. A well-designed business park with high quality landscaping and public realm creates an attractive environment for workers and residents, and has potential to drive business investment.



Image 10. Mixed use business park (proposed), Macquarie Exchange, NSW

**Pop-up ‘shop front’ business program**

Local activity centres can experience empty shops and upper level space, some of which has been vacant for an extended period of time. These provide a potential home for start-up businesses (including co-working hubs), artists, not-for-profit organisations and social enterprises, who are willing to take a short-term lease in exchange for low rent. Pop-up business programs maintain a register of premises in local activity centres that have been vacant for an extended period of time, and negotiate good terms with landlords to offer them to appropriate organisations. These programs are often run by social enterprises such as Renew Australia.



Image 11. Knowledge Market, Docklands

**Green economy**

Investment in green business innovation and industry can diversify the economic base and build sustainable futures through renewables, waste management and supporting infrastructure.



Image 12. Green business and industry





BLANK PAGE



### 3. HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES

#### How can housing contribute to liveability?

A liveable city provides housing that is affordable and suitable for its residents’ full range of needs and lifestyle preferences to cater to every stage of life.

Most of Manningham offers a suburban or rural residential lifestyle. However, the predominance of detached dwellings does not cater for the growing proportion of smaller households in Manningham and is increasingly unaffordable for some members of the community. In addition, some residents want a different lifestyle with closer access to local shops and services, and the ability to live without a car. This lifestyle supports local living and so should be encouraged.

It is also important that Manningham’s residents can ‘age in place’, which means that they can find appropriate housing as they get older without having to leave their local area, allowing them to maintain their social and family networks. Providing affordable housing stock is also important to ensure all members of the community can reside locally. For these reasons, a wide range of housing types is an important ingredient of liveability.

Manningham is a mosaic of physically and culturally diverse local areas, each supporting a unique community. It is known for its green and leafy neighbourhoods and its offer of a

unique balance of city and country. Some of Manningham’s suburbs—including parts of Templestowe, Templestowe Lower and Donvale—are particularly picturesque, due to the undulating landscaping, scenic views and canopy trees, creating the feeling of ‘living amongst the trees’. Other residential neighbourhoods—such as Bulleen, Doncaster and Doncaster East—have less tree coverage, more lots with a higher site coverage and the emergence of more townhouses and apartments, particularly along main roads and within activity centres. There is an opportunity to protect and enhance the existing streetscape character to create more distinction between neighbourhoods, connectedness and a strong sense of place. This can be achieved through investigations into specific street tree species that are climate responsive and improve canopy cover.

There are opportunities for increasing housing choice and diversity along main roads well serviced by public transport and in proximity to activity centres, as well as medium density housing around key open spaces well connected by public transport. An increase in housing supply along growth corridors may contribute to social and affordable housing stock whilst also protecting the identified neighbourhood character precincts found within the municipality.

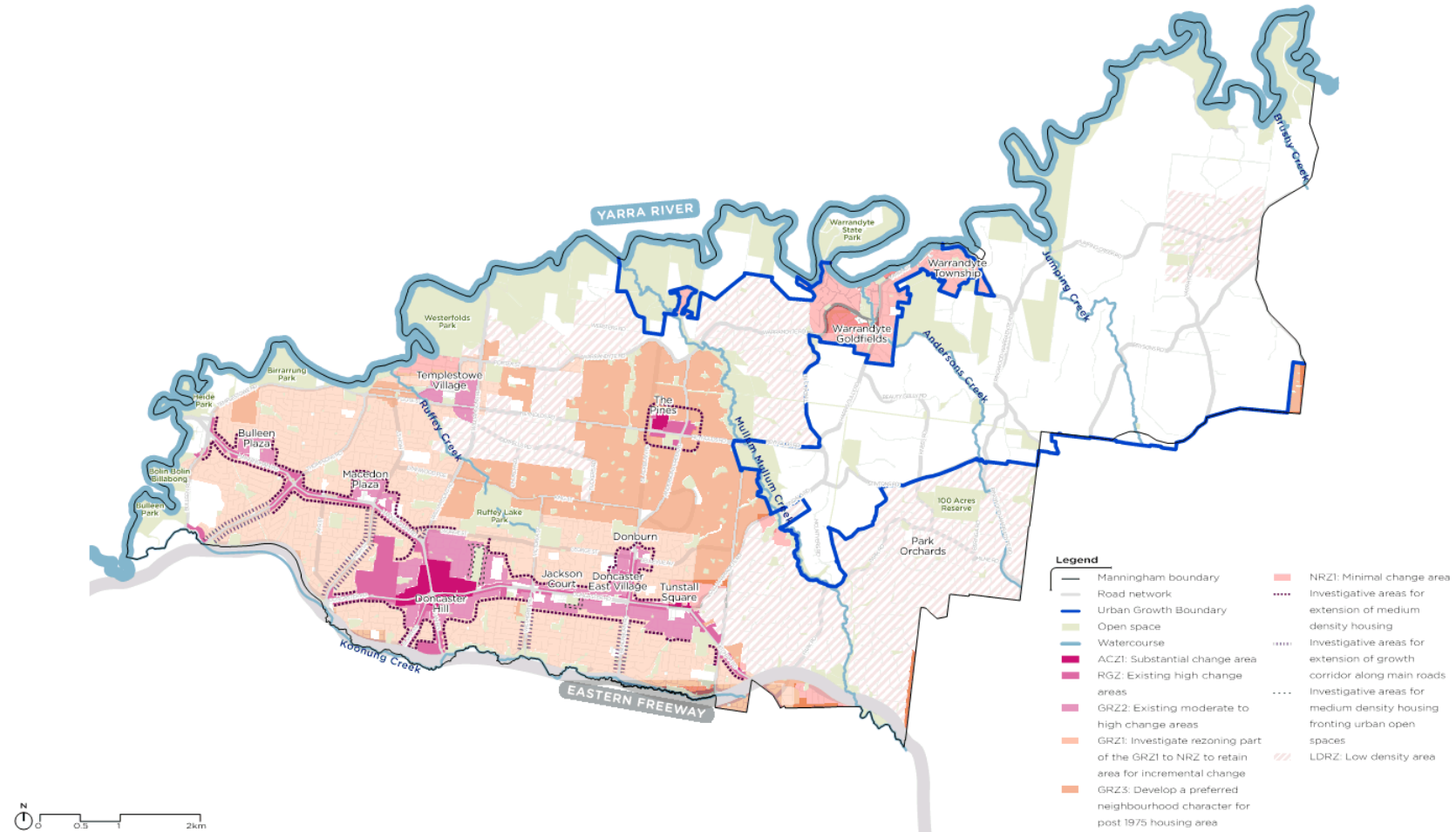


Figure 26. Shop top housing, Eltham



Figure 27. Green buildings with communal courtyard space, Erskineville, New South Wales

Map 13: Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Plan





### Objectives, Strategies, Actions and Benchmarks

The table below explains how liveability will be enhanced in relation to housing. It defines a set of objectives, strategies and actions that will require implementation to improve liveability. A summary of the key findings of the liveability analysis are provided in the second column, under strategies.

**Objectives, Strategies and Actions reference key:**

- O = objective
- S = strategy
- M = municipal-wide action
- D = Doncaster action
- DE = Doncaster East action
- BT = Bulleen and Templestowe Lower action
- T = Templestowe action
- DV = Donvale action
- GW = Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchard action

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O3.1</b> To facilitate a diverse supply of housing types to meet demand, and support residents through every stage of life	<b>S3.1</b> Review current 'Manningham Residential Strategy 2012' and prepare a housing strategy that identifies housing growth areas and neighbourhood character precincts/attributes The areas identified for significant housing growth along main public transport routes and surrounding activity centres continue to be supported, including the extension of these areas along key growth corridors. Locating medium density housing surrounding identified urban open space areas will also contribute to liveability, housing choice and diversity. Providing for a range of housing choice and diversity will support residents through every life stage, including ageing in place. In identifying any new boundary changes in higher and medium density areas, investigate whether separation by a local road, where applicable, would provide an appropriate boundary and transition to incremental change areas. This would ensure the adjoining residential areas are protected from higher and medium density housing.	<b>M3.1</b> Investigate extending the growth corridor along key main public transport routes as preferred locations for medium to high density and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed development within these locations <b>M3.2</b> Investigate appropriate locations and planning provisions to accommodate medium density housing opportunities in areas surrounding open space within the urban part of the municipality	
	Refer to <b>S1.8</b> Review and amend planning provisions to ensure that they facilitate the desired residential density, scale, use, built form and quality of development To respond to Manningham's ageing population a more diverse supply of housing types needs to be provided. Diversifying the housing supply can be achieved by reviewing and amending planning provisions to ensure they facilitate the desired residential density, scale and quality of development.	Refer <b>M1.1</b>	
<b>O3.2</b> To facilitate the development of affordable housing	<b>S3.2</b> Explore the potential to develop Council-owned land to deliver affordable housing, to be managed by a registered Community Housing Provider, and the potential to seek affordable housing as part of larger residential developments The <i>Affordable Housing Policy and Action Plan 2010-2020</i> (2010) seeks to promote the creation of affordable housing through a range of means, including the examination of opportunities to use government land. This includes an inclusionary zoning target of 10%. The <i>Affordable Housing Policy and Action Plan 2010-2020</i> (2010) sought approximately 200 affordable housing units in Doncaster Hill by 2020. Doncaster Hill has provided a significant amount of apartments contributing to housing diversity and affordability in Manningham. There continues to be opportunities to provide more apartments along Manningham, Doncaster, Tram, Elgar and Williamsons Road. To deliver more affordable housing across Manningham, a voluntary agreement (Section 173) can be entered into between Council and the landowner.	<b>M3.3</b> Investigate the feasibility of developing Council-owned land, such as surface car parks, for buildings including affordable housing <b>M3.4</b> As part of new developments, facilitate a voluntary agreement (Section 173) between Council and the landowner to deliver affordable housing.	<b>D3.1</b>





OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O3.3</b> To support the growth and vitality of activity centres	Refer to <b>S1.8</b> Review and amend planning provisions to ensure that they facilitate the desired residential density, scale, use, built form and quality of development  Supporting the growth and vitality of activity centres requires more than the right mix of shops and services that cater for residents' daily needs. They also can be further supported through the introduction of offices and apartment buildings	Refer to M1.1	
<b>O3.4</b> To identify and strengthen the unique character of each neighbourhood	Refer to <b>S3.1</b> Review current 'Manningham Residential Strategy 2012' and prepare a housing strategy that identifies housing growth areas and neighbourhood character precincts/attributes  Manningham is made up of a patchwork of residential neighbourhoods with unique characters. Urban infill development can erode the important characteristics of that neighbourhood.  Areas removed from activity centres and along main roads should continue to provide for a lower scale of development that respects the existing neighbourhood character.  To protect and strengthen neighbourhood character, Council will prepare a housing strategy and design guidelines that detail preferred heights, setbacks, interfaces, materials and landscaping that will enhance amenity for residents and adjoining properties, as well as preserving Manningham's unique views and vistas.	<b>M3.5</b> Develop a statement of preferred neighbourhood character for each identified neighbourhood within the municipality through the preparation of the housing strategy <b>M3.6</b> Investigate the potential of rezoning part of the GRZ1 area into a Neighbourhood Residential Zone (NRZ) to maintain this area for incremental change only, excluding activity centre catchment areas <b>M3.7</b> Develop a preferred neighbourhood character for the post 1975 housing area (GRZ3) and identify an appropriate zone and supporting policies and controls to guide the future development within this area <b>M3.8</b> Following preparation of the housing strategy, review and update the Policy Planning Framework within the Planning Scheme to reflect the preferred character outcome for each neighbourhood <b>M3.9</b> Prepare Design Guidelines to detail preferred heights, setbacks, interfaces, materials and landscaping that will enhance amenity for residents and adjoining properties, as well as preserving Manningham's unique views and vistas	
	<b>S3.3</b> Strengthen the neighbourhood character of the municipality with the planting of trees in both the public and private domain  The tree canopy is a strong feature across Manningham, both within the public and private domains. At times, urban infill and increased density reduces the canopy and ability to either retain or plant trees that respond to the existing neighbourhood character.  To ameliorate this, protection of significant trees, for example with a DBH of 35cm and a height of 8m, should be investigated in the General Residential Zone (GRZ).  Planning permits should also include a condition to require landscaping, including the planting of a minimum number of trees.	<b>M3.10</b> Require landscaping, including the planting of a minimum number of trees, as a condition to any approved development application on private land (where appropriate) <b>M3.11</b> Investigate protection for significant trees within the General Residential Zone (GRZ)	
	<b>S3.4</b> Prevent inappropriate development in the RCZ and LDRZ, located within the Green Wedge  There is limited scope for additional housing in Green Wedge areas, which is reinforced by planning controls that limit change (e.g. subdivision controls). Instead, there is an opportunity to enhance North Donvale, Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park by reinforcing their rural landscape character. Rural landscape character can be protected through vegetation protection and built form controls that prevent inappropriate development occurring within the Green Wedge. This currently occurs through some overlay controls to protect vegetation including the Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) and Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO). It is recommended that roads maintain a rural standard but are planted well in accordance with any future Council streetscape strategy or other mechanism, for example the pine and cypress tree theme character of Significant Landscape Overlay - Schedule 6 (SLO6) in Donvale.	<b>M3.12</b> Collaborate with State Government to introduce stronger planning controls to prevent inappropriate development in land zoned RCZ and LDRZ within the Green Wedge	<b>DV3.1</b> <b>GW3.1</b>
<b>O3.5</b> To manage interfaces between different character areas	<b>S3.5</b> Improve the interface between substantial change and the low-scale residential hinterland  Improvements can be made to address the built form transition between the substantial, moderate and incremental change areas, as well as addressing height inconsistencies between the RGZ2, GRZ2 and DDO8 controls. Introducing more contemporary planning provisions to address emerging trends and issues with higher and medium density development will also assist in achieving more appropriate built form outcomes.  In identifying any new boundary changes in higher and medium density areas, investigate whether separation by a local road, where applicable, would provide an appropriate boundary and transition to incremental change areas.	<b>M3.13</b> Review the extent and application of the RGZ2 and DDO8-1 and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed future higher density development within this area <b>M3.14</b> Review the extent and application of the GRZ2, DDO8-2 and DDO-3 and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed future medium density development within this area	





OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O3.6</b> To ensure a high quality of design in both the private and public realm	<b>S3.6</b> Promote high quality residential built form and public realm design through establishing a 'Design Excellence' program  Good building design responds appropriately to its context, including the amenity and particular character of the surrounding area, and performs well in relation to a range of matters including environmental sustainability. Higher quality design can be encouraged through a range of means including guidelines, awards, competitions and a 'Design Excellence' program.	<b>M3.15</b> Develop a 'Design Excellence' program, which may include: design competitions, a Design Review Panel, and/or annual design awards	
<b>O3.7</b> To support the preferred housing densities in and around activity centres	<b>S3.7</b> Review and amend planning provisions within and around activity centres to ensure that they facilitate the desired built form, use and quality of development, while protecting amenity of residents and adjoining properties  Detailed built form analysis should be undertaken to inform the future built form character of land within and around activity centres. The height and scale of future development should be located to ensure the amenity of residents and adjoining properties is protected.	<b>M3.16</b> Apply Design and Development Overlay schedules to NACs and LACs to facilitate appropriate redevelopment including sensitive transitions to adjacent residential areas	<b>DE3.1</b> <b>BT3.1</b> <b>T3.1</b>





**Benchmarks**

**Social housing**

Social housing is an alternative form of housing for both social and private markets. Delivered through partnership models by Community Housing Associations, community housing provides rental housing to tenants including key worker housing, National Disability Insurance Scheme, and affordable housing. Innovative funding models allow tenants to ‘pay within their means’, ensuring housing for all.



Image 13. Atherton Gardens Social Housing

**Inclusionary zoning**

Inclusionary zoning requires affordable housing as part of residential development once specified development requirements are triggered including development size, or density and dwelling ratios. Delivery of social housing is ‘incentivised’ through the provision of development bonuses (additional density or dwelling numbers) per social housing unit delivered. Refer to the Fishermans Bend social housing uplift controls (source: <https://www.fishermansbend.vic.gov.au>).

**Development of Council car parks**

Utilising council land assets to create opportunities for development outcomes that deliver community benefits such as affordable housing, public plaza, community uses, and housing diversity.



Image 14. Kyrne Place, Port Phillip

**Design Excellence Program**

A Design Excellence Program for Manningham may include Design Guidelines, Design Awards and a Design Review Panel. Design Guidelines are developed by individual municipalities that provide tailored built form outcomes to be achieved. The intent of design guidelines is to present desired outcomes in an easy to use, simple graphic format that is clear and more accessible to a diverse audience, including the community, developers, designers and planners.

Annual Design Awards can help to raise awareness of good design and the standard of building and public realm design. They typically cover different building types, urban design, heritage, sustainability and public space.

An independent Design Review Panel is a panel of architectural and urban design industry experts that can critique development proposals within the municipality and apply their expertise to ensure the desired built form outcomes for Manningham are achieved.



Image 15. Port Phillip Design Awards winner, Chaucer Townhouses





## 4. GREENING OUR CITY

### How can greening contribute to liveability?

A key ingredient of liveability is a diverse range of accessible and safe parks and open spaces within easy walking or cycling distance of all homes. Ideally, these parks are physically connected through green links and paths to create attractive recreational circuits.

Public open space should provide for:

- o Walking and cycling
- o Nature appreciation and respite
- o Social activities (e.g. by incorporating picnic facilities)
- o Structured sport (e.g. by incorporating clubrooms and sports grounds)
- o Informal sporting activities and exercise
- o Play
- o Art
- o Cultural and historical interpretive signage
- o Bushland conservation

Landscaping is also a key ingredient of liveability because it is known to improve human health by decreasing stress and depression and increasing happiness. It also lessens global warming by absorbing CO<sub>2</sub>, reduces the urban heat island effect, improves air quality and enhances biodiversity.

Open space and landscaping also provide opportunities for Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD), which manages stormwater in a more environmentally sensitive way than traditional drainage systems.

The urban areas of Manningham are surrounded by an outstanding natural environment formed by the Yarra River, Koonung Creek and Mullum Mullum Creek reserves, and the Green Wedge. These places are intrinsic to the identity of Manningham. People in Manningham love their parks, open spaces and the vistas of natural landscape and greenery.



Figure 28. Greenways/green linear link, Thornbury



Figure 29. Malop Street Green Spine, Geelong

Map 14: Greening Manningham Plan





### Objectives, Strategies, Actions and Benchmarks

The table below explains how liveability will be enhanced in relation to open spaces. It defines a set of objectives, strategies and actions that will require implementation to improve liveability. A summary of the key findings of the liveability analysis are provided in the second column, under strategies.

#### Objectives, Strategies and Actions reference key:

- O = objective
- S = strategy
- M = municipal-wide action
- D = Doncaster action
- DE = Doncaster East action
- BT = Bulleen and Templestowe Lower action
- T = Templestowe action
- DV = Donvale action
- GW = Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchard action

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O4.1</b> To provide a diverse range of safe, high quality and inclusive open spaces within walking distance of as many residents as possible	<b>S4.1</b> Create new parks or access in areas with poor connectivity to public open space To improve Manningham's liveability, the municipality should have a local park within 400m of most dwellings, and district and regional parks within 1km.	<b>M4.1</b> Create new parks in urban residential areas where less than 90% of dwellings are within 400 metres of a park <b>M4.2</b> Establish and promote a register of underutilised land on which community members can create productive gardens <b>M4.3</b> Prepare Design Guidelines (as part of a holistic built form and public realm 'Design Guidelines' for Manningham), which include preferred built form interfaces fronting public parks across Manningham	D4.1 BT4.1 T4.1
	<b>S4.2</b> Upgrade existing parks to enhance their useability for a wide range of community and age groups Parks can be enhanced by incorporating appropriate lighting, furniture and landscaping. Each park should have a clear purpose or set of purposes, facilitated by appropriate infrastructure. There are also several parks within Manningham which are extensively bounded by back fences to residential properties. To improve safety and passive surveillance, redevelopment should be designed to front public parks.	<b>M4.4</b> Upgrade existing parks where necessary to provide universal access and accommodate changing community needs	D4.2 DE4.1 BT4.2 T4.2 DV4.1 GW4.5, GW4.6
<b>O4.2</b> To provide walking and cycling access from all parts of the municipality to regional open space	<b>S4.3</b> Establish a network of 'greenways' linking all residential neighbourhoods to regional open space The 'greenway' network can be created by improving walking and cycling links between existing local and district parks, and signposting the route through appropriate wayfinding treatments. Specific measures may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New paths, particularly through existing open spaces</li> <li>• Upgraded paths in local streets</li> <li>• Separate cycle/skating/scooting paths (particularly to facilitate use of e-bikes while avoiding conflict with pedestrians)</li> <li>• New or upgraded pedestrian lighting</li> <li>• Additional trees and planting</li> <li>• Traffic calming measures in local streets such as kerb extensions, chicanes and shared zones</li> <li>• New road crossings, including signalised crossings where greenways cross main roads and measures to support informal crossings of local streets such as kerb extensions and raised platforms</li> <li>• Seating to provide opportunities for rest along the journey</li> <li>• Wayfinding pointers such as distinctive paving and signage integrated into paving or infrastructure such as bins or bollards, which provides the walking and cycling time to key destinations</li> </ul> Land acquisition may be required to complete links that would otherwise be very indirect.	<b>M4.5</b> Improve local walking and cycling access to parks and open space where necessary, through a network of greenways	D4.3 DE4.2 BT4.3 BT4.4 T4.3 T4.4 DV4.2 GW4.1



OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<b>O4.3</b> To increase Manningham's urban forest	<p><b>S4.4</b> Increase tree canopy cover across the municipality</p> <p>Manningham currently has approximately 70,000 urban street trees with a balance of both native and exotic species which equates to 29.8% canopy cover (Manningham City Council Tree Management Plan, 2017, Living Melbourne Technical report). A canopy cover target of 30% is recommended to contribute to the liveability of the municipality. Manningham is achieving the target, however more tree planting in streets and open spaces is necessary, particularly in more urban parts of the municipality.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to plant additional trees along main roads to reinforce their distinctive landscape character of exotic tree species, and support their role as ecological corridors. Trees can also be incorporated in 'makeovers' of local streets to enhance their role as social spaces.</p> <p><b>S4.5</b> Encourage urban agriculture</p> <p>Manningham's peri-urban location and relatively large average lot size attracts residents who are interested in productive gardens and local produce. Opportunities to facilitate urban agriculture should be supported, including productive gardens, roof gardens and farmers markets which can be supported by the "Intelligent Irrigation" Smart City technology.</p>	<p><b>M4.6</b> Establish a program of tree planting along all local roads, where needed, including climate resistant species and provision of rain gardens</p> <p><b>M4.7</b> Create, and improve continuity of, tree-lined boulevards along main roads</p> <p><b>M4.8</b> Develop a distinct streetscape character statement for each residential neighbourhood, including preferred tree species.</p> <p><b>M4.9</b> Investigate amending the schedule to the GRZ1 and GRZ3 to provide for the planting of canopy trees, including through the provision of increased private open space</p>	<p>D4.1</p> <p>D4.4</p> <p>DE4.3</p> <p>BT4.5</p> <p>T4.5</p> <p>DV4.3</p> <p>GW4.2</p>
<b>O4.4</b> To improve biodiversity by protecting and enhancing the natural environment	<p><b>S4.6</b> Protect and enhance native vegetation and promote the re-vegetation of cleared areas or gaps in habitat corridors with indigenous species</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing Manningham's natural environment is key to improving its liveability. The natural environment is a key contributor to human health as it enhances air quality, decreases stress and increases happiness.</p> <p>Manningham's native vegetation needs to be protected where possible, with re-vegetation occurring on cleared areas.</p>	<p><b>M4.10</b> Protect native vegetation within the landscape by avoiding, minimising and offsetting native vegetation removal</p>	<p>DV4.4</p> <p>GW4.3</p> <p>GW4.4</p>
<b>O4.5</b> To promote sustainable water management	<p><b>S4.7</b> Use water efficiently and improve stormwater management through Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) treatment and Smart City initiatives</p> <p>WSUD is now accepted as best practice for managing urban stormwater. Upgrades to streetscapes and open space present opportunities to enhance stormwater management through WSUD. This can include implementing stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and grey water reuse.</p>	<p><b>M4.11</b> Investigate opportunities for rainwater harvesting of residential and commercial buildings and 'Intelligent Irrigation' for parks</p> <p><b>M4.12</b> Prepare Design Guidelines (as part of a holistic built form and public realm 'Design Guidelines' for Manningham), which provide guidance on WSUD best practice within the public and private realm</p>	
<b>O4.6</b> To reduce the urban heat island effect	<p>Refer to <b>S4.4</b> Increase tree canopy cover across the municipality</p> <p><b>S4.8</b> Promote landscaping within new developments</p> <p>Urban heat island effect occurs when cities are covered with paved surfaces and buildings that absorb and retain heat.</p> <p>Protecting the natural environment, increasing the tree canopy and landscaping all assists in reducing urban heat island effect and contributing to a more liveable Manningham.</p>	<p><b>M4.13</b> Explore opportunities to reduce the urban heat island effect through 'greener' buildings, greener streetscapes, and increased permeable/pervious surfaces</p>	<p>DV4.3</p>





## Benchmarks

### Interactive Play Spaces

Parks that include interactive play spaces welcome a wide and diverse range of users, including children. These spaces can be based on local history, culture, environmental and/or educational matters that encourage active lifestyles, fun and exploration.

An example of an interactive play space is a traffic park - that simulates a street and traffic environment into a kid sized adventure wonderland. Children can ride, skate, scoot and walk through a network of play based streets, roundabouts, and crossing points; go 'off road' on all terrain tracks; and learn to be street wise by observing traffic signals and signage. They are a free and fun space for imaginative active play.



Image 16. Aston Traffic Park, Craigieburn

### Gardens for Wildlife

Gardens for Wildlife is a program for private landowners, including residents and businesses to plant gardens to support wildlife within the municipality of Knox. The program is a partnership between Knox City Council, Knox Environment Society and the Knox community, where advice and knowledge is shared to help create gardens with specific plantings that attract particular wildlife.

### Cultural trails

Cultural trails are widely used to celebrate and build awareness of the rich cultural heritage of a local area. Cultural trails facilitate and support opportunity for cultural art, sculpture, education facilities and cultural interpretation material. Harpley, Werribee is an example of a master planned community that has integrated a Discovery Trail Park and connected open space that reveals the story of place. It is supported by the Harpley Discovery Trail App, that educates, provides meaning, connection and sense of belonging to residents, students and the local community.



Image 17. Harpley Discovery Trail, Werribee

### Greenways

Greenways are linear parks/recreation trails that weave through neighbourhoods and are used by cyclists and/or pedestrians for active and passive recreation. Greenways provide the surrounding local community a wide array of social, environmental, recreational and health benefits. Greenways are designed to connect existing public spaces and more broadly to other greenways and the surrounding open space network. Activation, landscaping, facilities and public art help to enhance them.



Image 18. Cooks River to Iron Cove





**Wayfinding**

Wayfinding creates legibility in urban environments through stylised signage with destination-based information for people walking and cycling. This can be achieved through embedded or standalone signage, distinctive paving style or colour to mark ‘walking routes’ through urban areas, or urban footpath markers.



Image 19. Bendigo Signage

**Raingardens**

Raingardens are an easy way to reduce pollutant loads in stormwater while providing attractive landscaping. Raingardens are designed to capture, filter and reduce the flow rate of stormwater from roofs or hard surfaces. Retrofitting local streets in established areas to incorporate water sensitive urban design techniques including Raingardens provides opportunity for sustainable water management as well as more pedestrian friendly streets.



Image 20. Raingarden, Edinburgh Gardens, Fitzroy North

**Urban Agriculture**

Bringing back ‘food growing’ into urban areas can address issues of food security and urban food supply, and build community connections. Opportunities for urban agriculture can be achieved in small spaces such as re-claimed verges, medium sized spaces like under-utilised private and public spaces, or at a larger scale through the re-imagining of our open spaces. Urban agriculture can be temporary and moveable, or have a more permanent presence, depending on space availability and community engagement. Urban agriculture relies on community ownership and management, and can spark a whole range of new friendships and neighbourhood based activities based around food production and practice.



Image 21. Aintree Community Garden, Rockbank



## 5. SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE

### How can transport choice contribute to liveability?

The ability to walk within a neighbourhood contributes to liveability by ensuring residents can access local shops, open space and services, including public transport. High quality bicycle facilities extend the range of places that residents can reach.

Active transport (walking and bicycle riding) reduces social isolation and transport costs. High quality pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure also contributes to the health and wellbeing of residents. Safety and priority for active transport relies on a well connected network of high quality paths and facilities, including priority to cross roads, interesting environments with generous path widths that include canopy trees, lighting and seating in areas that benefit from passive surveillance.

It is suggested that the steeply sloping streets found in parts of Manningham discourage walking and bicycle riding. However, other locations with similar topography such as Eltham, have very high proportions of trips made by walking and bicycle riding. Electric bicycle technology advances have reduced the cost of power assisted bicycles which also extend the range for bicycle trips, including hills.

Public transport is another key ingredient of liveable residential neighbourhoods. Access to high frequency public transport enables those without a car to access facilities and services including education and employment. Use of public transport reduces traffic congestion and has a wide range of environmental, economic and social benefits. Good public transport access includes bus stops that are conveniently located with regard to the pedestrian network, are accessible for people with a disability, including passenger information, and have high amenity, including weather protection and seating. Smart City opportunities can be incorporated to improve public transport facilities such as Smart mobility management and Smart street-lighting.

Manningham residents currently need to leave the municipality to access most jobs and higher order public facilities such as hospitals and tertiary education. There is an array of employment and regional-scale facilities in nearby municipalities including a hospital precinct and a TAFE at Box Hill, hospital precincts in Heidelberg and Ringwood, and universities in Bundoora and Burwood. Access to these facilities could be further improved for Manningham residents. Specifically, access to La Trobe University by public transport from Manningham takes significantly longer than by car. Locations in Box Hill, Eltham, Greensborough, Heidelberg and Ringwood are relatively well served by public transport, although service levels could be improved.



Figure 30. Proposed Anzac Station, Melbourne



Figure 31. Enhanced bus stop design with public art and lighting, Gare de Lyon Diderot, Paris

Map 15: Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice Plan







### Objectives, Strategies, Actions and Benchmarks

The table below explains how liveability will be enhanced in relation to transport and travel mode. It defines a set of objectives, strategies and actions that will require implementation to improve liveability. A summary of the key findings of the liveability analysis are provided in the second column, under strategies.

#### Objectives, Strategies and Actions reference key:

- O = objective
- S = strategy
- M = municipal-wide action
- D = Doncaster action
- DE = Doncaster East action
- BT = Bulleen and Templestowe Lower action
- T = Templestowe action
- DV = Donvale action
- GW = Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchard action

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
O5.1 To promote walking and cycling	<p><b>S5.1 Improve walking connectivity near activity centres and schools</b></p> <p>The most effective way to improve walking and bicycle access to local facilities in Manningham is to focus on the streets within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools.</p> <p>Increasing pedestrian facilities, network permeability and priority at intersections is increasingly important as the distance to activity centres and schools decreases.</p> <p>Significant improvements to pedestrian priority movement through car parking areas and across side streets have been achieved over the last decade. These works to improve the prioritisation of pedestrian movements around activity centres and schools should continue. Residents should be encouraged to nominate locations for future improvements based on local needs and the potential to increase active transport.</p>	<p><b>M5.1</b> Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools</p> <p><b>M5.2</b> In consultation with residents, construct footpaths in streets within 800m of activity centres, west of Mullum Mullum Creek</p> <p><b>M5.3</b> Establish a 'Street Makeover' program to make local residential streets more pedestrian and cycle friendly</p>	<p>D5.1</p> <p>D5.2</p> <p>DE5.1</p> <p>BT5.1</p> <p>T5.1</p> <p>DV5.1</p> <p>DV5.2</p> <p>GW5.1</p>
	<p><b>S5.2 Improve cycling infrastructure and facilities</b></p> <p>Manningham has an excellent network of bicycle trails and shared paths. This network makes the most of low gradients that make riding a bicycle easy, but requires circuitous routes that increase distance and travel time.</p> <p>The existing network provides an excellent recreational trail that enables users to complete a 40km circuit around the municipality with almost no need to cross a road.</p> <p>Key locations for off-road path improvements (including new bridges or underpasses) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across Reynolds Road on the Mullum Mullum Trail</li> <li>• Across Tindals Road on the Mullum Mullum Trail</li> <li>• Between Foote Street and Parker Street on the Ruffey Creek Trail</li> <li>• Across Victoria Street and through Rieschiecks Reserve</li> <li>• Across Warrandyte Road and Websters Road on the Green Gully Trail</li> <li>• Across the numerous local roads that interrupt the Yarraleen Trail from York Street to the Eastern Freeway</li> </ul> <p>Secure bicycle storage in key locations is another way to encourage cycling. 'Parkiteer' storage facilities, as used at train stations, can be introduced at major bus stops and activity centres for use by commuters and local workers. They should be positioned in central locations with good passive surveillance and lighting.</p>	<p><b>M5.4</b> Introduce new off-road cycle paths and improve existing paths to complete a comprehensive cycle network in Manningham</p> <p><b>M5.5</b> Introduce secure 'Parkiteer' bike storage at major bus stops, including Park and Rides, and activity centres</p> <p><b>M5.6</b> Introduce measures to support electric bikes such as an e-bike share program, vouchers and greater separation between bicycles and other vehicles at key uphill road sections</p> <p><b>M5.7</b> Introduce measures to support electric cargo bikes such as parking spaces near clusters of businesses and outside higher density apartment buildings</p>	<p>D5.4</p> <p>D5.5</p> <p>D5.6</p> <p>D5.11</p> <p>DE5.2</p> <p>DE5.3</p> <p>BT5.2</p> <p>BT5.3</p> <p>T5.3</p> <p>T5.4</p> <p>DV5.3</p> <p>GW5.2</p>





OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
	<p>Electric bikes will give Manningham residents greater confidence to use bicycles for transport despite the hilly topography. Council can support the use of e-bikes by introducing residents to the concept via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An e-bike share scheme (initially based out of MC2 and Council libraries).</li> <li>• A voucher to contribute towards the purchase of an e-bike from local retailers</li> <li>• Providing greater separation between bicycle riders and other vehicles particularly on uphill segments of road such as between Ruffey Creek Trail and:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› King Street southbound on Williamsons Road</li> <li>› Serpells Road northbound on Williamsons Road</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Electric cargo bikes are already being used for delivery of goods for small businesses - particularly meal deliveries in higher density areas. Council could support this by providing enough parking space for delivery bicycles near relevant businesses and outside large apartment buildings.</p>		
<p><b>O5.2</b> To provide frequent public transport networks within 400m of all residents/dwellings</p>	<p><b>S5.3</b> Advocate for a high frequency public transport service along the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) alignment with stations in Doncaster Hill and Bulleen</p> <p>If the SRL is constructed, it will substantially enhance public transport access for Manningham residents to major employment, health and tertiary education facilities in Bundoora (La Trobe University), Heidelberg, Box Hill, Deakin University and Monash University, among others. In preparation for SRL, an interim high frequency service could be established that mirrors the ultimate SRL alignment through the use of express buses between La Trobe University and Box Hill via Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road. Aside from providing improved public transport access, this will help to establish preferred travel mode habits that will be reinforced by SRL once it is complete.</p> <p>Both the interim and ultimate SRL services could incorporate a station at Bulleen to enhance public transport access for that area.</p>	<p><b>M5.8</b> Advocate for the SRL, including train stations at Doncaster Hill and Bulleen</p> <p><b>M5.9</b> Advocate for additional or reinstated bus priority measures at key roads and at intersections</p> <p><b>M5.10</b> Advocate for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) along Doncaster Road, linking Mitcham Train Station with the CBD.</p>	<p><b>BT5.4</b> <b>BT5.5</b> <b>T5.5</b> <b>DV5.4</b></p>
<p><b>O5.3</b> To improve public transport connections from Manningham to education and employment precincts, employment, health and tertiary education facilities</p>	<p><b>S5.4</b> Advocate for public transport access from the northern part of the municipality to employment, health and tertiary education facilities (particularly La Trobe University)</p> <p>There is currently no direct bus service from Templestowe or Doncaster East to Heidelberg. No part of the municipality has a direct bus connection La Trobe University in Bundoora. This is despite these centres being major employment, medical and tertiary education destinations that are used by Manningham residents.</p> <p>This could be rectified with new local bus routes that improve connections across the Yarra River. This will be particularly important during the construction phase of the NEL, when construction impacts will severely constrain capacity of the arterial road network. Providing road replacement bus services in the affected corridors will help to manage the construction impacts by providing alternative transport options for people currently reliant on private vehicle use between Manningham and areas like La Trobe University.</p> <p>The efficiency of bus services in Manningham is highly correlated to the ability for buses to navigate swiftly through peak traffic conditions. Bus lanes already exist on many roads and queue jump lanes with existing priority signals. These work very well along Doncaster Road and Manningham Road to facilitate bus movements during peak periods, and offer residents a competitive travel time.</p> <p>This infrastructure will help reduce the cost of providing bus services in Manningham and will increase the service levels that can be provided with the existing resource levels.</p> <p>They will also help the bus operations cope with increasing traffic congestion.</p>	<p><b>M5.11</b> Advocate for an interim SRL service in the form of a high frequency express bus route connecting La Trobe University and Box Hill along Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road</p> <p><b>M5.12</b> Advocate for a new local bus route connecting Templestowe and Doncaster East with Heidelberg and La Trobe University</p>	<p><b>D5.9</b> <b>BT5.6</b> <b>BT5.7</b> <b>T5.6</b></p>





OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O5.4</b> To ensure public transport stops are safe, inviting and provide greater amenity</p>	<p><b>S5.5</b> Improve bus stop facilities, including 'Smart' bus stops.</p> <p>Manningham has introduced distinctive bus stops throughout the municipality. The SmartBus network (including Doncaster Area Rapid Transit) results in many of these having real-time passenger information. The amenity of bus stops can be further enhanced through features that make the stops more comfortable and enjoyable. These features include improved weather protection, lighting (including Smart street-lighting), reduced noise, temperature control, CCTV, accurate information and nearby activity such as cafés or hole-in-the-walls that provide passive surveillance.</p> <p>These improvements should be focused on the busiest bus stops and should seek to encourage passengers to walk a bit further to the highest quality bus stops. There is an opportunity for Manningham to lead the design of a new style of bus stop that offers higher passenger waiting experience including level boarding and other features that improve passenger amenity. Given the reliance on bus services in Manningham this would be a worthwhile investment for the local community.</p> <p>In addition, the safety and amenity of bus stops can be improved by locating them in busy locations, such as next to activity centres, local businesses, and cafes etc.</p>	<p><b>M5.13</b> Develop a new bus stop design that provides a higher quality passenger waiting experience, and introduce it at the busiest bus stops within Manningham.</p>	<p><b>D5.9</b> <b>DE5.4</b> <b>BT5.8</b> <b>T5.7</b> <b>DV4.5</b></p>
<p><b>O5.5</b> To ensure an appropriate amount of car parking is provided that has regard to the locality, land use densities and access to other alternative transport modes.</p>	<p>Refer <b>S5.2</b> Improve cycling infrastructure and facilities</p> <p>Surface car parks in activity centres provide an opportunity for adaption, by introducing such elements as public open space, community facilities, street activation and affordable housing, with car parking provided in basement levels.</p>	<p><b>M5.14</b> Identify and implement adaptation to car parking to allow change in use and retrofitting</p>	





**Benchmarks**

**Street makeover**

Community led 'Reclaim the Street' programs enable the re-imagining of streets as places for people. Opportunities to re-imagine local streets into shared zones or play streets, particularly cul-de-sacs, can be initiated through Council funded programs for temporary street calming and community connection. This could see the use of 'tactical urbanism' techniques including 'yarn bombing', or 'chalk drawings on streets'.

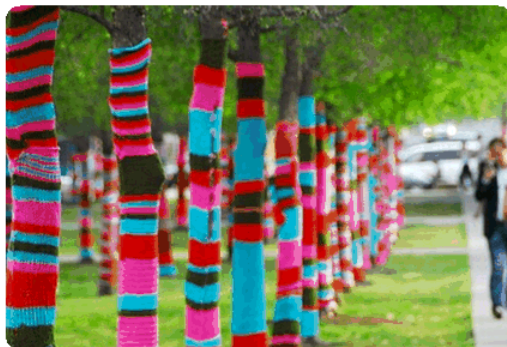


Image 22. Yarn bombing, Houston Texas

**High amenity/Curitiba-style Bus Stations with 'Smart City' infrastructure**

The Curitiba Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system in Brazil provides innovative 'station' infrastructure for buses within a 'glass tube' design. The stations enable faster boarding through multiple doors, with offboard payment to avoid delays, and provide a high level of comfort for the commuter.

'Smart bench' bus stops are emerging in London. They are powered by solar energy and have energy storage capability, and are equipped with environmental sensors for CO<sub>2</sub>, noise, temperature, humidity and air pressure, and contain Wi-Fi and USB/wireless charging ports. They are also a place to rest and socialise.



Image 23. Smart bench, London UK

**Shared Electric Bikes (E-Bikes)**

Electric bikes are increasing in popularity on a global scale due to their ease of use for recreational or commuter cyclists. They are also an ideal source of travel in areas of steep terrain, such as in many parts of Manningham.

E-cargo bike schemes have emerged in addition to commuter bikes. It originated in Basel via 'carvelo2go' - the first e-cargo bike sharing scheme in the world. Users hire out e-cargo bikes for personal use (by the day or the hour) via "hosts" including small businesses and post offices, who manage keys and charge batteries.



Image 24. E-cargo bikes





### Community Transport

LINK Community Transport is a not-for-profit organisation, providing transport for people and organisations in the Northern and Western suburbs of Melbourne, Victoria, with a focus on the ageing population, people of all abilities and their carers. LINK also provides outsourced transport solutions for local government and community organisations.



Image 25. LINK community transport

### Park Run and Junior Park Run

Park Run is a free, weekly, volunteer led fun run and walk held every Saturday morning across the world. Park Run is a 5km walk/run and requires an uninterrupted course (with no vehicle crossing points), and is typically held in local parks, reserves, coastal and river trails etc. Park Run is a community focussed health and wellbeing program that is accessible to all.



Image 27. Junior Park Run, Westerfold's Park, Templestowe

### Car share services in high intensity corridors

'Go Get' is a community car sharing scheme that provides membership-based access to cars in your local area without the burden of car ownership. 'Go Get' is flexible, local and accessible via smart technology. 'Go Get' is particularly attractive in inner city and higher density locations where the high costs of running and storing a car can be offset by borrowing a vehicle when you need it, or by hiring out your own vehicle when not in use.



Image 26. Go Get Van



### E-Bike subsidy

The New Zealand Government Transport Agency has established an employer E-Bike Subsidy Scheme to help reduce carbon footprint in NZ. The E-Bike Subsidy Scheme supports people to purchase e-bikes by addressing the key barrier of the upfront cost. The scheme works through employers negotiating a discount from an e-bike supplier and then providing a wage advance or loan to staff, paid back through salary deductions over a set period. This has also been successfully implemented in local government including Tauranaga City Council with 52 Council staff taking up the option, and 95% commuting to work daily on their e-bike.



Image 28. E-bikes

## 6. BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS

### How can social and cultural connections contribute to liveability?

A network of community infrastructure and cultural facilities that are accessible to all is key to liveability. Facilities that meet the changing needs of the community, are inclusive, multipurpose, intergenerational, flexible and accessible are essential to enhance community connection and local identity in each neighbourhood. Continued collaboration with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation is also vital in building cultural connections for all residents throughout Manningham.

Services and facilities need to be appropriately located and well connected to respond to the needs of the existing and future population of the surrounding area. They need to be within walking distance of as many residents as possible.

Supporting elderly residents and disabled people in Manningham is vitally important. Hubs, multi-purpose centres, shared services and intergenerational centres are ways to achieve this. Locating them within existing activity centres, close to open spaces and public transport is vital for providing support.

Having a diverse range of cultural and natural assets is a key ingredient of liveability. Manningham has outstanding natural assets, a highly diverse community and combined history. Supporting and enhancing existing cultural assets and creating new opportunities are key to enriching social and cultural connections across Manningham.

Manningham has pockets that are rich in arts and culture due to acclaimed galleries, Heide Museum of Modern Art in Bulleen and the Manningham Art Gallery in Doncaster. Arts and culture facilities are also prevalent in some parts of the municipality such as Warrandyte. However, more arts and culture should be introduced. This includes public art, cultural interpretation material and trails. Council will collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to help create them.

The importance of placemaking has increased even further in the post-COVID environment as more people are working locally. Ensuring public spaces are well designed and well managed to ensure it represents the diverse community, provides for all ages, inspires, educates and enhances the sense of place in each neighbourhood.

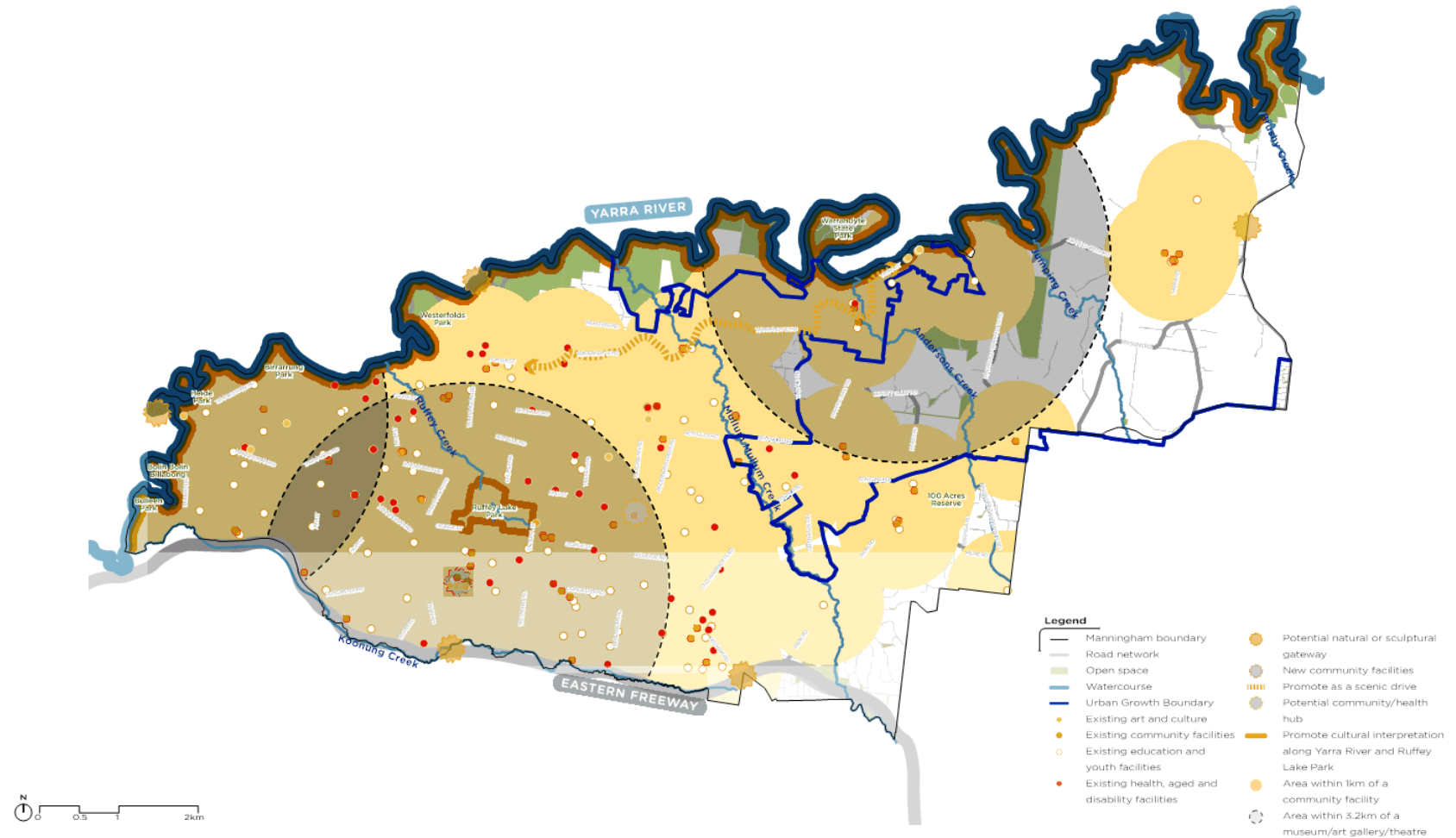


Figure 32. Greythorn Community Hub, Balwyn



Figure 33. Yindyamarra Sculpture Walk, Albury

Map 16: Building Social and Cultural Connections Plan







### Objectives, Strategies, Actions and Benchmarks

The table below explains how liveability will be enhanced in relation to social and cultural connections. It defines a set of objectives, strategies and actions that will require improve liveability. A summary of the key findings of the liveability analysis are provided in the second column, under strategies.

**Objectives, Strategies and Actions reference key:**

- O = objective
- S = strategy
- M = municipal-wide action
- D = Doncaster action
- DE = Doncaster East action
- BT = Bulleen and Templestowe Lower action
- T = Templestowe action
- DV = Donvale action
- GW = Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchard action

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O6.1</b> To provide contemporary, fit-for-purpose community facilities that will service current and future populations, which are inclusive, accessible and within walking distance of as many residents as possible</p>	<p><b>S6.1</b> Support increased provision of community infrastructure, open space and sporting facilities in schools and advocate for improved community access</p> <p>Adaptive/multi-purpose use of existing schools and sporting facilities when not in use is a potential way to utilise existing infrastructure more efficiently.</p>	<p><b>M6.1</b> Advocate for the adaptive/multi-purpose use of schools and sporting facilities for wider community access, when not in use by schools</p> <p><b>M6.2</b> Upgrade existing community infrastructure to ensure they are universally accessible, flexible, and fit-for purpose and introduce new community hubs in neighbourhoods where they are needed</p> <p><b>M6.3</b> Co-locate or connect community facilities with existing activity centres and parks, and close to public transport wherever possible</p>	<p>D6.1</p> <p>D6.2</p> <p>D6.3</p> <p>DE6.1</p> <p>T6.1</p> <p>DV6.1</p>
<p><b>O6.2</b> To create community hubs, with a focus on multipurpose/intergenerational facilities that are accessible to all</p>	<p><b>S6.2</b> Plan for, advocate and deliver upgraded and new community hubs in Manningham that are easily accessed, inclusive and multi-purpose/intergenerational</p> <p>Community hubs are for all members of the community. They provide a gathering space and an access point for a wide range of community activities, programs, services and events. Increased provision of community hubs in or near activity centres and public transport will improve social cohesiveness and the liveability of each neighbourhood in Manningham.</p>		<p>DE6.2</p>
<p><b>O6.3</b> To collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to identify opportunities to protect, enhance or reinstate Cultural Values throughout Manningham. Celebrate and build awareness of the rich Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung cultural heritage</p>	<p><b>S6.3</b> Increase understanding of Manningham as a cultural landscape, including opportunities for naming of places in relation to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung heritage</p> <p>Council is committed to collaborating with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, and is working towards a leading role in local reconciliation.</p>	<p><b>M6.4</b> Develop a programme of public artworks to include: major permanent works at gateways and at key public spaces, creation of sculpture parks (permanent or temporary), as well as arts/cultural trails</p> <p><b>M6.5</b> Establish a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material along the Yarra River</p> <p><b>M6.6</b> Acknowledge that Manningham is located on the traditional homelands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and celebrate connection to Country, including all waterways</p>	<p>BT6.1</p> <p>BT6.2</p> <p>BT6.3</p> <p>T6.2</p> <p>T6.3</p> <p>T6.4</p> <p>GW6.1</p> <p>GW6.2</p> <p>GW6.3</p>





OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS
<p><b>O6.4</b> To facilitate and support opportunities for art, play and placemaking across Manningham to foster greater social/cultural connections and sense of place</p>	<p><b>S6.4</b> Provide opportunities for public art across the municipality that reflect the municipality's identity and culture Public art is a way of celebrating local culture, both old and new. Manningham's entrances provide opportunities for natural or sculptural gateways to celebrate their local character and function. Ruffey Lake Park has a shared history, which could be interpreted through improvements to signage, public art and landscape design treatments as identified in the Ruffey Lake Park Landscape Master Plan.</p> <p><b>S6.5</b> Support local businesses and the community to facilitate placemaking opportunities in activity centres and within their neighbourhoods Placemaking initiatives will stimulate vibrant activity centres and community life. It will ensure our activity centres become 'sticky' places, where people linger, dwell and spend time.</p>	<p><b>M6.7</b> Introduce new gateway features at key locations across Manningham</p> <p><b>M6.8</b> Establish a policy for use of Council-managed open spaces by commercial and not-for-profit organisations for children's nature play</p>	<p>D6.4 D6.5 D6.6 D6.7 D6.8 DE6.3 DE6.4 BT6.4 BT6.5 T6.5 T6.6 T6.7 DV6.2 GW6.5 GW6.6</p>





**Benchmarks**

**Intergenerational/multipurpose Community Hubs**

Community hubs that have a range of community facilities that are clustered together, are accessible for all, in convenient locations, that provide much-needed community services, programs and activities are important to build social connections. Intergenerational hubs such as the Greythorn Community Hub in Booroonda encompass library facilities, early childhood centre, RSL sub-branch, maternal and child health services and community projects.



Image 29. Intergenerational playground and childcare in a nursing home, Jurong West, Singapore

**'Click and Collect' Libraries**

Library Lockers offer an 'outreach' based library service to the community without having to access a physical library facility. Utilising online library catalogues and booking systems, the library lockers act like a 'click and collect' facility - once you reserve a book, it is distributed to the locker and you are notified that it is ready to pick up. When you have finished, you can drop the item back via the locker for collection. Library lockers can be branded with municipal information and messaging, and are flexible in terms of their location (requiring only a single power source to operate). Library lockers are supported by holiday program book activations and outreach sessions to provide physical engagement with the community and library teams.



Image 30. Library Lockers, Bridge Road Community Centre, Melton

**Street Library**

Street libraries and outdoor reading rooms bring together collective urbanism in casual or informal public spaces. Street libraries can be found in all manner of formats across Melbourne and the world, e.g. an old fridge or postbox that has been converted into a street-based book library for residents to share books with their neighbours; a newly created library box made by the neighbourhood families. Street libraries enable casual connection and opportunities to pause and engage with neighbours.

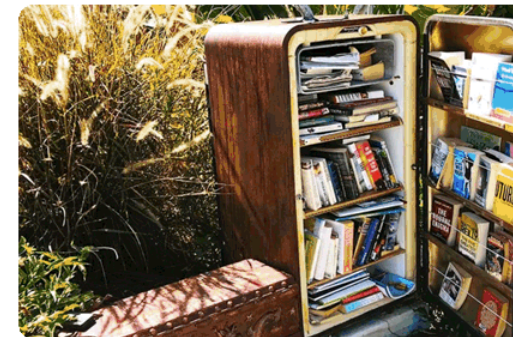


Image 31. Street library, Brisbane





**Cultural Interpretation Material**

Cultural interpretation is storytelling that gives meaning to the cultural narrative of place through various interpretative mediums including landscape design, public art, digital interactive platforms, signage and education programs. Cultural interpretation enables people to engage with a space through story and broaden their understanding of the importance of the place to the cultural context of Manningham. Cultural interpretation is best achieved when it applies a shared values approach - bringing focus to the impacts of celebrated events or places as they applied to all people, which can often draw out difficult and conflicting experiences, but is integral to 'truth telling'.



Image 32. Yindyamarra Sculpture Walk, Albury

**Play Streets**

Play streets in London have been facilitated by London Play, in collaboration with oral historians and the Museum of London. In various locations across London, children have reconnected with the history of their neighbourhood. For example, in Canning Road, Islington stories about flood translated into the creation of a giant play ship (London Play.org.uk).



Image 33. Play Streets, Canning Road, Islington

**Outdoor Fitness and Play**

Informal sport and recreation enables activation of open space in an un-planned and informal way, which is accessible to all. The embellishment of Parkour equipment, Ninja Fitness Courses, outdoor bouldering walls and multi-purpose "hit up walls"/"kick about spaces" add interest and activation to parks while generating community health and wellbeing benefits. Supporting infrastructure including benches, shade and drinking fountains enhance frequency of use and length of time of visits which contribute to overall viability.

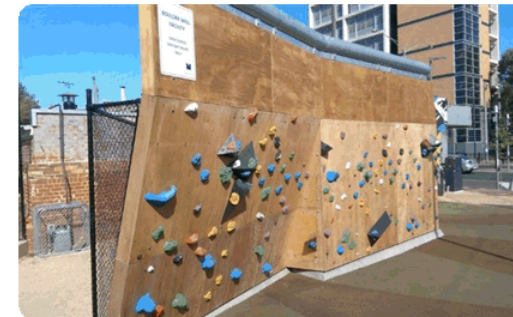


Image 34. Holmesglen Bouldering Wall Park





**Universal Access Play Spaces**

Universal design techniques ensure that public open space caters for people of all needs and abilities. Often referred to as ‘all abilities play spaces’, equipment, access, materials and finishes are designed to eliminate discrimination in play. Not-for-profit organisation ‘Touched By Olivia’ is a national leader in supporting communities to achieve universal design (and retro-fitting) of neighbourhood and regional parks to meet the specific needs of the local area.



Image 35. All Abilities Play Birrarung Marr Park, Melbourne

**Placemaking Opportunities**

Placemaking inspires the local community through initiatives within public spaces that help to reimagine and reconnect people to their community. It results in high quality public space outcomes that contribute to liveability in terms of health, wellbeing and happiness. Placemaking includes improvements to the public realm through urban design initiatives, creative land use mixes, public art, landscaping, lighting, play spaces, furniture, activities and events that capitalise on existing community assets to create activation, identity and sense of place. Placemaking initiatives will stimulate vibrant activity centres and community life. It will ensure our activity centres become ‘sticky’ places, where people linger, dwell and spend time.

Maling Road, Canterbury has been subject to a placemaking strategy that builds on its unique heritage character and village charm. Through a consultation process, the community and Boroondara Council have created the Maling Road Place Plan that includes outdoor cinema/movie nights, parklet installation, heritage restoration - including street furniture within the street.



Image 36. Perth Cultural Centre

**Toy Libraries**

Toy libraries contain a wide array of well-made high quality toys that can be borrowed by members of the local community to support childrens growth, skill development and imagination. They also promote community connection and togetherness with quality time spent between families playing with children. Toy libraries can be co-located with other libraries or community facilities, including intergenerational hubs.



Image 37. Toy Libraries





BLANK PAGE









## OVERVIEW

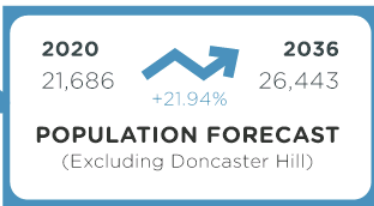
The following chapter sets out the actions to enhance the liveability of each suburb over the next 20 years through 'Neighbourhood Plans'. The actions have been developed based on the assessment of each place against the liveability indicators, and how it can deliver the Key Directions.

The Neighbourhood Plans group Manningham's suburbs in the following way:

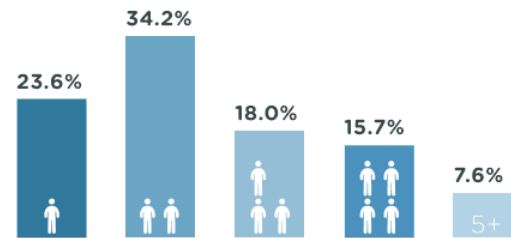
1. Doncaster
2. Doncaster East
3. Bulleen and Templestowe Lower
4. Templestowe
5. Donvale (which includes part of Nunawading)
6. Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchards (which includes Warrandyte South and Ringwood North)

The vision for each neighbourhood is articulated through the six Key Directions. Some neighbourhood actions are shown across two plans.

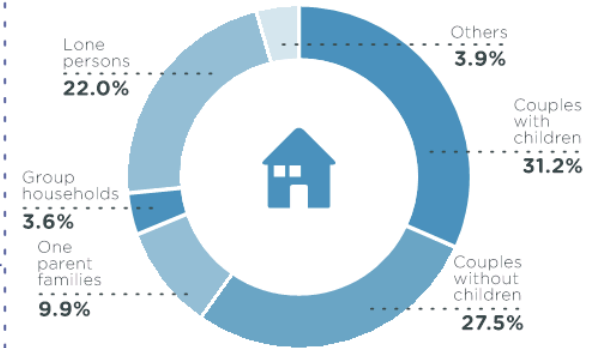
# DONCASTER



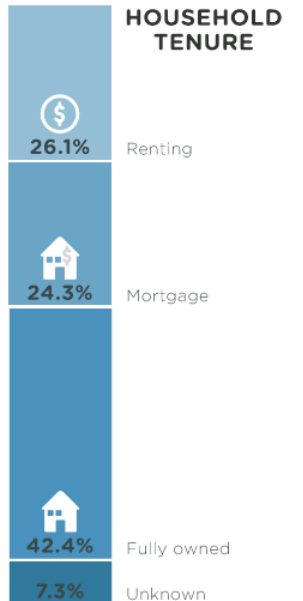
## HOUSEHOLD SIZE



## HOUSEHOLD TYPE



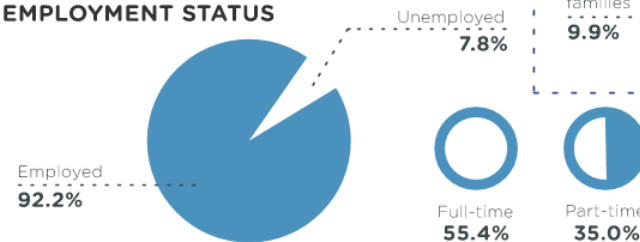
## HOUSEHOLD TENURE



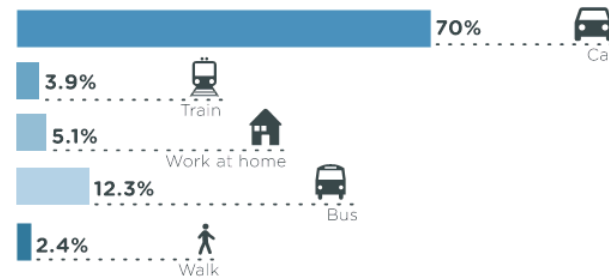
## DWELLING TYPE



## EMPLOYMENT STATUS



## JOURNEY TO WORK



## TOTAL DWELLINGS



## TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Source: .id, 2016-2021.



### How liveable is Doncaster?



Doncaster Hill contains **3 out of 3 local living services\***.



**12.3% of residents** in Doncaster **travel to work using public transport**. This is less than greater Melbourne by 3.1%.



Doncaster has one of the **highest rates of housing stress for mortgaged and rental housing** within Manningham. In particular, there is more housing stress along main road corridors including Doncaster Road and Manningham Road.



**63% of dwellings** within Doncaster are **detached dwellings** (low density), **21% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings** (medium density) and **16% are apartments** (high density). This is consistent with the Metropolitan Melbourne benchmarks.



**62% of dwellings** are within **400m of a bus stop and frequent service**. This is an appropriate density distribution.



**87% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space** (local, district and regional parks) and **100% of residents live within a 1km walkable catchment of a district and regional park**. However, the parks are not connected to each other.



Upgrades to existing community facilities in Doncaster are required. The Westfield Doncaster Shopping Centre Development has potential for **new community facilities** as well as any future redevelopment of Council owned land in Doncaster Hill.

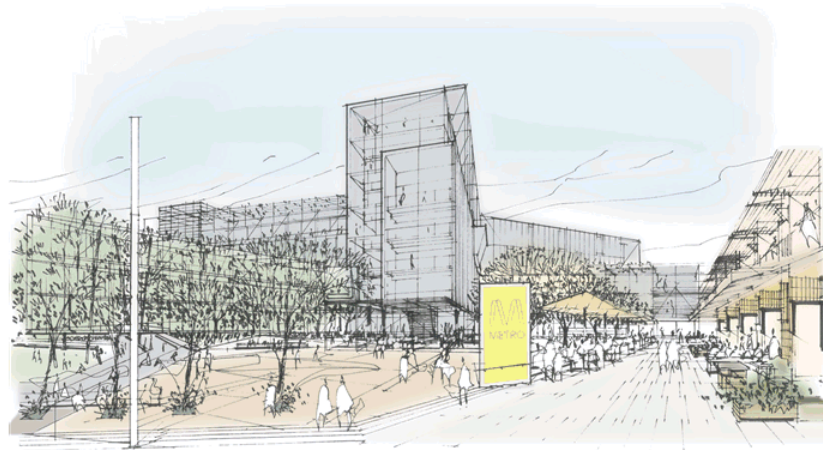


### What will Doncaster look like in 2040?

Doncaster and Doncaster Hill will continue to be Manningham's focus for growth and be the heart of the City. It will foster new employment and services, community facilities, lifelong education and cultural life, public transport access and sustainable, higher density living.

Doncaster will be characterised by excellence in the design of buildings, open spaces and streetscapes that support high levels of liveability, interaction, economic and social vitality and environmental sustainability. The Suburban Rail Loop will drive investment and business growth in Doncaster Hill with clustered employment precincts created between Doncaster Hill and Bulleen.

Within Doncaster Hill, precincts will provide a mix of medium to high scale housing options, set in pedestrian-friendly, tree-lined streets with Ruffey Lake Park as a key regional destination.



Artist's impression of Doncaster Hill with potential underground station entrance, mixed use Civic and Education precinct, 'eat street' and public space (vision image only).



Figure 34. Melbourne Metro Tunnel design, Anzac Station



Figure 35. Eastland town square



Figure 36. Proposed Hepburn Reserve



DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
Doncaster contains a number of small shopping strips that currently and have fragmented land ownership. This presents an opportunity to consolidate the land to enable redevelopment that could provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including increased retail/commercial opportunities and high quality public spaces and streetscapes.	<p><b>D1.1</b> Engage with landowners in Local Activity Centres (LACs) and Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) as part of encouraging the amalgamation of Local Activity Centre lots and car parking in order to facilitate appropriate redevelopment - to provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including shops, services and public space. LACs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ayr Street at Lindsay Street Shops</li> <li>• Ayr Street at Outhwaite Avenue Shops</li> <li>• Stutt Avenue Shops</li> <li>• Village Avenue Shops</li> <li>• Highview Drive Shops</li> <li>• Doncaster Road Shops at Schramms Lane</li> </ul>
There are opportunities in Doncaster Hill to redevelop existing facilities and incorporate a more intense and diverse range of civic, education and employment uses.	<b>D1.2</b> Prepare a master plan and feasibility study for the development of a civic and education neighbourhood that incorporates a more diverse range of civic, education and employment uses, greater permeability and enhanced public realm to form the civic heart of Doncaster Hill
Increasing activation in Doncaster Hill will increase its vibrancy and liveability.	<b>D1.3</b> Establish an activation programme for Doncaster Hill, which may include events/festivals, markets, food trucks, temporary/permanent public art, performances and other opportunities for placemaking
<b>THRIVING EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Doncaster Hill is targeted to provide an additional 3,000 jobs by 2031. To ensure this is achieved, employment land must be protected.	<b>D2.1</b> Amend the planning scheme to protect opportunities for employment development in the Doncaster Hill Major Activity Centre
Attracting State Government departments and agencies will increase and diversify job opportunities in Doncaster Hill.	<b>D2.2</b> Attract and support the development of new businesses within Doncaster Hill, including State Government departments or agencies
Identifying potential employment land in highly accessible locations will improve both sustainability and the ability to live and work locally in Doncaster.	<b>D2.3</b> Prepare a master plan and feasibility study for the development of a business precinct at the Doncaster Park and Ride (without loss of car parking)
Supporting the introduction of a farmers market will create an opportunity for locals to meet and try local produce, which also support local living.	<b>D2.4</b> Investigate the potential for farmers markets in Schramms Reserve
<b>HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES</b>	
The introduction of inclusionary zoning would provide a planning tool to either mandate or create incentives for the provision of a proportion of affordable housing dwellings within high density residential development.	<b>D3.1</b> Consider the introduction of an inclusionary zoning provision within the ACZ1, to require affordable housing
Extending the ACZ1 to incorporate additional land west of Schramms Reserve will provide more opportunities for the provision of housing in Doncaster.	<b>D3.2</b> Investigate areas for inclusion into the ACZ1 to incorporate additional land west of Schramms Reserve to facilitate higher density development, including housing





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>GREENING OUR CITY</b>	
<p>Productive community gardens can improve the social and physical wellbeing of community members, along with environmental benefits. Identifying and registering underutilised land in Doncaster may create opportunities for new productive gardens to emerge.</p>	<p><b>D4.1</b> Establish and promote a register of underutilised land on which community members can create productive gardens including JW Thomson Reserve, Schramms Reserve and Carawatha Reserve</p>
<p>To ensure parks in Doncaster are highly utilised, there are opportunities to improve their amenity, accessibility, safety and range of activities.</p>	<p><b>D4.2</b> Upgrade the following parks to improve their amenity, access, safety and support for a wide range of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schramms Reserve</li> <li>• Brendan Reserve</li> <li>• Hepburn Reserve (proposed)</li> <li>• JW Thomson Reserve</li> <li>• Koonung Creek Linear Park</li> <li>• Tullamore Parks (Verdant Park, Heritage Boulevard Park, Stables Circuit Adventure Playground, Lawford Street Reserve, Burgundy Drive Reserve)</li> <li>• Carawatha Reserve</li> </ul>
<p>In order to implement the Greening Our City 'Key Direction' a series of 'greenways' are proposed that will provide inviting walking and cycling links between open spaces, connecting the residential neighbourhoods to regional open space.</p> <p>This is intended to be largely achieved by upgrading existing local streets. There may be a need to acquire a small number of properties to complete links that would otherwise be very indirect.</p> <p>Greenways may take a range of forms depending on the nature of the street. Typically, they will involve upgrading footpaths, planting trees and introducing cycle lanes where necessary. In some cases, traffic calming measures may be needed, such as kerb outstands at intersections, chicanes or 'pinch points', and even shared zones. 'Pause places' (seating, shade, amenity) should be provided along longer links.</p>	<p><b>D4.3</b> Establish a network of inviting, tree-lined pedestrian and cycle connections (greenways) between open spaces. More specifically between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ted Ajani Reserve and Timber Reserve—this will require:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› upgrades to the path, landscaping and lighting between Ted Ajani Reserve and Manningham Road;</li> <li>› a wider footpath and tree planting along the western side of Ayr Street to the raised safety platform crossing just south of Manningham Road, then along the eastern side to Bernice Street;</li> <li>› a wider footpath, tree planting and pedestrian lighting along the northern side of Bernice Street; and</li> <li>› the introduction of a raised safety platform pedestrian crossing of Marilyn Street.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Timber Reserve and Burgundy Reserve—this will require:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› upgrades to the path network, landscaping, seating and pedestrian lighting within Timber Ridge Reserve;</li> <li>› additional tree planting and pedestrian lighting along the south side of Marianne Way, and at least one integrated chicane and 'pause place';</li> <li>› the introduction of a signalised pedestrian crossing of High Street between Marianne Way and Somerville Street;</li> <li>› additional tree planting and pedestrian lighting along the south side of Somerville Street between High Street and the access to the new park at the northern end of the Tullamore Estate development and</li> <li>› upgrades to the path network, landscaping, seating and pedestrian lighting within Burgundy Drive Reserve and potential upgrade to Junior Cricket site or other future sporting upgrades.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Koonung Creek Trail, Wilsons Reserve, Acheron Reserve and Carawatha Reserve—this will require:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› path connection from the Koonung Creek Trail to Wilsons Road</li> <li>› the introduction of a path, seating and outdoor gym equipment along the southern edge of Wilsons Reserve, along with landscaping and pedestrian lighting;</li> <li>› an upgraded footpath and tree planting along the northern side of Wilsons Road between Wilsons Reserve and Pettys Lane;</li> <li>› tree planting in Acheron Street between Acheron Reserve and Koolkuna Avenue.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Koonung Creek Linear Park and Marshall Reserve—this will require:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› introduction of seating, pedestrian lighting, BBQ and shelter, and outdoor gym equipment in Marshall Reserve.</li> <li>› Marshall Reserve and the southern end of Schramms Reserve—this will require:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› footpath upgrades and tree planting along Whittens Lane;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Schramms Reserve and Ruffey Lake Park—this will require:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› improvements to street connectivity and removing barriers to accessibility such as cul-de-sacs in key locations.</li> <li>› wayfinding pointers should also be introduced into all of these greenways, such as a distinctive paving style or colour, and signage integrated into paving or infrastructure such as bins or bollards that provides the walking and cycling time to key destinations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities will be sought to develop boulevards of canopy and native trees along main roads with new trees, maintaining the character of exotic tree species and supporting their role as ecological corridors. In particular, the native trees at the southern end of Tram Road, which form a distinctive gateway to Manningham, should be protected.</p>	<p><b>D4.4</b> Increase tree canopy cover and create green boulevards along Manningham Road, Doncaster Road, Williams Road, Elgar Road, Wetherby Road, and the Tram Road gateway</p>
<p>In Doncaster Hill, the <i>Doncaster Hill Framework Plan</i> (DHFP) has recommended the creation of a greenway to connect neighbourhoods, providing a safer and more inviting route for pedestrians and cyclists than the main roads.</p>	<p><b>D4.5</b> Upgrade streets and develop new connections to create a greenways link of inviting, tree-lined pedestrian and cycle routes linking existing and proposed open spaces</p>
<p>The Ruffey Lake Park Master Plan aims to preserve, enhance and encourage greater use and enjoyment of the park's diverse natural environment and historic qualities.</p>	<p><b>D4.6</b> Implement Ruffey Lake Park Landscape Master Plan</p>





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE</b>	
The most effective way to improve walking and bicycle access to local facilities is to focus on the streets within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools. Increasing pedestrian facilities, network permeability and priority at intersections in Doncaster is increasingly important close to activity centres and schools.	<b>D5.1</b> Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools (see AC Improvement Plans for details)
Doncaster Road creates a barrier to north-south movement across the activity centre and neighbourhood. Decreasing road speed limits, planting trees and narrowing carriageways will improve pedestrian and cyclist amenity. Longer pedestrian phases at signalised intersections will ensure walking in Doncaster is accessible for all ages and abilities.	<b>D5.2</b> Advocate for changes to Doncaster Road and Williamsons Road to improve pedestrian and cyclist safety and amenity, including additional or relocated crossings, a reduction in the speed limit from 70kph to 60kph and ultimately 40kph, tree planting, narrower carriageways and more frequent and/or longer pedestrian phases at signalised intersections
Doncaster forms part of a comprehensive network of off-road bicycle paths. However, there are some missing links in the network across Victoria Street and through Rieschiecks Reserve that if improved, will create further incentives for residents to ride.	<b>D5.3</b> Introduce new off-road bicycle paths and improve existing paths to complete a comprehensive network across Victoria Street and through Rieschiecks Reserve and introduce pedestrian operated signal crossing across Victoria Street
Providing secure bike storage in accessible locations is a way to encourage cycling.	<b>D5.4</b> Introduce secure 'Parkiteer' bike storage at the car park at MC2
E-bikes combined with safer cycling conditions on roads will further support riding in the hilly parts of Doncaster.	<b>D5.5</b> Introduce measures to support electric bikes such as an e-bike share program located at MC2 in Doncaster Hill. This will require providing greater separation between bicycle riders and other vehicles, particularly on uphill segments of road such as between Ruffey Creek Trail and King Street southbound on Williamsons Road
If the SRL is constructed it will substantially enhance public transport access for Doncaster residents to major employment, health and tertiary education facilities outside the municipality.	<b>D5.6</b> Advocate for the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL), including train stations at Doncaster Hill
Additional or reinstated bus priority measures at key roads and intersections in Doncaster will increase the efficiency of the service and therefore the desire to use it.	<b>D5.7</b> Advocate for additional or reinstated bus priority measures on key roads and intersections, including adjacent to the car park at 716 Doncaster Road (near Whittens Lane)
In preparation for the SRL, an interim high frequency service could be established that mirrors the ultimate SRL alignment through the use of express buses between La Trobe University and Box Hill via Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road. Apart from providing improved public transport access, this will help to establish preferred travel mode habits that will be reinforced by SRL once it is complete.	<b>D5.8</b> Advocate for an interim SRL service in the form of a high frequency express bus route connecting La Trobe University and Box Hill along Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road
Providing increased amenity and level of comfort at bus stops will attract greater bus patronage.	<b>D5.9</b> Develop a new bus stop design that provides a higher quality passenger waiting experience and introduce it at the busiest bus stops including at MC2
Car share programmes are a clever way to reduce car ownership in Doncaster and/or provide a service to Doncaster Hill residents that only require a car on occasional use.	<b>D5.10</b> Investigate introducing a car share programme in Doncaster Hill
Improving the public realm amenity at the intersection of Doncaster, Elgar and Tram Roads will attract more pedestrians.	<b>D5.11</b> Improve the pedestrian experience and environment at the intersection of Doncaster, Elgar and Tram Roads





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS</b>	
A master plan is underway for the Education and Civic Hub in Doncaster Hill, which may identify opportunities to increase the provision of community facilities.	<b>D6.1</b> Investigate requirements for provision of upgraded or new community facilities in Doncaster Hill as part of the redevelopment of the education and civic hub
Adaptive reuse of existing facilities is a potential way to introduce more youth services.	<b>D6.2</b> Advocate for community space allocated in the Westfield Doncaster Shopping Centre DPO, as a potential youth hub use
Adaptive/multi-purpose use of existing schools and sporting facilities when not in use is a potential way to utilise existing facilities more efficiently.	<b>D6.3</b> Advocate for the adaptive/multi-purpose use of schools and sporting facilities within Doncaster for wider community access, when not in use by schools
Public art is a way of celebrating local culture. Entrances to the municipality on Tram Road and Williamsons Road provide opportunities for natural or sculptural gateways to celebrate their local character and function.	<b>D6.4</b> Develop gateways (natural or sculptural) at the entrances to the municipality on Tram Road and Williamsons Road to celebrate their local character and function
Ruffey Lake Park has a shared history, which could be interpreted through improvements to signage, public art and landscape design treatments as identified in the Ruffey Lake Park Landscape Master plan.	<b>D6.5</b> Enhance public knowledge about Ruffey Lake Park, including its character, vegetation, points of interest and history through improved interpretative and wayfinding signage
Play streets and 'play-on-the-way' provide opportunities for children's play within the public realm, outside of traditional playgrounds. Play streets may include space for informal sport games, art and events.	<b>D6.6</b> Investigate implementation of 'play streets' within close proximity to Primary Schools within Doncaster and ideas for 'play-on-the-way' within activity centres
Providing for community-led placemaking projects is a way to improve the social connectedness and the vibrancy and unique sense of place within Doncaster.	<b>D6.7</b> Support community-led placemaking projects and advocate for Government-led programs to create a unique sense of place within Doncaster that meets community and local business needs

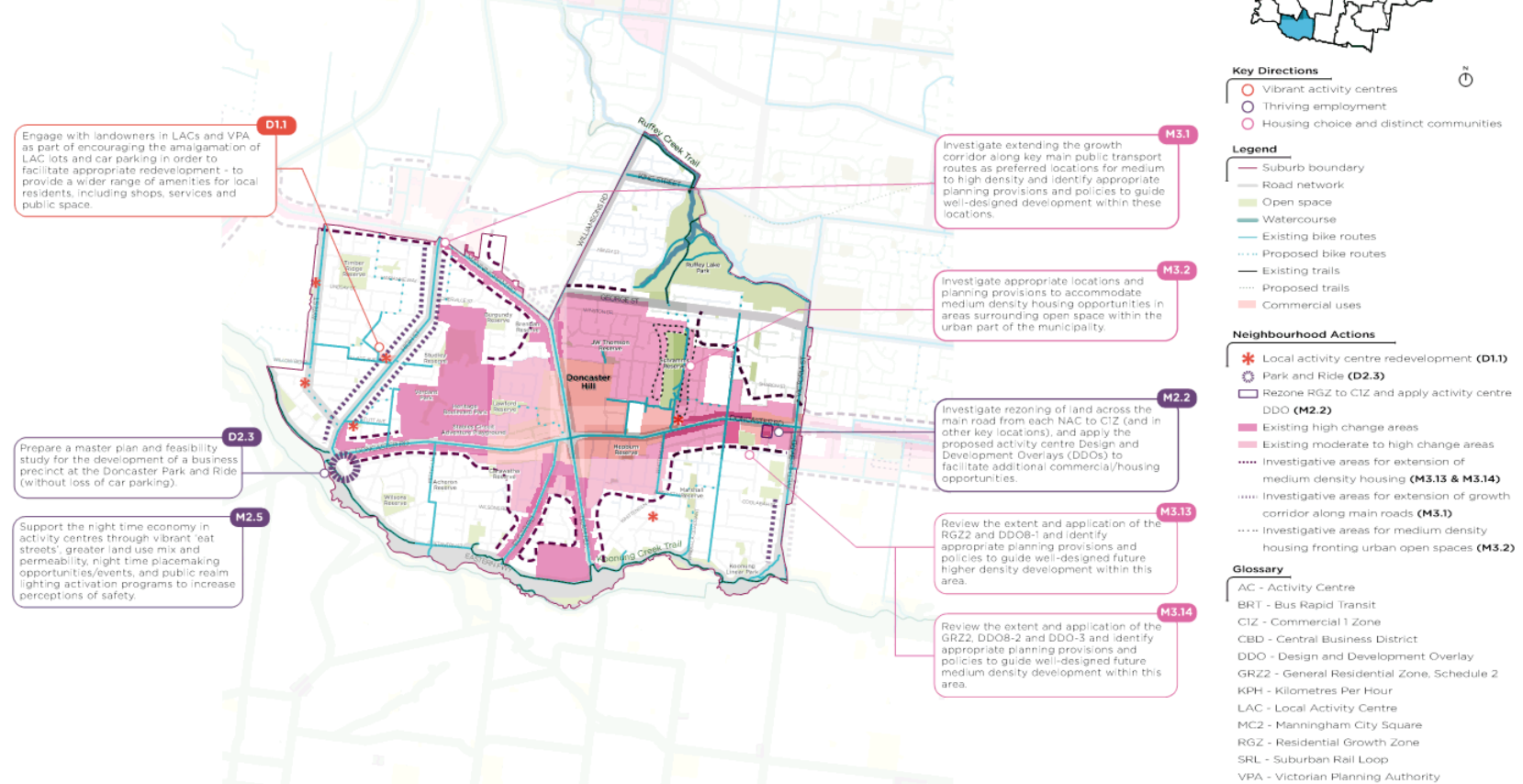






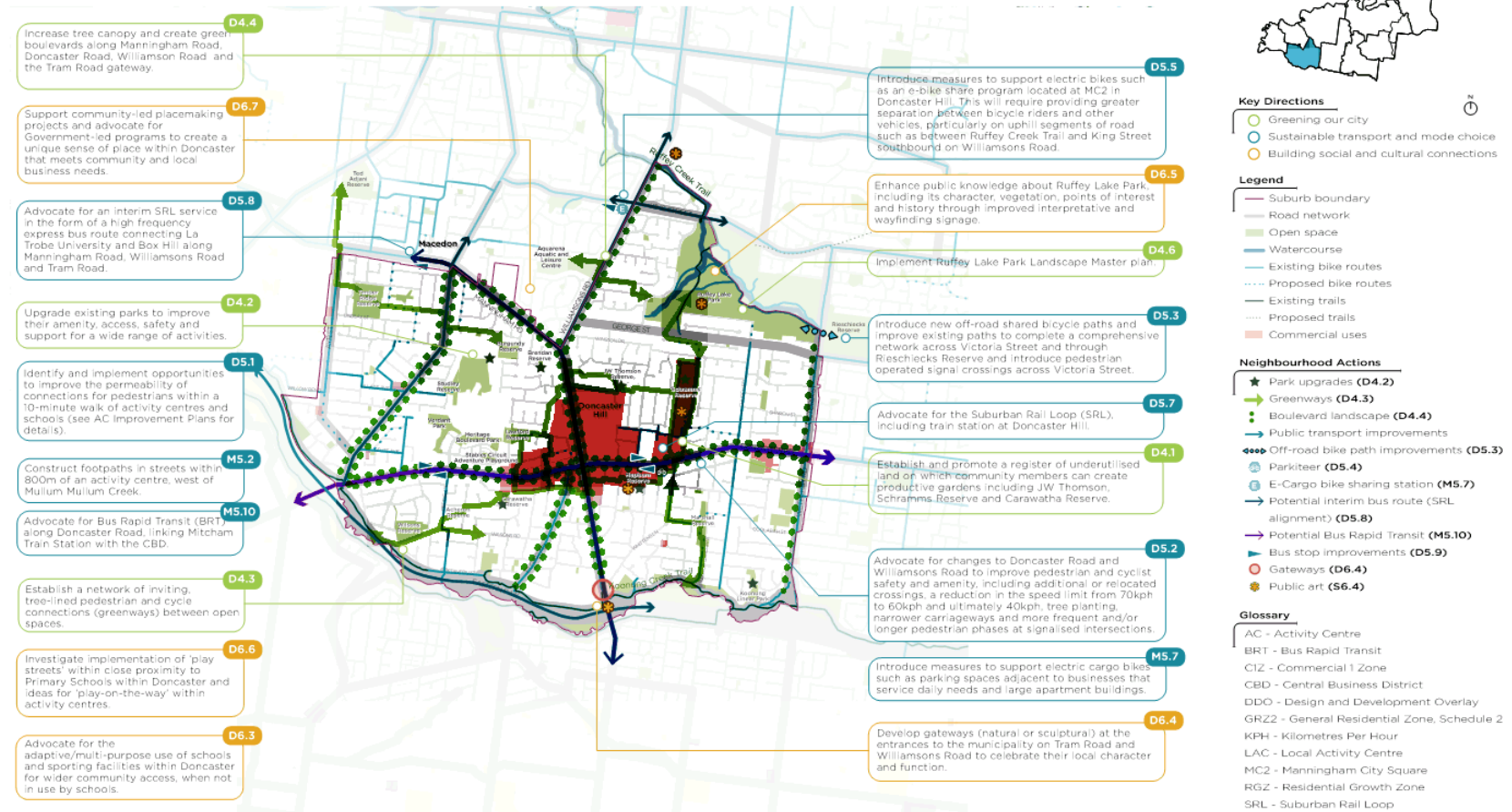
### Map 17: Doncaster Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing

Actions are shown across two plans. The first plan covers Vibrant Activity Centres, Thriving Employment and Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Key Directions. The second plan covers Greening Our City, Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice and Building Social and Cultural Connections Key Directions.





Map 18: Doncaster Neighbourhood Plan - Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections





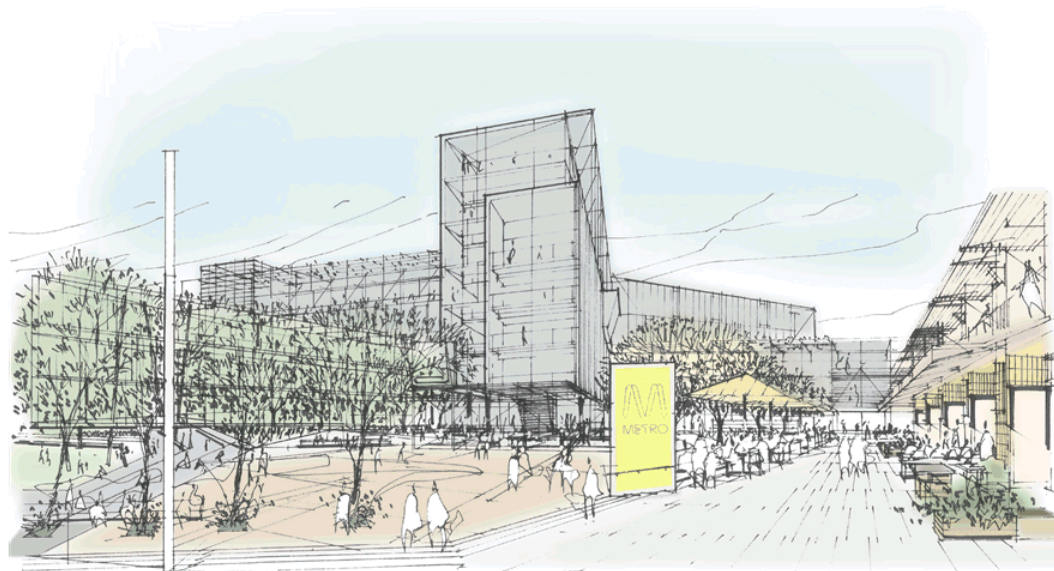
### Doncaster Hill

Doncaster Hill will accommodate an additional 125,000sqm of commercial floorspace and absorb approximately 30% of the 10,000 new jobs forecast Manningham by 2031 by the State Government. The SRL will drive business investment and jobs growth in a corridor of connected employment precincts between Doncaster Hill and Bulleen, with land protected through planning policy for employment generating uses and new enterprise.

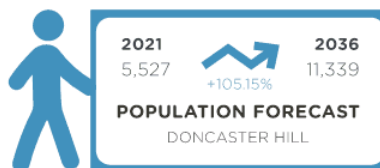
The creation of a new Civic and Education Hub is proposed through the re-development of Doncaster Primary School, MC2 and the Civic Centre to, delivering an integrated mix of uses and new community spaces. Investment in new community facilities and cultural spaces, including art studios and pop-up business programs will support community interests.

Improvements to local parks will see Schramms Reserve deliver a broader community focus, including possible community gardens; and the new 'greenways' will improve walking and cycling around the area including improved connections to Ruffey Lake Park.

The SRL and investment in new bus routes will deliver benefit to residents and provide alternative transport choices for journey to work, health precincts and tertiary facilities in the nearby region. Innovative e-bike schemes will be implemented to support an alternative mode of transport, with supporting infrastructure including Parkiteer stations within MC2 and Doncaster Hill.

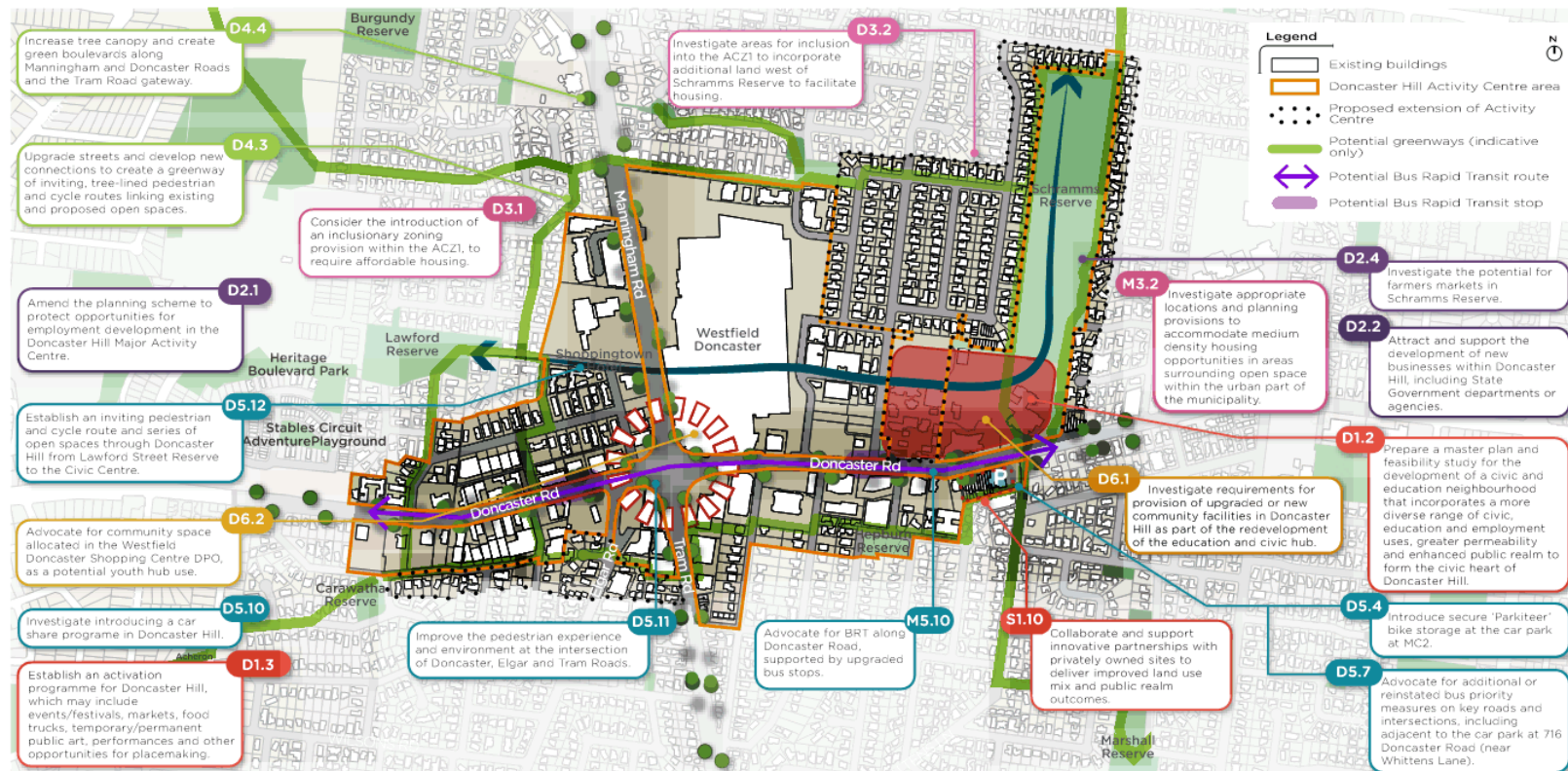


Artist's impression of Doncaster Hill with potential underground station entrance, mixed use Civic and Education precinct, 'eat street' and public space (vision image only).

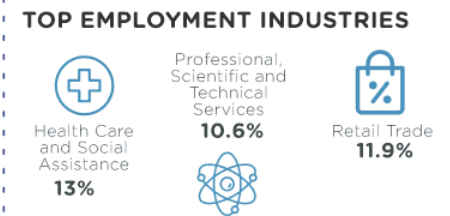
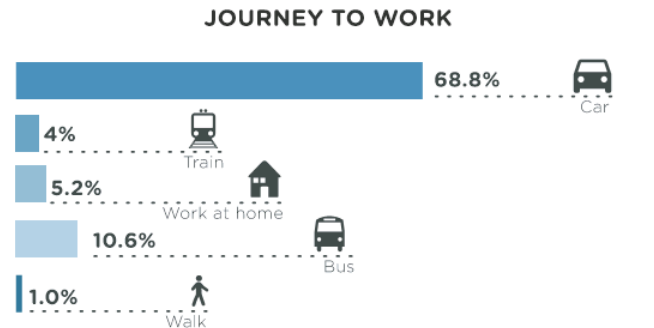
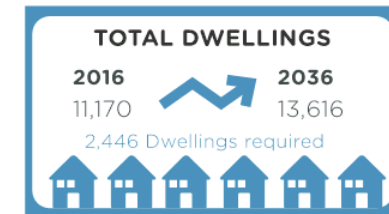
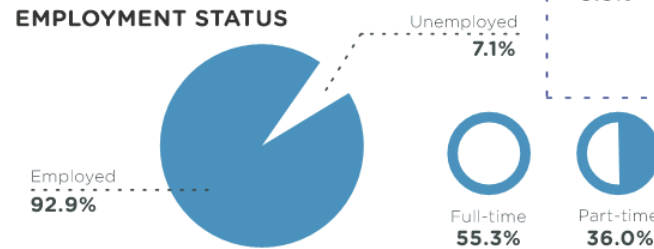
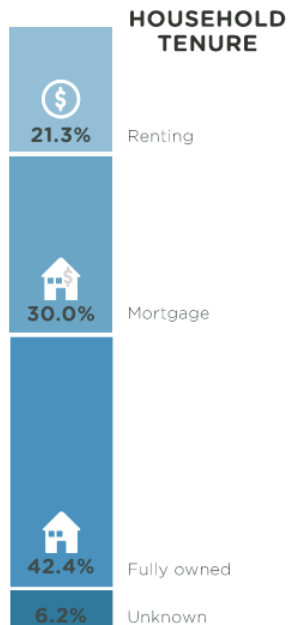
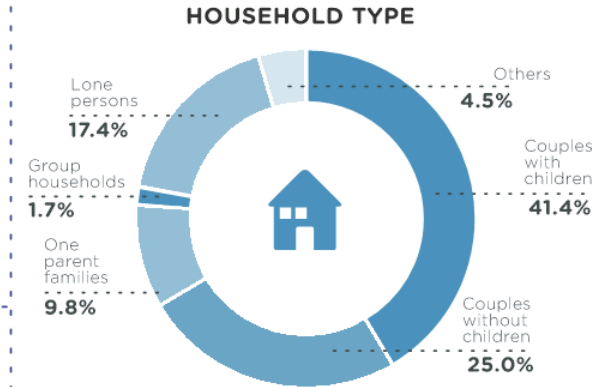
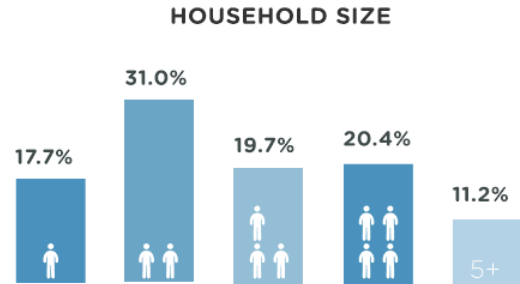
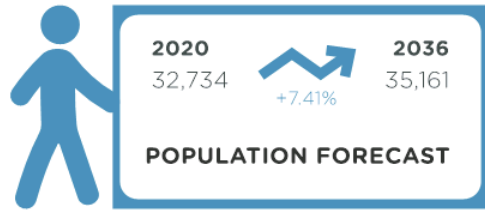




Map 19: Doncaster Hill Activity Centre Improvements



# DONCASTER EAST



Source: .id, 2016-2021.

### How liveable is Doncaster East?



Most activity centres in Doncaster East contain **3 out of 3 local living services\***.



**Tunstall Square** is the only centre with a public space that includes a gathering space.



**10.6% of residents** in Doncaster East travel to work using public transport. This is 4.8% less than the greater Melbourne average.



**0.1% of residents** in Doncaster East were recorded as cycling to work.



The southern parts of Doncaster East, along the Manningham Road corridor, are under more housing stress than the northern parts. It has the second highest housing stress in the municipality at **10.7%**, behind Doncaster.



**66% of dwellings** within Doncaster East are detached dwellings (low density). **30% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings** (medium density) and **3% are apartments** (high density). More high density housing is required to meet the 10% benchmark.



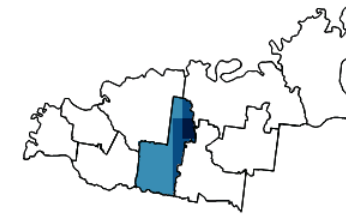
Only **44% of dwellings** are within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service. This is a limited density distribution.



**87% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space** (local, district and regional parks) and **100% of residents live within a 1km walkable catchment of a district and regional park.**



Existing community facilities are relatively evenly dispersed across Doncaster East therefore residents in Doncaster East have good access, but there are opportunities to create community hubs that meet multiple community infrastructure needs.



\*average number of local living services present within each activity centre measured as a score of 0-3, with 1 point for each category: i) convenience store/petrol station/newsagent, ii) public transport stop, iii) full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance.



**What will Doncaster East look like in 2040?**

Doncaster East will provide a range of lifestyle choices, including detached houses in leafy streets, and more compact and affordable housing close to a network of activity centres with distinct offerings.

The Pines, Donburn, Jackson Court, Doncaster East Village and Tunstall Square activity centres will have a diverse range of shops, services and housing. They will be more vibrant places to visit with high quality public spaces, widened footpaths, seating, lighting, landscaping, public art and bicycle parking.

Higher density housing will be developed along Doncaster Road, Blackburn Road and within activity centres connected through a green boulevard. Improved public transport, cycle paths and greenways will better connect people, spaces and places.



Artist's impression of Tunstall Square, with pedestrian friendly main street along Tunstall Road (vision image only).



Figure 37. Shop top housing



Figure 38. Public space with active frontage, Darling Square, NSW



Figure 39. High quality boulevard and streetscape environment, Lonsdale Street, Dandenong





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
Doncaster East contains several small shopping strips between Doncaster Road and Blackburn Road that currently have fragmented land ownership. This presents an opportunity to consolidate land ownership to enable a redevelopment that could provide a wider range of amenities for local residents.	<b>DE1.1</b> Engage with landowners in Local Activity Centres (LACs) and Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) as part of encouraging the amalgamation of Local Activity Centre lots and car parking in order to facilitate appropriate redevelopment - to provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including shops, services and public space. LACs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renshaw Street at Wetherby Road Shops</li> <li>• Rosella Street Shops</li> <li>• Paula Crescent at Tunstall Road Shops</li> <li>• Fullwood Parade Shops</li> </ul>
Improvements should be made to main road design and signal phasing to improve walking and cycling access. Provision of convenient bicycle parking and cycling infrastructure on local streets will also encourage more active transport.	<b>DE1.2</b> Investigate the following pedestrian and cycling improvements in, and adjacent to, each activity centre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timing of signalised pedestrian crossings;</li> <li>• bicycle parking in convenient locations within each activity centre;</li> <li>• cycle lanes on local streets; and</li> <li>• implementation of new legible pedestrian and cycling links into activity centres.</li> </ul>
Existing NACs in Doncaster East each present opportunities for multi-level redevelopment supported by improvements to the public realm, making them more enjoyable places to visit.	<b>DE1.3</b> Prepare and implement a structure plan/master plan for each NAC, identifying improvement opportunities such as footpath widening, tree planting, new or upgraded seating and other furniture, improved pedestrian lighting, decorative lighting, public art, wayfinding, reduced speed limits, shared zones, street closures and surface car park enhancements. Changes to the public realm may be piloted through temporary installations.
Council owned land such as surface car parks at Jackson Court and Tunstall Square activity centres provide an opportunity for transformation, by introducing such elements as public open space, community facilities, street activation and affordable housing, with consolidated car parking.	<b>DE1.4</b> Investigate consolidating public car parks in Council-owned car parks at Jackson Court and Tunstall Square, to enable the creation of new public open space and community facilities, funded by partial development of commercial and upper level residential floorspace (including affordable housing where appropriate).
Council can promote new uses, development and control height, massing and design within and in proximity to activity centres through the planning scheme. In activity centres with multiple landowners a DDO can be utilised to manage built form outcomes.	<b>DE1.5</b> Undertake detailed built form analysis and introduce specific DDO schedules to Jackson Court, Doncaster East Village, Tunstall Square and Donburn NACs and Renshaw Street at Wetherby Road Shops, Rosella Street, Paula Crescent at Tunstall Road and Fullwood Parade Shops LACs.
In activity centres where ownership is limited to one or two parties, a DPO can be used to guide the future use and development of the activity centre.  By providing clear signals about the potential for height, consolidation of fragmented landholdings and the development of shop top housing is more likely to occur.	<b>DE1.6</b> Working in partnership with private landowners, develop a vision for the development of Devon Plaza, Tunstall Square (Coles car park) and The Pines (northern car park), to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanisms such as a DPO.
<b>THRIVING EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Within Doncaster East, employment opportunities are dominated by retail, with fewer opportunities in health and education. Additional employment opportunities could be provided by new commercial floor space within mixed use development, and a 'pop-up business' program which connects the owners of any vacant commercial premises with start-up/home businesses.	<b>DE2.1</b> Establish a 'pop-up business program' to facilitate the short-term lease of any empty commercial space by start-ups and home-based businesses, co-working hubs, artists, not-for-profit organisations, and social enterprises.
<b>HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES</b>	
Supporting the growth and vitality of activity centres requires more than the right mix of shops and services that cater for residents' daily needs. By introducing a built form control such as a DDO schedule, the preferred emerging character, scale and density can be guided for each activity centre.	<b>DE3.1</b> Investigate introducing specific DDO schedules to activity centres with multiple land ownership to facilitate shop top housing.







DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>GREENING OUR CITY</b>	
<p>To ensure parks in Doncaster East are highly utilised, there are opportunities to improve their amenity, accessibility, safety and range of activities.</p>	<p><b>DE4.1 Upgrade the following parks to improve their amenity, access, safety and support for a wide range of activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anderson Park</li> <li>• Beverley Reserve</li> <li>• Cat Jump Park</li> <li>• Doncaster Reserve</li> <li>• Leawarra Reserve</li> <li>• Maggs Reserve (North)</li> <li>• Maxia Reserve</li> <li>• Rieschiecks Reserve</li> <li>• St Clems Reserve</li> <li>• Zerbes Reserve</li> <li>• Bellevue Reserve</li> </ul>
<p>In order to realise the 'Greening our City' direction, there are opportunities to better link each open space, and to create a network of greenways. The greenways will be inviting walking and cycling links between open spaces, connecting the residential neighbourhoods to regional open space.</p>	<p><b>DE4.2 Establish a network of inviting, tree-lined pedestrian and cycle connections (greenways) between open spaces. More specifically between:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currawong Bush Park and Rieschiecks Reserve—this will require:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Additional pedestrian lighting and seating in Santa Rosa Reserve;</li> <li>› Upgrades to the path network, landscaping, seating and pedestrian lighting within Landscape Reserve;</li> <li>› Additional pedestrian lighting from Landscape Reserve to Anderson Creek Service Road;</li> <li>› Additional tree planting along the footpath in between Anderson Creek Road and Anderson Creek Service Road;</li> <li>› Upgrades to the path network, landscaping, seating and pedestrian lighting within Zerbes Reserve that celebrates war memorial tree planting;</li> <li>› At least one integrated chicane and 'pause place' on Hertford Road; and</li> <li>› Upgrades to landscaping, seating and pedestrian lighting within Hertford Reserve;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Boronia Reserve to Doncaster East Village—this will require:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Upgrades to pedestrian lighting through Boronia Reserve and Thea Reserve;</li> <li>› Additional tree planting and pedestrian lighting along Devon Drive with at least one integrated chicane; and</li> <li>› Upgrades to landscaping, seating and pedestrian lighting within Morna Reserve.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Koonung Creek Trail to Doncaster Road/Tunstall Square—this will include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Additional tree planting and seating along the western side of Blackburn Road;</li> <li>› The introduction of a signalised pedestrian crossing of Blackburn Road at Maxia Road;</li> <li>› Upgrades with landscaping, path, and lighting of the reserve land between Glenview Road and Greendale Road;</li> <li>› Investigate opportunity to provide a connection between Greendale Road and Diane Street cul-de-sac; and</li> <li>› Upgrades to pedestrian paths, landscaping, seating and pedestrian lighting within Maggs Reserve and Beverley Reserve.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Koonung Creek Linear Park to St Clems Reserve to Tunstall Square - this will include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Additional tree planting along Tunstall Road; and</li> <li>› Introduction of playspace at southern end of St Clems Reserve.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Opportunities should be sought to green the main roads within the municipality and create pedestrian-friendly boulevards. In Doncaster East, this will include additional tree planting and landscaping (for bio-retention) along Doncaster Road and Blackburn Road.</p>	<p><b>DE4.3 Increase tree canopy and create green boulevards along Doncaster Road, Blackburn Road, Reynolds Road and Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road.</b></p>





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE</b>	
There are opportunities to improve pedestrian priority and links in and around activity centres in Doncaster East. Refer to AC Improvement Plans for details.	<b>DE5.1</b> Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools (see AC Improvement Plans for details).
Improvements should be made to the recreational shared trail network along Mullum Mullum Creek trail at Reynolds Road, and at the crossing of Victoria Street between Ruffey Lake Park and Rieschiecks Reserve.	<b>DE5.2</b> Introduce new off-road shared paths and improve existing paths at Reynolds Road to complete a comprehensive network across the Mullum Mullum Creek.
Providing secure bike storage in accessible locations is a way to encourage cycling.	<b>DE5.3</b> Introduce secure 'Parkiteer' bike storage at Tunstall Square and in the East Doncaster Public Hall Reserve at 1-5 Andersons Creek Road.
Providing increased amenity and level of comfort at bus stops will attract greater bus patronage.	<b>DE5.4</b> Create a new bus stop design that provides a higher quality passenger waiting experience, and introduce it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Council car park at Tunstall Square, Doncaster East</li> <li>• In the service lane median at 300-304 Blackburn Road, Doncaster East</li> <li>• At The Pines Shopping Centre bus interchange, Doncaster East</li> </ul>
<b>BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS</b>	
Adaptive/multi-purpose use of existing schools and sporting facilities when not in use is a potential way to introduce more community facilities.	<b>DE6.1</b> Advocate for the adaptive/multi-purpose use of schools and sporting facilities within Doncaster East for wider community access, when not in use by schools
In order to realise the 'Building Social and Cultural Connections' Key Direction, the implementation of new community hubs need to be explored.	<b>DE6.2</b> Explore implementing potential community and employment hub at 300 Blackburn Road, Doncaster East
Play streets and 'play-on-the-way' provide opportunities for the children's play within the public realm, outside of traditional playgrounds. Play streets may include space for informal sport games, art and events.	<b>DE6.3</b> Investigate implementation of 'play streets' within close proximity to Primary Schools within Doncaster East and play-on-the-way in activity centres
Providing for community-led placemaking projects is a way to improve social connectedness and the vibrancy and unique sense of place within Doncaster East	<b>DE6.4</b> Support community-led placemaking projects and advocate for Government-led programs to create a unique sense of place within Doncaster East that meets community and local business needs





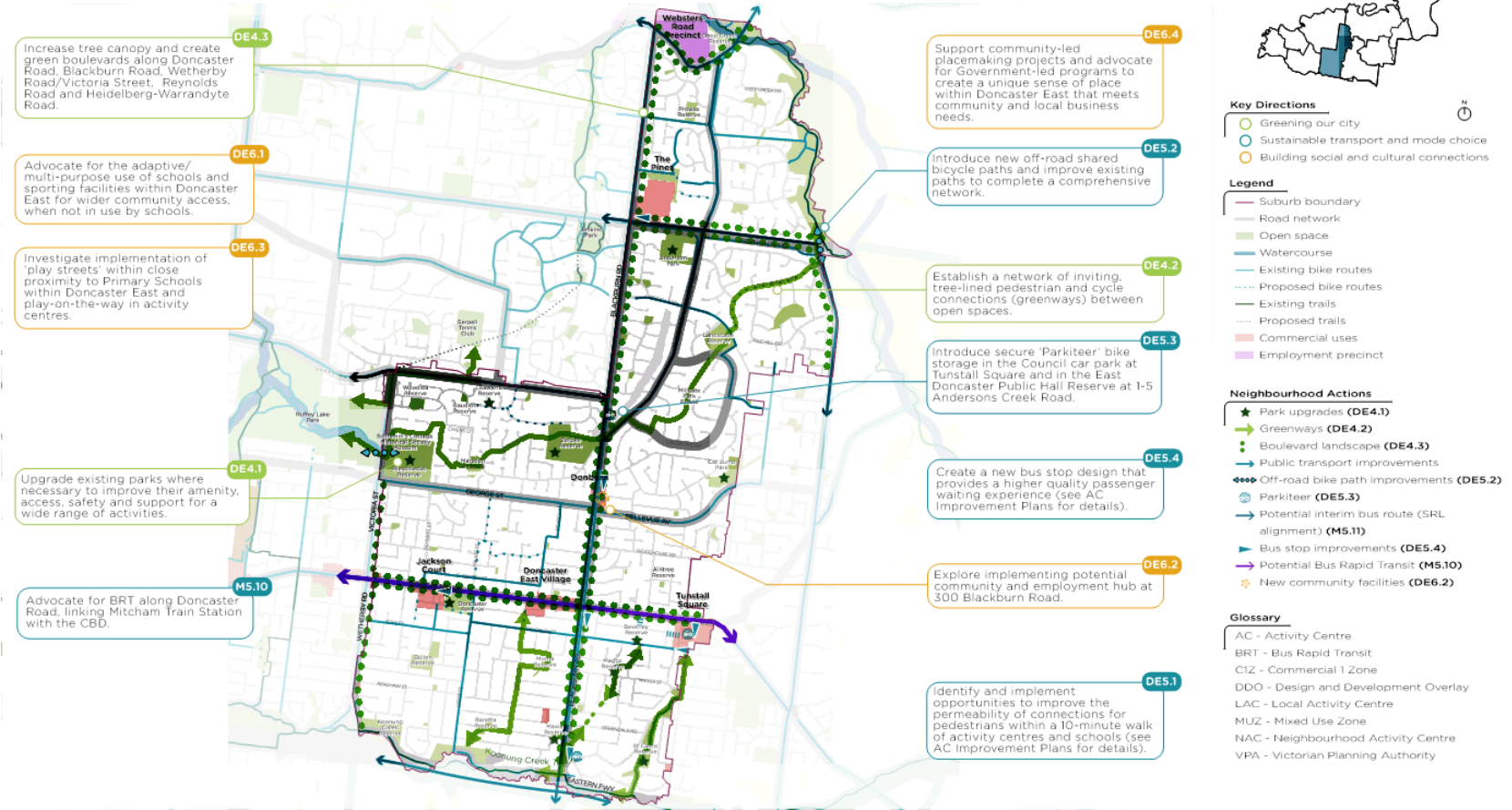
### Map 20: Doncaster East Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing

Actions are shown across two plans. The first plan covers Vibrant Activity Centres, Thriving Employment and Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Key Directions. The second plan covers Greening Our City, Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice and Building Social and Cultural Connections Key Directions.





Map 21: Doncaster East Neighbourhood Plan - Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections



### Doncaster East Village

Doncaster East Village/Devon Plaza could be re-imagined through a high quality public realm to enhance the pedestrian experience of the centre. The centre would benefit from a central entrance point forming a "main street" environment, with mid-rise, mixed use buildings fronting the new street. This could occur through the development of the car park on the western part of the site for a new building incorporating a new supermarket and basement parking, followed by the development of the eastern half incorporating a town square.

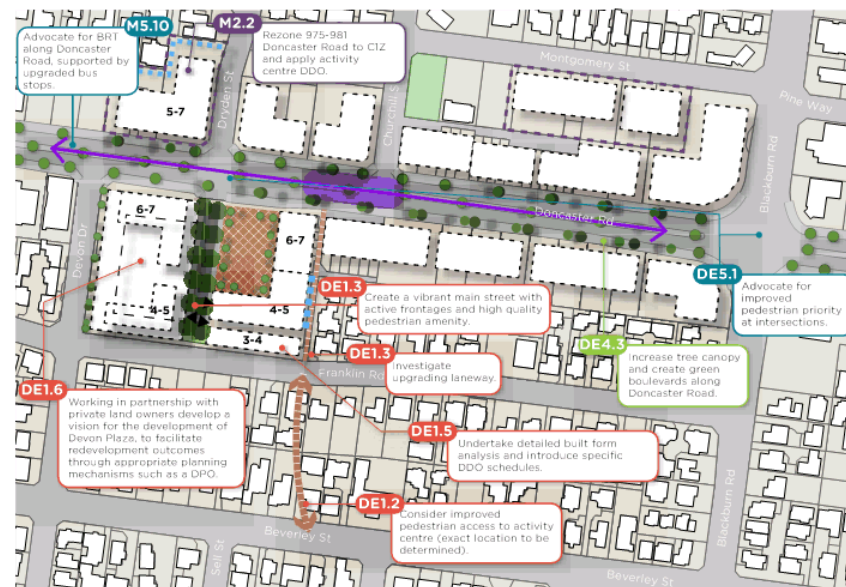
The "main street" could include chicanes to slow traffic and create additional social spaces, bio retention and tree planting. The street could include a mix of car parking, bicycle parking and social space adjoining the footpath. Footpaths should be wide and could include street furniture and trees that activate and revitalise the centre. The shops fronting Doncaster Road will benefit from an improved public realm, with widened footpaths, street trees and a low vehicular speed.



Artist's impression of Doncaster East Village with green boulevard along Doncaster Road (vision image only).

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

### Map 22: Doncaster East Activity Centre Improvements



<b>Legend</b>		<b>Glossary</b>	
	Existing buildings		Zoning/overlay recommendations
	Potential buildings		4-5 Indicative building height (storeys)
	Potential town square		Development to comply with Clause 55.04
	Potential pedestrian lane		Potential Bus Rapid Transit route
	Potential main street		Potential Bus Rapid Transit stop
	Potential vehicle entry		

**Donburn**

Donburn is a small, private and publicly owned centre that has the potential to be revitalised through streetscape upgrades and new modest built form redevelopment on both sides of Blackburn Road. There is an opportunity to improve the public realm along Blackburn Road, by upgrading the existing service lane and car parking along the eastern side, creating a shared pedestrian/parking zone with trees and furniture. The centre would also benefit from a town square being implemented, with space to do so at the north-east corner of Blackburn and Bellevue Avenue on Council-owned land.

Council owned land at 300-304 presents a potential opportunity for redevelopment to introduce employment or community uses, enhancing the experience of the centre. A parklet could also be incorporated, creating more public space for residents. There are also opportunities to improve pedestrian connectivity within the centre, by upgrading the rear laneway behind the shops on the eastern side of Blackburn Road, which connects through to Bellevue Reserve to the south.

**Map 23: Donburn Activity Centre Improvements**



*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

<b>Legend</b>		<b>Glossary</b>	
	Existing buildings		C1Z - Commercial 1 Zone
	Potential buildings		DDO - Design and Development Overlay
	Approved/under construction		DPO - Development Plan Overlay
	Potential community hub		
	Existing bus lane		
	Better pedestrian crossing		
	Potential shared zone		
	Potential main street		
	Investigate shared parking zone		
	Potential town square		
	Potential vehicle entry		
	Zoning/overlay recommendations		
	Indicative building height (storeys)		

### Tunstall Square

Tunstall Square has several public and private car parks which present opportunities for redevelopment and placemaking. Under-grounding the Council car park would enable new buildings on either side of a new town square, including new community facilities, co-working spaces and affordable housing. New housing could also be developed on the Beverley Street car park. Tunstall Road could also be upgraded to form a "main street" with active frontages and a pedestrian friendly streetscape.

The streets through the Council car park could be converted into "shared zones" or completely pedestrianised. Features could include textured or pervious pavements that are flush with the curb to reinforce the pedestrian-priority nature of the street. Other elements could include outdoor dining, chicanes for traffic calming, street furniture such as bollards, benches and planters, artwork and bicycle parking. The shared zone could also double as a space for events.

The Coles car park presents a poor public realm dominated by cars. The car park could be under-grounded allowing the development of mid-rise, mixed use buildings fronting streets and public open space.

To better connect Tunstall Square to the surrounding residential areas, there are opportunities to create new east-west pedestrian access links, along with a pedestrian crossing across Beverley Street.



### Map 24: Tunstall Square Activity Centre Improvements



Artist's impression of Tunstall Square, with pedestrian friendly main street along Tunstall Road (vision image only).

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

<p><b>Legend</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Existing buildings</li> <li> Potential buildings</li> <li> Potential town square</li> <li> Potential pedestrian lane</li> <li> Potential shared zone</li> <li> Potential main street</li> <li> Potential vehicle entry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Zoning/overlay recommendations</li> <li><b>4-5</b> Indicative building height (storeys)</li> <li> Potential Parkitear</li> <li> Upgraded bus stops</li> <li> Potential Bus Rapid Transit route</li> <li> Potential Bus Rapid Transit stop</li> </ul>	<p><b>Glossary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BRT - Bus Rapid Transit</li> <li>DDO - Design and Development Overlay</li> <li>DPO - Development Plan Overlay</li> </ul>
--	--	--

### Jackson Court

Jackson Court has seen a recent mixed use development on Mitchell Street with some improvements made to the streetscape environment. In 2019, The Victorian Government co-funded with Manningham Council, the creation of a parklet within the Council car park through the Neighbourhood Activity Centre Renewal Fund. In the longer term, there is potential to consolidate car parking enabling new medium-scale, mixed use building either side of the new square.

Jackson Court is an internal street within the centre, not carrying through traffic. This presents an opportunity to convert the majority of it into a "shared zone", improving amenity for pedestrians and cyclists, removing the barrier effect of traffic within the centre, and better connecting the centre to Doncaster Reserve at its eastern edge. Features could include textured or pervious pavements that are flush with the curb.

Other improvements include upgrades to existing bus stops and the introduction of cycle lanes on Mitchell Street. The phasing of traffic signals on Doncaster Road could also be improved for pedestrians.

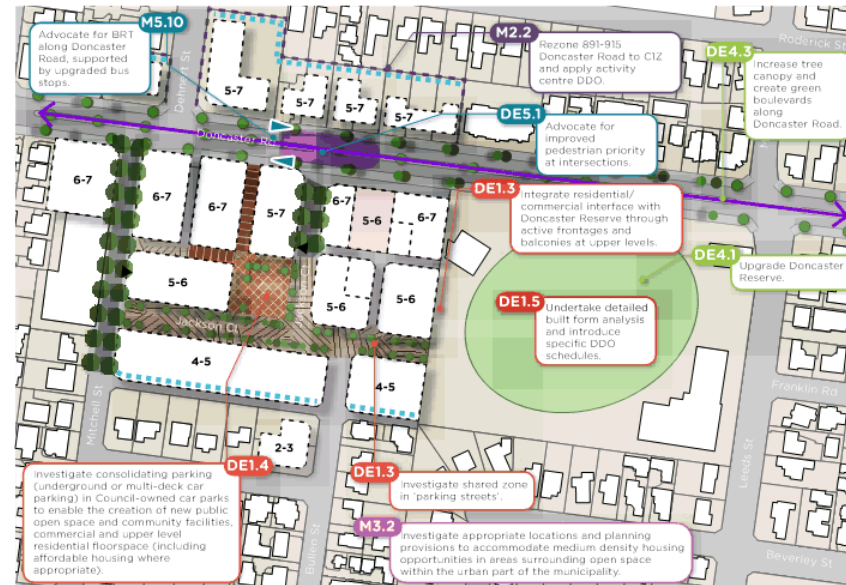
Scheduled upgrades to Doncaster Reserve should identify opportunities to improve its passive recreation and use as an informal park.



Artist's impression of Jackson Court, with shared street, wider pedestrian footpaths, greening and public space (vision image only).

*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

### Map 25: Jackson Court Activity Centre Improvements



**Legend**

- Existing buildings
- Potential buildings
- Approved/under construction
- Potential town square
- Potential pedestrian lane
- Potential shared zone
- Potential main street
- Zoning/overlay recommendations
- Indicative building height (storeys)
- Development to comply with Clause 55.04
- Upgraded bus stops
- Potential Bus Rapid Transit route
- Potential Bus Rapid Transit stop

**Glossary**

- BRT - Bus Rapid Transit
- CIZ - Commercial 1 Zone
- DDO - Design and Development Overlay





### The Pines

The Pines MAC centre has been designed for cars rather than people. However, a development has been approved on the southern car park that will create a higher quality public realm fronted by mixed use, mid-rise development (for retirement living and affordable housing). In collaboration with the owner, a vision should be prepared for development of the northern car park to create a fronted street environment and public open space and improved pedestrian and cycling connectivity into the centre, particularly from the adjacent residential neighbourhoods.

Map 26: The Pines Activity Centre Improvements



*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

**Legend**

- Existing buildings
- Potential buildings
- Approved/under construction
- Potential town square

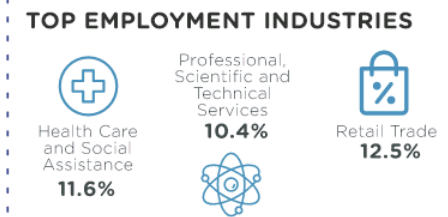
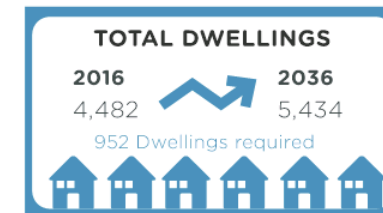
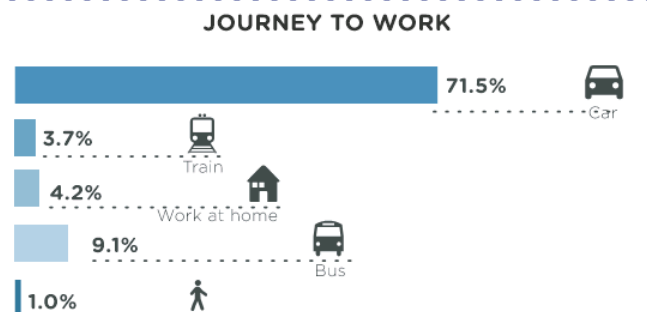
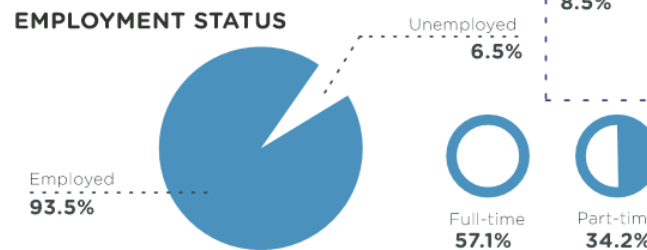
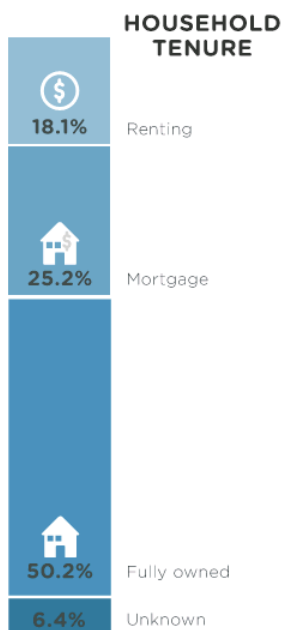
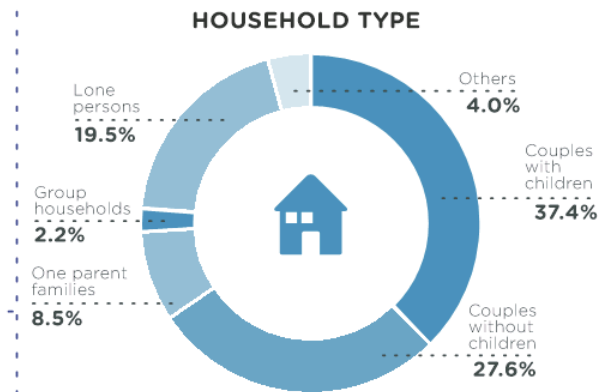
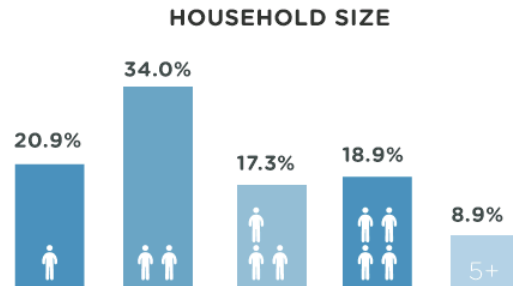
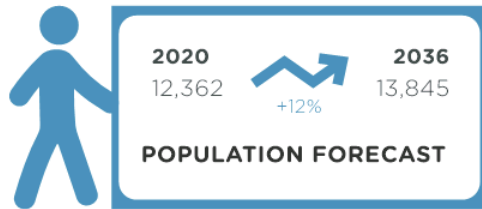
- Potential shared zone
- Potential main street
- Indicative building height (storeys)
- Upgraded bus stops

**Glossary**

- DPO - Development Plan Overlay

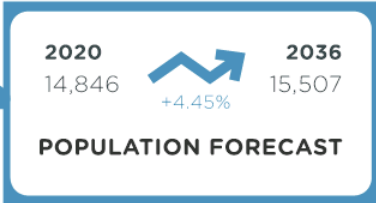


# BULLEEN

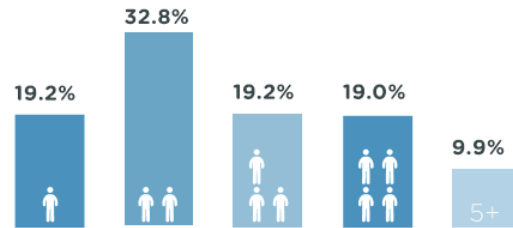


Source: .id, 2016-2021.

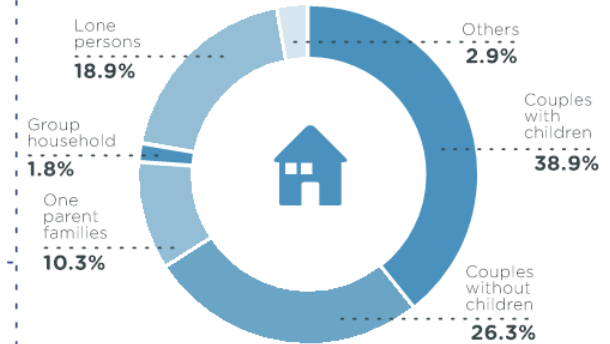
# TEMPLESTOWE LOWER



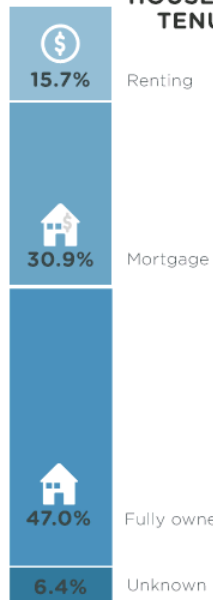
## HOUSEHOLD SIZE



## HOUSEHOLD TYPE



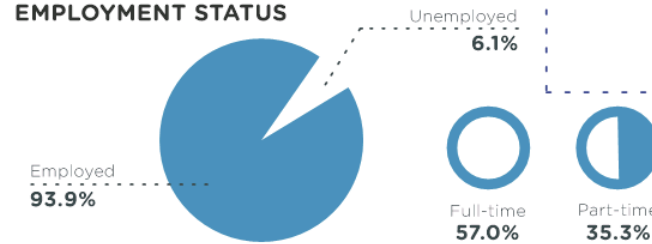
## HOUSEHOLD TENURE



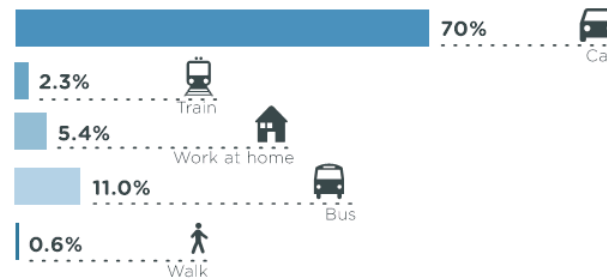
## DWELLING TYPE



## EMPLOYMENT STATUS



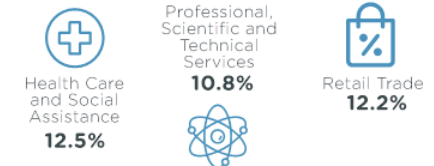
## JOURNEY TO WORK



## TOTAL DWELLINGS



## TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Source: .id, 2016-2021.

**How liveable is Bulleen and Templestowe Lower?**



**Bulleen Plaza and Macedon Plaza** contain **3 out of 3 daily living types\***.



**13% of residents** in both Bulleen and Templestowe Lower **travel to work using public transport**. This is less than greater Melbourne by 2.4%.



**Less than 1% of residents** in Bulleen and Templestowe Lower **walk to work**, this is low compared to the greater Melbourne average of 3%.



The **majority** of the Bulleen and Templestowe Lower neighbourhood is **not under mortgage stress**. However, approximately **half of the rental population is under stress**.



**80% of dwellings** within Bulleen and Templestowe Lower are **detached dwellings** (low density). **17.5 to 18% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings** (medium density) and **1.7 to 1.9% are apartments** (high density). This is limited housing density compared to the Metropolitan Melbourne benchmark.



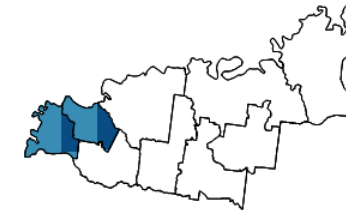
In **Bulleen, 46%** of residential dwellings are **within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service** and in **Templestowe Lower, 49.5%** of residential dwellings are **within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service**.



**88-93% of residents** live within a **400m walkable catchment of any open space** (local, district and regional parks) and **100% of residents live within 1km of district and regional parks** however the parks are not well connected.



There are a higher concentration and higher mix of community facilities in **Templestowe Lower than there are in Bulleen**.



\*average number of daily living types present within each activity centre measured as a score of 0-3, with 1 point for each category: i) convenience store/petrol station/ newsagent, ii) public transport stop, iii) full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance.



### What will Bulleen and Templestowe Lower look like in 2040?

Bulleen and Templestowe Lower will be the multicultural and arts hub of Manningham. Existing recreational and cultural assets such as the Heide Museum of Modern Art and Yarra River environs will be celebrated with improved connections.

Bulleen and Templestowe Lower will support vibrant community life through activity centres that contribute to the arts and culture. Activity centres will become exciting locations to gather, do business, due to more people living in and around the centres and new town squares and local parks within them.

More housing options in better serviced locations will improve access to services, daily needs and jobs. Local connectivity will also be enhanced through an improved network of greenways connecting the Yarra River, parks, residential areas and local centres.



Artist's impression of Bulleen - view over leafy green streets with continuous canopy cover and improved connections to the Yarra River (vision image only).



Figure 40. Greener pedestrian-friendly centres, Burwood Brickworks



Figure 41. Gateway sculpture - Helmut, Bulleen

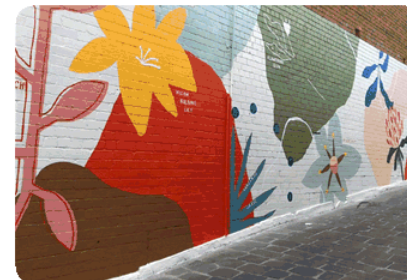


Figure 42. Mural artwork by Abbey Rich, Jackson Court





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
<p>Bulleen and Templestowe Lower contain several small shopping strips that have fragmented land ownership. This presents an opportunity to consolidate the land to enable a redevelopment that could provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, particularly in the northern area of Templestowe Lower, including shops, services and a gathering space connected to the greenway along the Yarraleen Trail.</p> <p>Future development of parklands along the Yarra River corridor in Bulleen to have a balanced regard to the recommendations of the Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan and the Bulleen-Banyule Flats Cultural Values Study.</p>	<p><b>BT1.1</b> Engage with landowners in Local Activity Centres (LACs) and Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) as part of encouraging the amalgamation of Local Activity Centre lots and car parking in order to facilitate appropriate redevelopment - to provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including shops, services and public space. LACs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thompsons Heights Shops</li> <li>• Templestowe Road at Bridge Street Shops</li> <li>• Lillian Street Shops</li> </ul>
<p>Improvements can be made to main road design and signal phasing to improve walking and cycling access. Provision of convenient bicycle parking and cycling infrastructure on local streets will also encourage more active travel.</p>	<p><b>BT1.2</b> Investigate the following pedestrian and cycling improvements in, and adjacent to, each activity centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing of signalised pedestrian crossings</li> <li>• Bicycle parking in convenient locations within each activity centre.</li> <li>• Cycle lanes on local streets</li> <li>• Implementation of new legible pedestrian and cycling links into activity centres.</li> </ul>
<p>Potential opportunities to enhance Macedon Square include the redevelopment of the mall into a town square, pedestrian links to Macedon Road, streetscape improvements, new public transport facilities and bicycle parking. The streetscape improvements should be focused on creating a more inviting environment for pedestrians, such as traffic calming measures, and more seating and landscaping.</p>	<p><b>BT1.3</b> Prepare and implement a structure plan/master plan for Macedon Square, identifying improvement opportunities such as footpath widening, tree planting, new or upgraded seating and other furniture, improved pedestrian lighting, decorative lighting, public art, wayfinding, reduced speed limits, shared zones, street closures and surface car park enhancements. Changes to the public realm may be piloted through temporary installations.</p>
<p>Council-owned land such as surface car parks at Macedon Square provide an opportunity for transformation, by introducing such elements as public open space, community facilities, street activation and affordable housing, with car parking consolidated.</p>	<p><b>BT1.4</b> Investigate consolidating car parking at Macedon Square, to enable the creation of new public open space, funded by partial development of commercial and upper level residential floorspace (including affordable housing where appropriate)</p>
<p>Council can promote new uses and development and control height, massing and design within and in proximity to activity centres through the planning scheme. In activity centres with multiple landowners a DDO can be utilised to manage built form outcomes.</p>	<p><b>BT1.5</b> Undertake detailed built form analysis and introduce a specific DDO schedules to activity centres within multiple land ownership (where necessary), to facilitate appropriate redevelopment including sensitive transitions to adjacent residential areas. These include Macedon Square NAC and the following LACs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thompsons Heights Shops</li> <li>• Templestowe Road at Bridge Street Shops</li> <li>• Lillian Street Shops</li> </ul>
<p>In activity centres where ownership is limited to one or two parties, such as Bulleen Plaza, a DPO can be used to guide the future use and development of the activity centre.</p>	<p><b>BT1.6</b> Working in partnership with private landowners, develop a vision for the development of Bulleen Plaza, to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanisms such as a DPO</p>





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>THRIVING EMPLOYMENT</b>	
<p>Within Bulleen and Templestowe Lower, employment opportunities are dominated by retail, with lesser opportunities in health and education. Additional employment opportunities could be provided by new commercial floor space within mixed use development, and a 'pop-up business' program which connects the owners of any vacant commercial premises with start-up/home businesses.</p>	<p><b>BT2.1</b> Establish a 'pop-up business program' to facilitate the short-term lease of any vacant commercial space by start-ups and home-based businesses, co-working hubs, artists, not-for-profit organisations, and social enterprises</p>
<p>The NEL will have a significant impact on the Bulleen Industrial Estate. However, there is an opportunity to utilise the residual land near the proposed Bulleen Interchange for a new employment precinct. A visioning and masterplanning process should be undertaken to reimagine this precinct.</p>	<p><b>BT2.2</b> When detailed design of NEL is finalised, prepare a master plan and feasibility study for development of residual land in Bulleen, with a primary focus on employment and exploration of other uses</p>
<p>Explore implementing potential employment, community, residential or open space uses on the Sonoco site in Bulleen. Future development of parklands along the Yarra River corridor in Bulleen should have a balanced regard to the recommendations of the <i>Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan</i> and <i>Bulleen-Banyule Flats Cultural Values Study</i>.</p>	<p><b>BT2.3</b> Consider opportunities for the Sonoco site in Bulleen</p>
<b>HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES</b>	
<p>Supporting the growth and vitality of activity centres requires more than the right mix of shops and services that cater for residents' daily needs. By introducing a built form control such as a DDO schedule, the preferred emerging character, scale and density can be guided for each activity centre.</p>	<p><b>BT3.1</b> Introduce specific DDO schedules to activity centres with multiple land ownership to facilitate shop top housing</p>





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>GREENING OUR CITY</b>	
To improve the liveability of Bulleen and Templestowe Lower, it should have a local park within 400m of most dwellings, and district and regional parks within 1km.	<b>BT4.1</b> Create new parks in urban residential areas, including the H.M Clause Seed farm site and Templestowe Soccer Pitches
To ensure parks in Bulleen and Templestowe Lower are highly utilised, there are opportunities to improve their amenity, accessibility, safety and range of activities.	<b>BT4.2</b> Upgrade the following parks to improve their amenity, access, safety and support for a wide range of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crawford Reserve</li> <li>• Finns Reserve (and Wombat Bend Playspace)</li> <li>• Koonung Park</li> <li>• Mayfair Reserve</li> <li>• Morris Williams Reserve</li> <li>• Swanston Reserve</li> <li>• Ted Ajani Reserve</li> </ul>
In order to realise the 'Greening our City' direction, there are opportunities to better link each open space, and to create a network of greenways. The greenways will be inviting walking and cycling links between open spaces, connecting the residential neighbourhoods to regional open space.	<b>BT4.3</b> Establish a network of inviting, tree-lined pedestrian and cycle connections (greenways) between open spaces. More specifically between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yarra River Trail to Ted Ajani Reserve—this will require:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Upgrades to the seating and pedestrian lighting in Sheahans Reserve.</li> <li>› Introduction of a pause place along the Pleasant Road and Mincha Avenue bend.</li> <li>› Investigate a complete off road trail linking Pleasant Reserve to Swanston Reserve.</li> <li>› Upgrades to pedestrian lighting along Alison Avenue (Swanston Reserve).</li> <li>› Tree planting along Gisborne Street, Rose Avenue and Janet Street.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Koonung Park to Bulleen Plaza via Yarralean Trail—this will require:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› A wider footpath, and pedestrian lighting along the Yarralean Trail, with at least two seating/pause places and wayfinding pointers. Landscape and placemaking upgrades are required in conjunction with a Local Centre Redevelopment on Thompsons Road.</li> <li>› Planting along the Yarralean Trail to include low scale shrub plantings including local endemic species such as Ozothamnus ferrugineus, Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa, Hymenanthera dentata s.l., Clematis microphylla or Clematis aristata.</li> <li>› Introduction of seating, pedestrian lighting and urban agriculture on Balwyn Road.</li> </ul> </li> <li>› Introduction of a pause place on Egan Drive</li> <li>• Koonung Park to Morris Williams Reserve via Balwyn Road —this will require:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Introduction of a new safe crossing point on Thompsons Road.</li> <li>› New tree planting and introduction of seating, pedestrian lighting and urban agriculture on Balwyn Road.</li> <li>› Introduction of a pause place on Egan Drive.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
There are opportunities to upgrade the existing walking and cycling paths linking parks along the Yarra River. The <i>Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan</i> provides key guidance on harnessing and enhancing this corridor along the Yarra River, including improvements to parkland access and key pedestrian access routes from residential neighbourhoods to the east.	<b>BT4.4</b> Upgrade walking and cycling paths linking parks and the Yarra River corridor, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of the Main Yarra Trail on the southern side of the Yarra River between Birrarung Park (Bulleen) and Finns Reserve (Templestowe Lower).</li> <li>• Connection of disconnected trails from Finns Reserve to Bulleen Park, improved parkland access across Bulleen Road and Templestowe Road, key pedestrian access routes from the residential neighbourhood to the east.</li> <li>• Investigate and advocate for new bridge locations.</li> <li>• Investigate greening opportunities through North East Link works.</li> <li>• Investigate connection between Bulleen Park and Koonung Creek.</li> <li>• Investigate active leisure opportunities along Templestowe Road in conjunction with duplication works and the H.M. Clause Seed farm site open space redevelopment opportunity.</li> </ul>
Opportunities should be sought to green the key boulevards within Bulleen and Templestowe Lower.	<b>BT4.5</b> Increase tree canopy and create green boulevards including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manningham Road;</li> <li>• Bulleen Road;</li> <li>• Thompsons Road;</li> <li>• Williamson Road;</li> <li>• Foote Street;</li> <li>• Parker Street;</li> <li>• High Street; and</li> <li>• Templestowe Road in conjunction with duplication works and Investigate potential opportunities around the NEL intersections.</li> </ul>







DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE</b>	
There are opportunities to improve pedestrian priority and links in and around activity centres in Bulleen and Templestowe Lower. Refer to AC Improvement Plans for details.	<b>BT5.1</b> Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools (see AC Improvement Plans for details)
There are opportunities to enhance the off-road path network in Bulleen and Templestowe Lower.	<b>BT5.2</b> Introduce new off-road bicycle paths and improve existing paths including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between Foote Street and Parker Street on the Ruffey Creek Trail</li> <li>• Along numerous local roads that interrupt the Yarraleen Trail from York Street to the Eastern Freeway including Edgevale Road, The Crest, Robinson Grove, Cuthbert Street, Doyle Street, Golden Way and Summit Drive</li> </ul>
Providing secure bike storage in accessible locations is a way to encourage cycling.	<b>BT5.3</b> Introduce secure 'Parkiteer' bike storage at the Yarraleen Trail along Thompsons Road, and at the intersection of High Street and Manningham Road
If the SRL is constructed, it will substantially enhance public transport access for Bulleen and Templestowe Lower residents to major employment, health and tertiary education facilities outside the municipality.	<b>BT5.4</b> Advocate for the Suburban Rail Loop (SRL), including a train station at Bulleen
Additional or reinstated bus priority measures at key roads and intersections in Bulleen and Templestowe Lower will increase the efficiency of the service and therefore the desire to use it.	<b>BT5.5</b> Advocate for additional or reinstated bus priority measures on key roads and intersections including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastbound in Manningham Road at High Street, Bulleen for Route 903 SmartBus</li> <li>• Westbound in Manningham Road at Bulleen Road for Route 903 SmartBus</li> </ul>
An interim high frequency service could be established that mirrors the ultimate SRL alignment through the use of express buses between La Trobe University and Box Hill via Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road. Both the interim and ultimate SRL services could incorporate a station at Bulleen to enhance public transport access for that suburb.	<b>BT5.6</b> Advocate for an interim SRL service in the form of a high frequency express bus route connecting La Trobe University and Box Hill along Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road
Providing a new Smartbus route connecting to Heidelberg and La Trobe University will reduce reliance on private vehicles.	<b>BT5.7</b> Advocate for a new SmartBus route connecting Bulleen, Templestowe and Doncaster East (The Pines) with Heidelberg and La Trobe University
Providing increased amenity and level of comfort at bus stops will attract greater bus patronage.	<b>BT5.8</b> Develop a new bus stop design that provides a higher quality passenger waiting experience and introduce it at the Yarraleen Trail along Thompsons Road in Bulleen
Council should continue to collaborate with the North East Link Project representatives, to ensure the vision and quality expressed in the <i>Urban Design Strategy (March 2020)</i> is implemented.	<b>BT5.9</b> Work in partnership with the North East Link Project to ensure positive urban design outcomes along the interface of the North East Link alignment, in accordance with the Project's <i>Urban Design Strategy (March 2020)</i>
Improving pedestrian safety along Macedon Road will encourage more walking to and from the centre.	<b>BT5.10</b> Improve pedestrian safety along Macedon Road



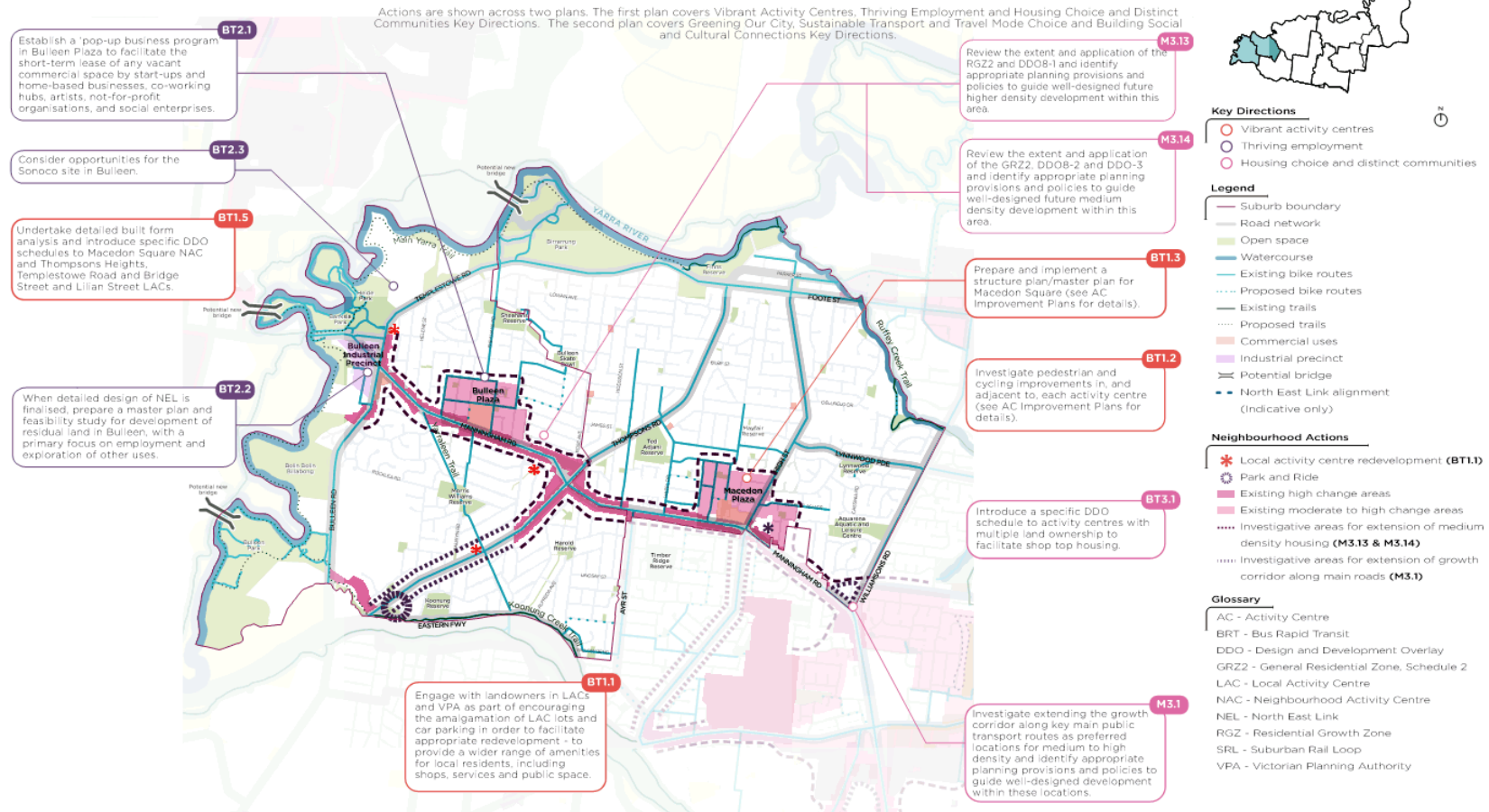


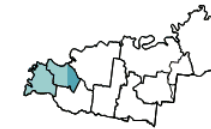
DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS</b>	
Council will continue to collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to create a better understanding of the cultural landscape through public artworks.	<b>BT6.1</b> Develop a programme of public artworks to include: major permanent works at gateways and at key public spaces, creation of sculpture parks (permanent or temporary), as well as arts/cultural trails
Council should continue to collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to create a better understanding of the cultural landscape of the Yarra River through a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material.  Future development of parklands along the Yarra River corridor in Bulleen to have regard to the recommendations of the <i>Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan</i> and the <i>Bulleen-Banyule Flats Cultural Values Study</i> .	<b>BT6.2</b> Establish a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material along the Yarra River
Council should continue to collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people in recognising and celebrating the cultural landscape.	<b>BT6.3</b> Acknowledge that Manningham is located on the traditional homelands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and celebrate connection to Country, including all waterways
The existing gateway to Bulleen at Manningham Bridge should be enhanced to reference its arts and culture offering.	<b>BT6.4</b> Develop a gateway (natural or sculptural) at the primary entry to Bulleen at Manningham Road bridge that celebrates its local character and function
Adaptive reuse of existing open space is a potential way to introduce children's nature play developed by commercial and not-for profit organisations.	<b>BT6.5</b> Establish a policy for use of Council open spaces by commercial and not-for-profit organisations for children's nature play



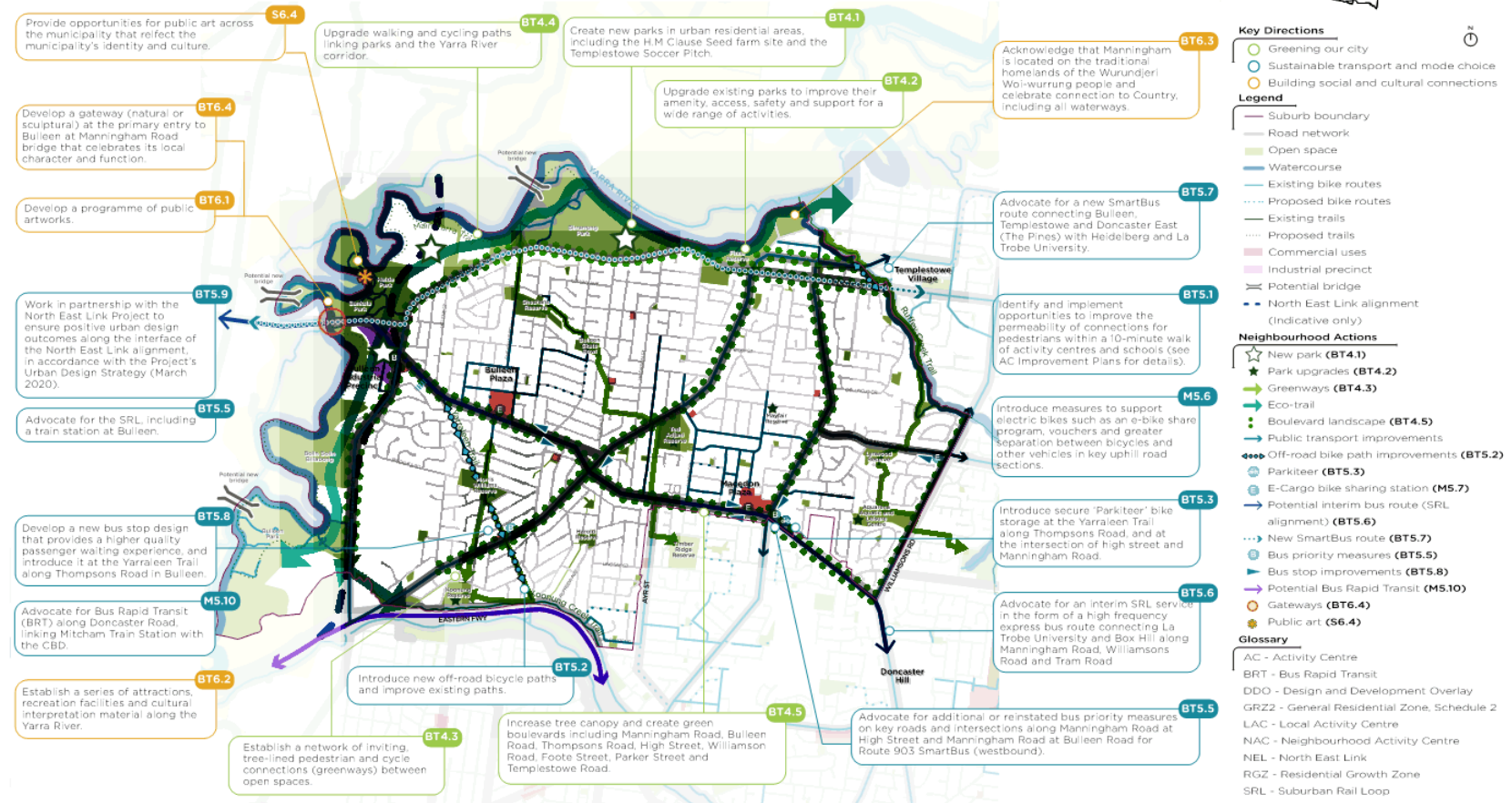


**Map 27: Bulleen and Templestowe Lower Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing**





**Map 28: Bulleen and Templestowe Lower Neighbourhood Plan - Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections**



**Bulleen Plaza**

Though Bulleen Plaza is privately owned, there is an opportunity to create a vision for the centre through collaboration with its owners and the introduction of a DPO schedule that enables new development to frame a central town square with a series of pedestrian lanes and open spaces.

Other potential improvements to Bulleen Plaza include tree planting to create more shaded resting spots and enjoyable public realm environments. It is recommended that the local streets surrounding the centre are landscaped and investigated for a “green strip” to provide for tree planting.



Proposal for Northcote Plaza Shopping Centre with community facilities, residential development and public space.

**Map 29: Bulleen Plaza Activity Centre Improvements**



*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

<b>Legend</b>	Existing buildings	Potential buildings	Potential town square	Potential pedestrian lane	Potential vehicle entry	Zoning/overlay recommendations	Indicative building height (storeys)

**Glossary**  
DPO - Development Plan Overlay

### Macedon Square/Plaza

The layout of Macedon Square and Macedon Plaza provide opportunities for improving the connectivity and pedestrian environment between the two nodes. There is an opportunity to connect both centres and redevelop them to provide a central town square and a "main street" that is well integrated and linked with safe and vibrant pedestrian connections.

The town square could be designed to cater for a variety of community uses including markets, art shows, multicultural events and other activities that contribute to the vision for the Bulleen/Templestowe Lower neighbourhood.

The "main street" could include a shared surface treatment and footpath widening, tree planting, furniture and slower traffic speeds to increase pedestrian safety.



Artist's impression of Macedon Square, with public space, alfresco dining, shop top housing and apartments (vision image only).

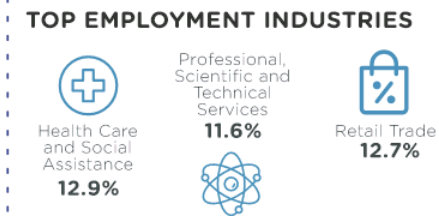
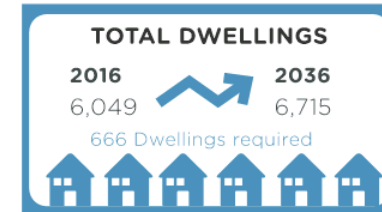
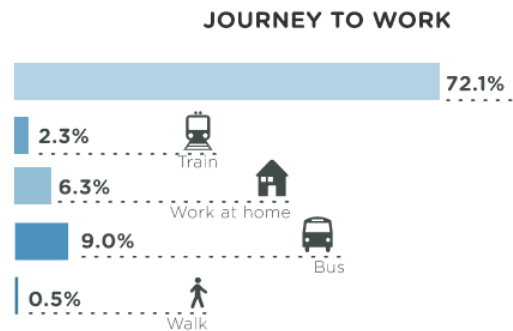
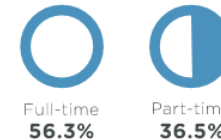
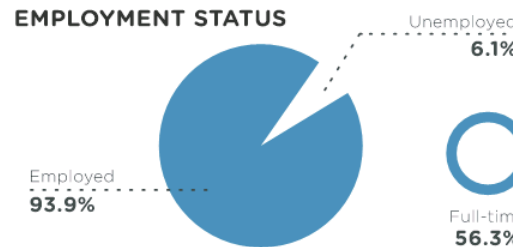
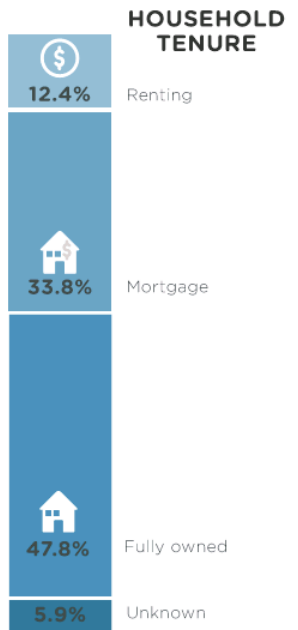
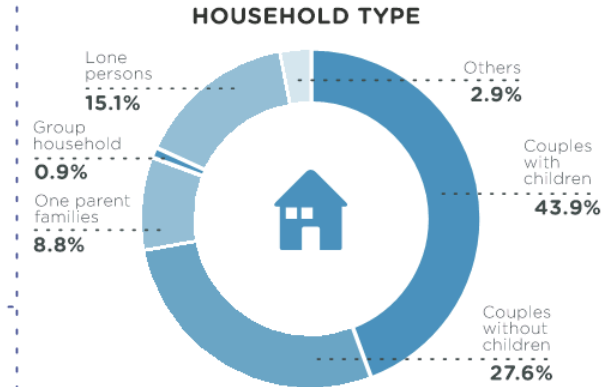
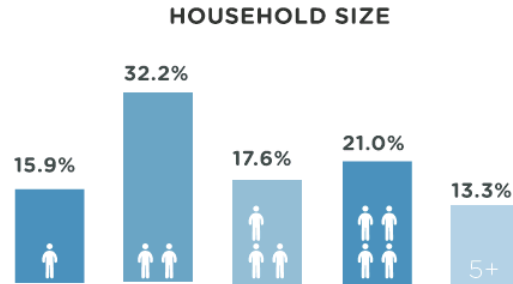
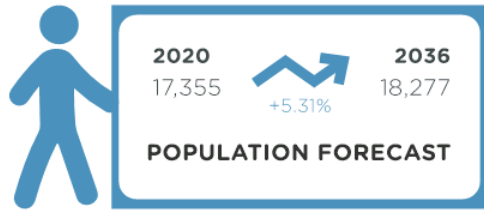
### Map 30: Macedon Plaza Activity Centre Improvements



*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

<b>Legend</b>		<b>Glossary</b>	
Existing buildings	Potential vehicle entry	DDO - Design and Development Overlay	
Potential buildings	Zoning/overlay recommendations		
Potential town square	Indicative building height (storeys)		
Potential pedestrian lane	Potential Parkiteer		
Potential shared zone			
Potential main street			

# TEMPLESTOWE



Source: .id, 2016-2021.

### How liveable is Templestowe?



Templestowe Village contains **3 out of 3** daily living types\*.



**9% of residents** in Templestowe travel to work using public transport. This is less than greater Melbourne by 6.4%



**Less than 1%** of the residents in Templestowe cycle to work. This is low compared to the greater Melbourne benchmark of 1.4%.



**80% of dwellings** within Templestowe are detached dwellings (low density). **19% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings** (medium density) and **3.4% are apartments** (high density), providing limited housing options compared to the 23% medium density and 10% high density Metropolitan Melbourne benchmarks.



71% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop, and **53% of residential dwellings are within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service**. This is a moderate density distribution.



**87% of residents live within a 400m walkable catchment of any open space** (local, district and regional parks) and **100% of residents live within 1km of a district and regional park**. However, parks are not well connected.



There is a concentration of community facilities around Templestowe Reserve of all types, except the community infrastructure category of 'arts and culture'.



\*average number of daily living types present within each activity centre measured as a score of 0-3, with 1 point for each category: i) convenience store/petrol station/newsagent, ii) public transport stop, iii) full-line supermarket within 1600m network distance.





### What will Templestowe look like in 2040?

Templestowe will retain its village feel which will be improved over time. Templestowe Village will continue to be a unique local hub in a picturesque, leafy setting. Main streets surrounding the village will be pedestrian-focused and tree-lined.

Open spaces along the Yarra River corridor and those that extend into residential areas, such as Ruffey Creek Trail and Mullum Mullum Trail, will be better connected and enhanced with native landscaping. Nature-based visitation will be a focus.

The surrounding residential areas will contain new footpaths, connected cycle routes and 'greenways'. Housing will remain low scale with a range of options. Their focus will be on high quality natural materials that complement the landscape.



Artist's impression of Templestowe Village, with improved public space and a more pedestrian friendly James Street (vision image only).



Figure 43. Alphington townhouses with high quality materials



Figure 44. Shop top housing, Eltham



Figure 45. High quality landscaping at Finns Reserve





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
Templestowe contains two small local shopping strips on Newmans Road and Mossdale Court that currently have fragmented land ownership. This presents an opportunity to consolidate the land to enable a redevelopment that could provide a wider range of amenities for local residents.	<p><b>T1.1</b> Engage with landowners in Local Activity Centres (LACs) and Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) as part of encouraging the amalgamation of Local Activity Centre lots and car parking in order to facilitate appropriate redevelopment - to provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including shops, services and public space. LACs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newmans Road Shops</li> <li>• Mossdale Court Shops</li> </ul>
Improvements can be made to main road design and signal phasing to improve walking and cycling access. Provision of convenient bicycle parking and cycling infrastructure on local streets will also encourage more active transport.	<p><b>T1.2</b> Investigate the following pedestrian and cycling improvements in and adjacent to Templestowe Village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timing of signalised pedestrian crossings</li> <li>• Bicycle parking in convenient locations within each activity centre</li> <li>• Cycle lanes on local streets</li> <li>• Implementation of new legible pedestrian and cycling links into activity centres</li> </ul>
Templestowe Village is partly private and partly publicly owned. There is potential to reinforce James Street as a main street, with a more pedestrian orientated environment comprising wide footpaths, slow traffic, landscaping and meeting spaces, to enhance the 'village' character.	<p><b>T1.3</b> Prepare and implement a master plan or update existing structure plan for Templestowe Village activity centre, identifying improvement opportunities such as footpath widening, tree planting, new or upgraded seating and other furniture, improved pedestrian lighting, decorative lighting, public art, wayfinding, reduced speed limits, shared zones, street closures and surface car park enhancements. Any changes to the public realm may be piloted through temporary installations</p>
Opportunities for improvement include collaboration with owners to redevelop the supermarket for mixed use, mid-rise development that connects to James Street. The Council car parks also present opportunities for shared surface streets, plazas and shop top housing, including affordable housing.	<p><b>T1.4</b> Investigate consolidating Council-owned surface car parks in Templestowe Village, to enable the creation of new public open space, funded by partial development for commercial and upper level residential floorspace (potentially including affordable housing).</p>
Council can promote new uses and development and control height, massing and design within and in proximity to activity centres through the planning scheme. In activity centres with multiple landowners a DDO can be utilised to manage built form outcomes.	<p><b>T1.5</b> Undertake detailed built form analysis and introduce a specific DDO schedule to activity centres within multiple land ownership (where necessary), to facilitate appropriate redevelopment including sensitive transitions to adjacent residential areas. These include Templestowe Village NAC and the following LACs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newmans Road Shops</li> <li>• Mossdale Court Shops</li> </ul>
<b>THRIVING EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Additional employment opportunities could be provided by new commercial floor space within mixed use development, and a 'pop-up business' program which connects the owners of any vacant commercial premises with start-up/home businesses.	<p><b>T2.1</b> Establish a 'pop-up business program' to facilitate the short-term lease of any vacant commercial space (where applicable) by start-ups and home-based businesses, co-working hubs, artists, not-for-profit organisations, and social enterprises</p>
The Websters Road Precinct presents an opportunity to provide more local jobs. It is recommended a feasibility analysis and master plan for the precinct is undertaken for the development of an employment precinct.	<p><b>T2.1</b> Prepare a master plan and feasibility study for the development of an employment precinct at the Manningham City Council Depot on Websters Road, Templestowe</p>
<b>HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES</b>	
Supporting the growth and vitality of activity centres requires more than the right mix of shops and services that cater for residents' daily needs. By introducing a built form control such as a DDO schedule, the preferred emerging character, scale and density can be guided for each activity centre.	<p><b>T3.1</b> Introduce specific DDO schedules to activity centres with multiple land ownership to facilitate shop top housing or office</p>





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>GREENING OUR CITY</b>	
<p>To improve the liveability of Templestowe, it should have a local park within 400m of most dwellings, and district and regional parks within 1km.</p>	<p><b>T4.1 Investigate the opportunity to create new parks in urban residential areas including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The corner of Swilk, James Street and McLachlan Street.</li> <li>• The south side of Parker Street west of Mahoney Street.</li> <li>• The south-east corner of the Foote Street and High Street intersection, and utilising the enlarged road reserve on the south-west corner of Foote Street, Andersons Street, and Serpells Road.</li> </ul>
<p>To ensure parks in Templestowe are highly utilised, there are opportunities to improve their amenity, accessibility, safety and range of activities.</p>	<p><b>T4.2 Upgrade the following parks to improve their safety and support for a wide range of activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Gully Linear Park</li> <li>• Hollywood Playspace</li> <li>• Pettys Reserve</li> <li>• Swilk Reserve</li> <li>• Tikalara Park</li> <li>• Templestowe Reserve</li> </ul>
<p>In order to realise the 'Greening our City' direction, there are opportunities to better link each open space, and to create a network of greenways. The greenways will be inviting walking and cycling links between open spaces, connecting the residential neighbourhoods to regional open space.</p>	<p><b>T4.3 Establish a network of inviting, tree-lined pedestrian and cycle connections (greenways) between open spaces. More specifically between:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ruffey Creek Trail between Finns Reserve and Ruffey Lake Park in accordance with the Eastern Regional Trails Strategy as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Construct off-road shared path (including bridge) between Foote Street and Parker Street to eliminate on-road section of the Ruffey Creek Trail</li> <li>› Improve safety at the underpass at King Street on the Ruffey Creek Trail by widening the path and installing lighting</li> <li>› Improve wayfinding signage on the Ruffey Creek Trail particularly at crossings, through Ruffey Lake Park, connections to other trails and links to surrounding destinations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Main Yarra Trail to Ruffey Lake Park via Jenkins Park (Green Gully Trail)—this will require:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Upgrades to the existing Mullum Mullum Trail path and in Tikalara Park and the introduction of wayfinding pointers/signage points that may be integrated into surrounding infrastructure such as bins or bollards.</li> <li>› New path connection in drainage reserve between Websters Road and Warrandyte Road (95-103 Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road).</li> <li>› Exploration of converting Bronte Rise into a shared zone 'productive street';</li> <li>› Upgrades to the seating and pedestrian lighting in Jenkins Park and Green Gully Linear Park;</li> <li>› Plant trees along Serpells Road and investigate a large urban agriculture opportunity for the reserve area at Fairfield Reserve;</li> <li>› Investigate alternative route on Browning Road through Pineview Park and Whitehall Court to Serpells Road. Upgrade Pineview Park with seating;</li> <li>› Introduce pedestrian lighting at the Serpells Community Reserve to the south of Serpells Primary School/Tennis Club along Tuckers Road;</li> <li>› Continue advocating for a signalised crossing on Victoria Street to replace the existing pedestrian refuge between Ruffey Lake Park and Rieschiecks Reserve/Schramms Cottage Museum Precinct</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>There are opportunities to upgrade the existing walking and cycling paths linking parks along the Yarra River. The <i>Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan</i> provides key guidance on harnessing and enhancing this corridor along the Yarra River, including improvements to parkland access and key pedestrian access routes from residential neighbourhoods to the east.</p>	<p><b>T4.4 Upgrade walking and cycling paths linking parks and the Yarra River corridor - this will include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connection of disconnected parts of the Main Yarra Trail south of the river.</li> <li>• Connection of the Main Yarra Trail and Mullum Mullum Trail to Jenkins Park through Tikalara Park and the Green Gully Trail.</li> <li>• Investigate and advocate for new bridge locations across the Yarra River.</li> </ul>
<p>There are opportunities to green several key boulevards in Templestowe.</p>	<p><b>T4.5 Increase tree canopy and create green boulevards including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foote Street;</li> <li>• Anderson Street/Porter Street between Templestowe Village and Templestowe Reserve;</li> <li>• Reynolds Road;</li> <li>• Williamson Road;</li> <li>• James Street;</li> <li>• Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road;</li> <li>• Church Street;</li> <li>• Obriens Lane;</li> <li>• Newmans/Monckton Roads.</li> </ul>





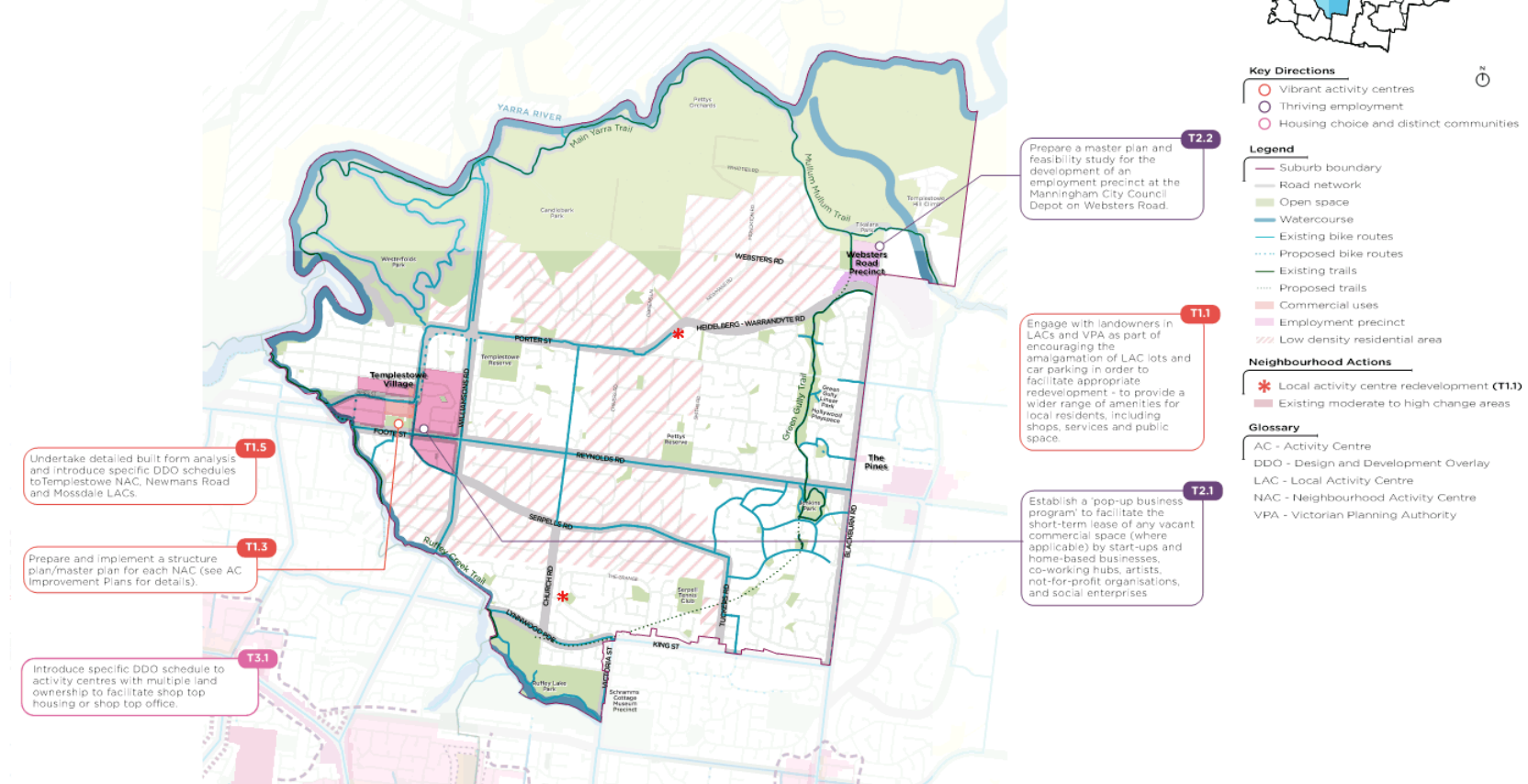
DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE</b>	
There are opportunities to improve pedestrian priority and links in and around activity centres in Templestowe. Refer to AC Improvement Plan for details.	<b>T5.1</b> Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools (see AC Improvement Plans for details)
There is an opportunity for Manningham to contribute to a Regional Paddle Sports Centre, which include river access and shared trail improvements at Westerfolds Park.	<b>T5.2</b> Seek funding for implementation of the Westerfolds Paddle Sports Plan
There are opportunities to enhance the off-road path network in Templestowe.	<b>T5.3</b> Introduce new off-road bicycle paths and improve existing paths including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across Reynolds Road on the Green Gully Trail</li> <li>• Between Foote Street and Parker Street on the Ruffey Creek Trail</li> <li>• Across Warrandyte Road and Websters Road on the Green Gully Trail</li> </ul>
Providing secure bike storage in accessible locations is a way to encourage cycling.	<b>T5.4</b> Introduce measures to support electric bikes such as an e-bike share program, vouchers and greater separation between bicycles and other vehicles in key uphill road sections such as between Ruffey Creek Trail and Serpells Road northbound on Williamsons Road
Additional or reinstated bus priority measures at key roads and intersections in Templestowe will increase the efficiency of the service and therefore the desire to use it.	<b>T5.5</b> Advocate for additional or reinstated bus priority measures on Williamsons Road and Fitzsimons Lane at Porter Street intersection
Providing a new Smartbus route connecting to Heidelberg and La Trobe University will reduce reliance on private vehicles.	<b>T5.6</b> Advocate for a new SmartBus route connecting Bulleen, Templestowe and Doncaster East (The Pines) with Heidelberg and La Trobe University
Providing increased amenity and level of comfort at bus stops will attract greater bus patronage.	<b>T5.7</b> Develop a new bus stop design that provides a higher quality passenger waiting experience and introduce it in the service lane median at 112 James Street
<b>BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS</b>	
Adaptive/multi-purpose use of existing schools and sporting facilities when not in use is a potential way to introduce more community facilities.	<b>T6.1</b> Advocate for the adaptive/multi-purpose use of schools and sporting facilities in Templestowe for wider community access, when not in use by schools
Council should collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to develop a programme of public art works at gateways and key public spaces.	<b>T6.2</b> Develop a programme of public artworks to include: major permanent works at gateways and at key public spaces, creation of sculpture parks (permanent or temporary), as well as arts/cultural trails with a focus along the Yarra River corridor and within Templestowe Village
Council should continue to collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to create a better understanding of the cultural landscape of the Yarra River through a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material.	<b>T6.3</b> Establish a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material along the Yarra River
Council should continue to collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people to establish opportunities to celebrate the cultural landscape.	<b>T6.4</b> Acknowledge that Manningham is located on the traditional homelands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and celebrate connection to Country, including all waterways
Public art is a way of celebrating local culture, both old and new. The entrance to Templestowe at Fitzsimons Lane provides an opportunity for natural or sculptural gateways to celebrate its local character and function.	<b>T6.5</b> Celebrate the local character and function of the entrance to Templestowe on Fitzsimons Lane with the relocated River Peel sculpture
There are opportunities to harness the attributes of the scenic drive along Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road as a significant gateway opportunity from Templestowe into Warrandyte and the Green Wedge.	<b>T6.6</b> Promote Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road as a scenic drive and gateway to the Green Wedge and Warrandyte
Upgrades to Westerfolds Park should be investigated to improve visitation levels.	<b>T6.7</b> Investigate the following at Westerfolds Park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate/open and promote visitation to The Manor.</li> <li>• Advocate for the Westerfold River Activation initiatives to be implemented.</li> <li>• Investigate opportunities for underutilised Council land on the east side of Fitzsimons Lane.</li> </ul>





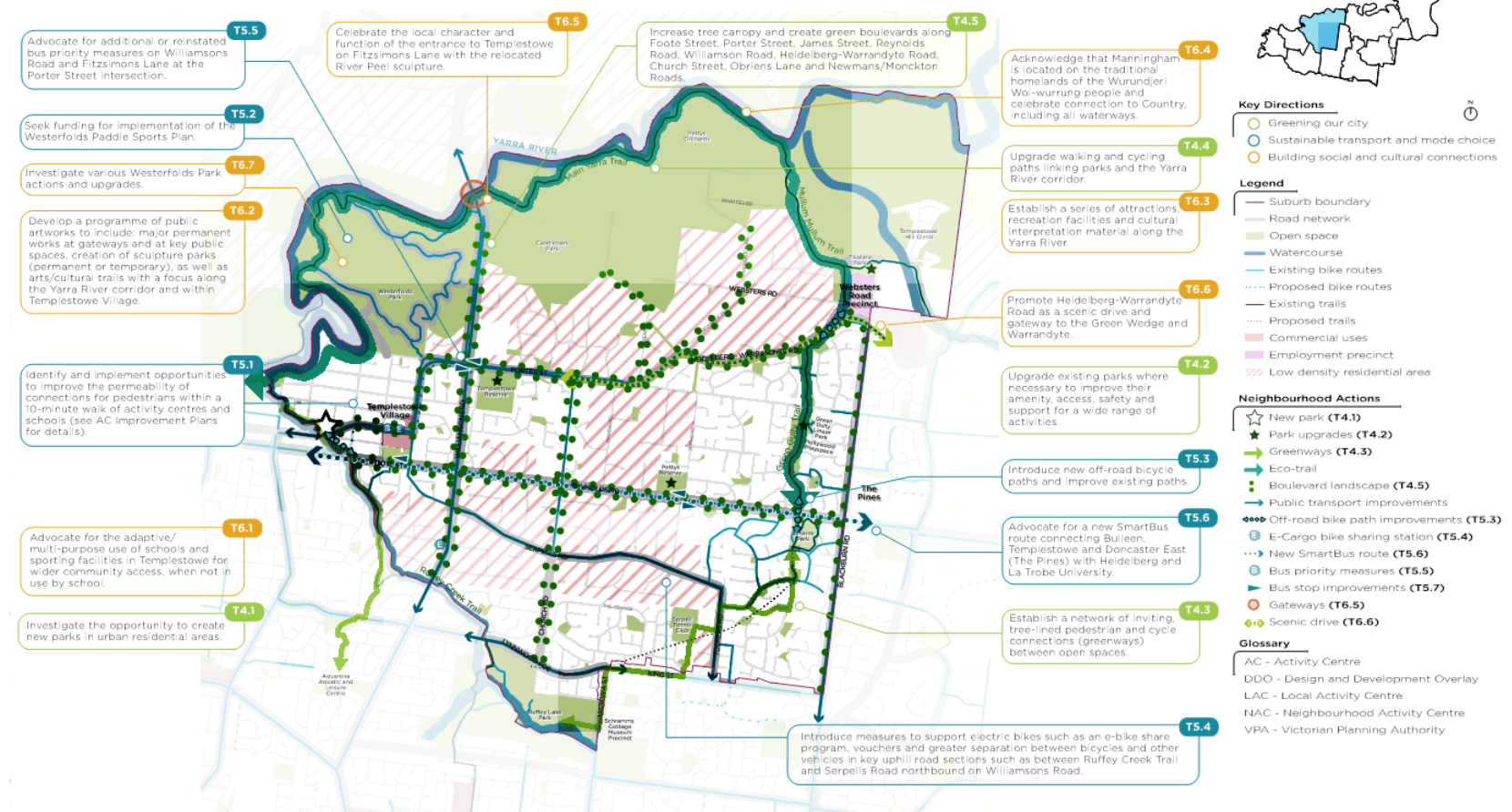
### Map 31: Templestowe Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing

Actions are shown across two plans. The first plan covers Vibrant Activity Centres, Thriving Employment and Housing Choice and Distinct Communities Key Directions. The second plan covers Greening Our City, Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice and Building Social and Cultural Connections Key Directions.





Map 32: Templestowe Neighbourhood Plan - Greening, Transport, Social and Cultural Connections





### Templestowe Village

Templestowe Village is a unique activity centre set on a slope that has views and vistas to the CBD and King Lake. Its village feel can be improved through enhancing its existing character.

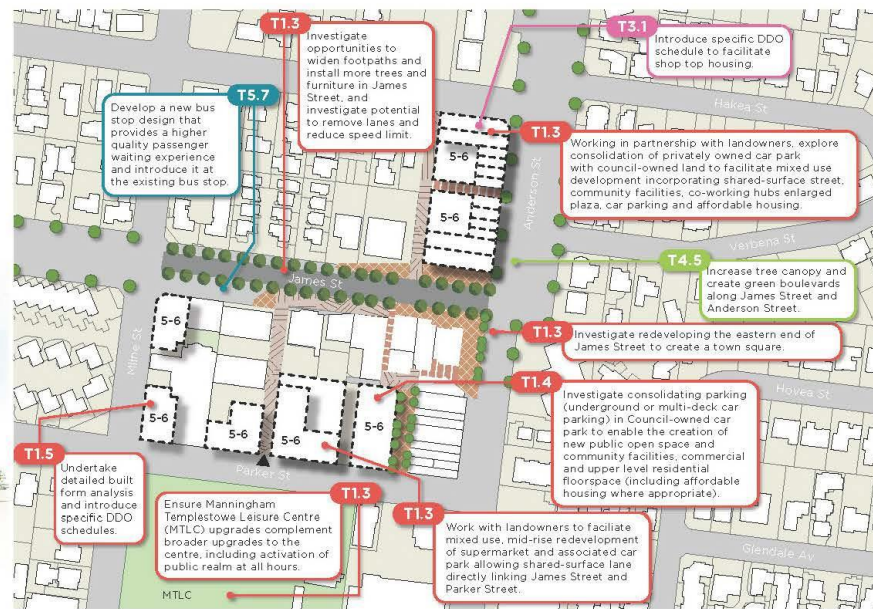
Templestowe Village's split ownership provides opportunities for Council to improve of some parts of the centre, and other opportunities to collaborate with landowners on the redevelopment of other parts of the centre. The Council owned car park area in the south-east corner of the Village opposite the supermarket could be developed for shop top housing. A linear plaza could connect to the existing plaza space along Anderson Street. There is potential for James Street to be reimagined, though streetscape improvements that change its function from a vehicle thoroughfare to a pedestrian orientated street.

Other redevelopment opportunities exist along Parker Street, Milne Street and land at the corner of Wood Street and Anderson Street. More activity along Parker Street would help to increase the vibrancy of the Manningham Templestowe Leisure Centre that currently only operates in daylight hours. These development opportunities have the potential to reach 5-6 storeys, managed through the application of a new DDO schedule.



Artist's impression of Templestowe Village, with improved public space and a more pedestrian friendly James Street (vision image only).

### Map 33: Templestowe Village Activity Centre Improvements



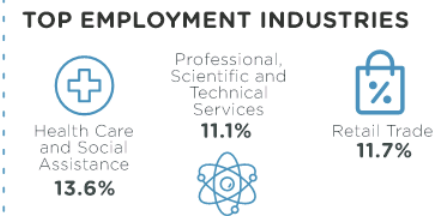
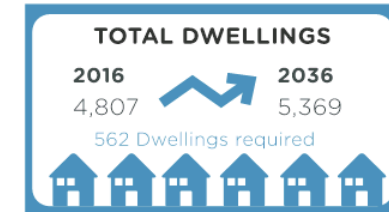
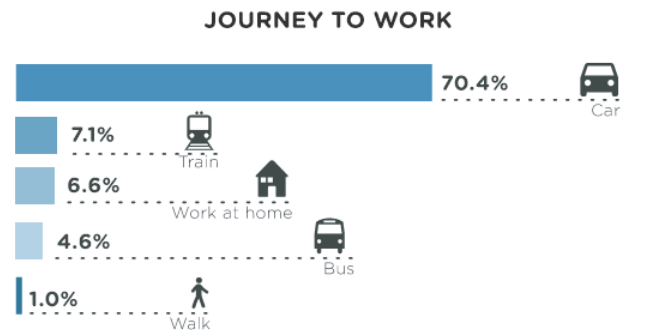
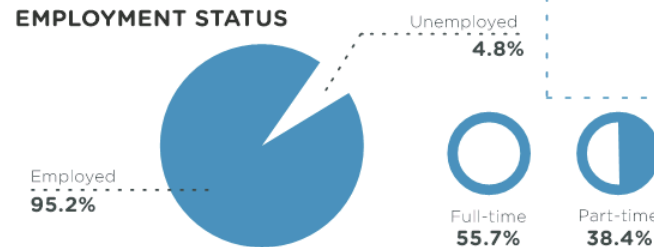
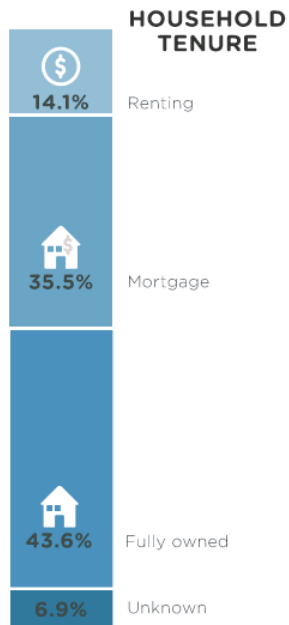
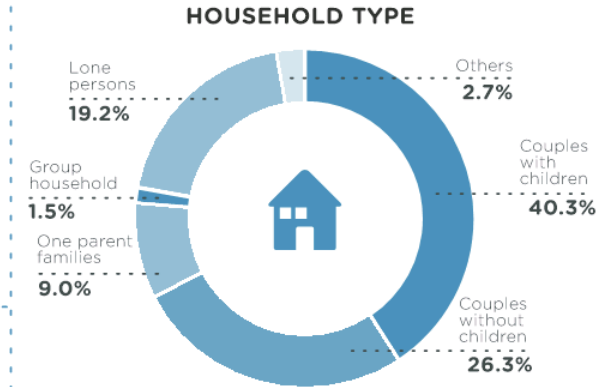
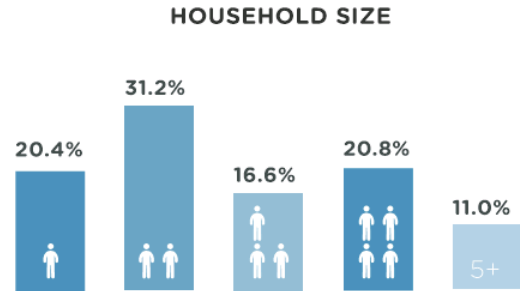
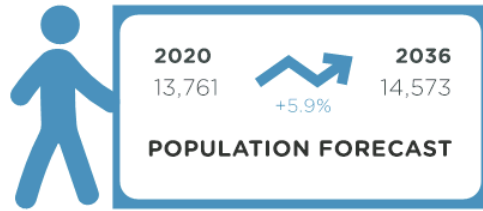
*This plan is highlighting aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

<b>Legend</b>		<b>Glossary</b>	
	Existing buildings		Potential shared zone
	Potential buildings		Potential main street
	Potential town square		Potential vehicle entry
	Potential pedestrian lane		Indicative building height (storeys)

DDO - Design and Development Overlay



# DONVALE



Source: .id, 2016-2021.





**How liveable is Donvale?**



There is a **lack of footpaths** to the north of **Mitcham Road** and other streets in the **local centre catchment of Tunstall Square**.



**4.6% of residents** in Donvale **travel to work using public transport**. This is less than greater Melbourne by 10.8%.



Donvale is under **less housing stress** than other parts of **Manningham** to the west of Mullum Mullum Creek. There is **more housing stress in urban parts of Donvale**, generally along Mitcham Road.



**87% of dwellings** within Donvale are **detached dwellings** (low density). **13% are townhouses or multi-unit dwellings** (medium density) and **there are no apartments** (high density options). This is limited medium and high density housing options compared with the Metropolitan Melbourne benchmarks.



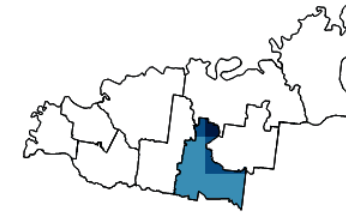
**17% of residential dwellings** are **within 400m of a bus stop and frequent service**. This is a low density distribution.



**57% of residents** live within a 400m walkable catchment of a local park and **77% of residents live within 1km of a district and regional park**. These are the lowest rates of open space accessibility in Manningham.



There is a high concentration of community infrastructure around Mitcham Road. This includes a mix of community infrastructure types, **except Art and Culture**.



### What will Donvale look like in 2040?

Donvale will continue to have a clear distinction in character between the north and south, which offer different lifestyle choices.

Donvale South (including the Mitcham Road corridor) will offer a more 'urban' and lifestyle choice, close to shops and services set in leafy streets. It will provide for a range of low-rise housing options. Land along Mitcham Road will experience growth to enhance local living that will provide for smaller households, retirement living and aged care. Mitcham Road will develop into an attractive well treed boulevard with an inviting pedestrian environment.

Donvale North (north of Mitcham Road) will continue to be distinctly 'rural' in character. Here, liveability is focused on maintaining a character that is visually connected to the landscape, with rural streetscapes.



Artist's impression of a greenway in Donvale, with houses fronting path (vision image only).



Figure 46. Greenways/green linear link, Thornbury



Figure 47. Mullum Creek Estate, Donvale



Figure 48. Exercise station in natural setting, Warrandyte



DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
Donvale contains a small shopping strip on Mitcham Road that currently has fragmented land ownership. This presents an opportunity to consolidate the land to enable a redevelopment that could provide a wider range of amenities for local residents.	<b>DV1.1</b> Engage with landowners in the Local Activity Centre (LAC) and Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) in relation to land zoned C1Z on Mitcham Road, as part of encouraging the amalgamation of Local Activity Centre lots and car parking in order to facilitate appropriate redevelopment - to provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including shops, services and public space
<b>THRIVING EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Additional employment opportunities could be provided by new commercial floor space within mixed use development, and a 'pop-up business' program which connects the owners of any vacant commercial premises with start-up/home businesses.	<b>DV2.1</b> Establish a 'pop-up business program' to facilitate the short-term lease of empty commercial space by start-ups and home-based businesses
<b>HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES</b>	
Donvale North and its larger residential lot character needs to be protected from inappropriate development through stronger planning controls.	<b>DV3.1</b> Collaborate with State Government to introduce stronger planning controls to prevent inappropriate development in Donvale North and the Green Wedge
<b>GREENING OUR CITY</b>	
To ensure parks in Donvale are highly utilised, there are opportunities to improve their amenity, accessibility, safety and range of activities.	<b>DV4.1</b> Upgrade existing parks to improve their amenity, access, safety and support for a wide range of activities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donvale Reserve</li> <li>• One Tree Hill Reserve</li> </ul>
In order to realise the 'Greening our City' direction, there are opportunities to better link each open space, and to create a network of greenways. The greenways will be inviting walking and cycling links between open spaces, connecting the residential neighbourhoods to regional open space.	<b>DV4.2</b> Establish a network of inviting, tree-lined pedestrian and cycle connections (greenways) between open spaces. More specifically between <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Koonung Creek Trail to Donvale Reserve—this will require                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› introduction of new direct path from Eastway Avenue through Aranga Reserve to Argyle Street;</li> <li>› exploration of converting Roy Street reserve connection to a shared zone 'productive/exercise street';</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Heatherwood School and Donvale Indoor Sports Centre (Manningham DISC) to Donvale Reserve—this will require the planting of trees along the footpath of Roy Street;</li> <li>• In Nunawading, Oxford Reserve (south of Eastern Freeway) to the EastLink Trail (north of Eastern Freeway) via a connection at the Mitcham Road bridge, by stairs and/or ramps.</li> </ul>
There are opportunities to green several key boulevards in Donvale.	<b>DV4.3</b> Increase tree canopy and create green boulevards and peri-urban boulevards along Mitcham Road, Park Road, McGowans Road, Reynolds Road, Old Warrandyte Road and Springvale Road (where applicable)
Donvale's strong presence of vegetation should be protected, retaining its unique character.	<b>DV4.4</b> Protect the strong presence of vegetation within the landscape and bushland setting by avoiding, minimising and offsetting native vegetation removal
Developing a streetscape character statement for Donvale will ensure its distinct streetscape character, including types of trees planted, is preserved.	<b>DV4.5</b> Develop a distinct streetscape character statement for Donvale including preferred tree species. This includes protecting and enhancing the North Donvale streetscape character by ensuring all residential streets are planted (including pine tree theme character of SLO6 and adopting rural road profiles



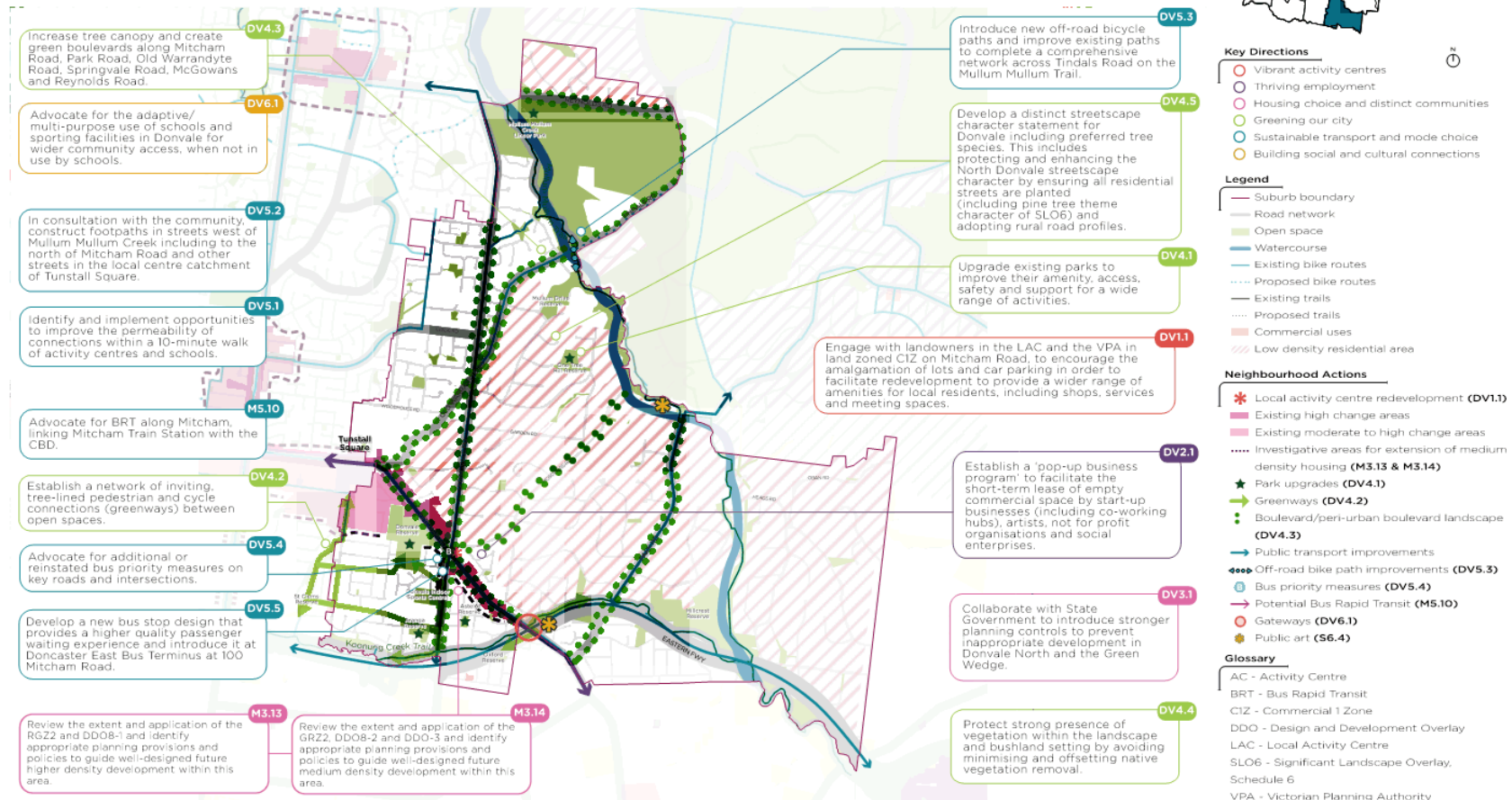


DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE</b>	
There are opportunities to improve pedestrian priority and links in and around activity centres in Donvale. Refer to AC Improvement Plans for further detail.	<b>DV5.1</b> Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools (see AC Improvement Plans for details)
The introduction of footpaths in streets west of Mullum Mullum Creek including to the north of Mitcham Road and other streets in the local catchment of Tunstall Square will create an incentive to walk.	<b>DV5.2</b> In consultation with the community, construct footpaths in streets west of Mullum Mullum Creek including to the north of Mitcham Road and other streets in the local centre catchment of Tunstall Square
There are opportunities to enhance the off-road path network in Donvale.	<b>DV5.3</b> Introduce new off-road bicycle paths and improve existing paths to complete a comprehensive network across Tindals Road on the Mullum Mullum Trail
Additional or reinstated bus priority measures at key roads and intersections in Donvale will increase the efficiency of the service and therefore the desire to use it.	<b>DV5.4</b> Advocate for additional or reinstated bus priority measures on key roads and intersections, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Westbound in Mitcham Road at Springvale Road</li> <li>• Eastbound in Mitcham Road at Springvale Road with a dedicated hook turn bay for the Route 902 SmartBus</li> </ul>
Providing increased amenity and level of comfort at bus stops will attract greater bus patronage.	<b>DV5.5</b> Develop a new bus stop design that provides a higher quality passenger waiting experience and introduce it at Doncaster East Bus Terminus at 100 Mitcham Road
<b>BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS</b>	
Adaptive/multi-purpose use of existing schools and sporting facilities when not in use is a potential way to introduce more community facilities.	<b>DV6.1</b> Advocate for the adaptive/multi-purpose use of schools and sporting facilities in Donvale for wider community access, when not in use by schools
Public art is a way of celebrating local culture. The entries to Donvale from Park Road in the north and Mitcham Road in the south, provide an opportunity for natural or sculptural gateways to celebrate their local character and function.	<b>DV6.2</b> Develop gateways (natural or sculptural) at the primary entries to Donvale from Park Road in the north and Mitcham Road in the south, that celebrate their local character and function

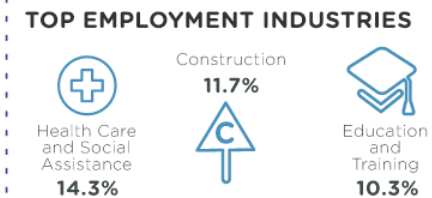
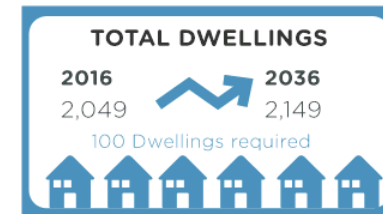
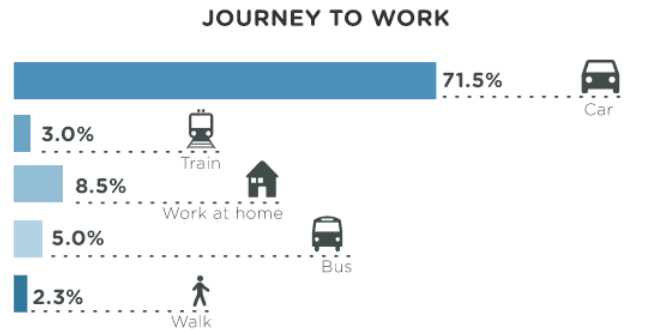
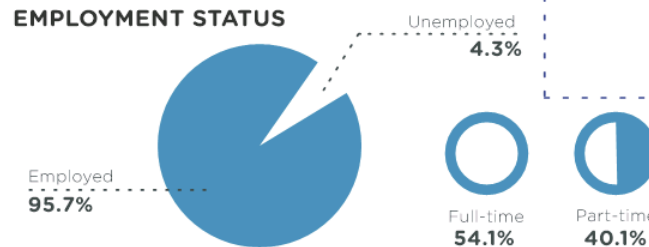
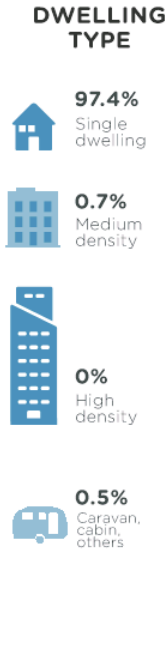
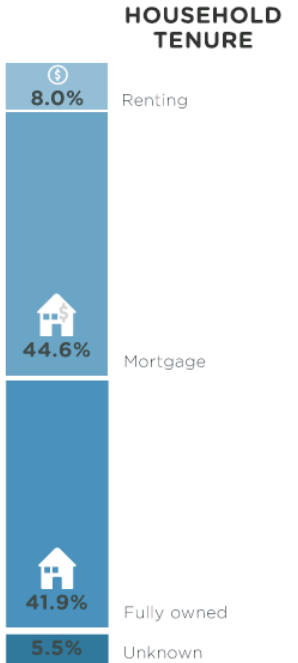
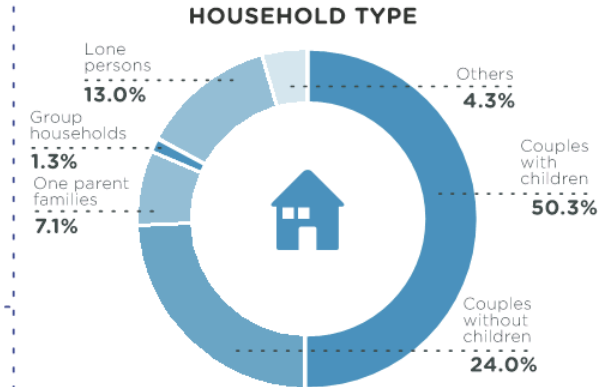
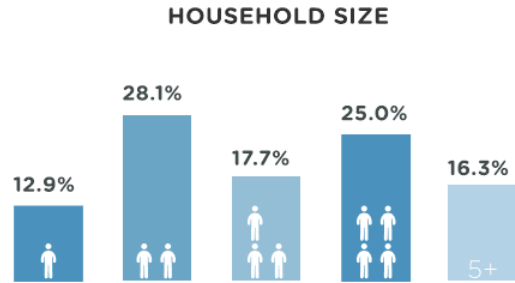
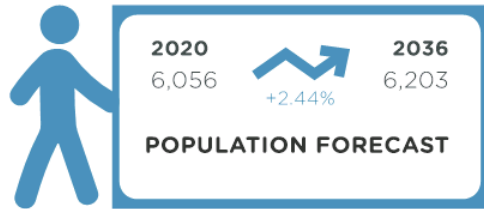




Map 34: Donvale Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing

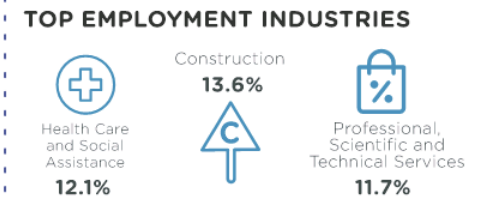
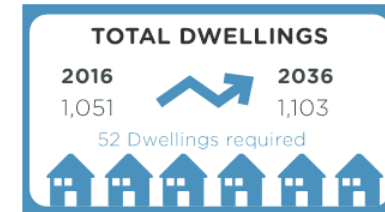
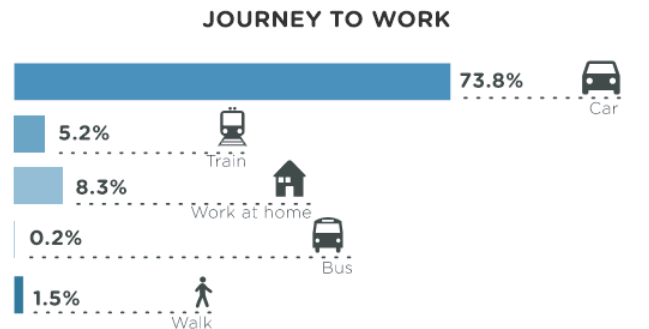
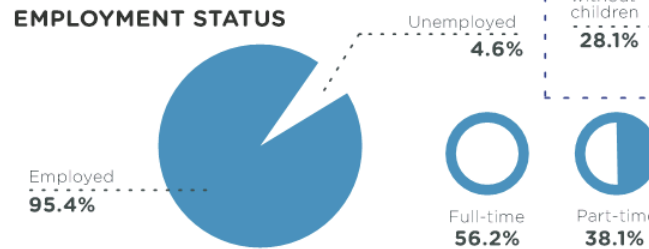
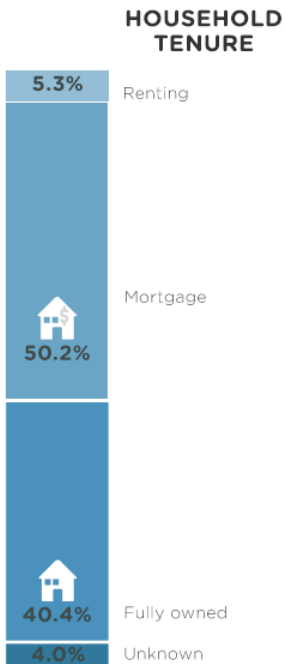
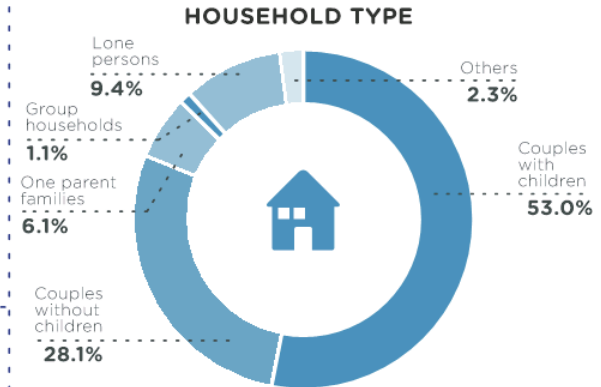
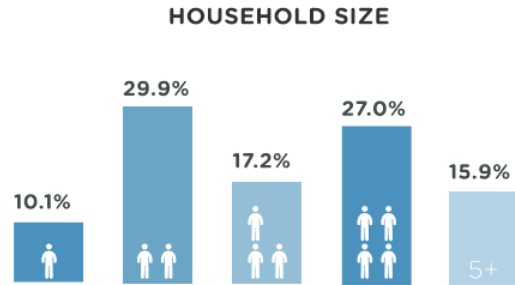
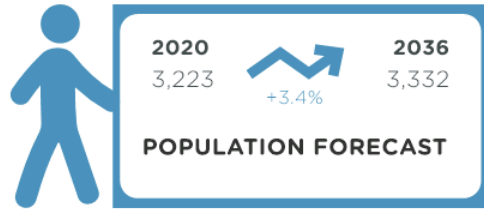


# WARRANDYTE



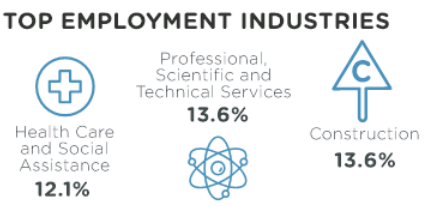
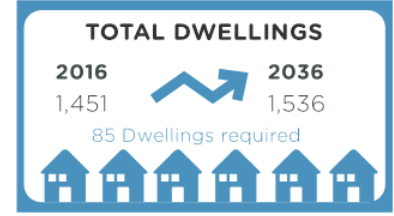
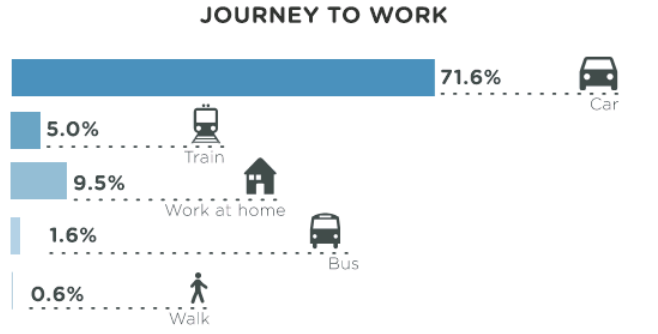
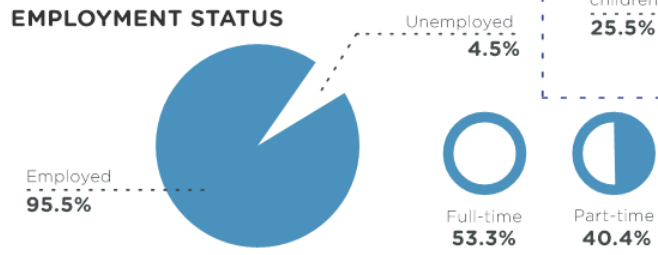
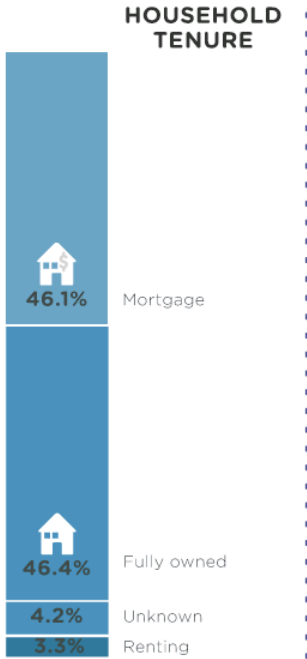
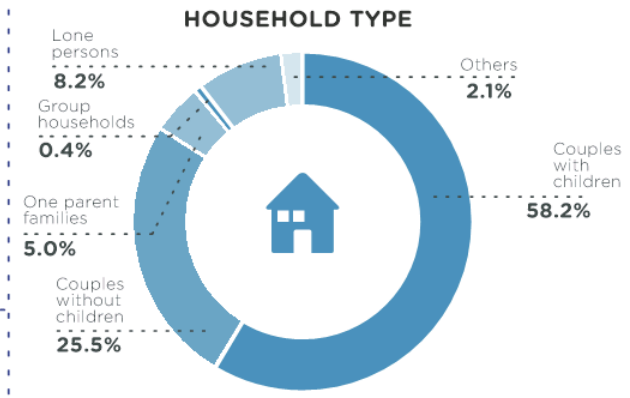
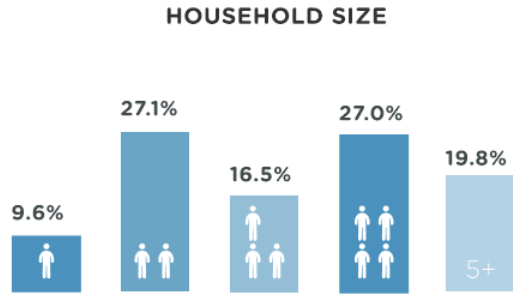
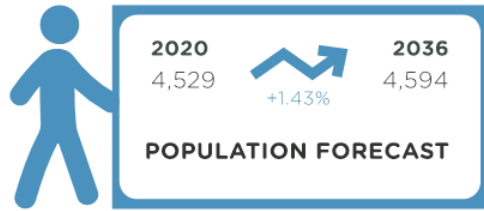
Source: .id, 2016-2021.

# WONGA PARK



Source: .id, 2016-2021.

# PARK ORCHARDS



Source: id, 2016-2021.





How liveable are Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park?



Warrandyte Village contains **good quality public gathering space**. Park Orchards and Wonga Park do not contain gathering spaces.



82% of Warrandyte residents, 81% of Park Orchards residents and 71% of Wonga Park residents live within 400m of an **Open Space** (local, district and regional parks).



There are **disconnected cycling routes** along Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Jumping Creek Road.



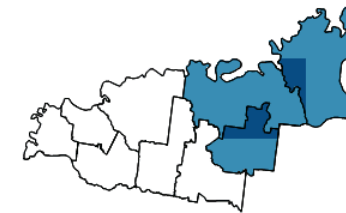
There is **potential to increase support for short and long term nature based visitation opportunities**. There is potential to increase support for home-based business.



Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road is under-utilized as a key entrance point to Warrandyte.



Existing community facilities are **concentrated around activity centres**. Access to community infrastructure in other parts of the neighbourhood is relatively low.





### What will Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park look like in 2040?

The east of Mulum Mulum Creek will remain one of Manningham's most outstanding and unique rural landscape assets. The village character of Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park will be protected and enhanced.

Managing bushfire risk whilst protecting vegetation will be a high priority. The visitor economy will play a key role in the area with 'long stay' visitation being a focus. Environmental and cultural trails and outdoor activity will be enhanced.

Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park will continue to support semi-rural lifestyles with high quality landscapes. Streets will continue to be rural in character and vegetated, with surrounding buildings visually absorbed in the landscape.

Warrandyte Village will continue to support local living. It will be protected from new development that does not compliment the landscape character, and enhanced by riverbank revitalisation and public realm upgrades that will reinforce the existing character.



Artist's impression of a 'bush boulevard' with Water Sensitive Urban Design treatments and paths using natural finishes (vision image only).



Figure 49. Complementary built form, Warrandyte



Figure 50. Bush boulevard, Warranwood



Figure 51. Warrandyte Township





DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>	
Local living in these areas is focused on supporting the fundamentals, including key links, pedestrian and cycle access that can co-exist in the same space as vehicles, that maintains the informal, rural character.	<b>GW1.1</b> Identify opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycling amenity and safety in each activity centre in a way that maintains the informal, rural character
Improvements should be made to main road design and signal phasing to improve walking and cycling access.	<b>GW1.2</b> Introduce upgrades to Yarra Street between Whipstick Gully Road, 274 Yarra Street (Warrandyte Village) and Colin Avenue (Warrandyte Goldfields) to improve pedestrian and cyclist safety and amenity, including additional or relocated crossings, a reduction in the speed limit, traffic calming measures, and shared pavement surface treatments
Warrandyte Village and Warrandyte Goldfields both present opportunities for public realm improvements, making them an even more enjoyable place to visit.	<b>GW1.3</b> Prepare a public realm master plan for Warrandyte Village and Warrandyte Goldfields identifying improvement opportunities such as footpath widening, tree planting, new or upgraded seating and other furniture, improved pedestrian lighting, decorative lighting, public art, wayfinding, reduced speed limits, shared zones, street closures and surface car park enhancements. Any changes to the public realm may be piloted through temporary installations
Built form that interfaces with the street to ensure it is activated, interesting and safe.	<b>GW1.4</b> Encourage any future redevelopment at 246 and 256 Yarra Street provides for a built form that better addresses the street frontage by removing setbacks, and concealing car parking behind buildings
A suite of Smart City opportunities are being explored in Manningham. Investigating ways to incorporate digital technology and innovation into everyday life is important to improve liveability, productivity and sustainability in Manningham.	<b>GW1.5</b> Investigate Smart City opportunities within Warrandyte Village and Warrandyte Goldfields such as 'intelligent irrigation' and 'Smart street-lighting'
Development should be designed to ensure it sits below the predominant canopy line, blending with the landscape character.	<b>GW1.6</b> Ensure any redevelopment in Warrandyte Goldfields sits below the predominant canopy line
In activity centres where ownership is limited to one or two parties. Such as Warrandyte Goldfields, a DPO can be used to guide the future use and development of the activity centre.	<b>GW1.7</b> Work in partnership with private landowners to develop a vision for the development of Goldfields Shopping Centre, to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanisms such as a DPO
<b>THRIVING EMPLOYMENT</b>	
Encouraging the shift towards sustainable tourism will decrease impacts on the environment and local culture, while helping to generate future employment for locals.	<b>GW2.1</b> Advocate for the promotion of sustainable tourism uses in the Green Wedge
Encouraging more day trips and overnight trips to the Green Wedge such as rural/farming related events, winery tours and events, or markets will help to protect and enhance local employment and tourism.	<b>GW2.2</b> Support the 'day trip' economy by promoting single day events, and 'long stay' economy by promoting overnight events, underpinned by rural based activities
<b>HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES</b>	
The occurrence of inappropriate development outcomes in the Green Wedge suggests the need to introduce stronger planning controls.	<b>GW3.1</b> Collaborate with State Government to introduce stronger planning controls to prevent inappropriate development on land zoned Rural Conservation Zone (RCZ) and Low Density Residential Zone (LDRZ) within the Green Wedge



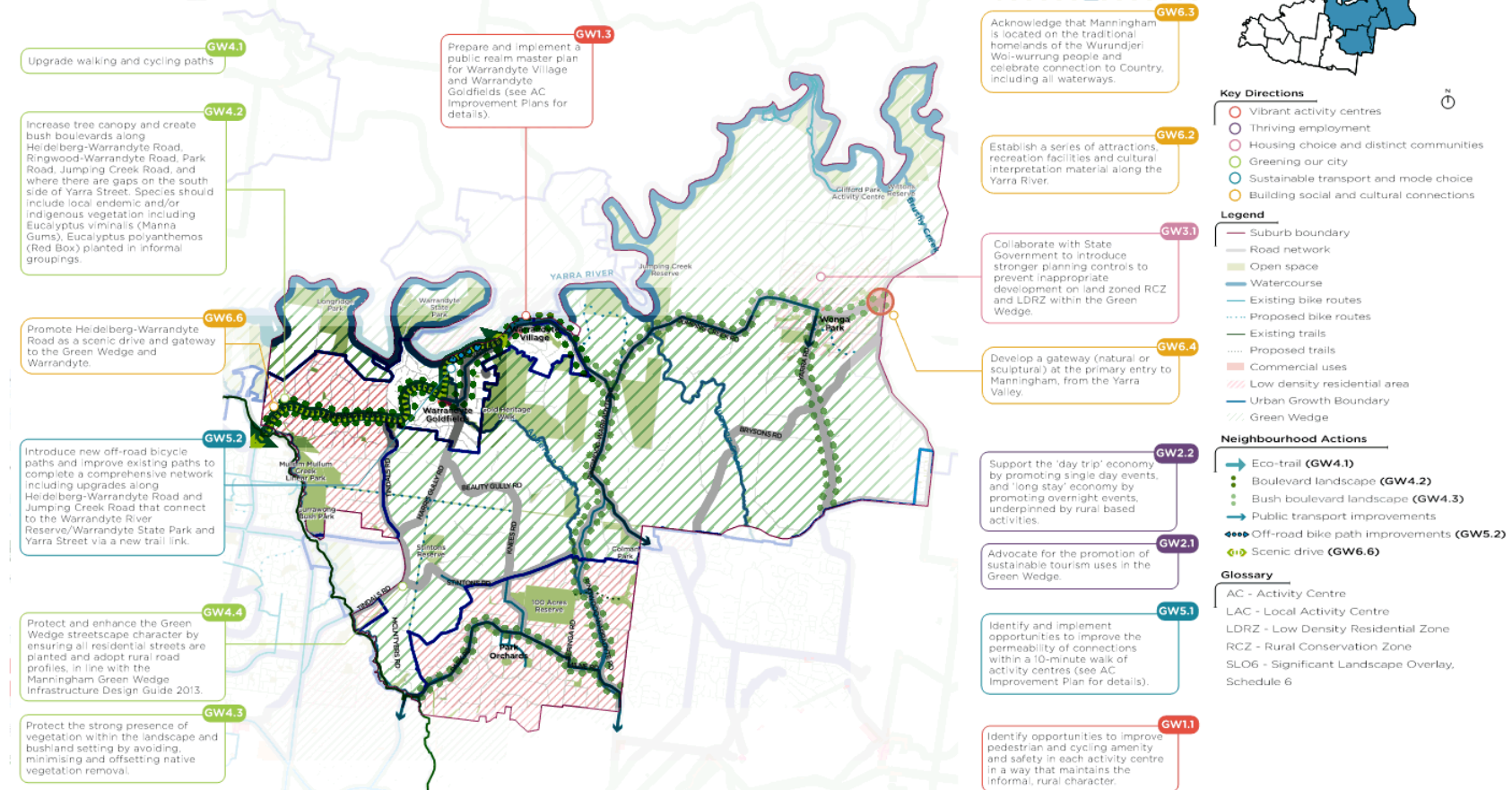


DESCRIPTION	ACTIONS
<b>GREENING OUR CITY</b>	
In order to realise the 'Greening our City' direction, there are opportunities to better link each open space, and to create a network of greenways. The greenways will be inviting walking and cycling links between open spaces, connecting the residential neighbourhoods to regional open space.	<b>GW4.1</b> Upgrade walking and cycling paths linking parks and regional open space, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate an extension of the Main Yarra Trail east by creating a shared trail along Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road to connect to Warrandyte in accordance with the Eastern Regional Trails Strategy.</li> <li>Investigate future linear park expansion between Mullum Mullum Creek and Warrandyte River Reserve.</li> </ul>
There are opportunities to increase tree canopy and create bush boulevards in Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park.	<b>GW4.2</b> Increase tree canopy and create bush boulevards along Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road, Ringwood-Warrandyte Road, Park Road, Jumping Creek Road, and where there are gaps on the south side of Yarra Street. Species should include local endemic and/or indigenous vegetation including <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (Manna Gums), <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i> (Red Box) planted in informal groupings
The strong presence of vegetation should be protected, retaining the unique character in Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park.	<b>GW4.3</b> Protect the strong presence of vegetation within the landscape and bushland setting by avoiding, minimising and offsetting native vegetation removal
Preparing and implementing Urban Design Guidelines for the Green Wedge will ensure development responds appropriate to the context and landscape character.	<b>GW4.4</b> Protect and enhance the Green Wedge streetscape character by ensuring all residential streets are planted and adopt rural road profiles, in line with the Manningham Green Wedge Infrastructure Design Guide 2013. Also see Urban Design Guidelines - Green Wedge in Part F - Delivery
To ensure parks in Warrandyte are highly utilised, there are opportunities to improve their amenity, accessibility, safety and range of activities.	<b>GW4.5</b> Investigate upgrading the existing park at the entrance to Warrandyte Goldfields, introducing seating and bicycle infrastructure
	<b>GW4.6</b> Investigate introducing a pump station in Warrandyte Reserve
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE</b>	
There are opportunities to improve pedestrian priority and links in and around activity centres in Warrandyte. Refer to AC Improvement Plans for details.	<b>GW5.1</b> Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools (see AC Improvement Plans for details)
There are opportunities to enhance the off-road path in Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park.	<b>GW5.2</b> Introduce new off-road bicycle paths and improve existing paths to complete a comprehensive network including upgrades along Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Jumping Creek Road that connect to the Warrandyte River Reserve/Warrandyte State Park and Yarra Street via a new trail link
<b>BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS</b>	
Council should collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to develop a programme of public art works at gateways and key public spaces.	<b>GW6.1</b> Develop a programme of public artworks that may include major permanent art works at gateways, in key public spaces and streetscapes and near Kangaroo Ground-Warrandyte Road bridge, and an arts/cultural trail along the Yarra River
Council should continue to collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to create a better understanding of the cultural landscape of the Yarra River through a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material.	<b>GW6.2</b> Establish a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material along the Yarra River
Council should continue to collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people to establish opportunities to celebrate the cultural landscape.	<b>GW6.3</b> Acknowledge that Manningham is located on the traditional homelands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and celebrate connection to Country, including all waterways
Public art is a way of celebrating local culture, both old and new. The primary entry to Warrandyte Village from the western approach offers an opportunity for a natural or sculptural gateway feature to celebrate the local character and function.	<b>GW6.4</b> Develop a gateway (sculptural or natural) at the primary entry to Warrandyte Village from the western approach and at the primary entry to Manningham, from the Yarra Valley
Placemaking at Warrandyte Library and Warrandyte Neighbourhood House through temporary or other installations will further activate these spaces.	<b>GW6.5</b> Investigate ways to further activate Warrandyte Library and Warrandyte Neighbourhood House site and provide opportunities for placemaking (performance, art, play) that connect to the park at the rear of the building
There an opportunity to harness the attributes of the scenic drive along Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road as a significant gateway to the Green Wedge and Warrandyte.	<b>GW6.6</b> Promote Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road as a scenic drive and gateway to the Green Wedge and Warrandyte

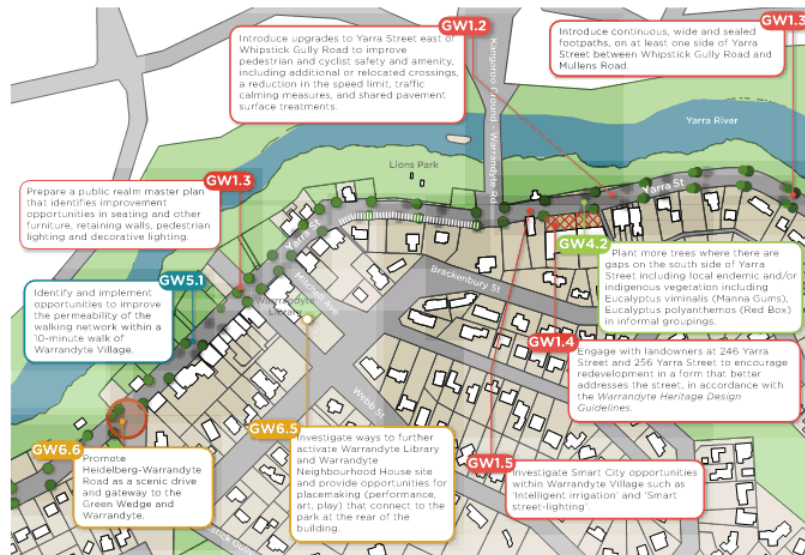




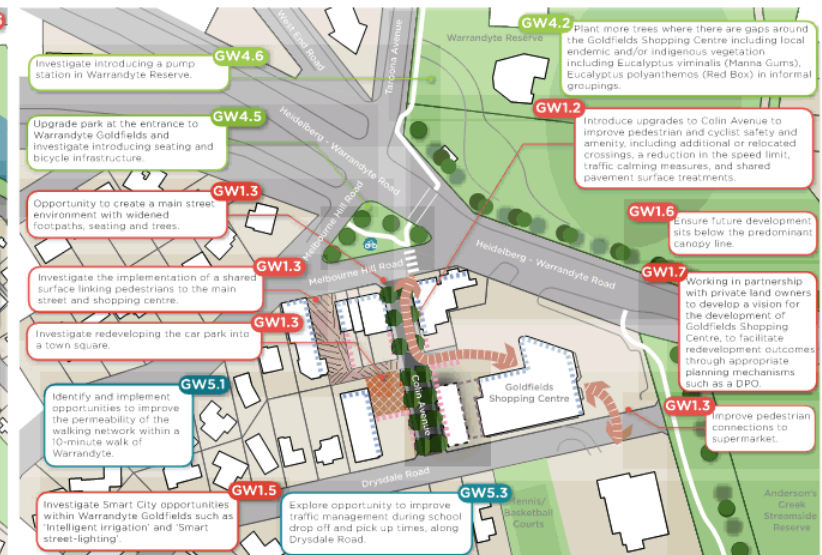
**Map 35: Warrandyte, Wonga Park and Park Orchards Neighbourhood Plan - Activity Centres, Employment and Housing**



Map 36: Warrandyte Township Activity Centre Improvements



Map 37: Warrandyte Goldfields Township Activity Centre Improvements



*These plans highlight aspirational and potential development opportunities only. The actions are subject to further investigation and testing in the form of future structure planning and masterplanning processes, and community and stakeholder engagement.*

	Existing buildings		Back of house
	Potential town square		Bicycle facilities
	Gateways		Potential shared zone
	Encourage redevelopment		Potential pedestrian lane
	Existing pedestrian crossing		
	Existing shared path		
	Existing active frontages		
	Encourage active frontages		





PART F  
Delivery





# URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES

The purpose of the LCS' urban design guidelines are to provide guidance on creating great places and enhancing Manningham's urban, suburban and rural settings. The guidelines are intended to assist discussions between Council, and applicants/developers, and influence future strategies. The guidelines provide design tips that will assist in delivering a liveable city.

The following guidelines cover:

- o urban structure;
- o character;
- o movement and accessibility;
- o public realm; and
- o buildings.

The LCS also recommends more detailed design guidelines are produced for built form/housing and open space, under action M3.6 and M4.12.

## Urban Structure

The structure of our neighbourhoods and activity centres greatly affect the way we access and interact with them. The following guidelines provide a framework for any redevelopment of our neighbourhoods and activity centres.

### Neighbourhood structure

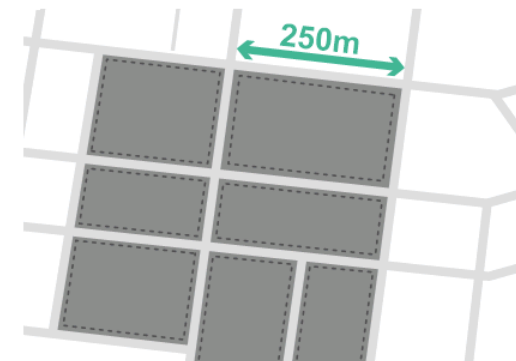
Within urban and suburban Manningham (areas outside of the Green Wedge), development should:

- o **Connectivity:** Provide an interconnected and legible neighbourhood street network that limits cul-de-sacs and provides a permeable neighbourhood block structure to encourage a pedestrian and cycle friendly neighbourhood.
- o **Views:** Protect and enhance view corridors along main road growth corridors to significant landmarks (i.e. Melbourne CBD) and natural features (i.e. Dandenong Ranges, King Lake) by creating permeability through blocks and buildings in new developments to celebrate these important views and vistas.
- o **Topography:** Use Manningham's topography, slope and contours to achieve an accessible movement network. In sloping topography, curving streets may be more appropriate to enable flatter travel paths (*Victorian Urban Design Guidelines, 2017*).
- o **Passive surveillance:** Ensure that the urban structure provides good amenity and safe interfaces between infrastructure corridors and adjacent land uses (*Victorian Urban Design Guidelines, 2017*).

### Activity centre structure

Within urban and suburban Manningham activity centre development should:

- o **Connectivity:** Provide closely spaced and interconnected streets and laneways (*Victorian Urban Design Guidelines, 2017*) and limit cul-de-sacs within 800m of an activity centre.
- o **Block design:** Shape and orientate blocks on the perimeter of the activity centre to support direct access into the activity centre core, from the surrounding neighbourhood (*Victorian Urban Design Guidelines, 2017*).
- o **Block size:** Provide a permeable block structure with blocks no longer than 250m, to provide opportunities for mid-block pedestrian links.



UDG Figure 1. Block size





- o **Views:** Protect and enhance view corridors in activity centres to significant landmarks (i.e. Melbourne CBD) and natural features (i.e. Dandenong Ranges, King Lake) by creating permeability through blocks and buildings in new developments to celebrate these important views and vistas.
- o **Lot size diversity:** Provide greater land use mix and lot size mix to increase diversity/offering within activity centres and create active streetscapes. In particular, intensity of uses and shorter retail/commercial frontages should be centred around a public space or along a key pedestrian route.
- o **Passive surveillance:** Provide an urban structure that supports overlooking of public space using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, adding to the 'eyes on the street,' especially in activity centres with a current or developing night time economy.
- o **Servicing:** Provide rear or side lane vehicle access for loading to lots within activity centres that conceal servicing away from key pedestrian routes and public spaces (*Victorian Urban Design Guidelines, 2017*).
- o **Pedestrian and cycle connectivity:** Provide pedestrian links that are easy to activate, avoiding rear access or service lanes, where possible, and convenient and integrated pedestrian and cycling routes between the centre and adjacent neighbourhoods, including controlled crossings of busy roads.

## Character

The character of our neighbourhoods and activity centres provides the community with a sense of place and local identity. The following section provides guidance on responding to character.

### Neighbourhood character

Within urban and suburban Manningham (areas outside of the Green Wedge), development should:

- o **Character:** Define distinct neighbourhoods supported through the residential neighbourhood character statements, residential streetscape character statements and the planning scheme.
- o **Building typology:** Provide diverse building typologies within neighbourhoods to improve housing choice and diversity, including ageing in place and housing affordability.

## Green Wedge

### Neighbourhood character

Within the Green Wedge, development should:

- o **Character:** Maintain a character that prioritises the natural environment, whilst also balancing rural living, agricultural pursuits, biodiversity and bushfire management.

- o **Setbacks and built form:** Built form that is secondary to the rural landscape, and one that does not visually dominate the streetscape. The built form is setback within the landscape and integrates with the existing or preferred built form typology.

### Activity centre character

Within the Green Wedge, activity centre development should:

- o **Character:** Any improvements or developments within activity centres in the Green Wedge should maintain existing/preferred built form scale and enhance the village feel through appropriate choice of materials and plantings that are distinctly natural.
- o **Sustainability:** Continue to advocate for and ensure new and refurbished developments demonstrate best practice Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) outcomes through the establishment of ecologically sustainable buildings in the Green Wedge (*Green Wedge Action Plan 2020*).



### Movement and Accessibility

A key ingredient of liveability and the 20-minute city is the ability to meet daily needs via walking and cycling. The following section provides guidance on creating a pedestrian, cycle and transport friendly city.

#### Active transport

Active transport (walking and cycling) within Manningham's urban/suburban area should support the 20-minute city through:

- o **Pedestrian network:** Providing and enhancing footpaths within 800m network of an activity centre.
- o **Cycle network:** Providing access to a bicycle network within 800m network of an activity centre.
- o **Visual interest:** Ensuring high quality and attractive walking and cycling links.
- o **Pedestrian-scale:** Use of street width, building height and landscape design to create a sense of enclosure for street users (*Victorian Urban Design Guidelines, 2017*).
- o **Active streets:** Enable adjacent businesses to use the street space for café furniture and to display merchandise, and implement programs to enliven blank building walls (*Victorian Urban Design Guidelines, 2017*).
- o **Crossings:** Maximise pedestrian and cyclist safety at crossings, which may include use of Copenhagen-style crossings in activity centres (see *UDG Figure 2*).



UDG Figure 2. Copenhagen-style crossings (Clapham Common, London)

#### Public transport

Public transport should:

- o **Public realm:** Ensure the bus interchanges and station entrances provide high quality public space design, adjacent to the transport node.
- o **Land use:** Support public transport nodes through complementary uses, such as retail and commercial outlets.
- o **Bus stop locations:** Ensure public transport stops are located in accessible, convenient and safe places (*Victorian Urban Design Guidelines, 2017*).
- o **Bus stop design:** Improve design of bus stops, to provide greater amenity and passenger experience, which may include 'Smart City' technology (wifi, real-time information), lighting, art, street libraries, improved shelter and seating (see *UDG Figure 3*).



UDG Figure 3. 'Smart City' bus stop (Paris)





**Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)**

Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) are mixed use higher density developments within walking distance to a major transport facility. TOD should:

- o **Location:** Be located at any future train stations or bus interchanges, including any Park and Rides within Manningham.
- o **Character:** Positively impact on sense of place and local character.
- o **Mixed use:** Be supported by high quality mixed use development surrounding the TOD that provides for commercial/office, residential and retail uses (see *UDF Figure 4*).
- o **Block size and vitality:** Provide a permeable block structure with blocks no longer than 100m that are fronted with uses that maximise vitality and safety during the day and night.
- o **Public realm:** Create active internal streets and pedestrian links within TODs that knit into the existing or preferred street network of the area.

**Car parking**

Multi-level car parking should:

- o **Adaptable form:** Be well designed and adaptable – i.e. minimum floor-to-floor heights of 3.8 metres for lower levels to accommodate commercial uses and allow for future adaptation of the building over time.

- o **Podium car parking:** Should be sleeved with active uses, where possible.
- o **Activate interface:** Provide activation on the ground level when fronting public spaces or key pedestrian routes, including retrofitting existing car parks (see *UDG Figure 5*).

At-grade car parking should:

- o **Redevelopment:** Be discouraged in new developments, and wherever possible, concealed behind active frontages.
- o **Surface treatment and landscaping:** Re-imagine surface treatments that provide flexibility in how the car park is used (i.e. for events), as well as more environmentally friendly surface treatments and landscaping to lessen the urban heat island effect.

**Accessibility**

Development should:

- o **Servicing:** Ensure vehicle access and service cabinets are located away from key pedestrian routes, and where visible, should be well-integrated and designed.
- o Exceed Universal Accessibility Standards (DDA), where possible.



*UDG Figure 4. Transit-oriented development (Macquarie Exchange, Sydney)*



*UDG Figure 5. Activated ground floor of car parking deck (Little Malop Street, Geelong)*





## Green Wedge

### Active and public transport

Within the Green Wedge, the following should be considered:

- o **Pedestrian network:** In consultation with the local community, provide a footpath within 800m network of an activity centre that complements the rural character of the area (i.e. footpaths with natural finishes). This may include formalising dirt paths, or providing a footpath on only one side of the street.
- o **Shared paths:** Prioritise shared paths to promote mode shift and encourage walking and cycling, while also minimising impacts to valuable bushland.
- o **Bus stops:** Bus stops that complement the bush character, while providing increased amenity for passengers (including shelter and real-time bus information).

## Public Realm

Great streets make great places - the following section provides guidance on recommendations for different types of streets within the urban/suburban areas of Manningham.

### Boulevards and Streets

#### Boulevards

Boulevards within urban/suburban areas of Manningham should:

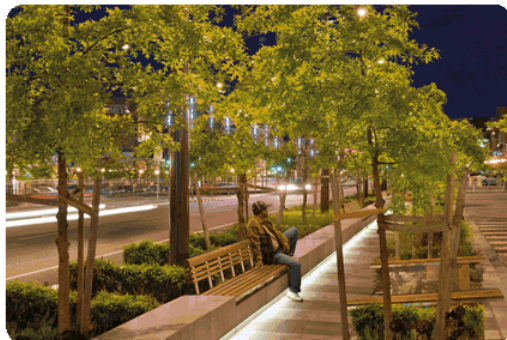
- o **Location:** Be developed on major roads within Manningham, for example: Doncaster Road, Manningham Road, Williamsons Road, Bulleen Road, Blackburn Road, Springvale Road, Wetherby Road, Mitcham Road and Foote Street.
- o **Pedestrian environments:** Create pedestrian friendly environments (micro-climates) (see *UDF Figure 6*) that include:
  - › wide footpaths (minimum of 1.5m, 2.0m recommended);
  - › tall broad canopy trees (2.5m clearance recommended) to protect significant sightlines (e.g. views to Melbourne CBD and Dandenong Ranges along Doncaster Road);
  - › plantings that provide greening and protection from the road (1.5m - 2m garden beds recommended);
  - › greater amenity (regular seating, water fountains, bins etc.);

- › opportunities for public art; and
- › pedestrian-scale warm ambient lighting that improves the streetscape character (see *UDG Figure 7*).
- o **WSUD:** Incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) into the streetscape, including rain gardens at low points within the topography, and median strips for water collection and filtration (2.5m wide would be optimal).
- o **Cycle lanes:** Include separated cycle lanes (suggested minimum 1.5 - 1.8m width, wherever possible).
- o **Crossings:** Provide crossings, kerb extensions and signalised crossings that give pedestrian movement priority over vehicles (including Copenhagen-style crossings).
- o **Solar access:** Where possible, maintenance of solar access along key pedestrian footpaths, particularly along the southern footpath, to protect the amenity of boulevards, key spaces and streets from overshadowing and wind impacts.
- o **Accessibility:** Exceed Universal Accessibility Standards (DDA), where possible.

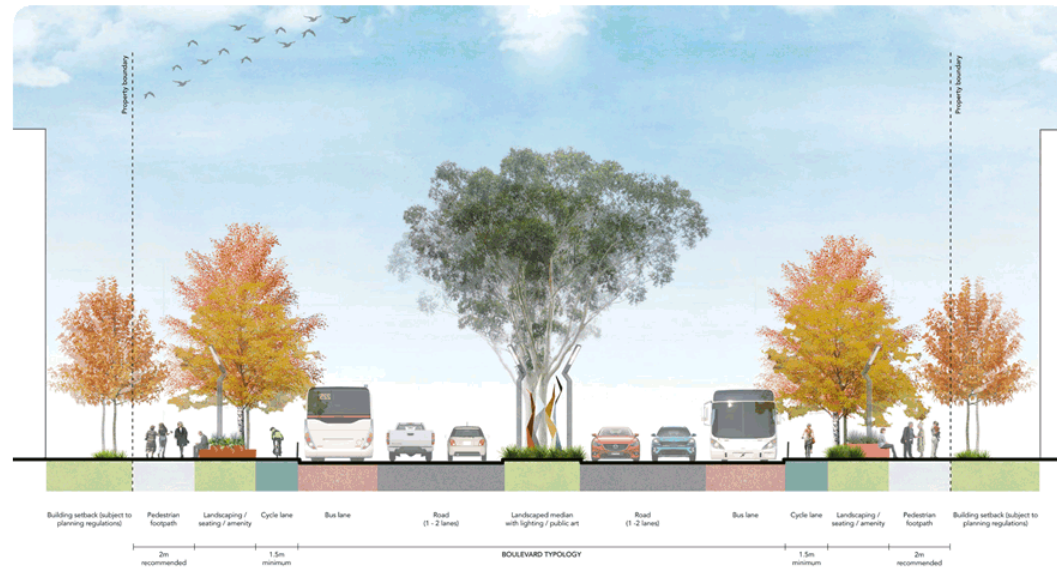




UDG Figure 6. Pedestrian-friendly boulevard environment with seating, bike repair station, and public art (Malop Street, Geelong)



UDG Figure 7. Pedestrian-friendly boulevard environment with seating and ambient lighting (Lonsdale Street, Dandenong)



UDG Figure 8. Boulevard typology - highlighting a range of uses that could be accommodated within urban Manningham's main roads - subject to road width, planning scheme requirements and transport network. Transformation of a main road into a pedestrian friendly boulevard may utilise some or all of these elements.



**Main Streets/‘Complete Streets’**

Main streets or ‘Complete Streets’ within Manningham’s urban activity centres should:

- o **Location:** Be located in the main thoroughfare of an activity centre, connected to as many surrounding streets as possible.
- o **Slow streets:** Promote slow vehicle speeds and provide separated cycle lanes.
- o **Pinch points:** Create pinch points at intersections (e.g. chicanes), slow traffic, and create additional social spaces, and plantings.
- o **Active frontage:** Provide continuous active and transparent shop fronts at ground level with no or limited setbacks.
- o **Shelter:** Improve awning design to provide a unique character for each activity centre. Provide continuous awnings over footpaths and/or canopy trees that contribute to the character of the activity centre and streetscape, and provide appropriate clearance of shop awnings.
- o **Crossings:** Consider Copenhagen-style crossings along key pedestrian routes.
- o **Footpaths:** Provide wide footpaths (2.0m recommended) on both sides of the street.
- o **Outdoor dining:** Encourage outdoor dining trading and parklets to enhance street life and create vibrant ‘eat’ streets (see UDG Figure 9).
- o **Greening:** Green the streetscape through implementing regular low level plantings and rainwater garden beds where possible.
- o **Solar access:** Where possible, maintenance of solar access along key pedestrian footpaths, particularly along the southern footpath, to protect the amenity of boulevards, key spaces and streets from overshadowing and wind impacts.
- o **Amenity:** Provide greater amenity within the streetscape, including regular seating, tables, public art, pedestrian-scale ambient lighting, bicycle parking, water fountains, and bins etc.
- o **Car parking:** Conceal existing car parking garages along main streets through activation of the ground floor level, and locate car parking behind main streets in future redevelopments.
- o **Car share:** Provide car share parking and electrical vehicle stations (particularly in Doncaster Hill).
- o **Advertising:** Declutter the streetscape through limiting excessive advertising that hinders shop front transparency.
- o **Accessibility:** Exceed Universal Accessibility Standards (DDA), where possible.



UDG Figure 9. ‘Eat street’ (Eastland Shopping Centre, Ringwood)



UDG Figure 10. Main street/complete street concept





**Shared Streets**

Shared streets within Manningham’s urban activity centres should:

- o **Location:** Be located along ‘secondary’ street network where there are high levels of pedestrian and cycle movement and where vehicle volumes are low.
- o **Pavement:** Implement textured or porous pavements that are flush with the kerb to reinforce pedestrian-priority and slow traffic through limiting street delineation. Provide opportunities for outdoor dining and placemaking within the shared space (see *UDG Figure 12*).
- o **Amenity:** Provide greater amenity within the streetscape, including regular seating, tables, public art, pedestrian-scale ambient lighting, bicycle parking, water fountains, and bins etc.
- o **Solar access:** Where possible, maintenance of solar access along key pedestrian footpaths, particularly along the southern footpath, and protect the amenity of boulevards, key spaces and streets from overshadowing and wind impacts.

**Play Streets**

Play streets and ‘play-on-the-way’ provide opportunities for children’s play within the public realm, outside of traditional playgrounds. Play streets and opportunities for ‘play-on-the-way’ should:

- o **Location:**
  - › Be located close to activity centres or adjacent to schools as a more permanent transformation of the street
  - › Be located in quiet and safe residential streets as a temporary transformation of the street or recurring one off event, with the street closed to through traffic
  - › Provide opportunities for ‘play-on-the-way’ within activity centres, along key school routes, and on-route to key destinations (see *Figure 11*)
- o **Activities:** Provide spaces for informal sports games, art and events. ‘Play-on-the-way’ may include small play interventions within the footpath or within a public space (e.g. interactive building facades, hopscotch markings or stepping stones).



*UDG Figure 11. Play street (Kings Crescent Estate, Hackney, England)*



*UDG Figure 12. Shared street (Brighton, England)*







**Residential Streets**

Residential streets within Manningham’s suburban residential neighbourhoods should:

- o **Footpaths:** Include a minimum footpath width of 1.5m, wherever possible.
- o **Cycle network:** Provide on-road cycle paths, dependent on the street width and typology, or sharrow markings where the street width is constrained.

- o **Greening:** Street trees to reflect each residential streetscape character statement. Larger trees may be used for wider streets with no powerlines. Natives should be used to enhance biodiversity linkages.
- o **WSUD:** Incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) into the streetscape, including rain gardens at low points within the topography, and median strips for water collection and filtration, where possible.

**Off-Road Network/Shared Path**

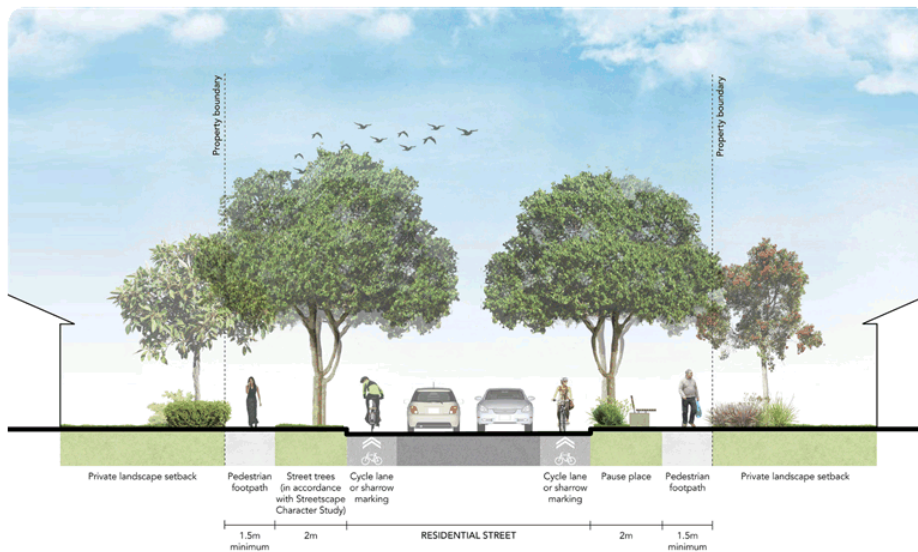
Use of shared path network across suburban Manningham and the Green Wedge, should:

- o **Width:** Provide a shared path of at least 2.5m (3m recommended) along a road or waterway that includes an additional 1m clearance on either side with vegetation, where appropriate.
- o **Topography:** Use Manningham’s topography, slope and contours to enable flatter shared travel paths.
- o **Views:** Celebrate any views and vistas through the location and design of the shared path network.
- o **Amenity:** Provide shade, seating and safe road crossings.

**Peri-urban Boulevards**

Peri-urban boulevards are streetscapes which adopt select features from the urban ‘Boulevard’ profile and ‘Bush Boulevard’ profile.

For example, in areas such as Donvale which are characterised by both urban and rural streetscape features, pedestrian paths may formalise existing dirt paths, and footpaths may only be implemented on one side of the street (in consultation with residents). Tree planting may also be a combination of native and exotic, to suit the peri-urban neighbourhood character.



UDG Figure 13. Standard urban residential street cross section (with pause place)



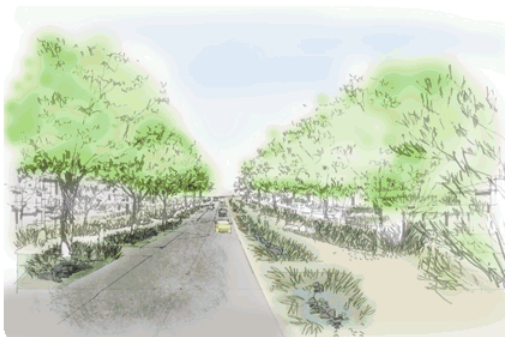


**Green Wedge**

**Bush Boulevards**

Major roads within the Green Wedge should develop a 'Bush Boulevard' character and should:

- o **Powerlines:** Investigate placing powerlines and other overhead services underground, where possible.
- o **Sightlines:** Consider sightlines and visibility when planting along roads within the Green Wedge to improve road safety and protect significant views.
- o **Pedestrian footpaths:** Formalise existing dirt paths, and/or provide footpaths, with natural finishes, and implemented on one side of the street or both sides of the street (in consultation with residents) to suit the Green Wedge character.

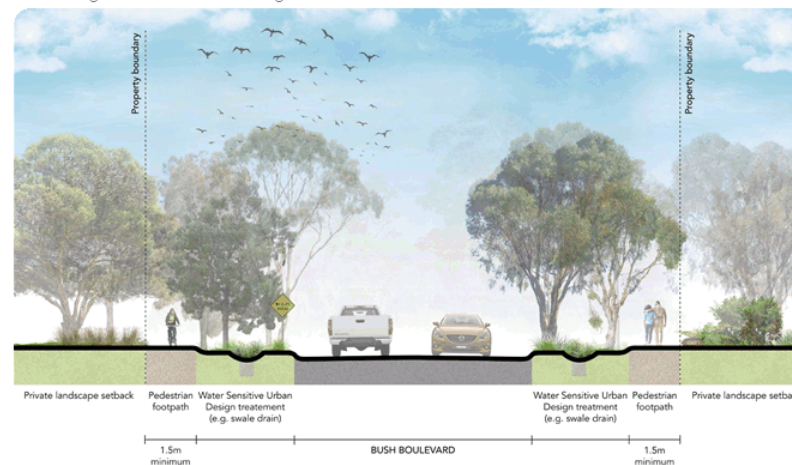


UDG Figure 14. Artist's impression of a 'bush boulevard' with Water Sensitive Urban Design treatments and paths using natural finishes (vision image only).

- o **Materials:** Prioritise natural finishes for any streetscape upgrades.
- o **Greening:** Consider non symmetrical tree planting along main roads to complement remnant vegetation and provide good visibility to significant natural features.
- o **WSUD:** Consider Water Sensitive Urban Design Treatments (WSUD) to improve stormwater management and enhance Green Wedge character. Consider implementation of swale drains to create low impact road design for main roads.
- o **Wildlife corridors:** Support and enhance habitat linkages that serve a wildlife or habitat corridor, and assess whether additional wildlife crossings are needed throughout the Green Wedge.



UDG Figure 15. Bush boulevard example with swale drains (Brysons Road, Warranwood)



UDG Figure 16. Bush boulevard cross section





**Greenways**

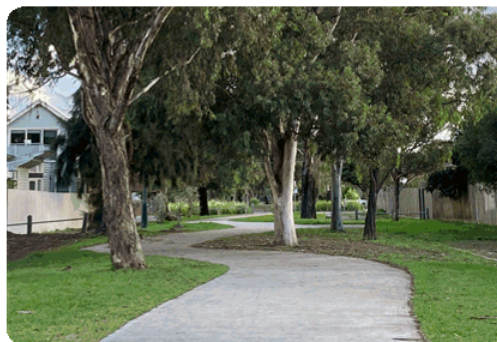
Greenways are linear parks/recreation trails that weave through neighbourhoods and are used by cyclists and/or pedestrians for active and passive recreation. Greenways provide the surrounding local community with a wide array of social, environmental, recreational and health benefits. Greenways are designed to connect existing open spaces and more broadly to other greenways and the surrounding open space network. See *UDG Figures 17 and 18*.

Greenways should:

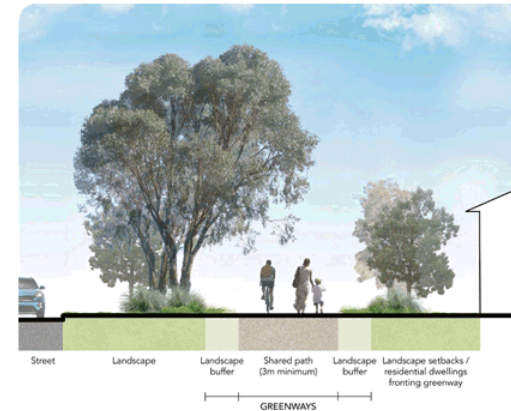
- o **Location:** Be located between key destinations, such as parks and activity centres, or along key pedestrian routes.
- o **Activation:** Be fronted by residential interfaces that address the greenway, wherever possible, to encourage activation and increase passive surveillance.
- o **Greening:** Provide regular canopy trees and low-level plantings, including any rainwater garden beds where possible.
- o **Paths:** Include off-road pedestrian and cycle paths, or shared paths.
- o **Wildlife corridors:** Link to key wildlife corridors, where appropriate.
- o **Recreation/amenity:** Incorporate features such as passive recreation (i.e. exercise stations), community gardens, public art, seating, drinking fountains, and toilets, etc.



*UDG Figure 17. Inner Circle Rail Trail [greenway example] (Melbourne)*



*UDG Figure 18. Green link [greenway example] (Thornbury)*



*UDG Figure 19. Standard Greenway cross section*

**Parks**

Parks and open spaces should:

- o **Location:** Be located within 1km of most dwellings (district and regional parks). Local parks should be provided within 400m of most dwellings.
- o **Connectivity:** Be well connected to other district, regional and local parks through greenways and removing cul-de-sacs within close proximity to parks, where possible.
- o **Amenity:** Should provide a minimum level of infrastructure and amenity as categorised in the 'Park Infrastructure Provision Levels' for regional, district and local parks.





- o **Edges:** Be addressed by residential, commercial or community use frontages to encourage overlooking and increase perceptions of safety, while also maintaining generous sunlight access during winter (as specified below).
- o **Lighting:** Be well lit along main road interfaces, key paths and in car parks, to encourage extended use of open space, where appropriate, while also respecting local fauna.
- o **Solar and wind access:** Be protected from unreasonable overshadowing and wind impacts with application of overshadowing controls to ensure that public open spaces receive generous amounts of sunlight during cooler periods of the year.
- o **Passive surveillance:** Be designed in consideration of CPTED principles.
- o **Accessibility:** Exceed Universal Accessibility Standards (DDA), where possible.



UDG Figure 20. Residential development fronting open space (Brunswick East)

**Public Space**

**Public Space/Plazas**

The creation or improvement of urban public spaces/plazas in activity centres should:

- o **Location:** Be located at the heart of the centre with convenient access to pedestrian, cycle and public transport networks (see UDF Figure 27).
- o **High quality design:** Be a high quality design that considers the scale and character of the centre, providing a mix of softscapes and hardscapes with appropriate choice of materials.
- o **Activation:** Rethink underutilised spaces and blank facades fronting key pedestrian routes and spaces (see UDG Figure 21 and 22).
- o **Placemaking:** Engage and test long-term changes through temporary pop up parks and placemaking initiatives (see UDG Figure 23).
- o **Solar access:** Experience limited overshadowing from built form between 10am and 3pm on 21 June.
- o **Amenity:** Provide greater amenity within the streetscape, including regular seating, tables, public art, pedestrian-scale ambient lighting, bicycle parking, water fountains, and bins etc.
- o **ESD:** Exceed ESD standards, where possible.
- o **Accessibility:** Exceed Universal Accessibility Standards (DDA), where possible.



UDG Figure 21. Coles Wall - before activation (Wodonga)



UDG Figure 22. Coles Wall - after activation (Wodonga)



UDG Figure 23. Temporary pop-up park - Templestowe Village





**Green Wedge**

**Public Spaces**

Public spaces within the Green Wedge have a unique character which should be maintained. Improvements to the public realm should:

- o **Character:** Have a distinctly rural character for public space designs, street furniture and playground upgrades within the Green Wedge to enhance the village feel.
- o **Materials:** Include an appropriate choice of materials (local materials where possible) with natural finishes and planting.

**Paving - footpaths and shared surfaces**



**Street Furniture**



**Rock Walls and Kerb**



**Lighting**



UDG Figure 24. Appropriate material choices for public spaces in the Green Wedge

**Buildings**

The following section provides guidance for creating high quality buildings that contribute to enhancing Manningham's liveability for residents and community.

**High Density Residential Buildings**

High density residential buildings in activity centres and/or neighbourhoods should:

- o **Location:** Be located within five minutes walk (400m) of the activity centre and the nearest existing or proposed bus station.
- o **Character:** Complement the existing or the preferred character of the activity centre and/or neighbourhood.
- o **Land use:** Provide greater land use mix, particularly at lower levels to increase diversity/offering within activity centres and create active streetscapes.
- o **High quality design:** Provide high quality design and coherent composition that avoids multiple steps or materials, colours and finishes that respond to the site context and preferred neighbourhood character.
- o **Views:** Be designed according to topography, views and vistas, and the public realm, including reinforcing important street corners.
- o **Adaptable:** Be well-designed, sustainable and adaptable (3.5 - 4 metre floor-to-floor height recommended) that demonstrate design excellence.





- o **Setbacks:** Be built to the front and side setbacks, where appropriate and provide sensitive transition in height towards lower-scale development outside the housing diversity area. A 2 - 3 storey (minimum 8m) high 'street wall' on the front boundary.
- o **Building recesses:** Building recesses along street edges should be less than 300mm deep to avoid their use as places of concealment.
- o **Integration with the street:** Provide active fine-grain frontages at ground floor that deliver visual interest and transparent interfaces, along key pedestrian routes. Street frontages should avoid blank walls or high fences. Windows and balconies should be provided at upper levels that overlook streets and public spaces.
- o **Building entry and circulation:** Provide individual entries to each ground floor dwellings, and legible building entrances that positively contribute to the streetscape.
- o **Shelter:** Consider continuous weather protection (such as cantilevered canopies/verandahs) over footpaths, subject to protecting existing trees, future greening and sun aspect.
- o **Communal open space:** Provide internal courtyards and rooftops to improve residential amenity as well as increased solar access to dwellings. Communal space should be provided in common areas of buildings of 10 dwellings or more to improve residents' health and wellbeing and provide urban cooling (*Better Apartments Design Standards 2021*).



UDG Figure 25. Communal open space within high density residential development

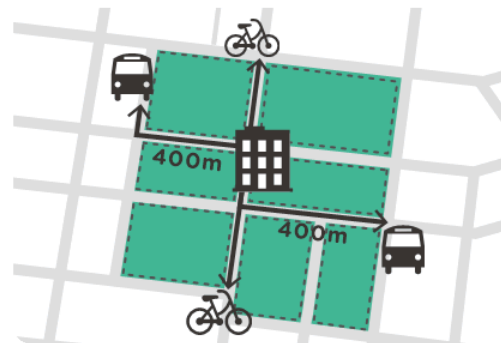


UDG Figure 26. Communal open space within high density residential development

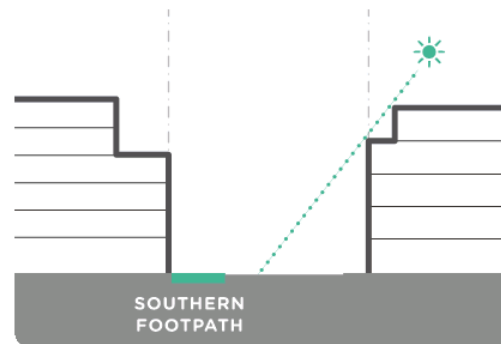




- o **Solar access:** Where possible, maintain solar access to key public spaces, key pedestrian streets, and private and communal open space through building design, and allow sufficient distance between buildings.
- o **Greening:** Incorporate canopy trees, plants and other greenery to soften visual impact of buildings. Canopy trees should have enough space so that they thrive.
- o **Wind impacts:** Ensure higher density buildings do not create unsafe and uncomfortable wind conditions, including along shared paths.
- o **Site services:** Locate service lanes away from key pedestrian routes, and where visible should be well integrated and designed.
- o **Car parking:** Car parking should be concealed below ground (where possible) or behind regularly inhabited rooms. Car parking entrances and waste collection areas should not be visible from the street.
- o **Amenity:** Visitor bike racks should be provided in convenient locations nearby the main entrance.
- o **Sustainability:** Design-in green infrastructure and exceed ESD standards, including efficient energy and water management, and use of low embodied energy materials that are durable, age well and require minimal maintenance.
- o **Passive surveillance:** Increase safety of the public realm through CPTED design, active groundfloor, and orientation of habitable rooms towards the public realm.
- o **ResCode:** Exceed, wherever possible, ResCode standards.



UDG Figure 27. 400m catchment



UDG Figure 28. Solar access to southern footpaths

## Green Wedge

### Buildings

Within the Green Wedge, built form should:

- o **Character:** Encourage architectural styles, built form, and choice of materials and finishes that reflect the existing Green Wedge character.
- o **Sightlines:** Avoid prominence within the skyline, and protect and enhance existing views and vistas, landmarks, landscape features, and waterways.
- o **Building design:** Be sited and designed to minimise the extent of earthworks and avoid, minimise and offset vegetation removal.
- o **Landscape:** Be relatively inconspicuous to the landscape setting and prioritise the rural streetscape.
- o **Sustainability:** Continue to advocate for and ensure new and refurbished developments demonstrate best practice ESD outcomes through the establishment of ecologically sustainable buildings in the Green Wedge (*Green Wedge Action Plan 2020*).



## IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the LCS is set out in the Action Plan (refer to Manningham LCS 2040 - Technical Report).

The Action Plan identifies the actions to be undertaken, the responsibilities, stakeholders and timing, and sets.

Priorities across the following timeframes:

- o Short-term: 0-5 years
- o Medium-term: 5-10 years
- o Long-term: 10-20 years.

Implementation of the LCS will include, but is not limited to:

- o Preparation of built form frameworks, structure plans and master plans;
- o Preparation of planning controls and policies that are implemented into the planning scheme via planning scheme amendments;
- o Capital works programme;
- o Advocacy with State Government agencies (such as DoT and DELWP); and
- o Engagement with the community, business owners and other stakeholders.

To ensure successful and timely implementation of the Strategy, the LCS will require regular monitoring. This includes regular internal reporting, and public communication on progress. An appropriate system of planning, documenting and recording the works completed from the LCS will be required.

The LCS will require review at the 5 and 10 year mark to monitor implementation. The review will include undertaking a liveability assessment of each neighbourhood against the indicators and methodology set out in Part A. This analysis will assist in determining how liveability has improved in Manningham over the next 20 years.



OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	KEY STAKEHOLDERS
<b>VIBRANT ACTIVITY CENTRES</b>				
<b>O1.1</b> To provide local shops and services within walking distance of as many residents as possible	<b>M1.1</b> Engage with landowners in Local Activity Centres (LACs) and Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) as part of encouraging the amalgamation of Local Activity Centre lots and car parking in order to facilitate appropriate redevelopment – to provide a wider range of amenities for local residents, including shops, services and public space	D1.1 DE1.1 BT1.1 T1.1 DV1.1	5-10 years	Shopping centre owners, City Planning, City Design, Property Services, Statutory Planning
<b>O1.2</b> To encourage access to activity centres by active and public transport	<b>M1.2</b> Identify opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycling amenity and safety within the 800m walkable catchment of each activity centre, such as removal of cul-de-sacs, new or upgraded footpaths or cycle paths, tree planting and lighting	DE1.2 BT1.2	0-5 years	City Amenity, City Projects, City Design, City Planning, Infrastructure Services, Economic and Community Wellbeing, Traders
	<b>M1.3</b> Advocate for changes to main roads within and near activity centres to create 'Complete Streets' – improving pedestrian and cyclist safety and amenity, including additional or relocated crossings, a reduction in the speed limit, tree-lined boulevards, improved pedestrian micro-climate, narrower carriageways and more frequent and/or longer pedestrian phases at signalised intersections	T1.2 GW1.1 GW1.2	5-10 years	
	<b>M1.4</b> Advocate for improved and higher frequency public transport services to activity centres, bus stop relocations where appropriate, and improved/innovative bus infrastructure (i.e. 'Smart City' bus shelters)		0-5 years	
<b>O1.3</b> To provide inclusive community meeting places for all	<b>M1.5</b> Prepare and implement a structure plan/master plan for each activity centre (as required) identifying built form opportunities and public realm improvements. This may include footpath widening, tree planting, new or upgraded seating and other furniture, improved pedestrian lighting, decorative lighting, public art, wayfinding, reduced speed limits, shared zones, street closures and surface car park enhancements. Any changes to the public realm may be piloted through temporary installations	D1.2 DE1.3 BT1.3 T1.3 GW1.3 GW1.4	0-5 years	City Amenity, City Projects, City Design, City Planning, Property Services, Economic and Community Wellbeing, DET
<b>O1.4</b> To ensure a safe and inviting public realm	<b>M1.6</b> Investigate the feasibility of developing underground public car parks in Council-owned NACs, to enable the creation of new public open space, funded by partial development of commercial and upper level residential floorspace (including affordable housing where appropriate)	DE1.4 BT1.4 T1.4	5-10 years	Integrated Planning and Property Services
	<b>M1.7</b> Investigate 'Smart City' opportunities within activity centres such as 'Intelligent irrigation', 'Smart parking', 'Smart mobility' and 'Smart street lighting'	GW1.5	0-10 years	Transformation, Economic and Community Wellbeing, Integrated Planning, Infrastructure Services
<b>O1.5</b> To ensure high quality design in the development of built form and public realm within activity centres	<b>M1.8</b> Develop a 'Design Excellence' program, which may include: design guidelines for the built form and public realm in activity centres, design competitions for Council buildings, a Design Review Panel, and/or annual design awards		0-5 years	Integrated Planning and Property Services
	<b>M1.9</b> Develop a 10 year Vibrant Villages Program to improve the liveability and viability of Manningham's activity centres.		5-10 years	
<b>O1.6</b> To support flexible design responses to assist in the COVID-19 recovery	<b>M1.10</b> Establish a programme of events, temporary/permanent public art, shop front activations and opportunities for placemaking	D1.3	0-5 years	Economic and Community Wellbeing
<b>O1.7</b> To strengthen the unique character of each activity centre.	Refer to <b>M3.3</b> , <b>M3.4</b> and <b>M3.5</b>		0-5 years	City Design, City Planning, Statutory Planning and Economic and Community Wellbeing
<b>O1.8</b> To encourage greater residential density within and in proximity to activity centres, while avoiding unreasonable impacts on the amenity and character of adjoining residential areas	<b>M1.11</b> Undertake detailed built form analysis and apply Design and Development Overlay (DDO) schedules to NACs and LACs within multiple land ownership, to facilitate appropriate redevelopment including sensitive transitions to adjacent residential areas	DE1.5 BT1.5 T1.5	0-5 years	City Planning, City Design, Statutory Planning, Economic and Community Wellbeing
	<b>M1.12</b> Work in partnership with private landowners to develop a vision for their shopping centres, to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanisms such as a DPO	GW1.6 GW1.7	0-5 years	
	<b>M1.13</b> Work in partnership with private landowners to develop a vision for the future development of privately-owned shopping centres and car parks (excluding Doncaster Westfield), to facilitate redevelopment outcomes through appropriate planning mechanism such as a Development Plan Overlay (DPO)	DE1.6 BT1.6	0-5 years	

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	KEY STAKEHOLDERS
<b>THRIVING EMPLOYMENT</b>				
O2.1 To support existing businesses in Manningham	M2.1 Establish a 'pop-up business program' to facilitate the short-term lease of any vacant commercial space (where applicable) by start-ups and home-based businesses, co-working hubs, artists, not-for-profit organisations, and social enterprises	D2.1 DE2.1 BT2.1 T2.1 DV2.1	0-5 years	Economic and Community Wellbeing
	M2.2 Investigate rezoning of land across the main road from each NAC to C1Z (and in other key locations), and apply the proposed activity centre Design and Development Overlays (DDOs) to facilitate additional commercial/housing opportunities		5-10 years	City Design, City Planning, Statutory Planning, Economic and Community Wellbeing
O2.2 To attract and support the development of new businesses within Manningham, including State Government departments or agencies	M2.3 Investigate and rezone land for employment uses	D2.2 D2.3 D2.4 BT2.2 BT2.3 T2.2 GW2.1	5-10 years	Integrated Planning, Infrastructure Services and Economic and Community Wellbeing
O2.3 To enhance access to employment outside the municipality via public transport	Refer M5.8, M5.9 and M5.10		10-20 years	DoT and Infrastructure Services, and Integrated Planning (Integrated Transport)
O2.4 To support and enhance the visitor economy	M2.4 Support the 'day trip' economy by promoting single day events, and 'long stay' economy by promoting overnight events, underpinned by rural based activities	GW2.2	0-5 years	Economic and Community Wellbeing
	M2.5 Advocate for the promotion of sustainable tourism uses in the Green Wedge		0-5 years	
O2.5 To support and enhance the night time economy	M2.6 Support the night time economy in activity centres through vibrant 'eat streets,' greater land use mix and permeability, night time placemaking opportunities/events, and public realm lighting activation programs to increase perceptions of safety		0-5 years	Economic and Community Wellbeing
O2.6 To promote innovative commercial/hospitality uses within the Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z), particularly within activity centres	M2.7 Investigate innovative use of space within activity centres, such as narrow/shared shop fronts, hole-in-the-wall cafes, kiosks, and shallow shop fronts that activate blank facades/car parks		0-5 years	Integrated Planning, Infrastructure Services and Economic and Community Wellbeing
O2.7 To support businesses to transition to a green economy	M2.8 Work with businesses to be more resource efficient, and invest in 'green economy' activities, infrastructure and skills		0-5 years	Transformation, Economic and Community Wellbeing, Integrated Planning, Infrastructure Services

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	KEY STAKEHOLDERS
<b>HOUSING CHOICE AND DISTINCT COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>O3.1</b> To facilitate a diverse supply of housing types to meet demand, and support residents through every stage of life	<b>M3.1</b> Investigate extending the growth corridor along key main public transport routes as preferred locations for medium to high density and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed development within these locations <b>M3.2</b> Investigate appropriate locations and planning provisions to accommodate medium density housing opportunities in areas surrounding open space within the urban part of the municipality Refer to <b>M1.1</b>		0-5 years	City Planning, City Design, Statutory Planning, Economic and Community Wellbeing
<b>O3.2</b> To facilitate the development of affordable housing	<b>M3.3</b> Investigate the feasibility of developing Council-owned land, such as surface car parks, for buildings including affordable housing <b>M3.4</b> As part of new developments, facilitate a voluntary agreement (Section 173) between Council and the landowner to deliver affordable housing	<b>D3.1</b>	5-10 years	City Planning, City Design, Statutory Planning, Economic and Community Wellbeing
<b>O3.3</b> To support the growth and vitality of activity centres	Refer to <b>M1.1</b>		5-10 years	Shopping centre owners, City Planning, City Design, Property Services, Statutory Planning
<b>O3.4</b> To identify and strengthen the unique character of each neighbourhood	<b>M3.5</b> Develop a statement of preferred neighbourhood character for each identified neighbourhood within the municipality through the preparation of the housing strategy		0-5 years	City Planning, City Design, Statutory Planning, Economic and Community Wellbeing
	<b>M3.6</b> Investigate the potential of rezoning part of the GRZ1 area into a Neighbourhood Residential Zone (NRZ) to maintain this area for incremental change only, excluding activity centre catchment area		0-5 years	
	<b>M3.7</b> Develop a preferred neighbourhood character for the post 1975 housing area (GRZ3) and identify an appropriate zone and supporting policies and controls to guide the future development within this area		0-5 years	
	<b>M3.8</b> Following preparation of the housing strategy, review and update the Policy Planning Framework within the Planning Scheme to reflect the preferred character outcome for each neighbourhood		0-5 years	
	<b>M3.9</b> Prepare Design Guidelines to detail preferred heights, setbacks, interfaces, materials and landscaping that will enhance amenity for residents and adjoining properties, as well as preserving Manningham's unique views and vistas		0-5 years	
	<b>M3.10</b> Require landscaping, including the planting of a minimum number of trees, as a condition to any approved development application on private land (where appropriate)		0-5 years	
	<b>M3.11</b> Investigate protection for significant trees within the General Residential Zone (GRZ)		0-5 years	
	<b>M3.12</b> Collaborate with State Government to introduce stronger planning controls to prevent inappropriate development in land zoned RCZ and LDRZ within the Green Wedge	<b>DV3.1</b> <b>GW3.1</b>	0-5 years	
<b>O3.5</b> To manage interfaces between different character areas	<b>M3.13</b> Review the extent and application of the RGZ2 and DDO8-1 and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed future higher density development within this area <b>M3.14</b> Review the extent and application of the GRZ2, DDO8-2 and DDO-3 and identify appropriate planning provisions and policies to guide well-designed future medium density development within this area		0-5 years	City Planning, City Design, Statutory Planning, Economic and Community Wellbeing
	<b>M3.15</b> Develop a 'Design Excellence' program, which may include: design competitions, a Design Review Panel, and/or annual design awards		0-5 years	City Planning, City Design, Statutory Planning, Economic and Community Wellbeing
<b>O3.7</b> To support the preferred housing densities in and around activity centres.	<b>M3.16</b> Apply Design and Development Overlay schedules to NACs and LACs to facilitate appropriate redevelopment including sensitive transitions to adjacent residential areas	<b>DE3.1</b> <b>BT3.1</b> <b>T3.1</b>	0-5 years	City Planning, City Design, Statutory Planning, Economic and Community Wellbeing

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	KEY STAKEHOLDERS
<b>GREENING OUR CITY</b>				
O4.1 To provide a diverse range of safe and inclusive open spaces within walking distance of as many residents as possible	M4.1 Create new parks in urban residential areas where less than 90% of dwellings are within 400 metres of a park	D4.1 BT4.1 T4.1	5-10 years	Integrated Planning, City Amenity
	M4.2 Establish and promote a register of underutilised land on which community members can create productive gardens		5-10 years	
	M4.3 Prepare Design Guidelines (as part of a holistic built form and public realm 'Design Guidelines' for Manningham), which include preferred built form interfaces fronting public parks across Manningham		5-10 years	
	M4.4 Upgrade existing parks where necessary to provide universal access and accommodate changing community needs	D4.2 DE4.1 BT4.2 T4.2 DV4.1 GW4.5 GW4.6	10-20 years	City Amenity
O4.2 To provide walking and cycling access from all parts of the municipality to regional open space	M4.5 Improve local walking and cycling access to parks and open space where necessary, through a network of greenways	D4.3 DE4.2 BT4.3 BT4.4 T4.3 T4.4 DV4.2 GW4.1	5-10 years	Integrated Planning, City Amenity and Infrastructure Services
O4.3 To increase Manningham's urban forest	M4.6 Establish a program of tree planting along all local roads, where needed, including climate resistant species and provision of rain gardens	D4.1 D4.4 DE4.3 BT4.5 T4.5 DV4.3 GW4.2	5-10 years	City Amenity
	M4.7 Create, and improve continuity of, tree-lined boulevards along main roads		5-10 years	
	M4.8 Develop a distinct streetscape character statement for each residential neighbourhood, including preferred tree species.		5-10 years	
	M4.9 Investigate amending the schedule to the GRZ1 and GRZ3 to provide for the planting of canopy trees, including through the provision of increased private open space		5-10 years	
O4.4 To improve biodiversity by protecting and enhancing the natural environment	M4.10 Protect native vegetation within the landscape by avoiding, minimising and offsetting native vegetation removal	DV4.4 GW4.3 GW4.4	0-5 years	City Amenity (Environment Team)
O4.5 To promote sustainable water management	M4.11 Investigate opportunities for rainwater harvesting of residential and commercial buildings and 'Intelligent Irrigation' for parks		5-10 years	City Amenity
	M4.12 Prepare Design Guidelines (as part of a holistic built form and public realm 'Design Guidelines' for Manningham), which provide guidance on WSUD best practice within the public and private realm		5-10 years	
O4.6 To reduce the urban heat island effect	M4.13 Explore opportunities to reduce the urban heat island effect through 'greener' buildings, greener streetscapes, and increased permeable/pervious surfaces	DV4.3	5-10 years	City Amenity (Environment Team)

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	KEY STAKEHOLDERS
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL MODE CHOICE</b>				
O5.1 To promote walking and cycling	M5.1 Identify and implement opportunities to improve the permeability of connections for pedestrians within a 10-minute walk of activity centres and schools	D5.1 D5.2 DE5.1	5-10 years	DoT and Infrastructure Services, and Integrated Planning (Integrated Transport)
	M5.2 In consultation with residents, construct footpaths in streets within 800m of activity centres, west of Mullum Mullum Creek	BT5.1 T5.1 DV5.1	5-10 years	
	M5.3 Establish a 'Street Makeover' program to make local residential streets more pedestrian and cycle friendly	DV5.2 GW5.1	5-10 years	
	M5.4 Introduce new off-road cycle paths and improve existing paths to complete a comprehensive cycle network in Manningham	D5.4 D5.5 D5.6	0-5 years	DoT and Infrastructure Services, and Integrated Planning (Integrated Transport)
	M5.5 Introduce secure 'Parkiteer' bike storage at major bus stops, including Park and Rides, and activity centres	D5.11 DE5.2	0-5 years	
	M5.6 Introduce measures to support electric bikes such as an e-bike share program, vouchers and greater separation between bicycles and other vehicles at key uphill road sections	DE5.3 BT5.2	0-5 years	
	M5.7 Introduce measures to support electric cargo bikes such as parking spaces near clusters of businesses and outside higher density apartment buildings	BT5.3 T5.3	0-5 years	
O5.2 To provide frequent public transport networks within 400m of all residents/dwellings	M5.8 Advocate for the SRL, including train stations at Doncaster Hill and Bulleen	BT5.4 BT5.5	10-20 years	DoT and Infrastructure Services, and Integrated Planning (Integrated Transport)
	M5.9 Advocate for additional or reinstated bus priority measures at key roads and at intersections	T5.5 DV5.4	0-5 years	
	M5.10 Advocate for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) along Doncaster Road, linking Mitcham Train Station with the CBD		0-5 years	
O5.3 To improve public transport connections from Manningham to education and employment precincts, health and tertiary education facilities	M5.11 Advocate for an interim SRL service in the form of a high frequency express bus route connecting La Trobe University and Box Hill along Manningham Road, Williamsons Road and Tram Road	D5.9 BT5.6 BT5.7	5-10 years	DoT and Infrastructure Services, and Integrated Planning (Integrated Transport)
	M5.12 Advocate for a new local bus route connecting Templestowe and Doncaster East with Heidelberg and La Trobe University	T5.6	5-10 years	
O5.4 To ensure public transport stops are safe, inviting and provide greater amenity	M5.13 Develop a new bus stop design that provides a higher quality passenger waiting experience, and introduce it at the busiest bus stops within Manningham	D5.9 DE5.4 BT5.8 T5.7 DV4.5	0-5 years	DoT and Infrastructure Services, and Integrated Planning (Integrated Transport)
O5.5 To ensure an appropriate amount of car parking is provided that has regard to the locality, land use densities and access to other alternative transport modes.	M5.14 Identify and implement adaptation to car parking to allow change in use and retrofitting		5-10 years	DoT and Infrastructure Services, and Integrated Planning (Integrated Transport)

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIONS	TIMEFRAME	KEY STAKEHOLDERS
<b>BUILDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONNECTIONS</b>				
<p><b>O6.1</b> To provide contemporary, fit-for-purpose community facilities that will service current and future populations, which are inclusive, accessible and within walking distance of as many residents as possible</p>	<p><b>M6.1</b> Advocate for the adaptive/multi-purpose use of schools and sporting facilities for wider community access, when not in use by schools</p>	<p>D6.1 D6.2</p>	5-10 years	<p>Economic and Community Wellbeing</p>
	<p><b>M6.2</b> Upgrade existing community infrastructure to ensure they are universally accessible, flexible, and fit-for purpose and introduce new community hubs in neighbourhoods where they are needed</p>	<p>D6.3 DE6.1</p>	0-5 years	
	<p><b>M6.3</b> Co-locate or connect community facilities with existing activity centres and parks, and close to public transport wherever possible</p>	<p>T6.1 DV6.1</p>	5-10 years	
<p><b>O6.2</b> To create community hubs, with a focus on multipurpose/intergenerational facilities that are accessible to all</p>		<p>DE6.2</p>	10-20 years	<p>Economic and Community Wellbeing</p>
<p><b>O6.3</b> To collaborate with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to identify opportunities to protect, enhance or reinstate Cultural Values throughout Manningham. Celebrate and build awareness of the rich Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung cultural heritage</p>	<p><b>M6.4</b> Develop a programme of public artworks to include: major permanent works at gateways and at key public spaces, creation of sculpture parks (permanent or temporary), as well as arts/cultural trails</p>	<p>BT6.1 BT6.2 BT6.3 T6.2 T6.3</p>	5-10 years	<p>Economic and Community Wellbeing, Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation</p>
	<p><b>M6.5</b> Establish a series of attractions, recreation facilities and cultural interpretation material along the Yarra River</p>	<p>T6.4 GW6.1 GW6.2</p>	5-10 years	
	<p><b>M6.6</b> Acknowledge that Manningham is located on the traditional homelands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and celebrate connection to Country, including all waterways</p>	<p>GW6.3</p>	0-5 years	
<p><b>O6.4</b> To facilitate and support opportunities for art, play and placemaking across Manningham to foster greater social/cultural connections and sense of place.</p>	<p><b>M6.7</b> Introduce new gateway features at key locations across Manningham</p>	<p>D6.4 D6.5 D6.6 D6.7 D6.8 DE6.3 DE6.4 BT6.4 BT6.5 T6.5</p>	5-10 years	<p>Integrated Planning, City Amenity and Economic and Community Wellbeing</p>
	<p><b>M6.8</b> Establish a policy for use of Council-managed open spaces by commercial and not-for-profit organisations for children's nature play</p>	<p>T6.6 T6.7 DV6.2 GW6.4 GW6.5 GW6.6</p>	0-5 years	









## GLOSSARY

**AUO** - Australian Urban Observatory

**AC** - Activity Centre

**BPLUFP** - Yarra River - Buleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan

**BRT** - Bus Rapid Transit

**CALD** - Culturally and Linguistically Diverse

**CBD** - Central Business District

**C1Z** - Commercial 1 Zone

**COVID-19** - Coronavirus

**CIFDP** - Draft Community Infrastructure Future Directions Paper

**DAC** - Disability Advisory Committee

**DART** - Doncaster Area Rapid Transit

**DELWP** - Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

**DHFP** - Doncaster Hill Framework Plan

**DOT** - Department of Transport

**DDO** - Design and Development Overlay

**DDA** - Disability Discrimination Act

**DPO** - Development Plan Overlay

**GW** - Green Wedge

**GRZ** - General Residential Zone

**IM2040** - Imagine Manningham 2040

**LAC** - Local Activity Centre

**LCS** - Liveable City Strategy 2040

**LDRZ** - Low Density Residential Zone

**MAC** - Major Activity Centre

**MICLUP** - Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan

**MUZ** - Mixed Use Zone

**NAC** - Neighbourhood Activity Centre

**NEL** - North East Link

**OSS** - Open Space Strategy 2014

**PIP** - Parks Improvement Program

**PBN** - Principal Bicycle Network

**PPN** - Principal Pedestrian Network

**PPTN** - Principal Public Transport Network

**RGZ** - Residential Growth Zone

**RCZ** - Rural Conservation Zone

**SCC** - Strategic cycling corridor

**SLO** - Significant Landscape Overlay

**SRL** - Suburban Rail Loop

**SEIFA** - The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas

**UGB** - Urban Growth Boundary

**WSUD** - Water Sensitive Urban Design

**VPA** - Victorian Planning Authority





## DEFINITIONS

**20-MINUTE CITY** - giving people the ability to meet most of their daily needs within a 20-minute walk from home, with safe cycling and local transport options (Plan Melbourne, 2017).

**ACTIVITY CENTRE** - commercial centres that provide access to local services and community facilities, public transport and employment opportunities and are a focal point for community life and interaction (Manningham City Council, 2018).

**AFFORDABLE HOUSING** - housing (including social housing) that is appropriate to the needs of very low, low, and moderate-income households. They are priced (whether by mortgage repayments or rent) so that these households are able to meet their essential basic living costs. Households that are paying more than 30 per cent of their income on rent are considered to be living under housing stress.

**COMMUNITY HOUSING** - housing owned or managed by community housing agencies that support low income people, including those eligible for public housing. They are regulated by the State Government.

**GREEN ECONOMY** - an economy that aims to provide sustainable development by avoiding environmental degradation, reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

**GREENWAYS** - a greenway is a shared-use path typically linear in shape that supports multiple recreation and active transportation opportunities, including walking, bicycling, skating and scootering, along with access for people who have impaired mobility. Typically, a greenway will include a shared-use path with a surface such as asphalt, concrete or firmly packed aggregate.

**HIGHER ORDER CIVIC FACILITIES** - facilities such as performing arts, civic centres, universities/TAFE's, acute public and private hospitals that typically include State and Federal funding.

**HIGH FREQUENCY BUS SERVICE** - bus services operating 15 minute frequency or less. This includes the PPTN, SmartBus and DART services.

**LONG STAY DESTINATION** - An extended length of stay at a destination, including an overnight stay.

**NIGHT TIME ECONOMY** - Economic activity generated from business and activity occurring at night.

**PLACEMAKING** - Planning, design and management of public space which involves temporary activations and programming, as well as more permanent transformations of place. Placemaking draws inspiration and leverages from the local community assets and in turn supports the community's health and wellbeing. Placemaking is an iterative process that can be community-led or government-led.

**PUBLIC HOUSING** - owned by the State Government and is provided to eligible disadvantaged Victorians, including those that are unemployed, on low incomes, with a disability, with a mental illness and/or at risk of

homelessness.

**SMART CITY** - A smart city applies digital technology, data and innovative practices to improve liveability, sustainability, workability, collaboration and economic opportunities (Manningham City Council, 2020).

**SOCIAL HOUSING** - housing that is provided to eligible households, with rents subsidised to ensure that households pay an affordable rent.

**URBAN FOREST** - canopy of native and exotic trees, shrubs, grasslands and other vegetation, growing on public and private land across Metropolitan Melbourne, and the soil and water that support them (Resilient Melbourne, 2019).

**VISITOR ECONOMY** - economic activity generated from visitors that include the consumption of goods and services, and activity generated from local industries that directly serve them.

**WURUNDJERI WOI WURRUNG CULTURAL HERITAGE ABORIGINAL CORPORATION** - the Wurundjeri people (Woi wurrung language group) are the recognised Traditional Owners of a large estate that includes urban and rural lands as well as waterways. Wurundjeri Country includes the inner city of Melbourne extending north of the Great Dividing Range, east to Mount Baw Baw, south to Mordialloc Creek and west to the Werribee River. Referred to in document as Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation.





## REFERENCES

### Post-settlement history

- o Manningham Council (n.d.). Local indigenous history. Retrieved from <https://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/indigenous-and-reconciliation>
- o Manningham Council (n.d.). Manningham's Suburbs. Retrieved from <https://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/manninghams-suburbs>
- o Manningham Planning Scheme (2013). Clause 21.02: Municipal Profile. Retrieved from [https://planning-schemes.delwp.vic.gov.au/schemes/manningham/ordinance/21\\_mss02\\_mann.pdf](https://planning-schemes.delwp.vic.gov.au/schemes/manningham/ordinance/21_mss02_mann.pdf)
- o Heide Museum of Modern Art (n.d.). The Heidi Story. Retrieved from [heide.com.au/about/heide-story](https://heide.com.au/about/heide-story)
- o Manningham Council (n.d.). Local History. Retrieved from <https://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/local-history>
- o Pertz, B., & Walters, F., (2001). Manningham From Country to City. Australian Scholarly Publishing.

### Figure references

Figure 1. <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/policy-and-strategy/planning-for-melbourne/plan-melbourne/20-minute-neighbourhoods>

Figure 2. Kinetica

Figure 3-11. <https://home.id.com.au/demographic-resources/> and Kinetica

Figure 12. Manningham Open Space Strategy, 2014

Figure 13. Living Melbourne, The Nature Conservancy

Figure 14. <https://home.id.com.au/demographic-resources/> and Kinetica

Figure 15. Manningham Bus Network Review 2017

Figure 16-18. <https://home.id.com.au/demographic-resources/> and Kinetica

Figure 19. Ethos Urban CIFDP

Figure 21. <https://home.id.com.au/demographic-resources/> and Kinetica

Figure 22. <https://www.shoppingcentrenews.com.au/shopping-centre-news/design/eastlands-town-square-named-among-the-worlds-best-examples-of->

Figure 23. Manningham City Council

Figure 24. <https://www.mqx.com.au/Precinct>

Figure 25. <https://www.urbanscreens.tv/urban/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Macquarie-Mall1.jpg>

Figure 26. <http://www.thirdchapter.com.au/uncategorized/third-chapter-eltham-best-dinner/>

Figure 27. <https://www.360.net.au/eve>

Figure 28. Manningham City Council

Figure 29. <https://www.theage.com.au/culture/art-and-design/australian-city-leading-way-for-greening-projects-20200306-p547fl.html>

Figure 30. <https://www.australiandesignreview.com/architecture/melbourne-metro-tunnel-final-designs-revealed/>

Figure 31. <https://boris-co.com/product/osmose/>

Figure 32. <https://www.boroondara.vic.gov.au/recreation-arts/greythorn-community-hub>

Figure 33. <https://www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/leisure/arts-and-culture/public-art/maya-fish-trap>

Figure 34. <https://www.australiandesignreview.com/architecture/melbourne-metro-tunnel-final-designs-revealed/>

Figure 35. <https://www.shoppingcentrenews.com.au/shopping-centre-news/design/eastlands-town-square-named-among-the-worlds-best-examples-of-commercial-architecture/>

Figure 36. <https://yoursay.manningham.vic.gov.au/hepburn-reserve>

Figure 37. <http://concordiapacificdailyplanner.blogspot.com>

Figure 38. <https://www.broadsheet.com.au/sydney/food-and-drink/article/delicious-puzzle-complete-final-nine-stores-and-eateries-have-opened-darling-square-precinct>

Figure 39. <https://www.archdaily.com/412359/lonsdale-street-dandenong-bkk-architects>

Figure 40. <https://www.retailbiz.com.au/latest-news/burwood-brickworks-shopping-centre-now-open-in-victoria/>



Figure 41. Manningham City Council

Figure 42. [https://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/uploads/abbey\\_rich\\_hero\\_image\\_0.jpg](https://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/uploads/abbey_rich_hero_image_0.jpg)

Figure 43. <https://www.greensheepcollective.com.au>

Figure 44. <https://www.broadsheet.com.au/melbourne/eltham/cafes/third-chapter>

Figure 45. Manningham City Council

Figure 46. Manningham City Council

Figure 47. <https://mullumcreek.com.au/>

Figure 48. Manningham City Council

Figure 49. <https://www.dyob.com.au/suburbs/north-east/warrandyte>

Figure 50. Manningham City Council

Figure 51. Manningham City Council

### Benchmark image references

Image 1. [https://www.archdaily.com/412359/lonsdale-street-dandenong-bkk-architects/5201627be8e44efff20006a\\_lonsdale-street-dandenong-bkk-architects\\_bkk\\_05\\_dandenonglonsdalest\\_johngollings-jpg](https://www.archdaily.com/412359/lonsdale-street-dandenong-bkk-architects/5201627be8e44efff20006a_lonsdale-street-dandenong-bkk-architects_bkk_05_dandenonglonsdalest_johngollings-jpg)

Image 2. <https://i1.au.reastatic.net/768x512-smart=75,r=33,g=40,b=46,quality=60,progressive/92d2c4f6850f952f28ab152ce1454156e15782dc0af1e7b271acbdffb742945a/image0.jpg>

Image 3. <http://landezine.com/index.php/2011/04/new-road-by-landscape-projects-and-gehl-architects>

Image 4. <https://mcgregorcoxall.com/project-detail/1105>

Image 5. <https://www.dyob.com.au/stories/where-to-find-the-best-markets-in-melbournes-east>

Image 6. <https://www.haveyoursaygleneira.com.au/east-village>

Image 7. <https://www.domain.com.au/news/kingsville-set-to-host-food-truck-park-on-site-of-new-apartment-development-20171015-gz0efg/>

Image 8. <https://thefifthestate.com.au/business/government/local-government-news-melbournes-smart-solar-bins-yarra-city-councils-emergency-climate-plan-and-council-ppas/>

Image 9. <https://www.archdaily.com/412359/lonsdale-street-dandenong-bkk-architects>

Image 10. <https://www.smh.com.au/business/companies/macquarie-park-gets-750m-business-district-20190417-p51eyz.html>

Image 11. <http://martiresdoyle.com/projects/knowledge-market/>

Image 12. <https://www.thelocationguide.com/2017/12/towards-a-green-film-future-sustainability-and-the-global-production-industry/>

Image 13. <https://architectureau.com/articles/atherton-gardens-social-housing/>

Image 14. <https://architectureau.com/articles/kyme-place-rooming-house/>

Image 15. <https://www.portphillip.vic.gov.au/explore-the-city/design-and-development-awards/multi-unit-and-mixed-unit-development-awards>

Image 16. <https://www.mammaknowsnorth.com.au/parks-and-playgrounds/trafficpark>

Image 17. <https://communities.lendlease.com/victoria/harpley/living-in-harpley/harpley-discovery-trail/>

Image 18. <https://www.greenway.org.au/>

Image 19. <https://www.bendigo.vic.gov.au/>

Image 20. <http://landezine.com/index.php/2012/10/edinburgh-gardens-raingarden-by-ghd-pty-ltd/>

Image 21. <https://www.facebook.com/aintreecommunitygarden/>

Image 22. <https://www.metalliercoatings.com/2015/10/30/yarn-bombing-a-texan-art-form/>

Image 23. [https://www.campaignlive.co.uk/article/cancer-research-uk-unveils-smart-benches-london/1422942?src\\_site=eventmagazine](https://www.campaignlive.co.uk/article/cancer-research-uk-unveils-smart-benches-london/1422942?src_site=eventmagazine)

Image 24. <https://www.bicyclenetwork.com.au/newsroom/2019/11/20/e-cargo-bikes-on-a-tear/>

Image 25. <http://www.linkcommunitytransport.org.au/home/maria-and-ron-with-hoist-2/>

Image 26. <https://www.goget.com.au/find-cars/our-fleet/van/>

Image 27. <https://onthelistmelbourne.com.au/event/junior-parkrun/>

Image 28. <https://www.lekkerbikes.com.au/electric-bikes/>

Image 29. <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/health/singapores-first-inter-generational-playground-childcare-centre-in-a-nursing-home>

Image 30. <https://www.melton.vic.gov.au/Out-n-About/Libraries-and-learning/Libraries/Join-the-library/Atherstone-Library-Access-Point>

Image 31. <https://www.mustdobrisbane.com/shop-books-secondhand-libraries/street-libraries-brisbane>

Image 32. <https://www.visitvictoria.com/regions/The-Murray/Things-to-do/Outdoor-activities/Walking-and-hiking/Wagirra-Trail-and-Yindyamarra-Sculpture-Walk>

Image 33. [https://www.londonplay.org.uk/resources/0000/1820/Canning\\_Road\\_Islington.pdf](https://www.londonplay.org.uk/resources/0000/1820/Canning_Road_Islington.pdf)

Image 34. <https://www.monash.vic.gov.au/About-Us/Council/Have-Your-Say/Community-Safety-Holmesglen>

Image 35. <https://schoolholidays.com.au/blog/15-all-abilities-playgrounds-in-melbourne-you-need-to-visit>

Image 36. <https://www.pps.org/article/australia-placemaking>

Image 37. <https://adelaidemumsgroup.com.au/clear-the-clutter-join-a-toy-library-in-adelaide/>

## UDG references

UDG Figure 1. Kinetica

UDG Figure 2. <http://www.urbanmovement.co.uk/claphamoldtown.html>

UDG Figure 3. <https://www.zdnet.com/article/in-paris-a-smart-and-chic-bus-stop/>

UDG Figure 4. <https://www.realcommercial.com.au/news/750m-macquarie-exchange-office-development-given-green-light>

UDG Figure 5. <https://www.realestate.com.au/news/geelong-laneways-recognised-for-drawing-attention-to-vibrant-strip/>

UDG Figure 6. <https://www.theage.com.au/culture/art-and-design/australian-city-leading-way-for-greening-projects-20200306-p547fl.html>

UDG Figure 7. <https://www.archdaily.com/412359/lonsdale-street-dandenong-bkk-architects>

UDG Figure 8. TCL and Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 9. <https://www.shoppingcentrenews.com.au/shopping-centre-news/design/eastlands-town-square-named-among-the-worlds-best-examples-of-commercial-architecture/>

UDG Figure 10. <http://landezine.com/index.php/2011/04/new-road-by-landscape-projects-and-gehl-architects/>

UDG Figure 11. <https://greenblue.com/gb/case-studies/kings-crescent-estate-london/>

[kings-crescent-estate-london/](https://greenblue.com/gb/case-studies/kings-crescent-estate-london/)

UDG Figure 12. <http://landezine.com/index.php/2011/04/new-road-by-landscape-projects-and-gehl-architects/>

UDG Figure 13. TCL and Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 14. Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 15. Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 16. TCL and Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 17. Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 18. Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 19. TCL and Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 20. <https://www.urban.com.au/news/balfe-park-lane-adds-to-ktas-growing-housing-portfolio>

UDG Figure 21-22. <http://www.creative-communities.com/work/coles-wall-wodonga/>

UDG Figure 23. Manningham City Council

UDG Figure 24. TCL

UDG Figure 25. <https://www.sixdegrees.com.au/5rhawke>

UDG Figure 26. <https://www.fridcorp.com.au/project/eve/>

UDG Figure 27-28. Kinetica

## BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

A range of State, local and place specific documents have informed the LCS including:

- o *A Liveability Assessment of the Neighbourhoods of Manningham 2019 (RMIT Liveability Report)*
- o *Eastern Regional Trails Strategy 2018*
- o *Draft Imagine Manningham 2040 (IM2040)*
- o *Living Melbourne – Our Metropolitan Urban Forest 2019*
- o *Living Melbourne Technical Report 2019*
- o *Manningham Bus Network Review, 2017*
- o *Draft Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan*
- o *Movement and Place in Victoria 2019*
- o *NEL Bulleen Industrial Precinct Economic & Social Opportunities Analysis, 2019*
- o *NEL ESS Summary Report*
- o *North East Link Project Employment Land Study 2019*
- o *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*
- o *RMIT Urban Observatory Liveability Indicators 2020*
- o *Yarra River Action Plan 2017*
- o *Yarra River Protection (Wilip-gin Birrarung murron) Act 2017*
- o *Draft Yarra River Strategic Plan 2020*
- o Council-wide strategies:
  - › *Active for Life – Recreation Strategy 2010-2025*
  - › *Affordable Housing Policy & Action Plan 2010-2020 (under review)*
  - › *Draft Community Infrastructure Future Directions Paper 2020*
  - › *Council Plan 2021-2025*
  - › *Manningham Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025*
  - › *Open Space Strategy 2014*
  - › *Making Manningham Mobile 2010/Transport Action Plan 2018 – 2020*
  - › *Manningham Bicycle Strategy 2013*
  - › *Manningham Bus Network Review 2017*
  - › *Manningham Green Wedge Action Plan 2020*
  - › *Manningham Residential Strategy 2012*
  - › *Parks Improvement Program (PIP)*
  - › *Principal Pedestrian Network 2012*
  - › *Draft Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-23*
- › *Strategic Water Management Plan October 2008*
- › *Streetscape Character Study 2009 (under review)*
- › *Walk Manningham Plan 2011-2020*
- o Manningham Planning Scheme and relevant amendment material
- o Place-based strategies and framework plans.
  - › *Doncaster Hill Framework Plan, 2020*
  - › *Doncaster Hill Strategy Review Economic Context & Opportunities Discussion Paper, 2020*
  - › *Draft Yarra River – Bulleen Precinct Framework Plan 2020*
  - › *Doncaster East Village Structure Plan, 2012*
  - › *Jackson Court Community Activity Centre Structure Plan, 1995*
  - › *The Pines Activity Centre Structure Plan, 2011*
  - › *Tunstall Square Structure Plan, 2015*
  - › *Templestowe Village Structure Plan, 2013*





PART H  
Appendices





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**APPENDIX A - BACKGROUND AND INFLUENCES.....215**

COMMUNITY VALUES.....216

HISTORY.....220

KEY INFLUENCES.....222

STATE POLICY, COUNCIL STRATEGIES AND PLANNING CONTEXT.....225

**APPENDIX B - CONTEXT AND LIVEABILITY ANALYSIS.....237**

EMPLOYMENT.....238

HOUSING.....240

OPEN SPACE.....241

MOVEMENT AND ACCESS.....246

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE.....250

**APPENDIX C - RMIT MANNINGHAM LIVEABILITY ASSESSMENT.....254**





## COMMUNITY VALUES

### Imagine Manningham 2040

Imagine Manningham 2040 (IM2040) was an extensive community engagement project undertaken in 2019 that captured the views of a wide cross-section of Manningham's diverse and varied community.

The engagement reached residents, traders, community groups and demographics that are often missed including First Nations Peoples community members, children, people from culturally diverse backgrounds, and a variety of interest groups.

IM2040 was undertaken to support three key Council initiatives:

1. The Liveable City Strategy
2. The *Doncaster Hill Framework Plan, 2020*
3. The Community Vision.

Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to understand what the diverse community would like Manningham to look like and be in 2040. These methods included:

- o A statistically significant survey (281 respondents) representing a mix of cultural backgrounds and ages broadly reflective of our demographic spread right across the municipality

- o A social media reach of over 60,000 residents
- o In-depth inputs from community workshops, targeted forums and advisory meetings
- o Creative ideas from the community posted online through 'Your Say Manningham'
- o An innovative video project capturing the voices of the community to add depth and perception to the emerging vision.

### Engagement findings

Survey results revealed that people in Manningham generally love where they live. There are some concerns about congestion, population growth and the subsequent environmental and urban challenges. Neighbourhood safety, connections and sense of community is really important to people. Parks, trees, open spaces and the natural environment are highly valued, as are the opportunities for outdoor recreation and healthy lifestyles.

People in Manningham like to use their local neighbourhood precincts which generally meet their needs. They like to be able to walk or cycle safely with dedicated paths. They generally value cultural diversity and being a part of an inclusive community.

Basic infrastructure such as local roads, sporting facilities, drainage and waste collection all rate very highly in the community's priorities. Social infrastructure such as libraries and community services are also highly valued and the community sees that Council has a role in delivering services and infrastructure for a connected and liveable city. The qualitative findings revealed synergy across the community around the following major themes.

The key themes of the survey results are summarised on the following pages.



**01 Keep it Green**

There is high value placed on trees, parks, trails and open spaces.

- o Green vistas and natural open spaces are part of the essential character of Manningham
- o All age and all ability places for enjoying the outdoors and connecting with nature
- o Plant as many trees as possible and look after them
- o Protect our environment and commit to being innovative and sustainable
- o Facilitate citizen engagement with the environment through community gardens, tree plantings and caring for the environment
- o Green our streets and public spaces and encourage vertical gardens
- o Protect our Green Wedge and our country meets city feel.

**02 Connection**

Residents understand the importance of being connected to community as well as to place when considering what makes Manningham liveable.

- o We want to connect and be connected – to each other, to services, to our environment
- o Help us get to know our neighbours
- o Improve our transport – buses, rail, green options



Figure A1. Imagine Manningham (Source: Alice Edy, 2019)

- o Link more paths/trails – right across Manningham
- o Plan music festivals, street parties, community events, public art and theatre
- o Connect to our heritage – buildings and cultures
- o Connect to our sense of place that acknowledges the First Nations peoples
- o Protect our villages and local neighbourhoods
- o Help us to age in place by helping us access services and safely negotiate hills and roadways
- o Support the facilities we value – our sporting clubs and facilities, our libraries and community organisations.

**03 Get the basics right**

- o Residents want Council to deliver on core business and to do it as efficiently as possible.
- o We want to feel safe in our neighbourhoods
- o Good infrastructure is critical – roads, drainage, parks, sporting facilities, hospital, aged care
- o High quality developments shaped by good planning and approval processes
- o Create precincts that attract activity and employment, e.g. medical and education precincts.





## Liveability themes

Engagement inputs were grouped into the following 'liveability themes':

### Vibrant Local Centres and Thriving Employment

- o Plan for 20-minute neighbourhoods
- o Support micro economies that meet local needs

### Housing Choice and Distinct Communities

- o Loving our local neighbourhoods
- o Working on our weak points

### Greening Our City

- o Everyone can access a link to a trail or park from where they live
- o Maintain our city meets country feel

### Sustainable Transport and Travel Mode Choice

- o Access to public transport options including green options
- o Make walking, cycling and connecting easy for all ages and abilities

## Building Social Capital and Cultural Connections

- o Community facilities that support our networks and organisations
- o Access to services and advocacy for where there are service gaps
- o Human scale for our urban spaces where people can connect with each other and the natural environment.
- o Work with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation to explore opportunities to value, recognise and promote the First Nations cultural landscape and connection to Country.

## Previous engagement and IM2040

Previous engagement processes, such as *1000 Voices and Gen 2030* reinforce the themes identified in the IM2040 research. Community and connections, natural environment and sustainable development have continued to be valued in Manningham. However, the IM2040 consultation process also revealed some emerging areas that have been 'dialed up' from previous engagement processes, namely:

- o Climate action/adaption
- o Sustainability - environment/development/budget/infrastructure
- o Green, green and more green
- o Managing growth.





**Social Cohesion**

According to the *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021- 2025*, 74% of Manningham residents feel part of the community. It is considered the safest community in the east of Metropolitan Melbourne. 55% of residents feel safe to walk home at night.

The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) index of relative disadvantage is 1066 for Manningham, indicating a relatively modest level of disadvantage within the municipality, and an overall positive level of social and economic cohesion (the higher the SEIFA index the lower the disadvantage experienced). While the SEIFA data for Manningham is positive, indicating a good level of social and economic cohesion, there is concern regarding social isolation, especially for older residents (IM2040).

A key theme resulting from IM2040 (and 1000s of Voices consultation, which preceded IM2040) was community connection as demonstrated in *Figure A7* (Council Plan, 2017). Residents understand the importance of being connected to community as well as to place when considering what makes Manningham liveable.

Priorities to improve the health and wellbeing in the *Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021- 2025* include creating inclusive, generation friendly, safe and resilient neighbourhoods with healthy lifestyles where residents are creative and involved.

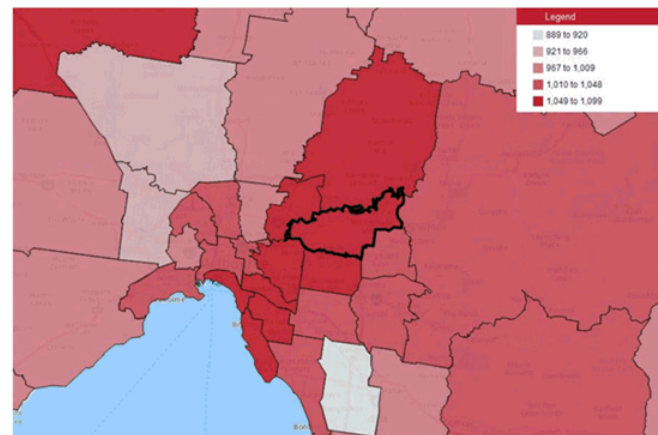


Figure A2. SEIFA Index, Manningham (source: id, 2016)

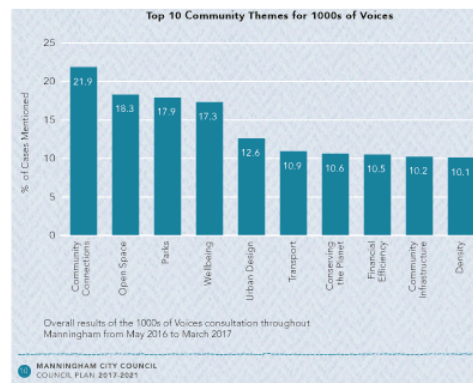


Figure A3. Key Community Themes (source: Council Plan 2017-2021)



## HISTORY

### History of Manningham's Suburbs

#### Bulleen

Bulleen's name is derived from Bolin Bolin, a Woi-wurrung name for a nearby billabong on the Yarra. The area was dominated by dairy farms until the 1930s and remained a rural district until the post war era with a lack of public transport and difficult river crossings delaying development.

Residential subdivision and development gained momentum by the 1950s and continued into the late-twentieth century. The former Glen Iris Brickworks on Templestowe Road was redeveloped for housing in the 1990s.

In 1935, artists Sunday and John Reed bought land beside Banksia Park in Bulleen (Pertzel & Walters, 2001).

The Reeds established the Gallery of Contemporary Art in the mid-1950s, and in 1958 they re-launched the gallery as the Museum of Modern Art of Australia, which became public in 1981 (Pertzel & Walters, 2001).

#### Doncaster

A number of settlements started along the Koonung Creek in the 1850s and the early settlers derived a living from timber but as time passed, orcharding became the major local industry.

The area gained a reputation as one of Victoria's best fruit producers and remained a thriving local industry until after WWII when the orchards were progressively subdivided for residential development through the 50s, 60s and 70s.

From the mid-1960s, the then City of Doncaster and Templestowe purchased and acquired what is now known as Ruffey Lake Park over a period of more than 10 years. In 1977, the land was named 'Doncaster Municipal Gardens' and opened as a regional reserve (Pertzel & Walters, 2001).

Doncaster's landmark site – Westfield Doncaster (formerly Doncaster Shoppingtown) opened in 1969, replacing the Serpell's Store (Pertzel & Walters, 2001).

The highest density developments now occur in Doncaster, close to Westfield Doncaster, part of the Doncaster Hill Activity Centre.

#### Doncaster East

The oldest residential areas of Doncaster East are those around Doncaster Road in the south of the suburb, first developed in the 1950s. Residential development in the northern part of the suburb continued through to the late 1980s.

#### Donvale/Nunawading

Development in Donvale/Nunawading commenced with the subdivision of areas south of Doncaster Road in the 1950s. The larger lot, lower density areas of the suburb, such as those east of Springvale Road, date from the 1970s and 1980s. The suburb's name is taken from a combination of Doncaster and the hilly nature (vales) of the area.

#### Park Orchards/Ringwood North

Development of the Park Orchards area started in 1925, when a portion of one of Tom Petty's orchards, known simply as 'the Park', was subdivided for a country club estate. The subdivision was designed by Saxil Tuxen (a protégé of Walter Burley Griffin), who was inspired by Griffin's Ranelagh Estate in Mount Eliza. The subdivision was initially unsuccessful; substantial housing development did not occur until the 1950s.

### Templestowe

Templestowe was established as a village on the Yarra in the 1850s on the route to the Warrandyte gold fields and is one of the oldest areas of settlement in Manningham. The village remained a relatively small settlement well into the 20th Century, with the area outside the town remaining as orchards. Substantial development of Templestowe began in the 1970s and 1980s. The name Templestowe comes from a mythical place in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Ivanhoe*.

### Templestowe Lower

The development of Templestowe Lower preceded that of greater Templestowe. The area is predominantly a post-war suburb, with substantial development occurring in the 1950s and 1960s.

### Warrandyte/Warrandyte South

The name Warrandyte is thought to be a combination of the Woi-wurrung words *warran* (to throw) and *dyte* (the object aimed at). Warrandyte is one of the original 'villages' of Manningham. Development started after gold was discovered in the area in 1851 - the first gold discovery in Victoria. Commercial gold mining was undertaken by a number of companies throughout the latter half of the 19th Century, though not with the success of the Ballarat and Bendigo diggings.

Until the 1970s and 1980s, Warrandyte remained a small township. Development commenced when large areas were released for low-density residential development. Warrandyte South is still a predominantly rural and rural/residential area.

Much of the Warrandyte Township is heritage protected under the *Manningham Planning Scheme*, including places of contributory buildings, identified under the *Warrandyte Township Heritage Guidelines*.

### Wonga Park

Wonga Park's name comes from the Wonga Park grazing property, which itself derives from Simon Wonga, an elder of the Wurundjeri people.

The area was a mixture of orchards, grazing properties and timbered land and was part of Mooroolbark until the late 1880s when the property came into the hands of an insurance company and, along with other holdings, the land was sold by the Wonga Park Land Co. Four years later, when small settlements were a way of relieving unemployment after the failure of the land boom, about twenty members of an Eight Hours Pioneer Memorial Association took up small holdings on a former timber reserve.

In 1895 Warrandyte East Primary School opened, but later changed its name to Wonga Park in 1898. Development of the township and surrounds was relatively slow until the 1980s and 1990s, when this area became more desirable as a place to live as a semi-rural area.

Today Wonga Park is an established small residential township and semi-rural area.

*Reference list is contained on page 208.*





# KEY INFLUENCES

## Key Strategic Influences

Two of the key strategic influences driving future change in the urban environment in Manningham are the State Government North East Link (NEL) and Suburban Rail Loop (SRL) projects.

### North East Link

NEL is a major infrastructure project proposed to improve traffic conditions and accessibility for Manningham, and the broader community, as the final link in the Metropolitan Ring Road, that will connect the Eastern Freeway, Greensborough Bypass and the M80.

In December 2016, the Victorian Government announced its commitment to delivering the NEL and completing Melbourne's Metropolitan Ring Road. In May 2018, the *North East Link business case* was released. Subsequently, the Victorian Government confirmed it would proceed with NEL along the preferred corridor identified in the business case, including specialist and technical investigations, traffic studies and community and stakeholder consultation.

Manningham will be impacted by NEL from a community, environmental and employment perspective. Key impacts include the following:

- o there will be an impact on recreation and open space at Bulleen Park, including a permanent loss of multiple sports facilities, loss of Oval One and public open space and restrictions on access and parking.

- o there will be a major loss of open space along the Koonung Creek and undergrounding of the Creek in some locations.
- o there will be a potential impact from works and final road alignment on the culturally significant Bolin Bolin Billabong and the Bolin Bolin Integrated Water Harvesting Facility, completed in 2017 (Victorian Government, 2016).

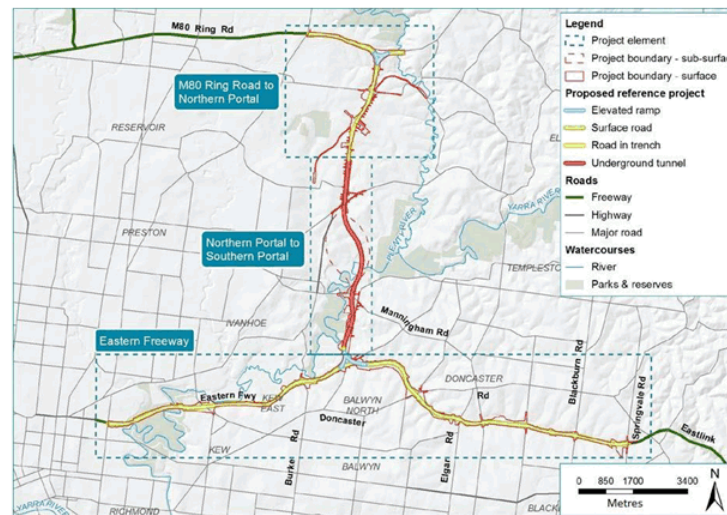


Figure A4. North East Link Overview Plan (source: NEL ESS Summary Report )

Council have commissioned a series of business cases and highest and best use assessments to investigate the impact of employment land loss, and options to repatriate this within Manningham.





**Suburban Rail Loop**

The SRL is a proposed new underground rail link connecting Melbourne's middle suburbs. It is a potential project and not as progressed as NEL. The SRL will connect Melbourne's middle ring suburbs to priority growth precincts, and link all Victorians to major health, education and employment centres. It will include new stations and connect major railway lines from the Frankston line to the Werribee line via Melbourne Airport.

If progressed, the SRL network would create a radial network around Melbourne from Cheltenham to Werribee with proposed new stations at Monash, Burwood, Doncaster, Bundoora, and Melbourne Airport. This would provide direct access to the CBD from Doncaster via Box Hill and Heidelberg, providing an opportunity for modal shift away from the private vehicle, particularly for journey to work. Council are supportive of the SRL and are advocating for a Station to be located within Doncaster Hill and potentially Bulleen as well. Advocacy for an interim SRL express bus route to imitate the proposed Burwood - Box Hill - Doncaster - Heidelberg connection is a key objective of the LCS.

The SRL has the potential to be transformative to the role and function of Doncaster Hill and would drive major investment in residential and non-residential land uses and stimulate economic growth.

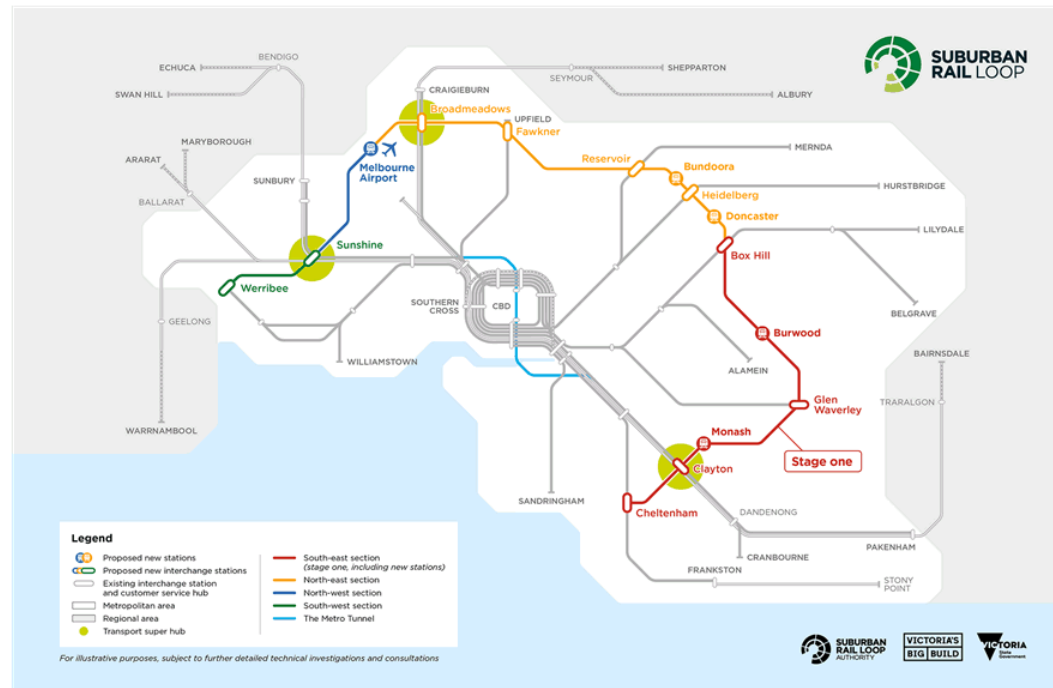


Figure A5. Suburban Rail Loop indicative alignment (source: Suburban Rail Loop Authority).





**Key Local Influences**

**Websters Road**

Websters Road land is a 4.5 hectare site containing a Council compound, zoned within the Public Use Zone, Schedule 6. It forms part of a broader precinct that includes the existing Council Depot, quarry site, 2-14 Websters Road, 2-4 Websters Road, 93-103 Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and various properties south of Websters Road (refer Figure A6).

There is opportunity for new employment uses to occur at Websters Road precinct as discussed as part of the neighbourhood plans for Templestowe and Doncaster East.



Figure A6. Websters Road precinct (dotted)



## STATE POLICY, COUNCIL STRATEGIES AND PLANNING CONTEXT

### State Planning Direction

The key State Planning Policy and direction that have shaped the LCS and inform the future urban structure of Manningham are summarised below.

### Plan Melbourne 2017-2050

*Plan Melbourne 2017-2050* sets the strategic direction to guide the growth of Melbourne for the next 35 years. Plan Melbourne sets the strategy for supporting jobs, housing and transport, while building on Melbourne's legacy of distinctiveness, liveability and sustainability.

The 7 Outcome areas contained in *Plan Melbourne* that informed the preparation of the LCS:

- o Outcome 1: Melbourne is a productive city that attracts investment, supports innovation and creates jobs.
- o Outcome 2: Melbourne provides housing choice in locations close to jobs and services.
- o Outcome 3: Melbourne has an integrated transport system that connects people to jobs and services and goods to market.

- o Outcome 4: Melbourne is a distinctive and liveable city with quality design and amenity.
- o Outcome 5: Melbourne is a city of inclusive, vibrant and healthy neighbourhoods.
- o Outcome 6: Melbourne is a sustainable and resilient city.
- o Outcome 7: Regional Victoria is productive, sustainable and supports jobs and economic growth (*Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*)

*Plan Melbourne* sets the strategic framework for advancing liveability in Melbourne's suburbs. Outcome 5 centres around the importance of the spatial dimensions of our cities and how we organise our suburbs, as integral to liveability. This spatial dimension is articulated by the notion of "local living" and is underpinned by the concept of the 20-minute neighbourhood. The 20-minute neighbourhood is a system of vibrant mixed use neighbourhoods that provide for daily needs within a compact walkable or public transport catchment. The proposals within the LCS are directly influenced by the 20-minute neighbourhood concept.



### Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan (MICALUP)

The MICALUP provides a supply and demand analysis of the current and future land use requirements in the commercial and industrial sectors across Melbourne. It outlines key metrics in the corridors of Melbourne, including Manningham in its Eastern Region. It notes that:

- o The Eastern Region will accommodate an extra 160,000 people and 100,000 jobs by 2031
- o 10,000 of these jobs are expected to be in Manningham
- o There are no future commercial areas identified in the region, and councils will need to look at ways to accommodate demand within existing areas or rezone and an additional 124,700 sqm of commercial floorspace will be required in Manningham by 2031. (MICALUP)

The document places the onus on local government to ensure that significant precincts and future supply requirements are ensured.

It is assumed that Doncaster Hill will absorb the majority of this growth. The net loss of industrial land and jobs associated with the NEL, will impact on the ability of Manningham to meet the forecast land supply. New employment land will need to be created to advance State government job forecasts.

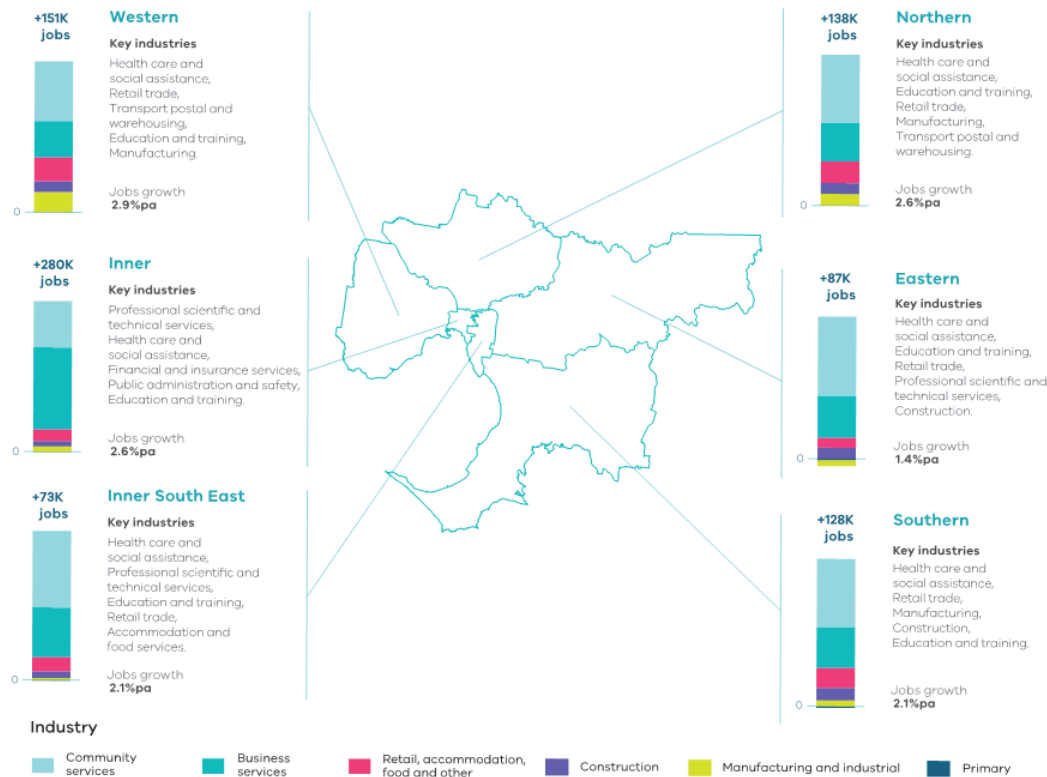


Figure A7. Projected Employment Growth, Eastern Region, 2016-2031, (source: Melbourne Industrial and Commercial Land Use Plan)





### Yarra River – Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan 2020

The *draft Yarra River – Bulleen Precinct Land Use Framework Plan* has been prepared by DELWP. It provides direction on the future land use changes along the Yarra River Corridor in parts of Bulleen, Heidelberg and Templestowe Lower.

The Plan focuses on four themes:

- o ecological and parkland connections
- o access and circulation
- o an internationally significant cultural place, and
- o a complementary mix of uses.

Key recommendations of the Draft Plan include:

- o a continuous open space connection on the eastern (Manningham) side of the river
- o new pedestrian and cycling links, providing better connection to the river and improved north-south access
- o an expanded cultural precinct - building on the Heide Museum of Modern Art - and places for new cultural facilities
- o investigation of road access improvements, including the potential widening of Templestowe Road.

### Draft Yarra Strategic Plan 2020

The *draft Yarra Strategic Plan* has been developed by Melbourne Water, as lead agency, in collaboration with 15 state and local government entities, and the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation. It is a result of the landmark *Yarra River Protection (Wilip-gin Birrarung murron) Act 2017* that enshrines in law the protection of the entire length of the Yarra River as an integrated natural entity.

Importantly, it is the first plan that connects waterway management and land use planning and promotes collaborative management between State and local governments, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation and the community. The pioneering plan seeks to protect important environmental and cultural values, whilst enabling river and parkland experiences for present and future generations.





**Council Plan 2017-2021**

The *Council Plan 2021-2025* was informed by extensive consultation and details Council’s priorities and actions over their four year term to deliver public values outcomes for Manningham. The Council Plan aims to deliver on the 2040 Community Vision and speaks directly to the importance of the LCS in providing a framework to improve the Manningham’s liveability. The Council Plan considers every goal from the viewpoint of five themes:

- o Healthy Community
- o Liveable Places and Spaces
- o Resilient Environment
- o Vibrant and Prosperous Economy
- o Well Governed Council

In particular, the LCS aligns with the theme “*Liveable Places and Spaces*”. “*Council will focus on managing amenity to create inviting spaces well connected, safe and accessible and well utilised and maintained community infrastructure.*”

The Council Plan focuses on the liveability of spaces and places in the City and how we experience them. The LCS delivers the strategies, actions and implementation measures to support the achievement of the Council Plan and the 2040 Community Vision.

**Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025**

The *Manningham Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025* outlines the strategic direction that Council and its partners will take over the next four years. This Strategy identifies and responds to the key needs and priorities of our diverse community. This helps us make sure the right services, infrastructure and partnerships are in place to build a healthy and resilient community.

The Strategy considers the following factors: social and emotional wellbeing, healthy eating, active living, health impacts from climate change, injury and harm prevention, prevention of family violence, and connection and engagement in community life.

*Manningham’s Health and Wellbeing Action Plan* sets out the activities to deliver on the objectives and achieve the expected outcomes over the next four years.



Figure A8. Key themes (Council Plan 2017-2021)





## Manningham Planning Scheme

The Planning Policy Framework sets the strategic direction for urban planning and design in Victoria. The Local Planning Policy Framework sets out the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies that apply to Manningham and sets direction about their operation in the form of planning provisions.

Key policy influencing the urban design and structure of the municipality have been identified below.

The following figures include zoning and overlay maps, and other relevant policy considerations within the Planning Scheme.

### Zoning

Urban parts of Manningham predominantly comprise of residential land. A significant portion is located within the General Residential Zone (GRZ1) and Low Density Residential Zone (LDRZ). The Rural Conservation Zone (RCZ) accounts for the majority of land within the Green Wedge. A significant portion of the municipality along the Yarra River and Mullum Mullum Creek corridors and other creeks are located within the Public Conservation and Resource Zone (PCRZ) and Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ).

Refer to *Figure A9 - Zones Map*

## Residential Development and Heritage

The residential setting for Manningham is supported by policy that seeks to protect and enhance local neighbourhood character, and direct housing growth into areas where it can most appropriately be accommodated including in and around activity centres and key public transport corridors on main roads. Doncaster Hill is the focus for the majority of new housing growth for the City. Residential amenity is managed through built form and urban design requirements that manage building height, density and landscape settings. Residential growth in Manningham is directed into areas suitable to accommodate minimal and incremental change and substantial change within the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) (Clause 21.05).

- o **Precinct 1:** Residential Areas Removed from Activity Centres and Main Roads (incremental change)
- o **Precinct 2:** Residential Areas Surrounding Activity Centres and Along Main Roads (substantial change)
- o **Precinct 3:** Residential Areas with Predominant Landscape Features (minimal change)
- o **Precinct 4:** Post 1975 Residential Areas (incremental change)

The minimal change and incremental change areas are contained within the GRZ, in Precincts 1 and 4. The substantial change areas are contained within the RGZ and ACZ in Precinct 2, with built form and design managed by DDOs (primarily DDO8, DDO9 and DDO13). The following is a summary of the residential precincts from a land use perspective.

## Substantial Change Areas - Precinct 2: Residential Areas Surrounding Activity Centres and Along Main Roads

Diversification in housing stock driven by planning policy has met with positive market conditions and purchaser's appetite for greater housing choice and affordability. Residents have invested in the opportunity to live in medium density or higher density housing located in the locally focused NACs and the more urbanised MACs of Doncaster Hill and The Pines.

Doncaster Hill has played a key role in absorbing residential growth since 2011 and is forecast to absorb 135% population growth (an increase of 7,000 people by 2036). In the past 5 years, The Pines has also seen significant residential development with the inclusion of multiple apartment buildings on Reynolds Road. The market has responded positively to policy directing apartment style development on key intersections including Williamsons Road, Doncaster Road and Blackburn Road.

## Incremental Change Areas - Precinct 1 and Precinct 4

Incremental change is supported in the residential hinterland of Precinct 1 and Precinct 4, which is contained within the GRZ. Land in this area represents a place proposition that speaks to the prevailing (traditional) residential character of Manningham - leafy, green neighbourhoods with detached dwellings and large areas of private open space.







The residential hinterland is experiencing moderate change, as directed by policy, with an emerging “knock down/rebuild” proposition gaining appeal, and examples of medium density development of varying quality and scale in traditional residential areas.

While the incremental change areas appear to be accommodating change well (in some parts), tensions related to car parking, built form and scale, have been raised as issues by the community. The current planning provisions are also being challenged in terms of their ability to advance the expectations of the residential character areas. In Precinct 4, these outcomes are directed by GRZ3 and Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) (there is no DDO in place across these Precincts). In Precinct 1, built form outcomes are directed by GRZ1 and the LPPF (there is no DDO in place).

Landscape, cultural and built form heritage within Manningham have been documented through various heritage studies across the municipality, with particular emphasis in Warrandyte and mapped under the Heritage Overlay (HO). Council will continue to preserve and enhance heritage assets and seeks to broaden the community's understanding of these places.

Refer to *Figure A10 - Overlay Map - Heritage and Built Form*, and *Figure A11 and A12 - Built Form Overlays*.

### Economic Development

Policy supports the creation of local employment opportunities and economic investment within Manningham to support the local community and provide opportunity for business growth. Economic development policy has a focus on industrial land within the City, much of which will be impacted by the NEL development.

### Activity Centres

A hierarchy of activity centres exists in Manningham including 29 LACs, ten NACs, two MACs.

The policy supports the role of NACs to service the local community with daily retail and shopping needs, cafes and restaurants, local business and services, as well as community assets, accessible within a walkable catchment of the neighbourhood.

MACs are supported by policy as focal points for more significant retail spaces and higher order activities and facilities, accessible by public transport. Policy directs residential growth within and around all activity centres due to the level of amenity, access to services and public transport that these environments provide, with a greater focus for residential density within Manningham's two MACs.

### Natural Environment

Manningham's unique natural environment and biodiversity is protected in priority areas such as the Yarra River corridor and parklands; the Green Wedge land and townships in the upper reaches of the municipality and throughout the network of regional parks and key open spaces.

*Figure A14* illustrates how the natural environment has, and will continue to have a significant impact on how Manningham develops and the level of growth within the Green Wedge and its surrounds.

Refer *Figure A13 - Overlays Map - Environment and Landscape (ESO, VPO and SLO)*.

### Other Overlays

Other overlays that apply within Manningham include:

- o Public Acquisition and Road Closures: includes areas and/or roads designated for future acquisition by local or state authorities.
- o Environmental Audit: earmarks land for further land investigations through the planning process.
- o Parking Overlay: specifies locations (primarily Doncaster Hill) that contain specific parking exemptions or allowances.
- o Development Contributions: specifies locations that attract developer contributions through the planning process.



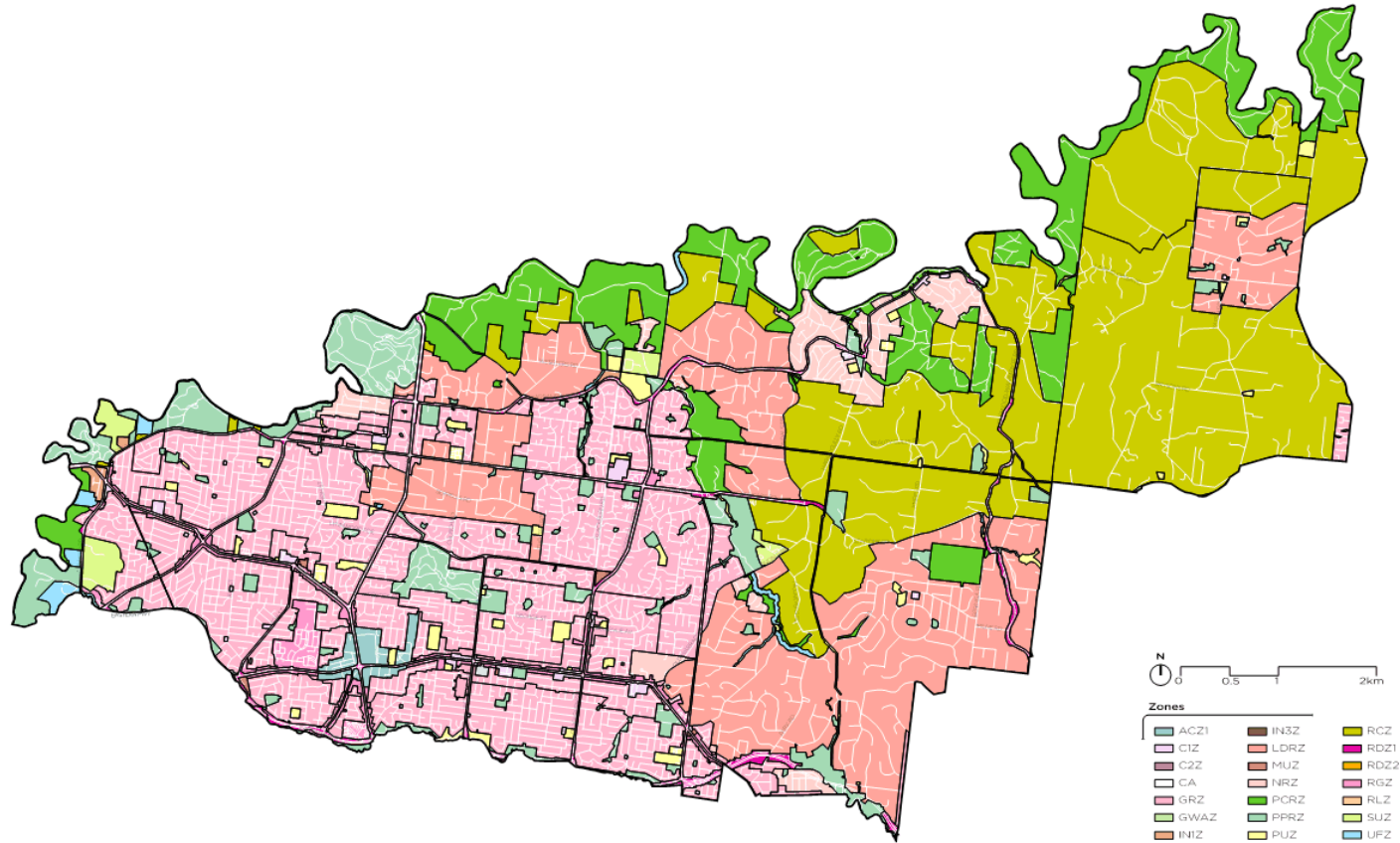


Figure A9. Zones Map



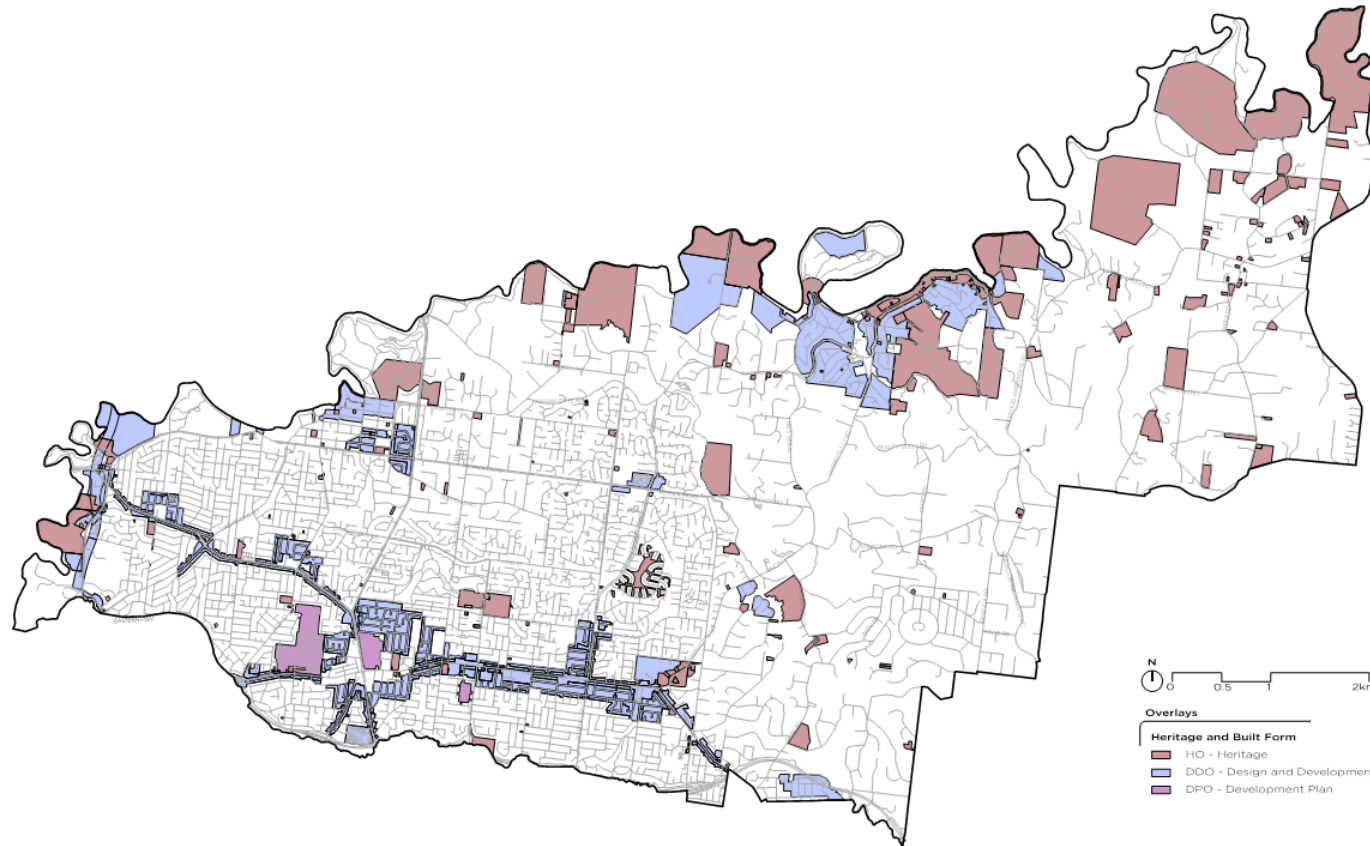


Figure A10. Overlays Map - Heritage and Built Form



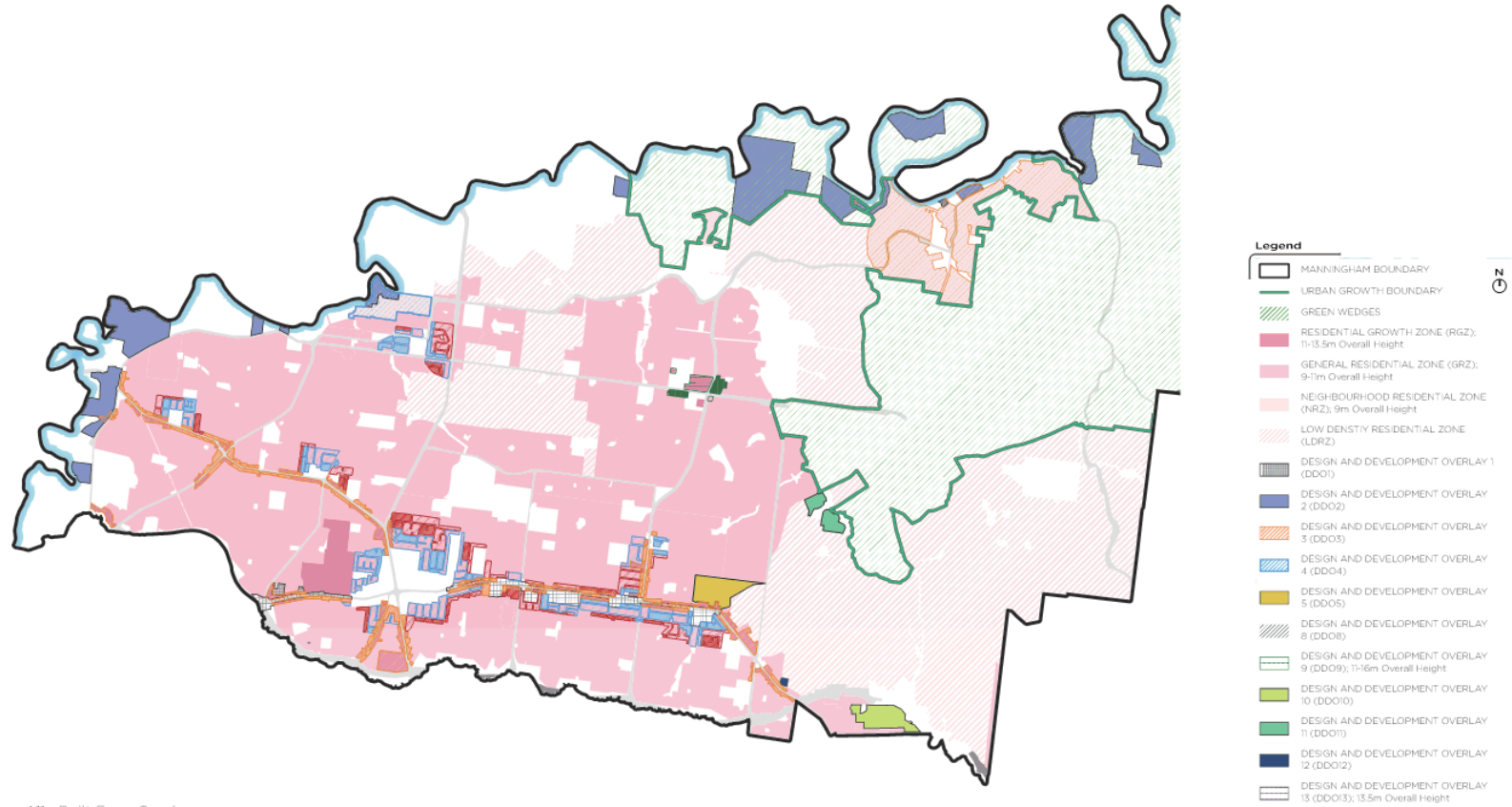


Figure A11. Built Form Overlays



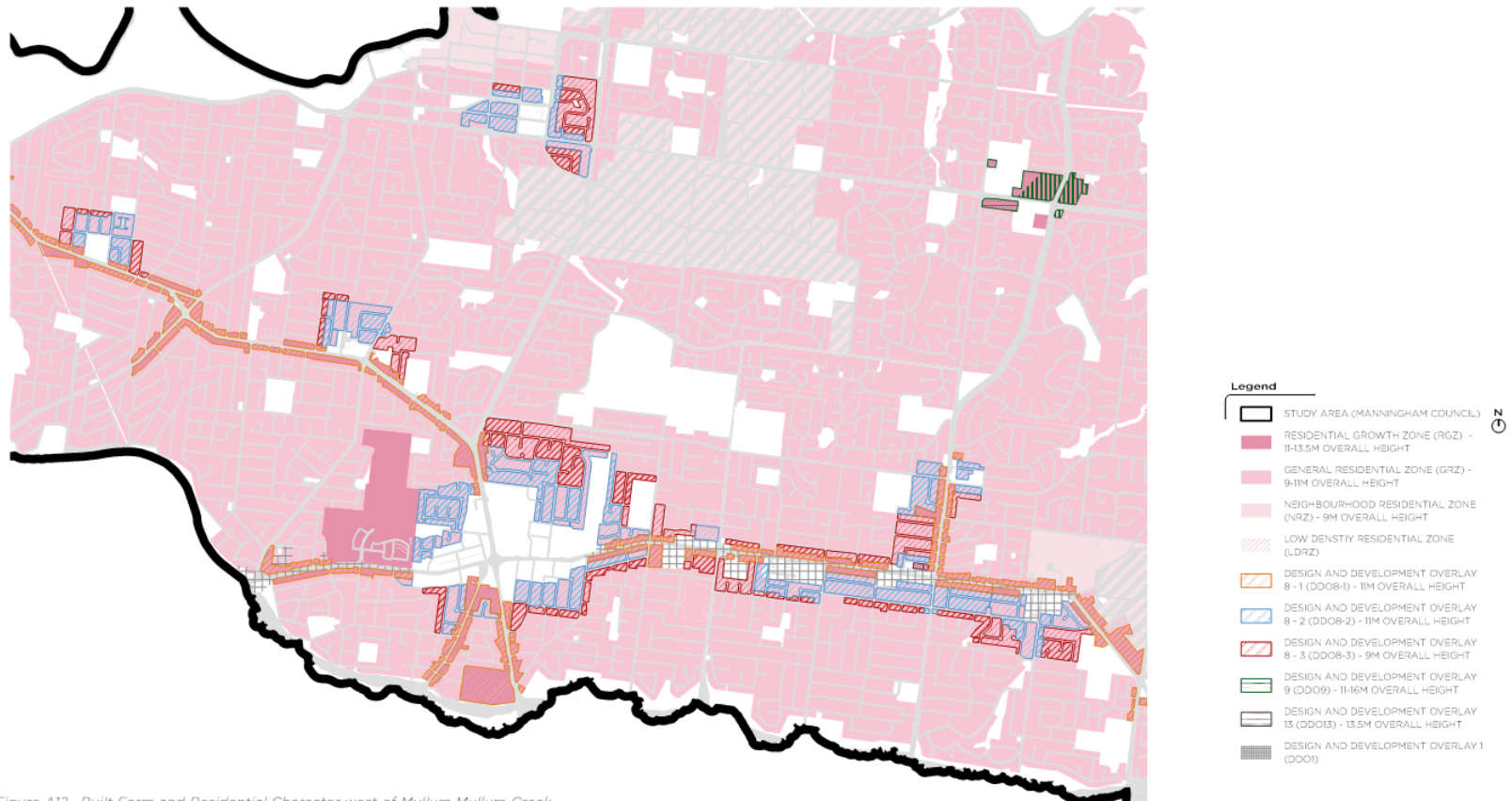


Figure A12. Built Form and Residential Character west of Mullum Mullum Creek



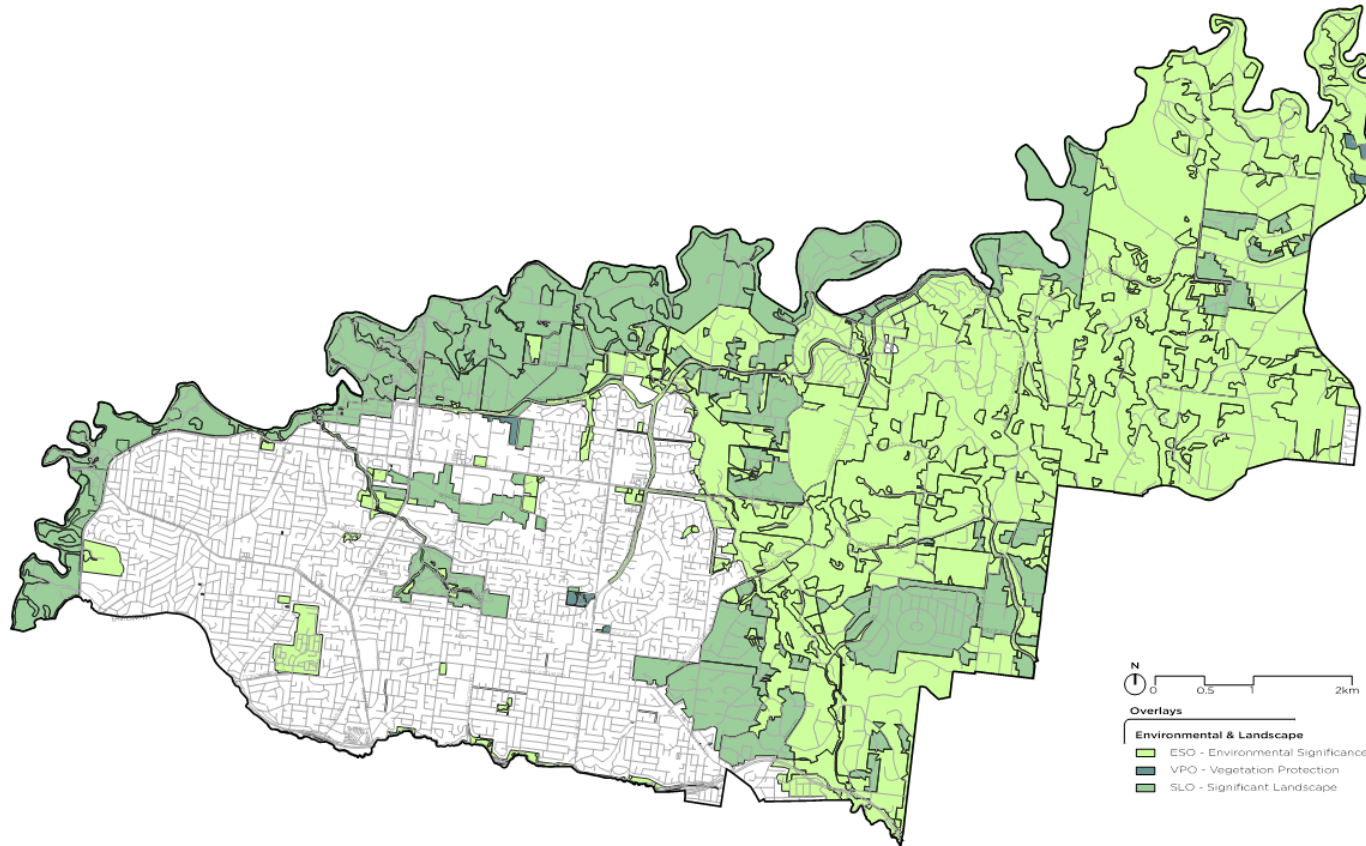
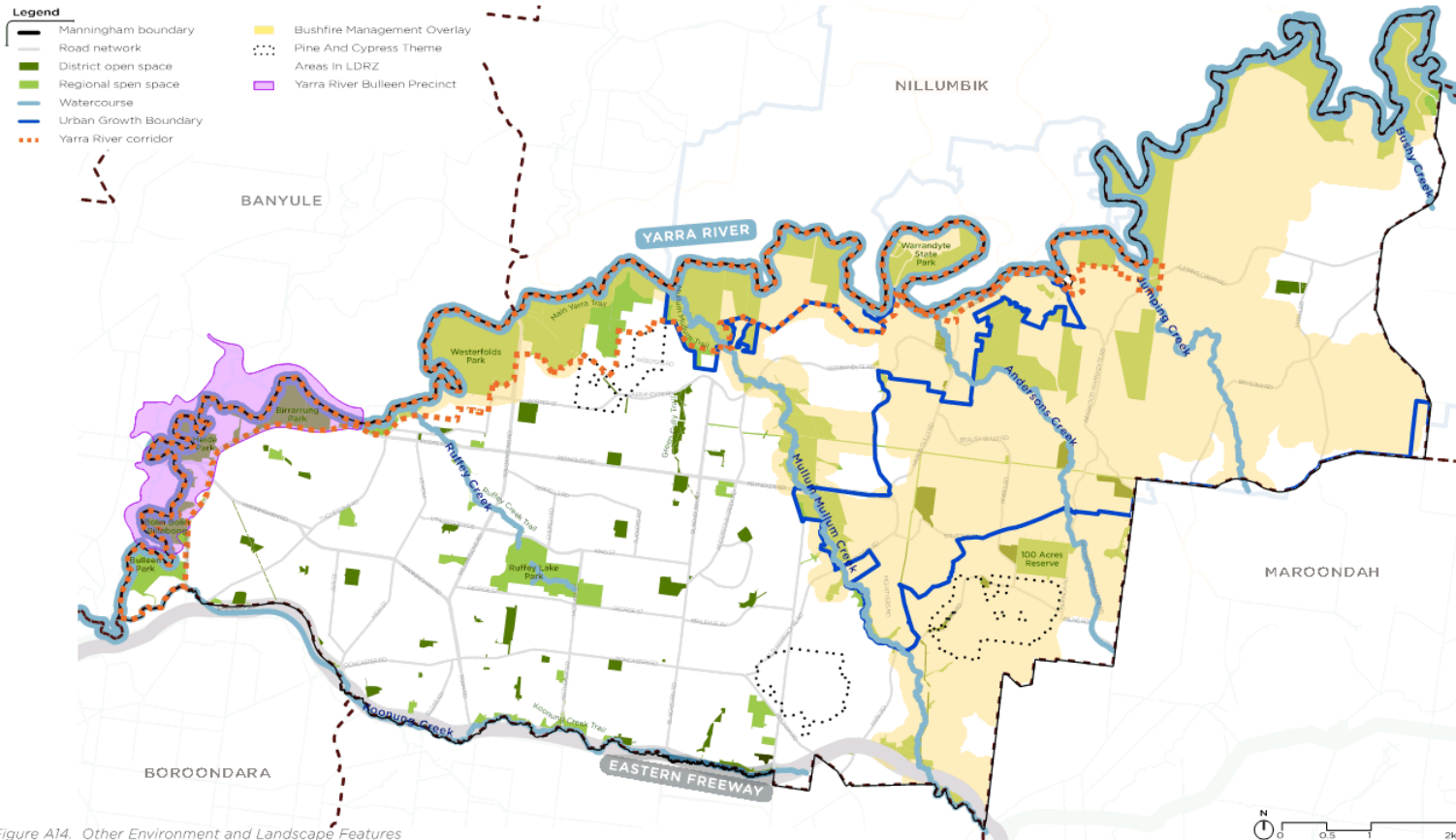


Figure A13. Overlays Map - Environment and Landscape (ESO, VPO and SLO)











Appendix Part B provides further analysis to support the liveability assessments per theme.

# EMPLOYMENT

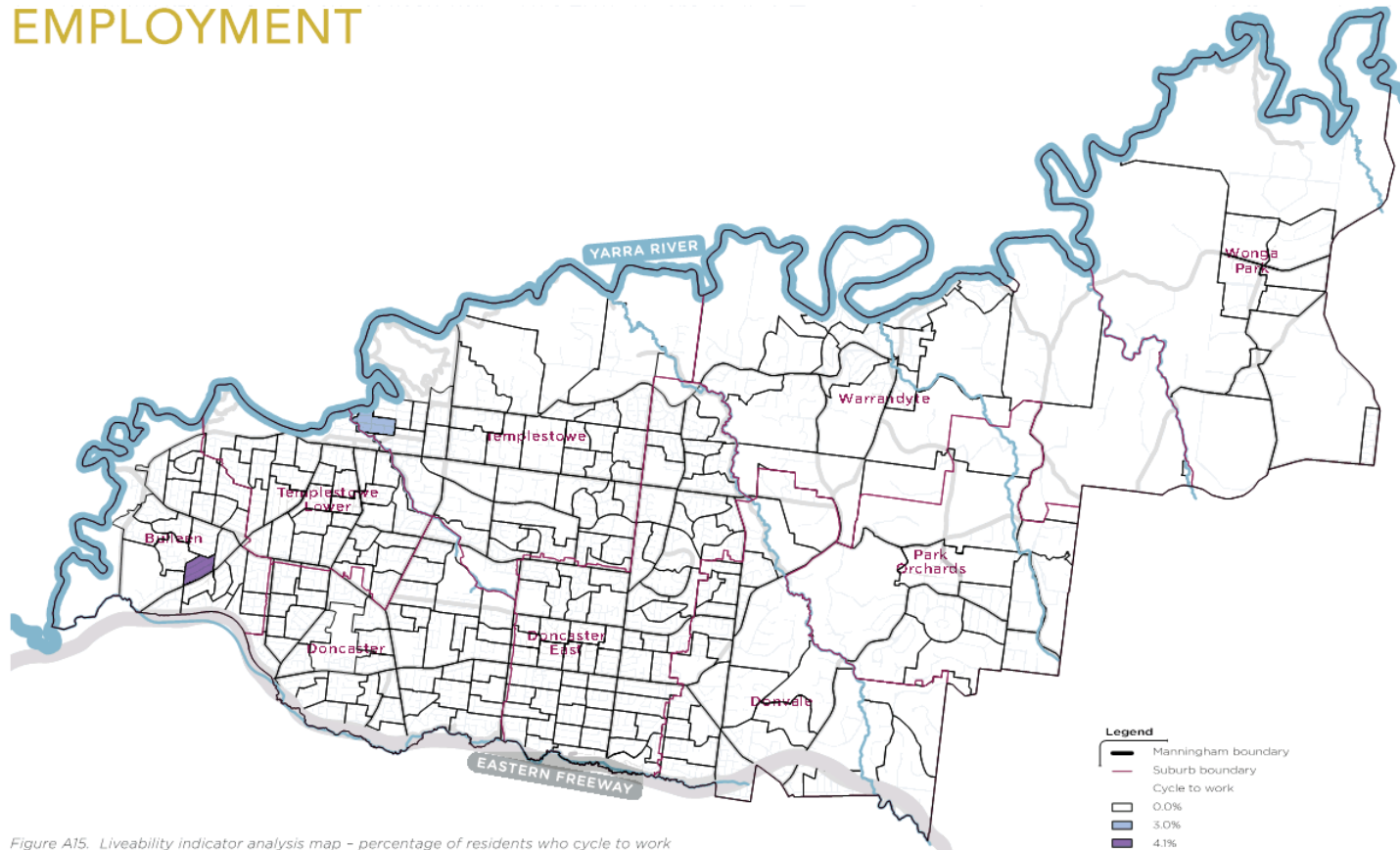


Figure A15. Liveability indicator analysis map - percentage of residents who cycle to work



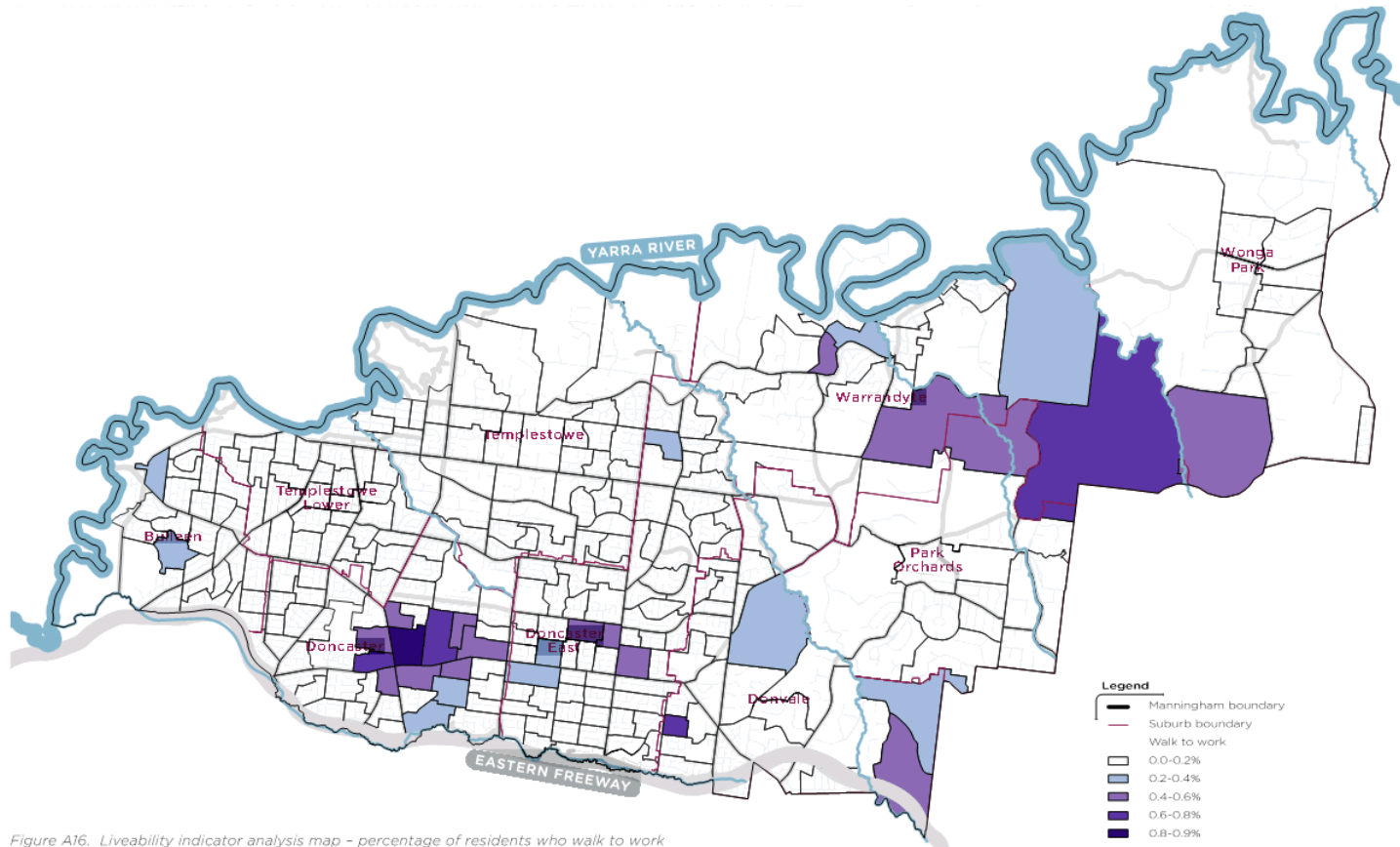


Figure A16. Liveability indicator analysis map - percentage of residents who walk to work





# HOUSING

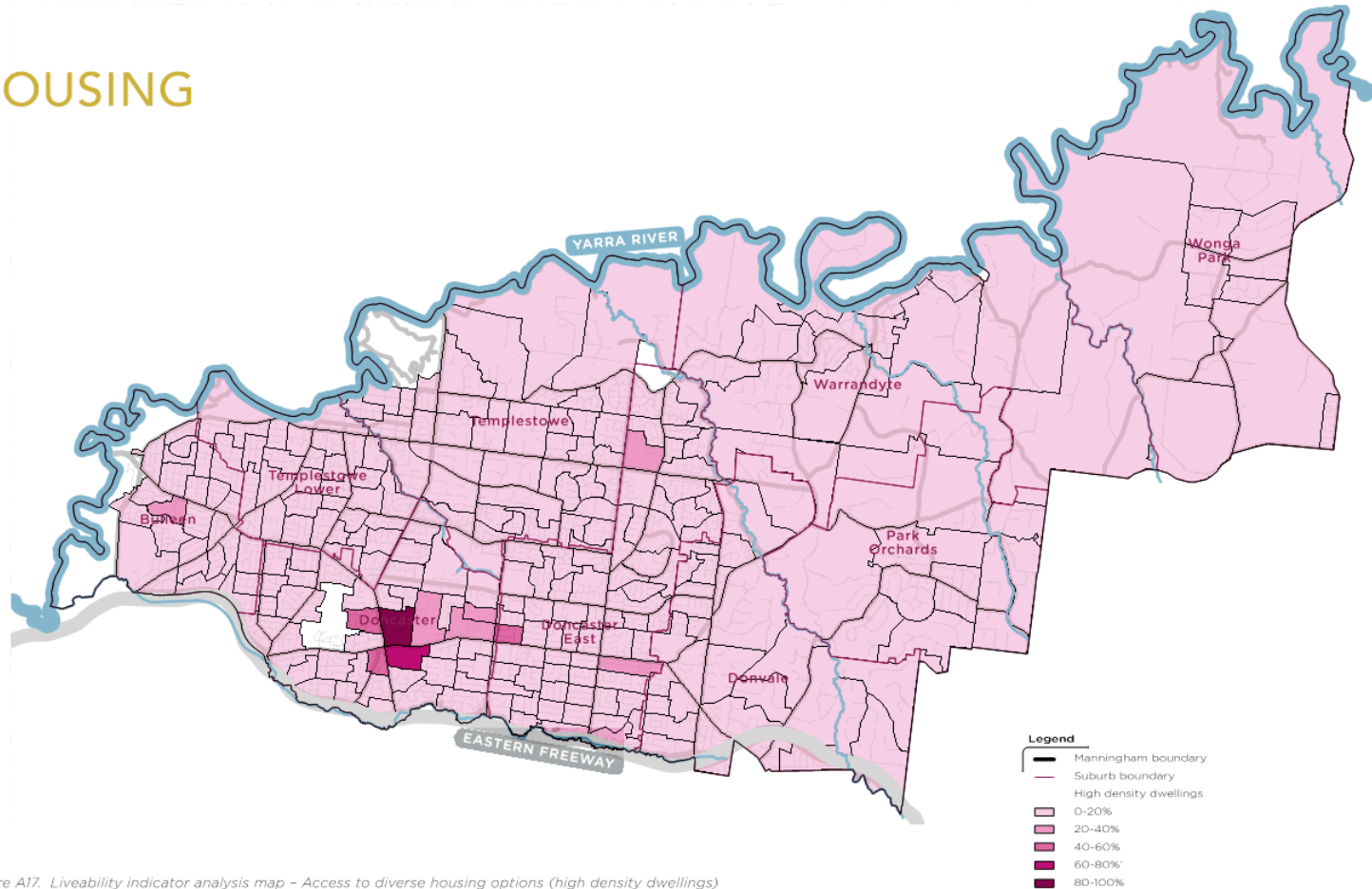


Figure A17. Liveability indicator analysis map – Access to diverse housing options (high density dwellings)





# OPEN SPACE

- Manningham boundary
- Road network
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Watercourse
- Regional open space
- District open space
- Local open space



Figure A18. Open space network hierarchy





**LCS Legend**

- Manningham boundary
- Suburb boundary
- Road network
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Open space
- Dwellings within 400m of public open spaces



Figure A19. Liveability indicator analysis map – Residents living within 400m of an open space (any kind)





**LCS Legend**

- Manningham boundary
- Suburb boundary
- Road network
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Local parks
- Dwellings within 400m of a local park



Figure A20. Liveability indicator analysis map - Residents living within 400m of a local park





LCS Legend

- Manningham boundary
- Suburb boundary
- Road network
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Regional parks
- District parks
- Dwellings within 1km of district/regional parks



Figure A21. Liveability indicator analysis map – Residents living within 1km of a district/regional park





LCS Legend

- Manningham boundary
- Suburb boundary
- Road network
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Open space
- Street Trees



Figure A22. Street trees map







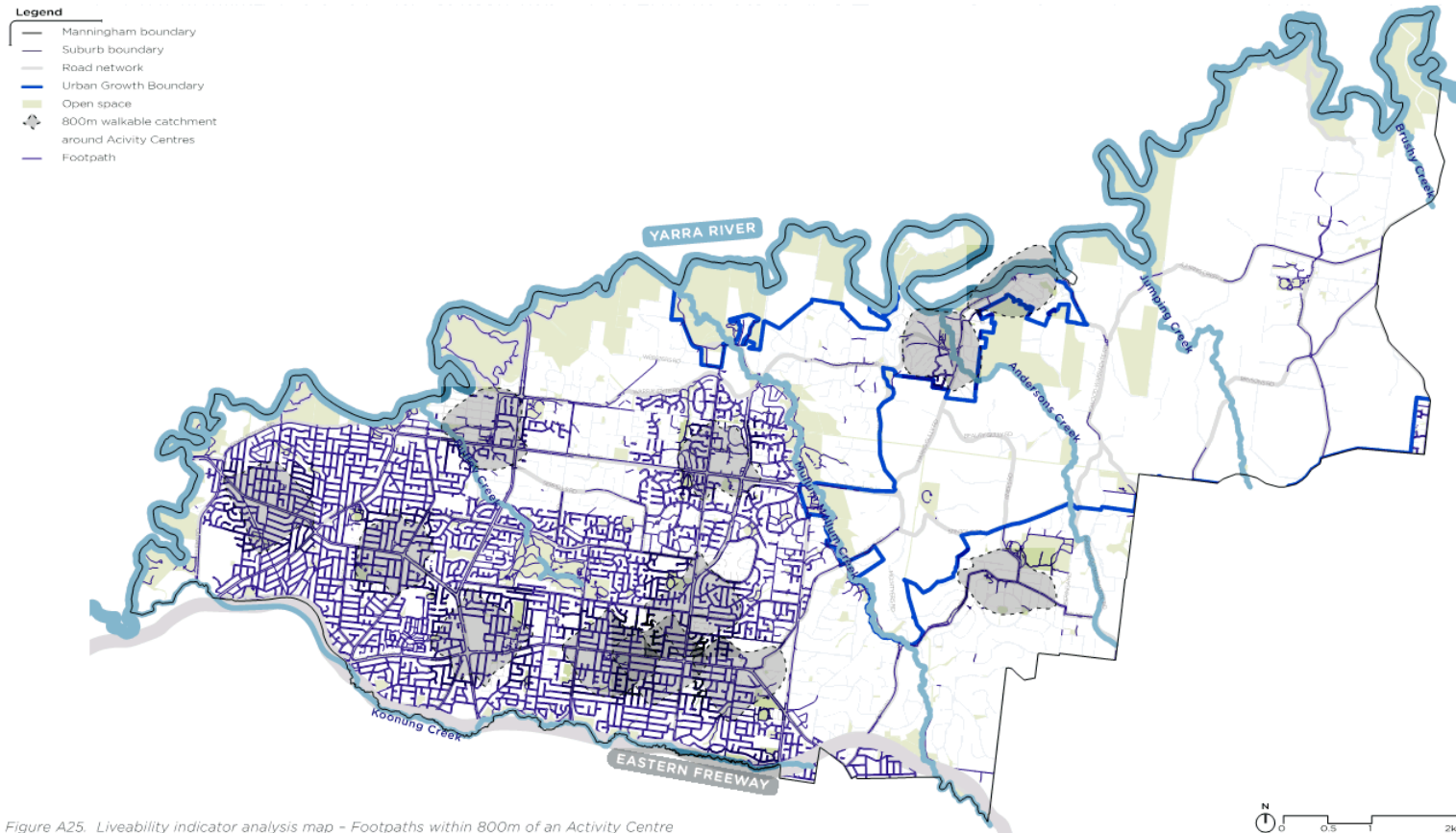
# MOVEMENT AND ACCESS



Figure A23. Liveability indicator analysis map - Dwellings within 400m of a bus stop with a frequent service











# COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

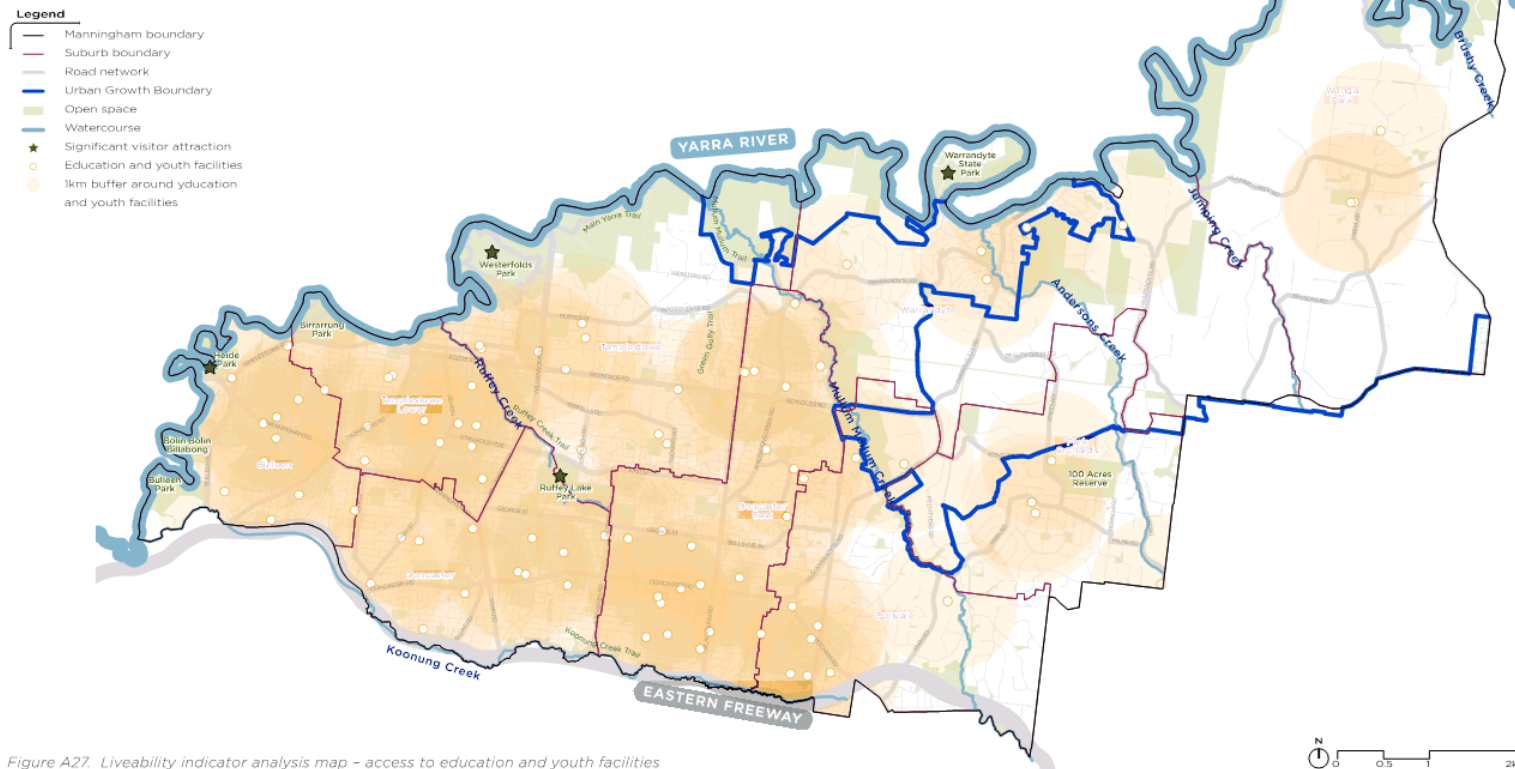


Figure A27. Liveability indicator analysis map - access to education and youth facilities



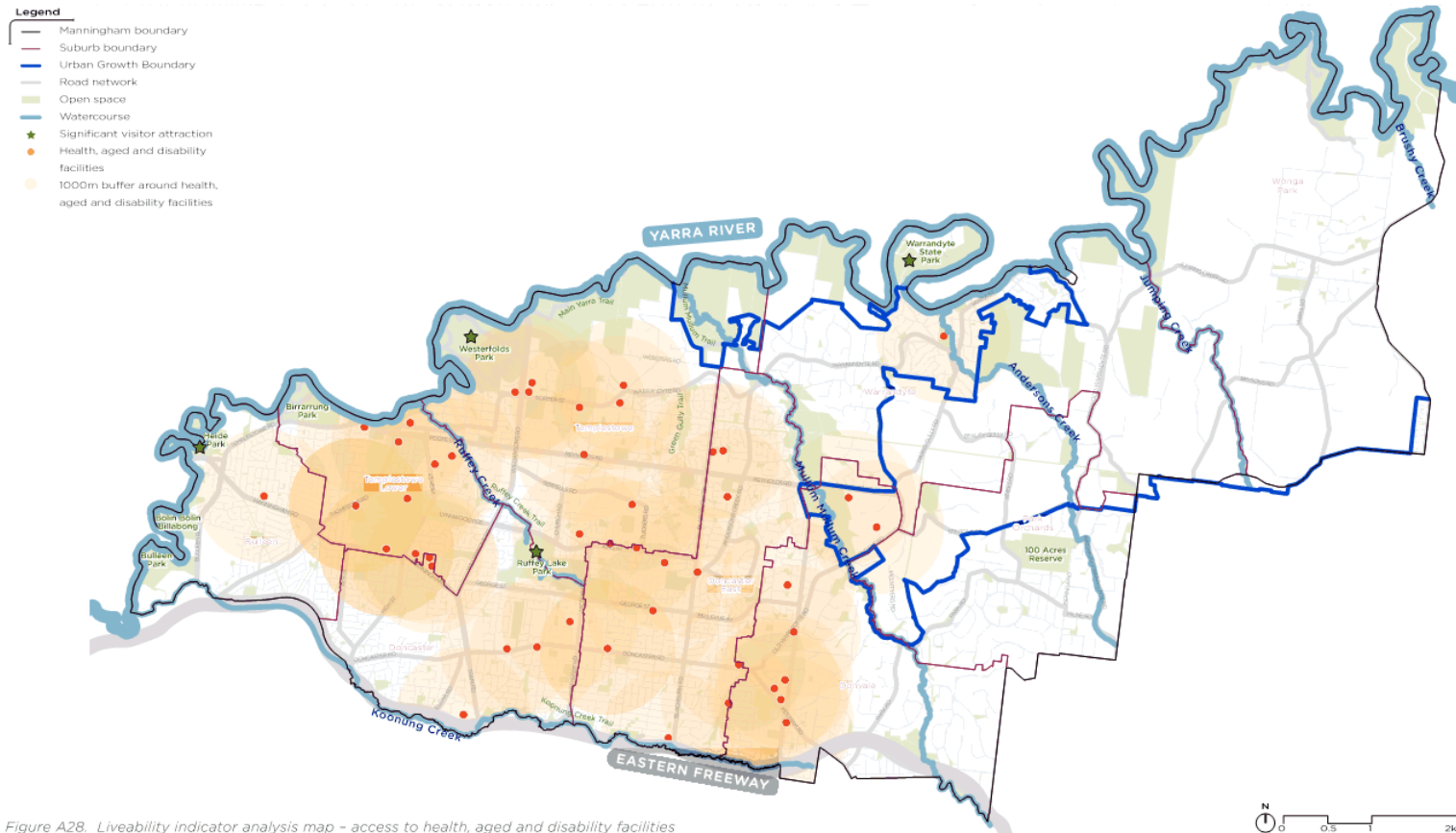
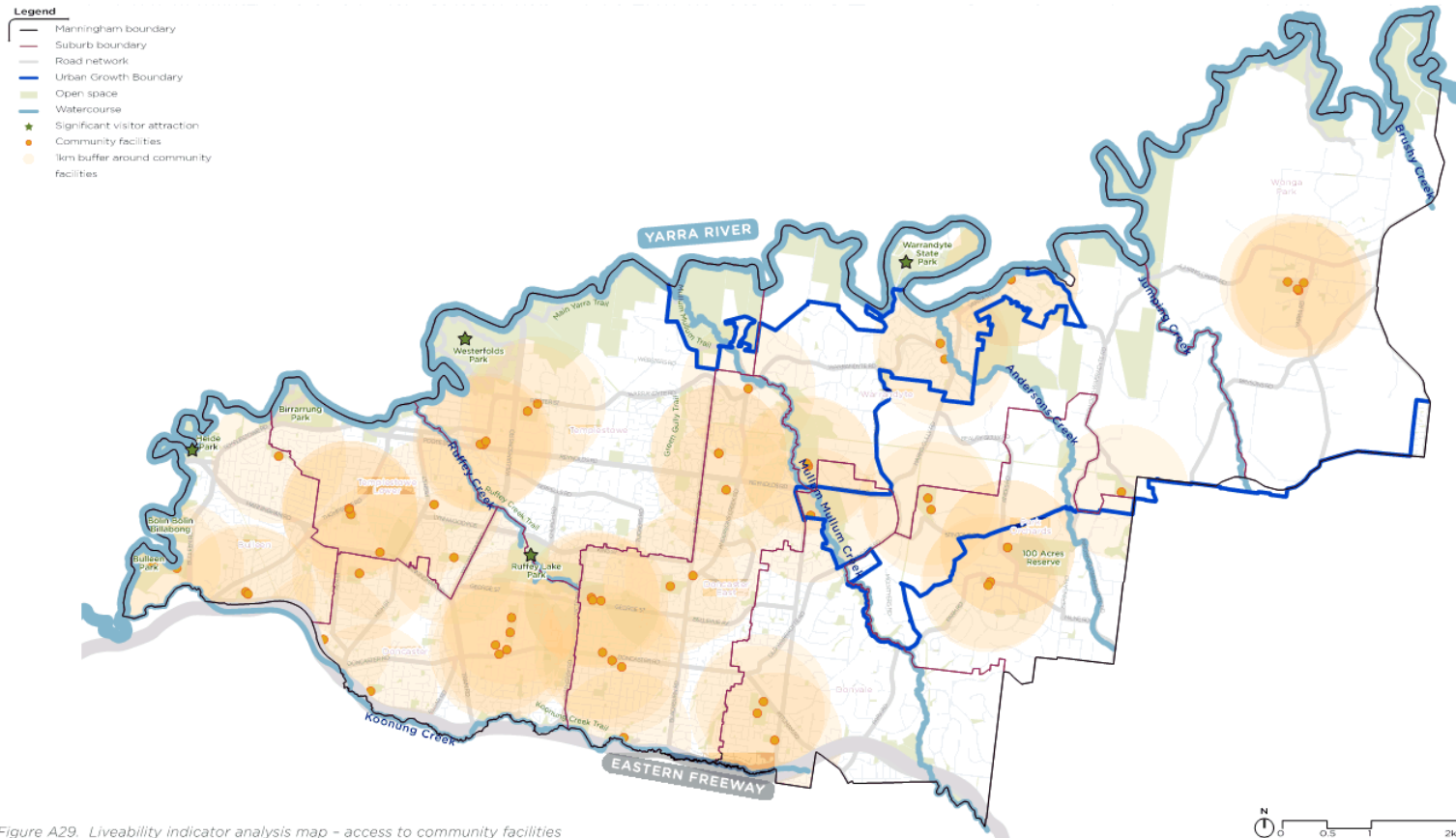
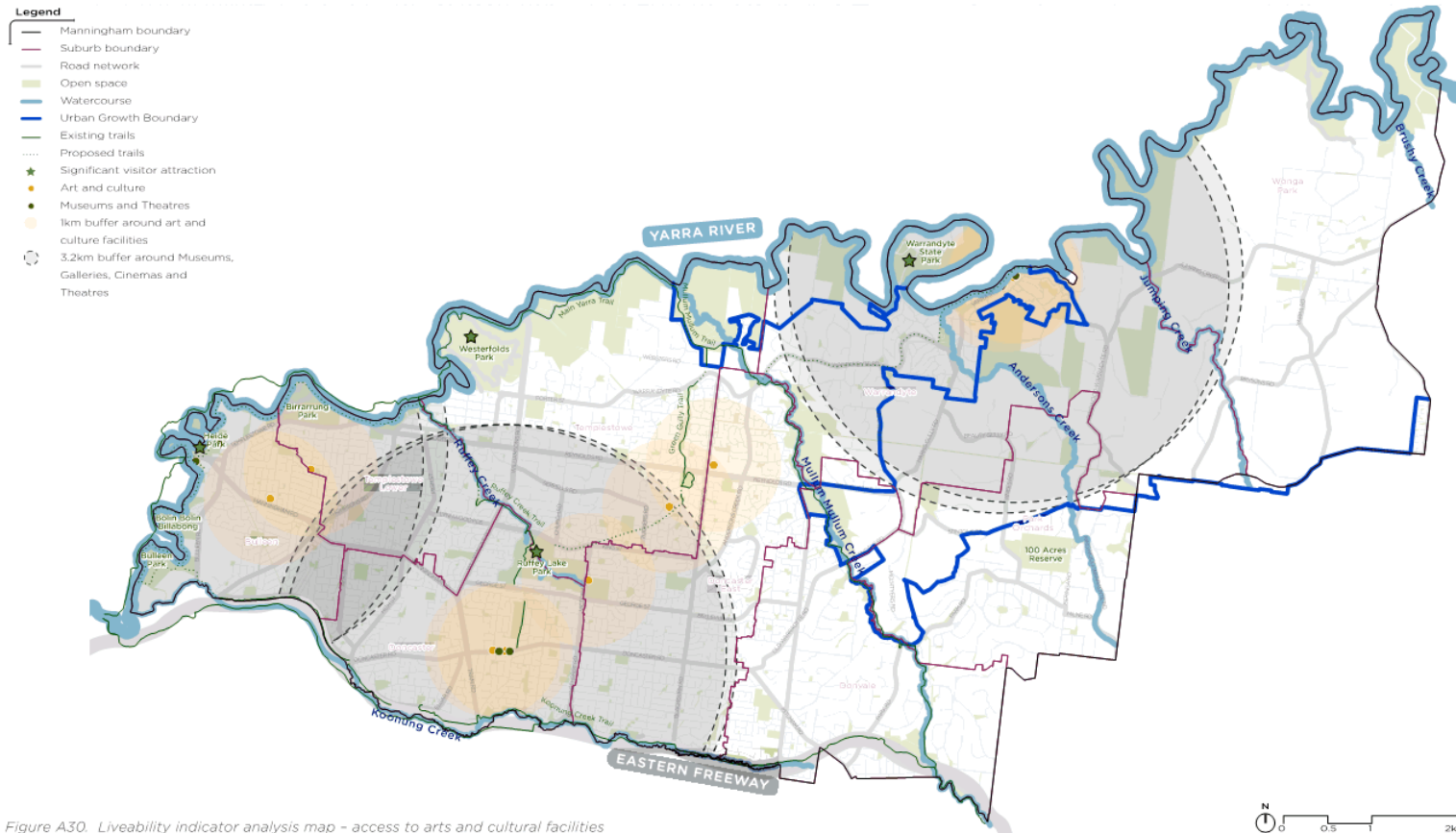


Figure A28. Liveability indicator analysis map - access to health, aged and disability facilities











### RMIT Manningham Liveability Assessment

In 2019, RMIT University developed a liveability assessment for all neighbourhoods within Manningham. The assessment provided a method to understand and analyse the important social, economic and environmental factors that influence the health and wellbeing of the community and their quality of life. The assessment is underpinned by a suite of 26 liveability indicators. The assessment has been key to the development of the LCS, as well as a useful tool to inform Council on integrated planning, decision-making and investment priorities into the future. A full copy of the *RMIT Liveability Assessment* is included on the following pages.

A summary of key findings are as follows:

- o There is a clear distinction between urban neighbourhoods and rural neighbourhoods in the Green Wedge, where accessibility to services, facilities, public transport and walkable neighbourhoods and social infrastructure is lower in the Green Wedge, however this correlates with the lifestyle choice of residents living in these locations.
- o Urban areas have better accessibility to daily services, public open space and walkable neighbourhoods, however findings determined that public transport use and active transport remains low, including as an option to travel to work by public transport, and housing affordability stress is high in some parts of Manningham.
- o Public transport (bus travel) is the only form of public transport in Manningham. While access to frequent services in urban neighbourhoods is between 82-100%, there is relatively low use across Manningham. *Figure A37* demonstrates that there is very low access to public transport stops in rural areas, and some urban areas including Doncaster, Templestowe Lower and southern parts of Doncaster East.
- o Many areas of Manningham are within 400m of public open spaces. However some isolated inner urban areas have low access. While Manningham has a significant offering of various major regional open spaces (18% of total area of the municipality), *Figure A32* demonstrates that despite some neighbourhoods in immediate proximity, and including the greatest provision of public open space, they have limited access to it.
- o A higher provision of the services are provided in the suburbs of Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe Lower and not well provided for in other suburbs such as Bulleen and Templestowe (*Figure A33*).

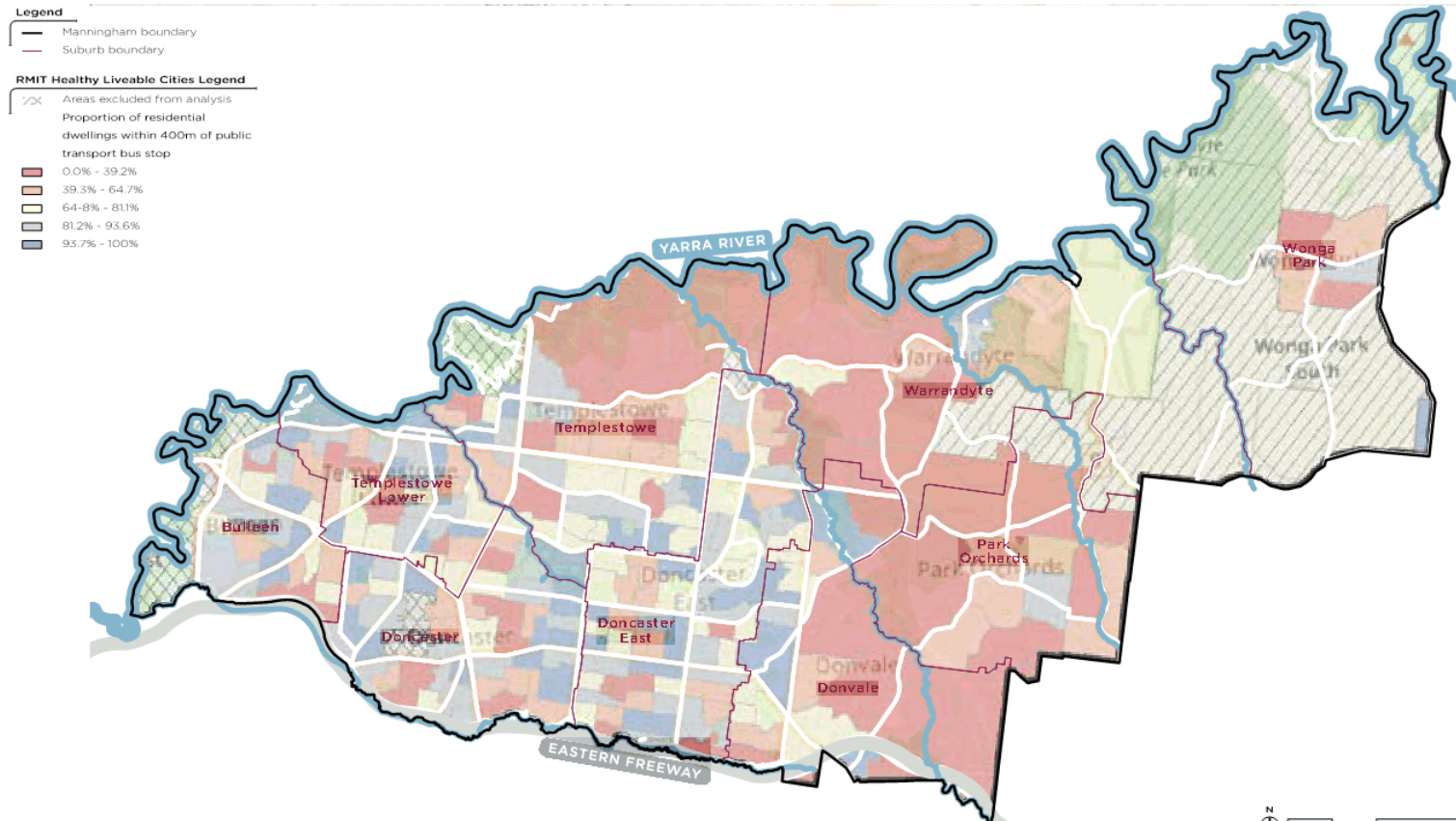


Figure A31. Access to public transport stops – proportion of residential dwellings in Manningham within 400m of a bus stop (source: RMIT Liveability Assessment).



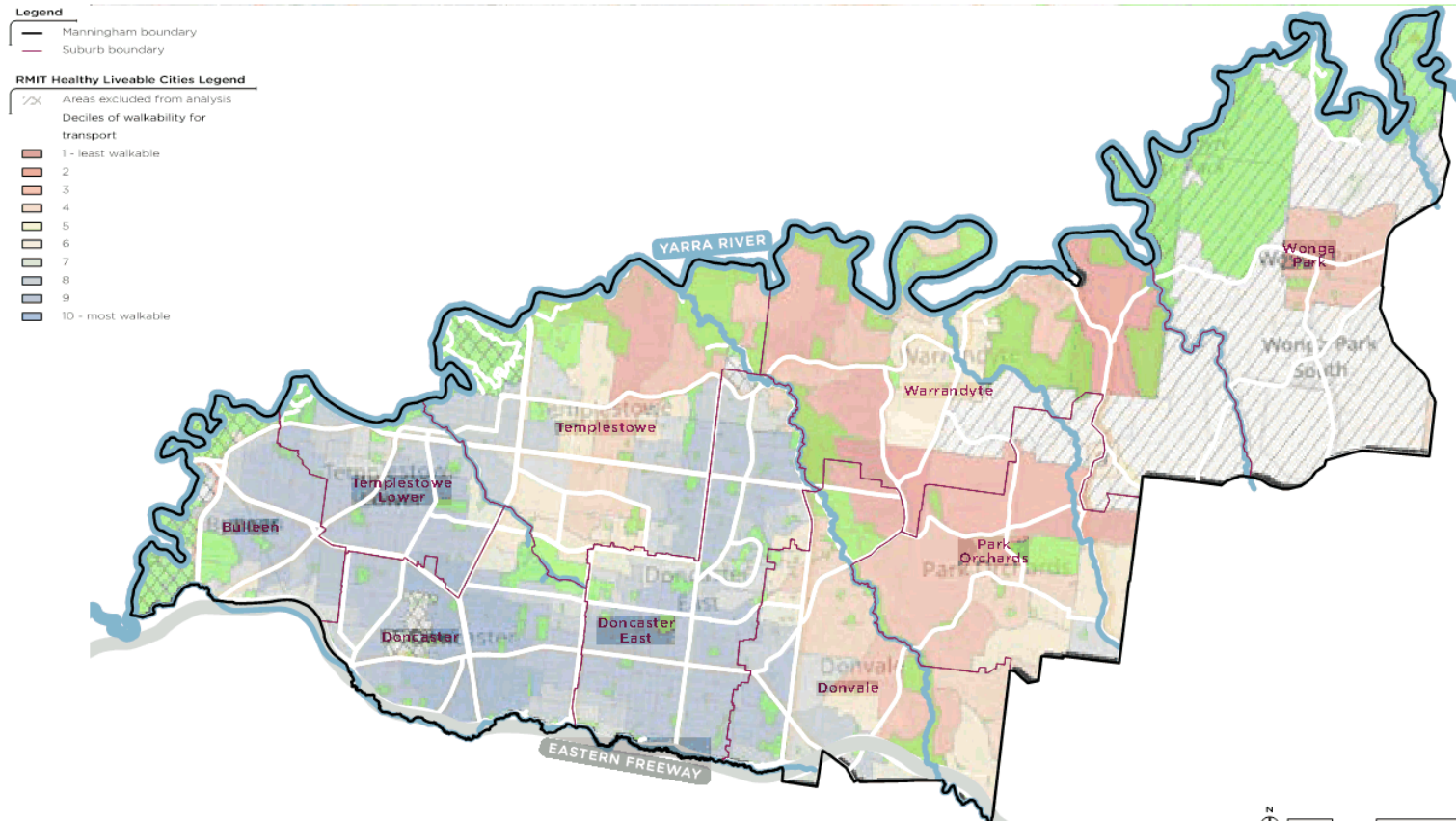


Figure A32. Access to public open space – location of public open space overlaid with transport walkability Index (source: RMIT Liveability Assessment).



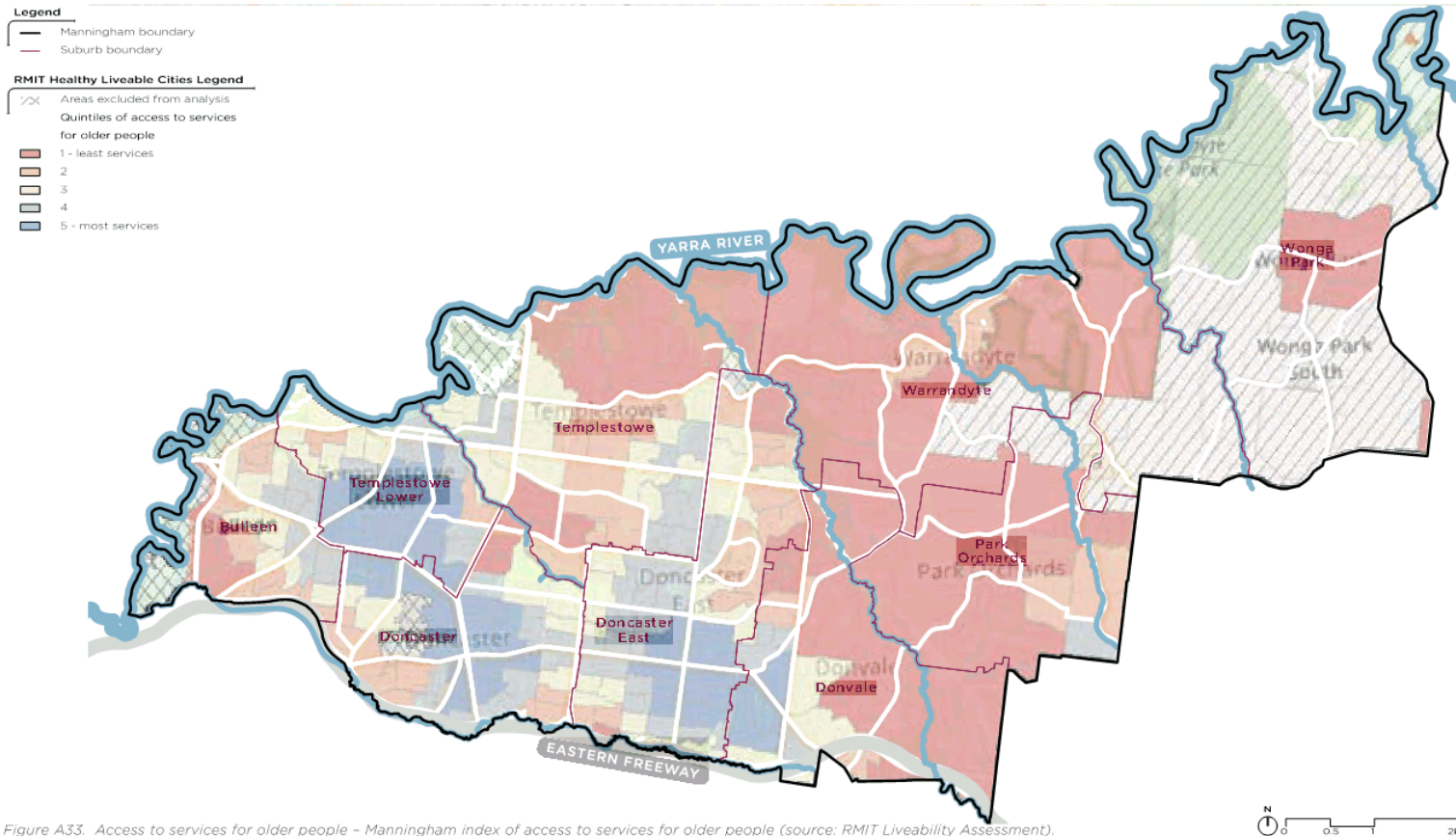


Figure A33. Access to services for older people – Manningham index of access to services for older people (source: RMIT Liveability Assessment).





### RMIT Urban Observatory Liveability Indicators

In July 2020, the *Australian Urban Observatory* introduced new liveability indicators. The indicators build on the *RMIT Liveability Assessment* but have been designed to support communities such as Manningham as they respond to COVID-19. The 13 new indicators enable a more granular analysis of community access to social, environmental and economic themes, as well as a deeper understanding of housing affordability.

The new indicators have been considered as part of the Manningham LCS, in terms of walkability, open space, social infrastructure (Social Infrastructure Index) and housing stress. The Social Infrastructure Index measures access to social infrastructure by 16 individual service types which have been used to calculate the presence of service mix within a threshold distance (AUO, 2021). The liveability assessment has categorised this as 1000m for all community facilities apart from museums, art galleries, theatres and cinemas, which apply a 3200m distance threshold.

The full suite of indicators is listed on the right.

<b>Social Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Infrastructure Index</li> <li>• Average distance to closest playground *</li> </ul>
<b>Walkability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average distance to closest activity centre</li> <li>• Average dwelling density per hectare</li> <li>• Average street connectivity per square kilometre *</li> <li>• Average number of daily living destinations present (0-3) within 1600 m *</li> <li>• Walkability for Transport Index</li> </ul>
<b>Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average distance to closest public transport stop</li> <li>• % of dwellings within 400 m of a bus stop</li> <li>• % of dwellings within 400 m of public transport with a regular 30-minute weekday service (7am and 7pm)</li> </ul>
<b>Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of employed persons living and working in the same area</li> </ul>
<b>Public Open Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average distance to closest public open space *</li> <li>• % of dwellings within 400 m or less of public open space</li> <li>• Average distance to closest public open space larger than 1.5 hectares</li> <li>• % of dwellings within 400 m of public open space larger than 1.5 hectares</li> <li>• % of dwellings within 400 m or less distance of any local park (&gt; 0.4 to, &lt;= 1 ha) *</li> <li>• % of dwellings within 800 m or less distance of any neighbourhood park (&gt;1 ha to &lt;= 5 ha) *</li> <li>• % of dwellings within 400 m or less distance of a neighbourhood recreation park (&gt; 0.5 ha) *</li> <li>• Average distance to closest public open space with a nearby public toilet (within 100 m) *</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of dwellings that are government owned or community housing *</li> <li>• % of households in the bottom 40% of incomes spending more than 30% of income on housing costs</li> <li>• % of rental households in the bottom 40% of incomes spending more than 30% of income on housing costs *</li> <li>• % of mortgaged households in the bottom 40% of incomes spending more than 30% of income on housing costs *</li> <li>• % of rental or mortgaged households in the bottom 40% of incomes spending more than 30% of income on housing costs *</li> <li>• % of households spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs *</li> </ul>
<b>Food</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of dwellings without any food outlet within 3.2km</li> <li>• % of dwellings within 1km of a supermarket</li> <li>• Average distance to closest healthy food outlet (supermarket or green grocer)</li> <li>• Average distance to closest fast food outlet</li> </ul>
<b>Alcohol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average number of on-licence alcohol outlets within 400m</li> <li>• Average number of off-licence alcohol outlet within 800m</li> <li>• Average distance to closest on-licence alcohol outlet</li> <li>• Average distance to closest off-licence alcohol outlet</li> </ul>

(source: Australian Urban Observatory)

\* New indicators released July 2020



# A Liveability Assessment of the Neighbourhoods of Manningham:

The application of indicators as evidence to plan for a healthy and liveable community.

Dr Melanie Davern, Rebecca Roberts, Carl Higgs and Dr Alan Both



First Printed August 2019.

ISBN: 978-0-6483390-4-5

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Australia (CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 AU) available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/au/>

Suggested citation: Davern, M., Roberts, R., Higgs, C. & Both, A. (2019). *A Liveability Assessment of the Neighbourhoods of Manningham: The application of indicators as evidence to plan for a healthy and liveable community*. RMIT University: Melbourne, Australia.

Healthy Liveable Cities Group  
Centre for Urban Research  
RMIT University  
La Trobe Street, Melbourne VIC 3000  
T: + 61 3 9925 4577  
E: [melanie.davern@rmit.edu.au](mailto:melanie.davern@rmit.edu.au)  
<http://cur.org.au/research-programs/healthy-liveable-cities-group/>

RMIT UNIVERSITY [HEALTHY LIVEABLE CITIES](#)

1



## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Why produce a Liveability Assessment of Manningham?</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>What is a Liveability Assessment?</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Objectives of the Manningham Liveability Assessment</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Methodology</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Background Understanding of Liveability</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Results: Liveability Indicator Assessment</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Socio Economic Index for Areas - Index of Relative Disadvantage (SEIFA IRSD) .....	16
Access to Alcohol – On License .....	17
Access to Alcohol – Off License.....	18
Access to Food – Healthy .....	19
Access to Food – Unhealthy.....	20
Access to Food – Cafes by Distance .....	21
Access to Food – Cafes within 1600m .....	22
Access to Public Open Space – Nearest .....	23
Access to Public Open Space >1.5ha.....	24
Access to Public Open Space – Public Open Space and Walkability .....	25
Access to Services of Daily Living .....	26
Access to Services for Older People.....	27
Access to General Practitioners .....	28
Access to General Practitioners - Bilingual .....	29
Education – Australian Early Development Census .....	30
Employment – Using Public Transport for Journey to Work .....	31
Employment – Using Public Transport Buses for Journey to Work and Distance Travelled .....	32
Employment – Youth Not Engaged in Work or Study.....	33
Family Violence .....	34
Gambling – Number of Machines .....	35
Gambling – Total Venue Expenditure on EGMs.....	36
Housing Affordability – Mortgaged Households.....	38
Housing Affordability – Rental Households .....	39
Social Infrastructure.....	40

Transport – Access to Public Transport Stops .....41

Transport – Frequency and Access to Public Transport .....42

Walkability .....43

Walkability – Footpaths .....44

Walkability – With Elevation and Speed .....45

Walkability – Topography Modelling .....46

**Conclusions and Implications ..... 47**

**References ..... 50**

**Appendix 1: Data Sources ..... 52**

## Table of Figures

Figure 1: Victoria in Future projected population growth expected for Manningham LGA 2016 to 2056). .....	7
Figure 2: Manningham Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021 (Manningham City Council, 2017) .....	8
Figure 3: Manningham Council Plan 2017-2021 (Manningham City Council, 2017) .....	8
Figure 4: Domains included within the Victorian public health outcomes framework .....	9
Figure 5: Urban area of Manningham within Manningham LGA .....	13
Figure 6: Dahlgren and Whitehead's (1991) Rainbow Model of the social determinants of health.....	15
Figure 7: Manningham SEIFA Index of Relative Disadvantage (SEIFA-IRSD) .....	16
Figure 8: Average distance (km) to premises with an on-license alcohol permit within Manningham .....	17
Figure 9: Average distance (km) to premises with an off-license alcohol permit within Manningham.....	18
Figure 10: Average distance (km) to the closest supermarket in Manningham .....	19
Figure 11: Average distance (km) to the closest location where unhealthy food can be purchased in Manningham.....	20
Figure 12: Average distance (km) to closest cafe in Manningham .....	21
Figure 13: Average number of cafes within 1.6km across Manningham.....	22
Figure 14: Average distance (km) to nearest Public Open Space in Manningham .....	23
Figure 15: Distance to nearest Public Open Space >1.5ha in size (km).....	24
Figure 16: Location of Public Open Space overlaid with Transport Walkability Index.....	25
Figure 17: Average number of daily living types present across Manningham LGA.....	26
Figure 18: Manningham Index of Access to Services for Older People .....	27
Figure 19: Average distance (km) to General Practitioners across Manningham LGA .....	28
Figure 20: Average distance (km) to a General Practitioner with bilingual service .....	29
Figure 21: Proportion of children "developmentally vulnerable" on two or more AEDC domains across Manningham ....	30
Figure 22: Journey to work travel mode using any public transport across Manningham .....	31
Figure 23: Residents using public transport buses to employment with distance travelled across Manningham .....	32
Figure 24: Youth not engaged at all in work or study across Manningham .....	33
Figure 25: Family violence incidents across the Manningham .....	34
Figure 26: Number of Electronic Gaming Machines in Manningham .....	35
Figure 27: Total expenditure spent on EGM Gambling for venues in Manningham .....	36
Figure 28: Per Machine EGM Expenditure in Manningham.....	37
Figure 29: Proportion of home-owner households in lowest 40% of incomes spending more than 30% on housing.....	38
Figure 30: Proportion of rental households in lowest 40% of incomes spending more than 30% on housing.....	39
Figure 31: Mix of social infrastructure. ....	40
Figure 32: Proportion of residential dwellings in Manningham within 400m of a bus stop. ....	41
Figure 33: Proportion of residential dwellings in Manningham within 400m of a bus stop with a frequent service.....	42
Figure 34: Walkability for Transport across Manningham .....	43
Figure 35: Walkability for Transport in Manningham overlaid with footpaths.....	44
Figure 36: Walkability for Transport in Manningham calculated according to time with depth elevation modelling .....	45
Figure 37: Walkability for Transport in Manningham with depth elevation modelling and shown with topography.....	46

## Executive Summary

The next decade will bring population growth and change across the Manningham Local Government Area (LGA). The resident population for the municipality was over 125,000 in 2018 and is projected to increase to over 148,000 by 2036 and accommodate nearly 23,000 additional residents over the next 17 years. A critique associated with current planning methods is that they are generally quite retrospective and often populations grow before infrastructure and services are delivered which can have negative impacts on the liveability of an area. New learning and analysis techniques are needed to support more informative planning practices. This includes a focus on spatial availability and geographic access to health promoting features of the environment and services in neighbourhoods. This will build equitably serviced, healthy and liveable neighbourhoods for all residents as the population of Manningham and Melbourne continues to grow rapidly throughout the 21st century. Effective decision-making and investment requires a comprehensive understanding of current strengths and limitations of liveability and the ability to detect, monitor and track changes in liveability across time.

In 2019, the *Healthy Liveable Cities Group* at RMIT University completed a Neighbourhood Liveability Assessment of all the neighbourhoods across the Manningham municipality. Over 280 neighbourhoods of approximately 400 people were assessed on important liveability indicators aligned to the social determinants of health. This can be simply understood as health being determined by where we are born, live, learn, work, play and age. The Liveability Assessment was funded by the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services. It is recommended that Liveability Assessment results are shared across council departments to support integrated planning and with the broader Manningham community to assist with future community-engaged and evidence-informed planning practices in the future.

This report provides a spatial analysis of 16 different indicators with 26 separate measures across neighbourhoods of the Manningham LGA and includes indicators of:

- Socio-Economic Index for Areas (SEIFA);
- Access to Alcohol;
- Access to Food;
- Access to Public Open Space;
- Access to Services of Daily Living;
- Access to Services for Older People;
- Access to General Practitioners;
- Early Childhood;
- Education;
- Employment;
- Family Violence;
- Gambling;
- Housing Affordability;
- Social Infrastructure;
- Transport; and
- Walkability.

Findings reveal that the Manningham LGA has a number of different liveability strengths and challenges. Overall, results suggest a divide between the outer eastern more rural suburbs of Park Orchards, Warrandyte, Wonga Park and sections of Donvale with the more inner suburbs of Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe, Templestowe Lower and Bulleen. Less socio-economic disadvantage is visible in the more outer eastern suburbs but they remain less well serviced by public transport, services and walkable neighbourhoods. In comparison, the more inner neighbourhoods closer to central Melbourne have better access to a number of these services, but with low public transport use and reduced walkable access to public open space in many neighbourhoods. Results also reveal that there are neighbourhoods across these suburbs experiencing housing affordability stress, that are co-located in areas with high expenditure on electronic gaming and above average developmental vulnerability in children identified through the Australian Early Development Census.

5

The results of this report clearly identify the need for neighbourhood level assessment in Manningham as opposed to standard use municipal averages in the application of social, economic and environmental data. When LGA averages are used they combine data from the more socio-economically advantaged areas of the outer east with the more diverse results of the inner suburbs of Manningham. This results in an average LGA result for Manningham that fails to identify neighbourhoods of greater need that require further attention in future planning.

### Why produce a Liveability Assessment of Manningham?

A Liveability Assessment of Manningham provides a place-based or spatial analysis of liveability across 281 neighbourhoods of Manningham to understand liveability strengths and challenges across these areas. The assessment aims to inform future policy and planning decision-making, strategies, interventions and investments across the municipality and to assist with longer term monitoring and evaluation. This project included a Liveability Assessment that initially focused on the Jackson’s Court Neighbourhood Centre but was extended across all neighbourhoods of the Manningham LGA with funding and support from the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). A Liveability Assessment of all neighbourhoods across Manningham provides a convenient method to understand critical social, economic and environmental factors that influence public health and quality of life outcomes for all residents of the LGA. This is also very important to assist with future planning for the area in light of newly proposed state infrastructure development plans that will affect many residents of Manningham and the substantial population growth predicted for the municipality (Figure 1) and Melbourne over the next 40 years.

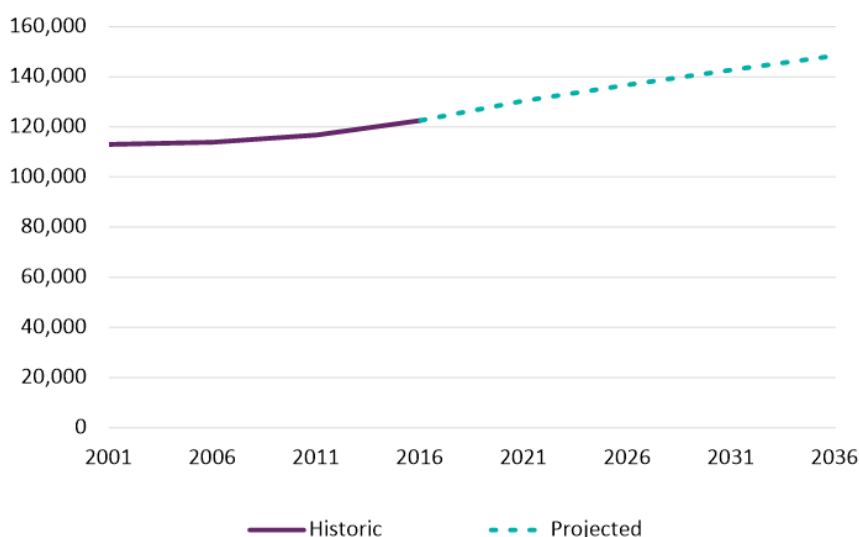


Figure 1: Victoria in Future projected population growth expected for Manningham LGA 2016 to 2056 (Department of Environment Land Water and Planning, 2019).

Manningham’s Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan or Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021 was developed within an integrated Council Plan<sup>1</sup> guided by Manningham Council’s vision of *a liveable and harmonious city*. The Council Plan 2017-2021 includes five major themes: Healthy Community; Liveable Places and Spaces; Resilient Environment; Vibrant and Prosperous Economy; and Well Governed Council (Figure 2).

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/council-plan>

THEMES:	GOALS:
HEALTHY COMMUNITY	A healthy, resilient and safe community
LIVEABLE PLACES AND SPACES	A connected and inclusive community
	Inviting places and spaces
	Enhanced parks, open space and streetscapes
	Well connected, safe and accessible travel
RESILIENT ENVIRONMENT	Well utilised and maintained community infrastructure
	Protect and enhance our environment and biodiversity
VIBRANT AND PROSPEROUS ECONOMY	Reduce our environmental impact and adapt to climate change
	Grow our local business, tourism and economy
WELL GOVERNED COUNCIL	A financially sustainable Council that manages resources effectively and efficiently
	A Council that values citizens in all that we do

Figure 2: *Manningham Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021 (Manningham City Council, 2017)*

The Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021 has four focus areas: Inclusive and Harmonious; Healthy and Well; Safe and Resilient; and Connected and Vibrant (Figure 3).

FOCUS AREAS:	PRIORITIES:
INCLUSIVE AND HARMONIOUS 	An Inclusive, Diverse Community
	Generation Friendly
HEALTHY AND WELL 	Healthy Mind
	Healthy Lifestyles
	Quality Service System
SAFE AND RESILIENT 	A Safe Community
	A Resilient Community
CONNECTED AND VIBRANT 	Creative Community
	Sense of Place
	Involved Community

Figure 3: *Manningham Council Plan 2017-2021 (Manningham City Council, 2017)*

The indicators selected for inclusion in this Liveability Assessment are relevant to all the themes identified across the Council Plan and Healthy City Strategy.

The indicators selected for inclusion in this Liveability Assessment have been developed in partnership with Manningham Council, DHHS and RMIT University based on the needs of council and a broader understanding of liveability and how this concept related to the social determinants of health. Manningham liveability, health and wellbeing themes and focus areas also connect to the priorities of the current Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019 (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015) and domains of health and associated Victorian public health and wellbeing outcomes framework (Figure 4).

<p><b>Domain 1: Victorians are healthy and well</b></p>	<p><b>Domain 2: Victorians are safe and secure</b></p>	<p><b>Domain 3: Victorians have the capabilities to participate</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians have good physical health</p>	<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians live free from abuse and violence</p>	<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians participate in learning and education</p>
<p><b>Indicators</b> Increase healthy start in life Reduce premature death Reduce preventable chronic diseases Increase self-rated health Decrease unintentional injury Increase oral health Increase sexual and reproductive health</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> Reduce prevalence and impact of abuse and neglect of children Reduce prevalence and impact of family violence Increase community safety</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> Decrease developmental vulnerability Increase educational attainment</p>
<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians have good mental health</p>	<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians have suitable and stable housing</p>	<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians participate in and contribute to the economy</p>
<p><b>Indicators</b> Increase mental wellbeing Decrease suicide</p>	<p><b>Indicator</b> Decrease homelessness</p>	<p><b>Indicator</b> Increase labour market participation</p>
<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians act to protect and promote health</p>	<p><b>Domain 4: Victorians are connected to culture and community</b></p>	<p><b>Domain 5: Victoria is liveable</b></p>
<p><b>Indicators</b> Increase healthy eating and active living Reduce overweight and obesity Reduce smoking Reduce harmful alcohol and drug use Increase immunisation</p>	<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians are socially engaged and live in inclusive communities</p>	<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians belong to resilient and liveable communities</p>
	<p><b>Indicators</b> Increase connection to culture and communities Increase access to social support</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> Increase neighbourhood liveability Increase adaptation to the impacts of climate change</p>
	<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians can safely identify and connect with their culture and identity</p>	<p><b>Outcome</b> Victorians have access to sustainable built and natural environments</p>
	<p><b>Indicator</b> Increase tolerance of diversity</p>	<p><b>Indicator</b> Increase environmental sustainability and quality</p>

Figure 4: Domains included within the Victorian public health outcomes framework (Department of Health and Human Services, 2016)



## What is a Liveability Assessment?

The Liveability Assessment of Manningham provides spatial analysis of 16 different liveability indicators at the neighbourhood level with neighbourhoods defined as Statistical Area Level 1 according to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The selected liveability indicators are consistent with the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019 (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015) and based on over 7 years of research and conceptual understanding of liveability (Badland et al., 2014) within the *Healthy Liveable Cities Group* at RMIT University. This ensures that academically rigorous liveability indicators are included throughout the assessment with locally, nationally and internationally validated and respected measures.

A major benefit of a Liveability Assessment is that it provides a spatial assessment at the neighbourhood level of key social determinants of health. Indicators selected for inclusion in a Liveability Assessment are social, economic and environmental spatial indicators that are deemed most relevant to a specific municipality. The specific indicators and measures selected for investigation in this Liveability Assessment for Manningham are provided in Table 1 and include 16 different indicators with 26 separate measures of:

- Socio-Economic Index for Areas (SEIFA);
- Access to Alcohol;
- Access to Food;
- Access to Public Open Space;
- Access to Services of Daily Living;
- Access to Services for Older People;
- Access to General Practitioners;
- Early Childhood;
- Employment;
- Family Violence;
- Gambling;
- Housing Affordability;
- Social Infrastructure;
- Transport; and
- Walkability.

Indicators included in the Liveability Assessment provide data using a method that is easily understood and communicated (i.e. the benefit of spatial indicators) and are uniquely created according to best practice, public health, research methods and knowledge. This is essential for practical application in planning because indicators must be developed according to theory in order to interpret changes over time and should also be connected to a policy lever for population level changes to occur (Davern, Gunn, Giles-Corti, & David, 2017). Furthermore, indicators provide a tip of the iceberg representation of important issues and act as a catalyst to begin conversations within organisations, with stakeholders and the local community encouraging further investigation and an integrated planning approach. They are also essential to measure improvements made over time and support the evaluation of strategies.

Table 1: Indicators and Measures included in the Manningham Liveability Assessment

<b>SEIFA - IRSD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-Economic Index for Areas – Relative Disadvantage (IRSD)</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Alcohol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance to premise with an on-license alcohol permit</li> <li>• Distance to premise with an off-license alcohol permit</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Food</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average distance to the closest location where healthy food can be purchased (km)</li> <li>• Average distance to the closest location where unhealthy food can be purchased (km)</li> <li>• Average distance to the closest café (km)</li> <li>• Average number of cafes within 1600m</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Public Open Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance to nearest Public Open Space</li> <li>• Distance to nearest Public Open Space &gt;1.5ha in size</li> <li>• Location of Public Open Space overlaid with Transport Walkability Index</li> </ul>
<b>Access to Services of Daily Living</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average number of daily living types present measured as a score of 0-3, with 1 point for each category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Convenience store/petrol station/newsagent;</li> <li>(ii) Public transport stop;</li> <li>(iii) Supermarket within 1600m network distance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Access to Services for Older People</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Index of Access to Services for Older People</li> </ul>
<b>Access to General Practitioners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to General Practitioners (distance)</li> <li>• Access to a General Practitioner with bilingual services</li> </ul>
<b>Early Childhood</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Early Development Census proportion of children "developmentally vulnerable" (0-10th percentile) on two or more AEDC domains</li> </ul>
<b>Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Journey to work travel mode using any public transport</li> <li>• Journey to work travel mode of public transport with distance travelled</li> <li>• Youth not engaged at all in work or study (expressed as a percentage of people aged 15-19 years not attending secondary school).</li> </ul>
<b>Family Violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only suburb level data available from Victorian Police (Crime Statistics Agency)</li> </ul>
<b>Gambling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of electronic gaming machines</li> <li>• Expenditure of electronic gaming machines (per venue)</li> </ul>
<b>Housing affordability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of owner-occupied households with income in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs</li> <li>• Proportion of rental households with income in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs</li> </ul> <p>*Note: moderate, low and very low income definitions are included in 2018 revisions of the Planning and Environment Act and low and very low income cited in the Act are consistent with the bottom 40% of incomes.</p>

Table 1 (Continued): Indicators and Measures included in the Manningham Liveability Assessment

<b>Social Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mix of social infrastructure - calculated based on 4 domains: Health and Social Services; Early Years; Culture and Leisure; and Community Centres. These domains were measured by 15 individual service types which were used to calculate the presence of service mix for each neighbourhood ranging from 0-15.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of residential dwellings within 400m of a public transport stop</li> <li>• Proportion of residential dwellings within 400m of a public transport stop with service frequency calculated for 7:00am and 7:00pm on a normal weekday.</li> </ul>
<b>Walkability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walkability for Transport Index</li> <li>• Walkability for Transport with local footpath network</li> <li>• Walkability for Transport calculated according to time with depth elevation modelling</li> </ul>

## Objectives of the Manningham Liveability Assessment

The primary objectives of the Manningham Liveability Assessment were:

1. Use a range of data to calculate a range of spatial liveability indicators at the neighbourhood level of Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) representing approximately 400 individuals;
2. Identify differences in social determinants of health for the neighbourhoods across the Manningham LGA with data presented in map format with an interpretative written report;
3. Benchmark liveability in 2019, and identify strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for planning to improve liveability across neighbourhoods within the municipality;
4. Strengthen evidence available to Manningham City Council for use in future planning and advocacy activities.

## Methodology

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used in this report to complete small area spatial analyses. This spatial methodology is useful for the identification of trends and patterns across areas that are harder to identify using traditional forms of data analysis. Maps presented provide an assessment of liveability for a single point in time and can be replicated in the future during key planning milestones to identify changes occurring across time.

Maps have been produced using a range of different data sources including many from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census, data that are publicly available, Manningham City Council data, as well as new data produced by the *Healthy Liveable Cities Group* at RMIT University. Data sources are provided on each map with additional detail is provided in Appendix 1: Data Sources. The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas or SEIFA Index for Relative Disadvantage (SEIFA - IRSD) is also provided for small areas (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011a). SEIFA indexes are used to measure socio-economic status and rank areas in Australia on the basis of relative socio-economic advantage or disadvantage. These data are useful for making comparisons between areas experiencing disadvantage with areas that are less disadvantaged. The Indexes include variables including income, education level, occupation and skill levels, housing and dwelling types, and other more general variables including internet connections, disability, car ownership, families, and marital status among others.

12

Wherever possible, analyses and maps are produced using Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) geography as per the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). ASGS Ed 2016 Digital Boundaries in ESRI Shapefile Format were used to model area boundaries and were obtained from the ABS. The 2018 Open Street Map (OSM) network was used for all road network analyses. ABS SA1s are used to represent neighbourhoods in this report with a population of 200-800 people or average of 400 people.<sup>2</sup>

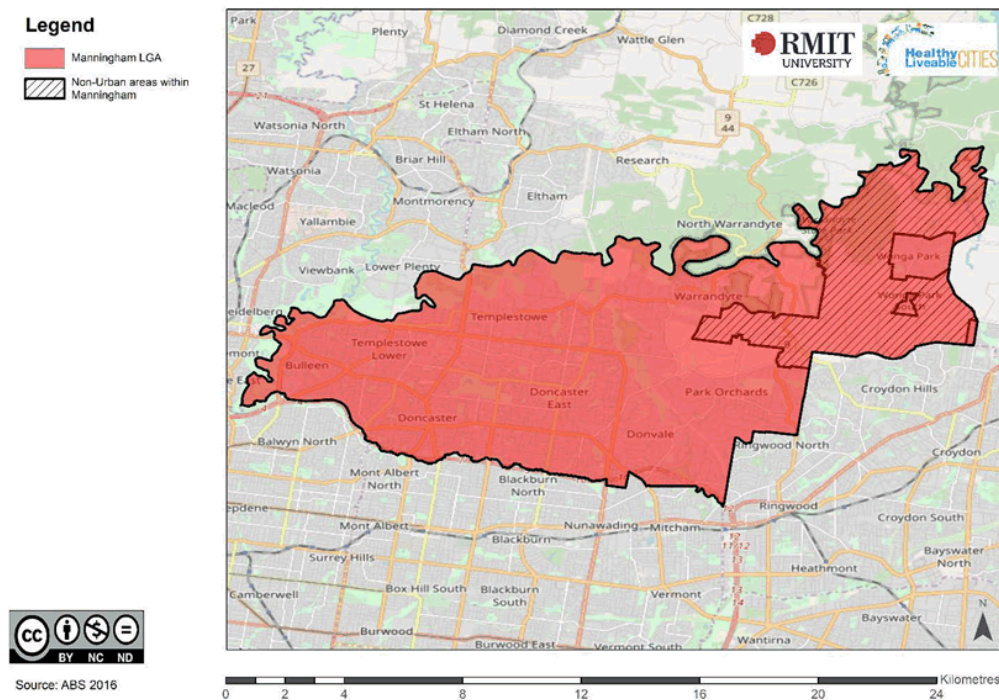


Figure 5: Urban area of Manningham within Manningham LGA

Urban areas within the Manningham LGA are presented in Figure 5 and analyses were restricted to the 281 SA1s within the area of the urban boundary of the Manningham LGA. The ABS applies the ASGS definition of Sections of State using population counts to define SA1s as urban or rural with populations of 100,000 or more classified as Major Urban while Other Urban includes populations of 1,000 to 99,000<sup>3</sup>.

Non-urban areas with small populations (<1000 people) within this Section of State definition are represented by the diagonal pattern across Wonga Park and areas of the Warrandyte State Park. The estimated population for the entire Manningham LGA is 122,902 people according to the 2016 Census. Family Violence is the only indicator presented at suburb level as provided by the Crime Statistics Agency while AEDC results are only released at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/1270.0.55.001~July%202016~Main%20Features~Statistical%20Area%20Level%201%20\(SA1\)~10013](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/1270.0.55.001~July%202016~Main%20Features~Statistical%20Area%20Level%201%20(SA1)~10013)

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/allprimarymainfeatures/F886C1E5F565EF95CA257C12000CA035?opendocument#PARALINKS>

## Background Understanding of Liveability

The *Healthy Liveable Cities Group* is located within the Centre for Urban Research at RMIT University<sup>4</sup>. The research program is led by Director, Professor Billie Giles-Corti, with Co-Directors Dr Melanie Davern and Associate Professor Hannah Badland bringing together a multidisciplinary research team investigating the influence of urban design and planning on community health and wellbeing. The team's policy focussed research is developed in partnership with stakeholders across industry, state government and local government to inform best practice policy and planning through the creation of liveability indicators. Team expertise has been developed from multiple disciplines, including epidemiology, psychology, spatial analysis, computer science, policy analysis and economic evaluation with a strong focus on research translation and engagement. Liveability research is the core interest of the *Healthy Liveable Cities Group*. The research program was established in 2012 and is built on policy partnered research development and application.

Liveability is a very popular term that is well known to a range of different stakeholders within government, planning, property, health and the general community. In 2012 the *Healthy Liveable Cities Group* at RMIT University completed a thorough review of both academic and grey literature on the topic of liveability. This led to an international review of liveability indicators and development of a new definition of a liveable community as:

*safe, attractive, socially inclusive and cohesive, environmentally sustainable with affordable and diverse housing, linked by convenient public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure to employment, education, local shops and community services, leisure and cultural opportunities and public open space* (Lowe et al., 2013)

Since being developed, our definition of liveability has been adopted by DHHS in the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019 (Department of Health and Human Services, 2015) and informed Plan Melbourne - the metropolitan planning scheme shaping the city and the state over the next 35 years. The *Healthy Liveable Cities Group* is also currently developing a Liveability Index for Melbourne that will be applied to other national cities across Australia as part of the NHMRC Centre for Research Excellence in Healthy Liveable Cities. This is arguably the world's first liveability index designed and built specifically to enhance population health outcomes. Most recently our research group has released the *Creating Liveable Cities in Australia*<sup>5</sup> report which measures liveability across Australian capital cities.

The liveability indicators produced by the *Healthy Liveable Cities Group* are based on a spatial or place focused assessment of liveability. These liveability indicators provide a spatial assessment of the building blocks required to produce good health outcomes and align to the social determinants of health – the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age (World Health Organisation, 2017).

Liveability is an easily understood interpretation of the social determinants of health which are elegantly described in the Dahlgren and Whitehead's (1991) rainbow model of health provided in Figure 6.

<sup>4</sup> <http://cur.org.au/research-programs/healthy-liveable-cities-group/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://cur.org.au/project/national-liveability-report/>



Figure 6: Dahlgren and Whitehead's (1991) Rainbow Model of the social determinants of health

The upstream determinants or conditions that surround people are influential on long term health outcomes and these conditions are easily assessed and interpreted using small area liveability indicators. These indicator-based results can then be used to identify areas needing intervention or strategies for future policy and planning implementation.

Indicators included in this Liveability Assessment provide a neighbourhood level understanding of many of these upstream social determinants describing socio-economic conditions (SEIFA), access to local community and social infrastructure services, environmental conditions such as access to public open space, walkability, transport, employment, early education, housing, food environments, access to alcohol and more downstream outcomes such as gambling and family violence. All of these very important determinants are examined in separate mapped results in the proceeding report with a final chapter describing conclusions and implications.

Results: Liveability Indicator Assessment

Socio Economic Index for Areas - Index of Relative Disadvantage (SEIFA IRSD)

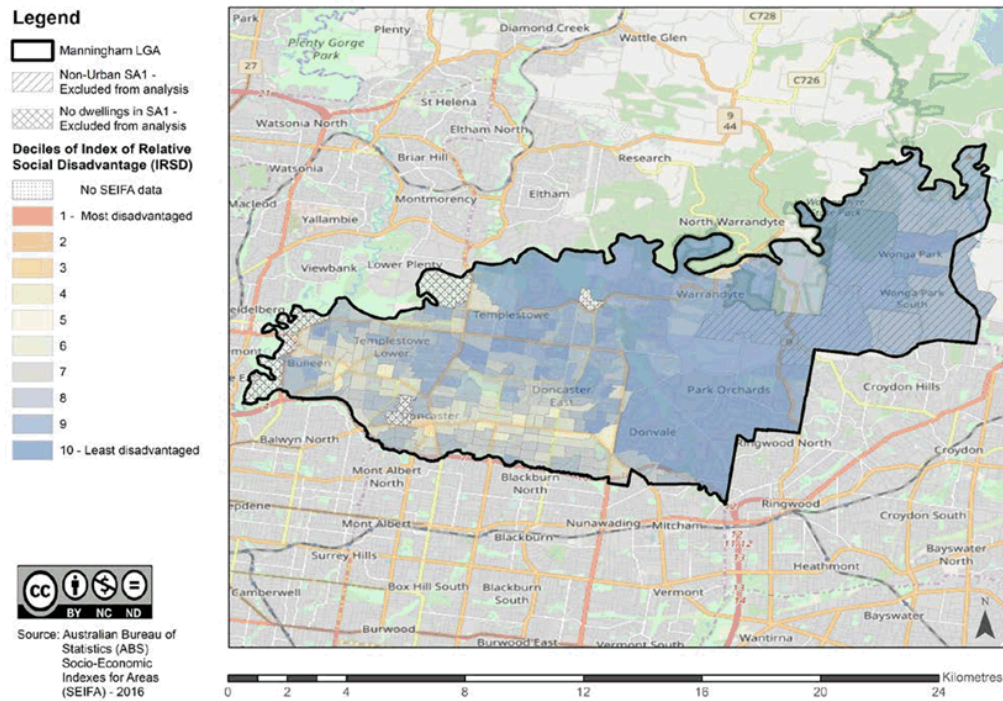


Figure 7: Manningham SEIFA Index of Relative Disadvantage (SEIFA-IRSD)

As described earlier in the method section, the SEIFA IRSD includes a range of social and economic factors in one index and include income, education level, occupation and skill levels, housing and dwelling types, and more general variables such as internet connections, disability, car ownership, family types and marital status. As explained previously in the methodology section of this report (Figure 5), low population density areas are represented by a diagonal pattern in Figure 7 above and areas without residential population and dwellings (e.g. Westerfolds Park area or golf courses) are excluded and represented by a crosshatched pattern for those areas. These representations also appear in subsequent mapped results throughout the report.

SEIFA results for Manningham reveal low levels of disadvantage across the LGA. This is consistent with 2016 Census data indicating that the 2016 median weekly household income of \$1895 which is \$180 above the Victorian average. The outer eastern suburbs of the LGA are least disadvantaged and represented in darker blue shading and include suburbs with very low population densities that are officially classified as non-urban areas of Melbourne. In contrast to these outer eastern suburbs, numerous neighbourhoods of Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe Lower and Bulleen have neighbourhoods shaded yellow representing mid-range socio-economic disadvantage. In summary, these neighbourhood level results of SEIFA IRSD reveal evidence of notable variation of socio-economic differences across the LGA.

Access to Alcohol – On License

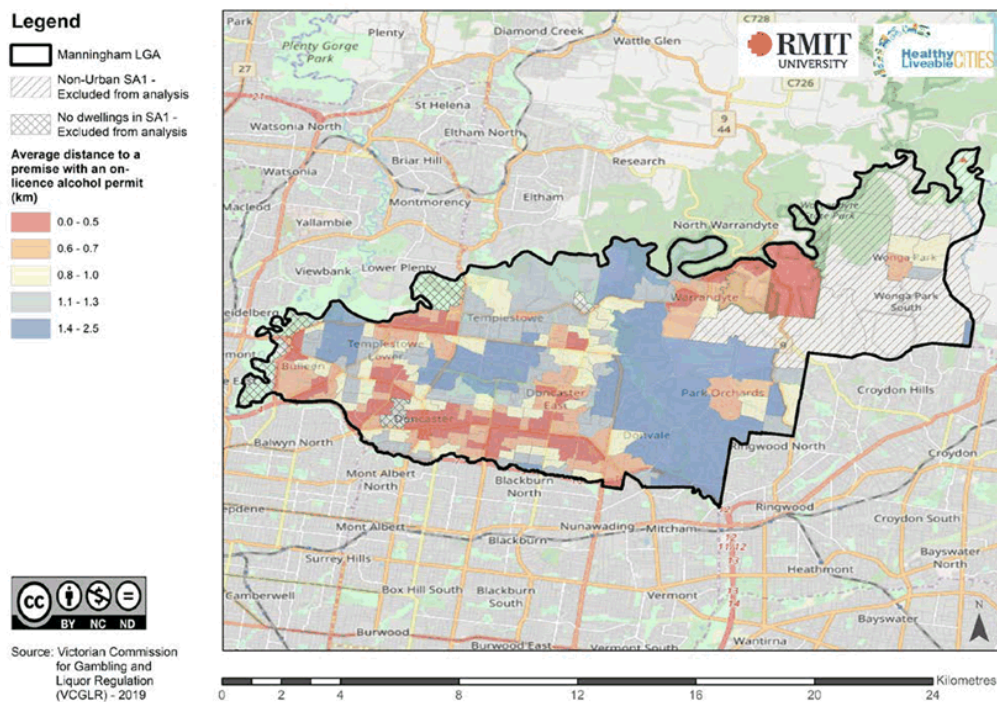


Figure 8: Average distance (km) to premises with an on-license alcohol permit within Manningham

Access to venues with an on-license alcohol permit have been sourced from the Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation (VCGLR) which is the independent statutory authority regulating Victoria's gambling and liquor. Many neighbourhoods of Doncaster, Bulleen, Doncaster East, Templestowe Lower, Warrandyte and Park Orchards are less than 700m (0.7km) of a venue with an on-license alcohol permit represented by red (0-0.5km) and orange (0.6-0.7km) areas in Figure 8. It is interesting to note that access to these on-license venues is not restricted across the more rural suburbs in the outer east with the exception of the blue shaded areas between Park Orchards, Donvale and Warrandyte. No neighbourhood within the Manningham LGA is further than 2.5km from an on-licensed venue.



Access to Alcohol – Off License

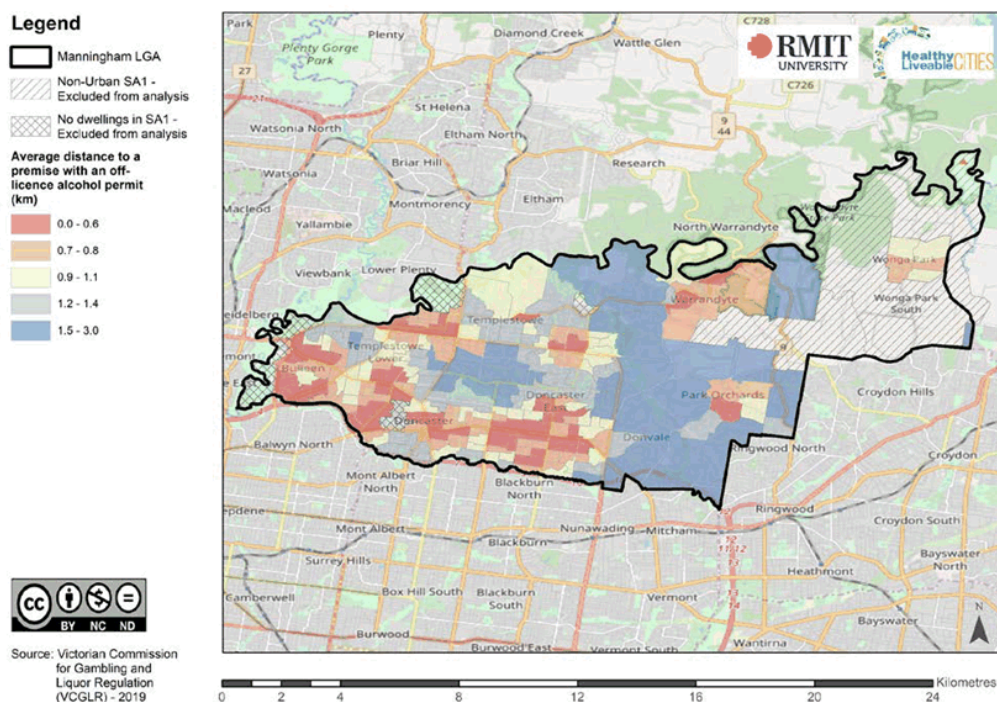


Figure 9: Average distance (km) to premises with an off-license alcohol permit within Manningham

Distance to venues with an off-license alcohol permit (take-away alcohol) have also been sourced from the VCGLR, calculated by neighbourhood and are presented in Figure 9. Access to off-license alcohol permits is very similar to on-license access with most neighbourhoods living within close distance (less than 0.8km) as represented in red and orange shading with closest access across neighbourhoods of Bulleen, Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe Lower, Park Orchards and Warrandyte. No neighbourhood within the Manningham LGA is further than 3.0km from a venue with a venue with an off-license alcohol permit.

Access to Food – Healthy

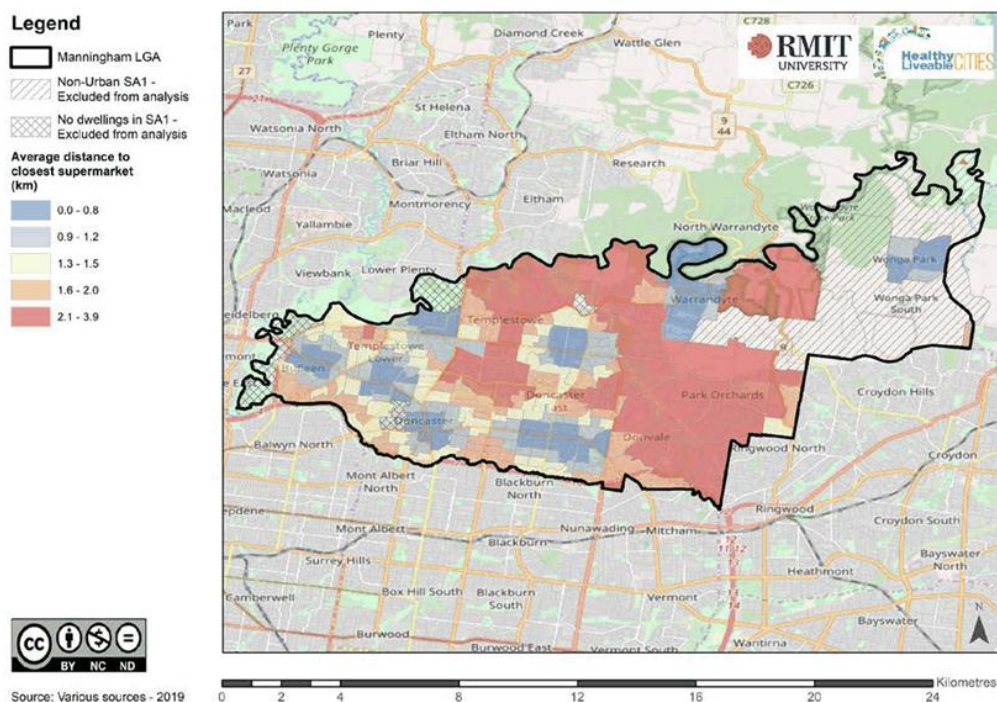


Figure 10: Average distance (km) to the closest supermarket in Manningham

Neighbourhood activity centres are clearly identifiable in Figure 10 and represented by neighbourhoods shaded in darker blue and concentrated across Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster, Doncaster East, Warrandyte and Wonga Park. Many neighbourhoods across these suburbs have access to supermarkets within 1.2km and are represented in blue shaded areas. Many neighbourhoods of Donvale, Park Orchards, Templestowe and Warrandyte are shaded in red and located up to 3.9km (2.1-3.9km) from a location where healthy food can be purchased.

Access to Food – Unhealthy

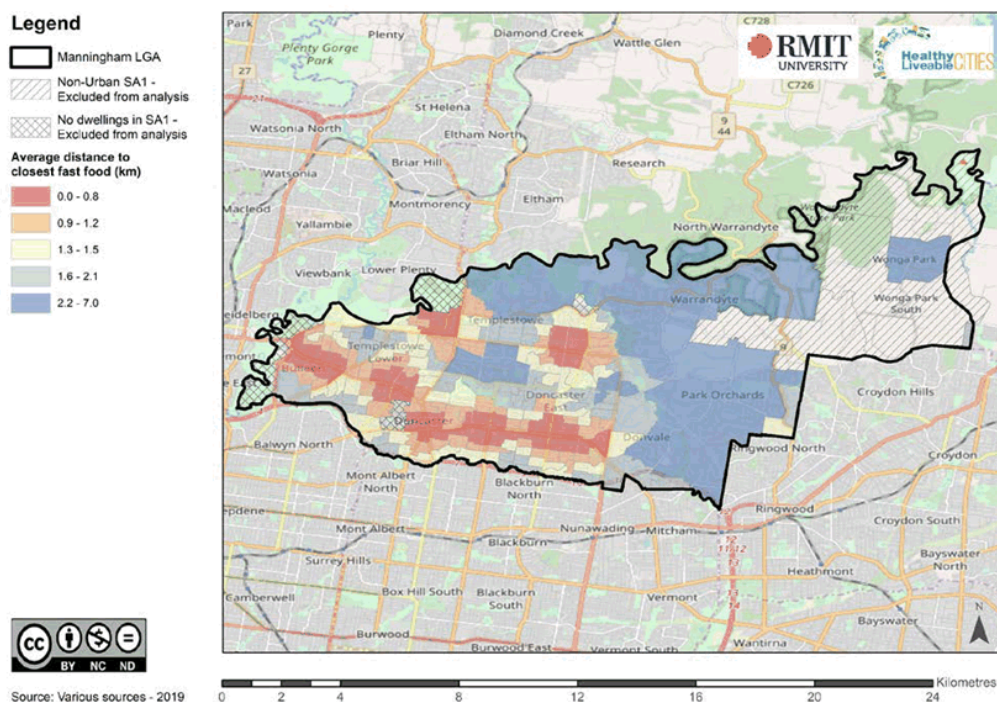


Figure 11: Average distance (km) to the closest location where unhealthy food can be purchased in Manningham

Major fast food providers are not easily accessed within the eastern and more rural suburbs of Wonga Park, Park Orchards, Warrandyte and selected neighbourhoods of Templestowe and Donvale. These areas are all shaded in blue in Figure 11 and represent neighbourhoods located up to 7.0km (2.2-7.0km) from a fast food venue. In comparison, red and orange shaded areas across neighbourhoods of Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster and some neighbourhoods of Doncaster East and Templestowe are located 1.2km or less from major fast food retailers. Neighbourhoods located along Doncaster Road are clearly visible in Figure 11 with residents exposed to a number of fast food retailers in these areas between Williamson Road through to Mitcham Road.

Access to Food – Cafes by Distance

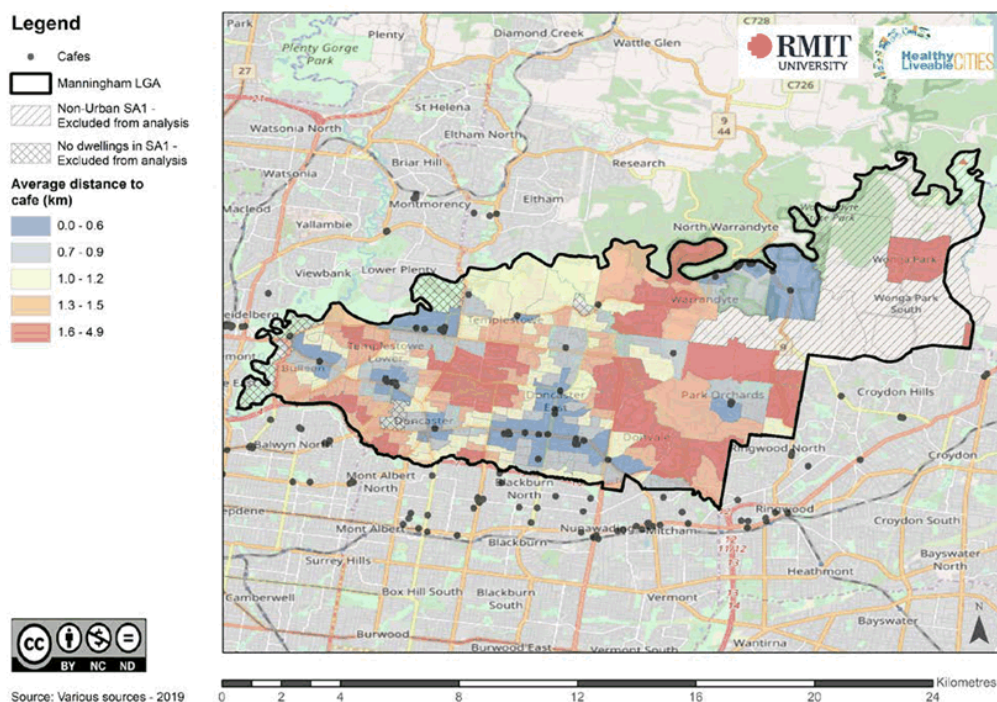


Figure 12: Average distance (km) to closest cafe in Manningham

This indicator has been developed as an experimental indicator following discussions with Manningham Council and DHHS about locations within the LGA that could provide opportunities for social interactions. Cafes provide important destinations for people to meet, interact and engage with friends and families across a municipality and earlier research with older people has demonstrated that shops are the most important local services available to older people (Lowen, Davern, Mavoa, & Brasher, 2015). Furthermore, cafes, and destinations in general, are an important component of walkability and providing opportunities for residents to socialise could have a positive influence on social isolation and the subjective experience of loneliness. The locations of cafes across the Manningham LGA are presented in Figure 12 and many neighbourhoods are well serviced with cafes accessible within 900m for all blue shaded areas. However, not all suburbs or neighbourhoods have close access to cafes. For example, cafés are located within 900m of many neighbourhoods in the central areas of Bulleen, Templestowe Lower and Doncaster but red shaded neighbourhoods are between 1.6-4.0 km from a closest café and on the periphery of these suburb boundaries. These red shaded areas are also visible in neighbourhoods on the boundary of the Manningham LGA near Balwyn North, as well as in the neighbourhoods between Templestowe and Doncaster, Donvale, Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park. Land use planning analysis could be used to influence these results in the future.

Access to Food – Cafes within 1600m

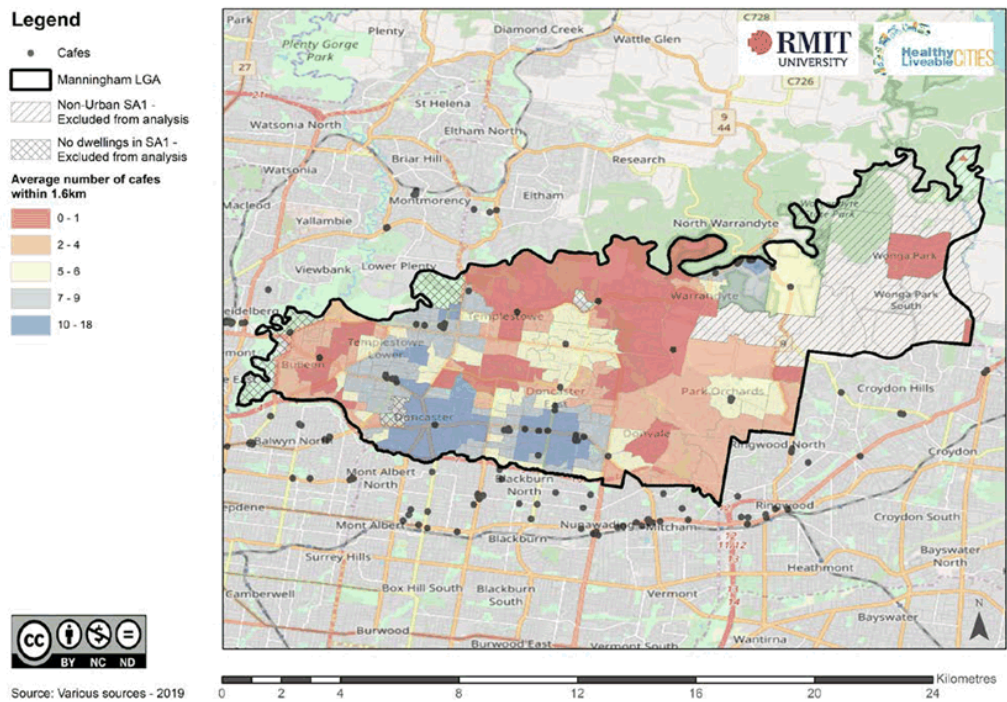


Figure 13: Average number of cafes within 1.6km across Manningham

Cafés are not evenly distributed or accessed across the Manningham LGA. Figure 13 describes the number of cafes available within each neighbourhood or SA1 with dot point locations marked in black to show the actual locations of cafes within these neighbourhoods. For example, the Westfield Shoppingtown in Doncaster has a number of cafes in a single location (between 10-18 cafes indicated by the blue shading). However, marked black point location shows that there are no cafes located in surrounding neighbourhoods of Westfield Shoppingtown and private vehicle travel is the most frequent mode of transport used to get to the shopping centre. Consequently, the surrounding neighbourhoods of Westfield Shoppingtown don't provide café locations for people to socialise or walk to outside of this car dependent major retail area. The highest concentration of cafes (9-18 cafes within 1.6km) can be found in Doncaster (Westfield Shoppingtown) and along Doncaster Road, at Macedon Square in Templestowe Lower and along Yarra Street in Warrandyte. There are significantly fewer café locations in Bulleen, Donvale, Wonga Park and the northern boundary of Templestowe with many neighbourhoods in these suburbs having between 0-1 cafes within a 1600m distance.

Access to Public Open Space – Nearest

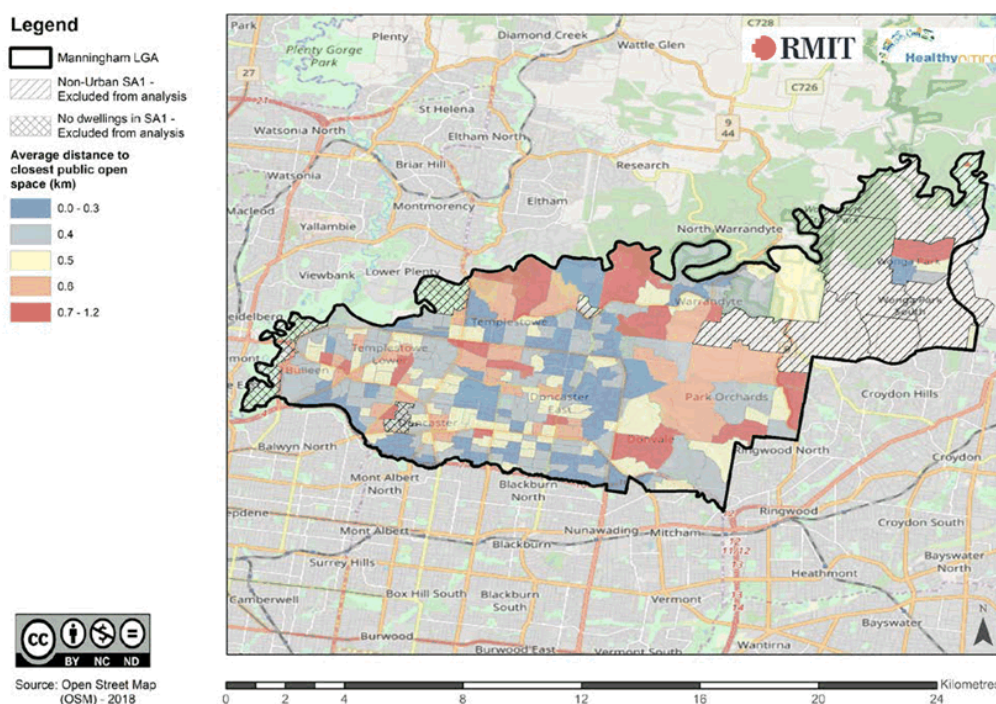


Figure 14: Average distance (km) to nearest Public Open Space in Manningham

Public open space is broad and can describe both vegetated (permeable) and non-vegetated (impervious) areas. In this report public open space was defined as: parks and gardens; natural or semi-natural open space; and sportsfield and organized recreation (recreation reserves). Many neighbourhoods across the Manningham LGA are located within 400m of public open space and represented as blue (within 300m) or yellow areas (400m) in Figure 14 but orange and yellow shaded areas represent neighbourhoods over 500m and up to 1km away from public open space. It is interesting to note more neighbourhoods in the rural areas of Donvale, Park Orchards, Warrandyte and Wonga Park have greater distances to travel for access to public open spaces with red and orange shaded neighbourhoods representing distances of between 500-600m and 700m-1200m to closest public open space. A number of these red and orange shaded areas are also located in neighbourhoods across Bulleen, Lower Templestowe, Doncaster, Templestowe and Doncaster East.

Public open space provision objectives 56.05-2 included in the Victorian Planning Provisions<sup>6</sup> state that public open space should provide local parks within 400m of safe walking distance to 95% of all dwellings and that local parks should be 1 hectare in size. Previous research conducted by the Healthy Liveable Cities Group has found that only two-thirds of dwellings in metropolitan Melbourne met this standard (Mavoa et al., 2015). Furthermore, people with closest public open space that was larger than 1.5 hectares were more than twice as likely to do any type of walking (Koohsari et al., 2018). Additional factors influencing open space usage and health outcomes includes amenities, vegetation types, shading, safety aesthetics and maintenance (McCormack, Rock, Toohey, & Hignell, 2010) which is a resource challenge for local government.

<sup>6</sup> <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/schemes/vpps>

Access to Public Open Space >1.5ha

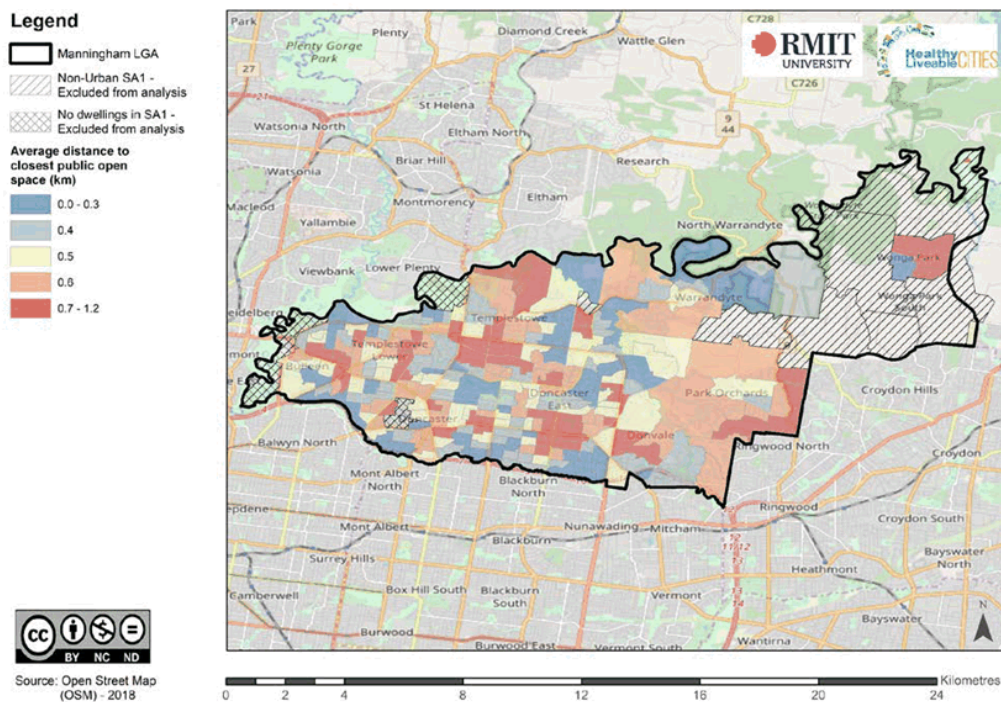


Figure 15: Distance to nearest Public Open Space >1.5ha in size (km)

As mentioned on the previous page, access to a close large public open space (>1.5 hectares) is associated with twice the likelihood of doing any type of walking (Koohsari et al., 2018). Access to large public open space (Figure 14) presents a different story to access to any public open space presented above. Shaded areas of orange are up to 600m from a large public open space and red shaded areas 700m – 1.2km from large public space with these areas visible across Doncaster East, Templestowe, Templestowe Lower, Bulleen, Park Orchards and Wonga Park. Although residents of Manningham have good access to natural spaces, these results suggest that many people are probably driving to them if they are being used for physical activity. Large residential lots are located across many areas of Manningham but previous research has found that large areas of public open space >1.5ha (not large residential parcels) are associated with increased levels of physical activity. Furthermore, shared use of public open space also has the added benefits of increased social contact with other residents and green urban areas are also associated with multiple physical and mental health benefits as well as biodiversity and ecosystem service benefits (Davern et al., 2016).

Access to Public Open Space – Public Open Space and Walkability

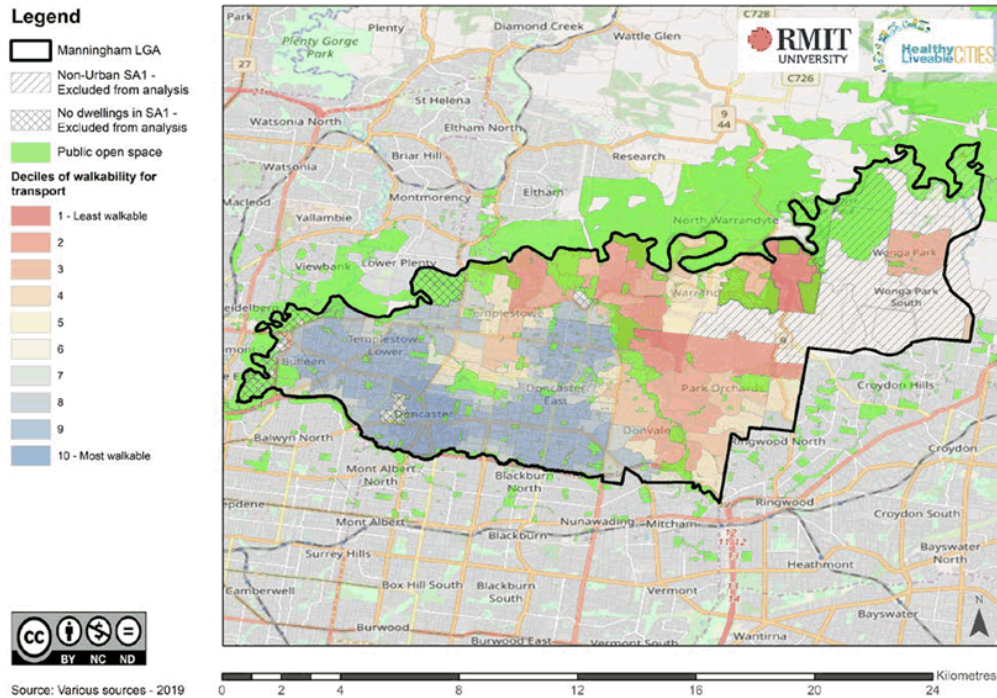


Figure 16: Location of Public Open Space overlaid with Transport Walkability Index

The LGA of Manningham benefits from by 3 major sources of public open space: spaces along the Yarra River (including Westerfolds Park); the Koonung Creek Linear Park; and the Mullum Mullum Creek Trail. These areas are obvious in Figure 16 with public open space represented in green shading. However, walkability to these areas is not available to all neighbourhoods or suburbs of the LGA. The suburbs of Donvale, Templestowe, Park Orchards, Warrandyte and Wonga Park have the lowest walkability of all areas of Manningham and despite the great provision of public open space in these suburbs, they are not easily accessed by walkable surrounding environments. Consequently, it is likely that many residents of these suburbs are driving to public open spaces within these areas where substantial natural resources are available. Further description and analysis on walkability for transport is available on page 45 and in Figure 34.



Access to Services of Daily Living

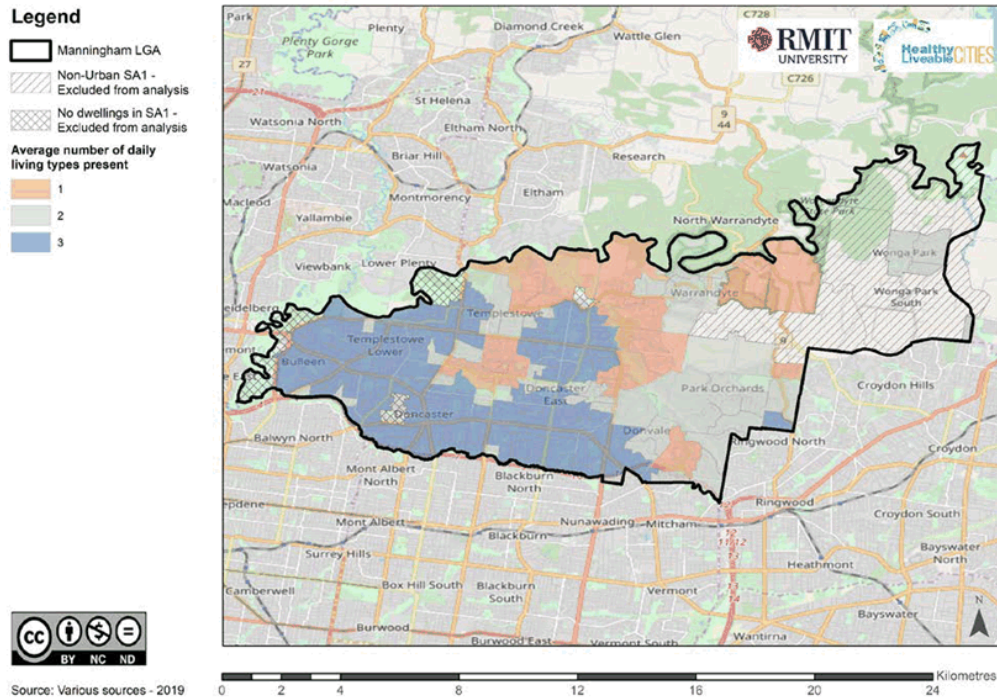


Figure 17: Average number of daily living types present across Manningham LGA

Services of daily living are important to meet the needs of residents and their everyday activities of daily life. The indicator of Access to Services of Daily Living has been defined as access to the following three types of services within a 1600m of a road network defined distance:

- convenience store/petrol station/newsagent;
- public transport stop;
- supermarket.

These services are needed for residents on a daily basis and the average number of daily living service types present are measured according to a score of 0-3 (minimum score of 0 and a maximum score of 3), with 1 point provided for each category present.

Some neighbourhoods of Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster and Doncaster East have good access to services of daily living and shopping centres and supermarkets have a strong influence on these results. Neighbourhoods with reduced access to services of daily living include the large residential blocks between Templestowe and Doncaster and the residential area surrounding King Street Templestowe. Significant areas of the more rural suburbs of Donvale, Park Orchards, Warrandyte and Wonga Park have very limited access to services of daily living as indicated by the red shaded areas in Figure 17.

Access to Services for Older People

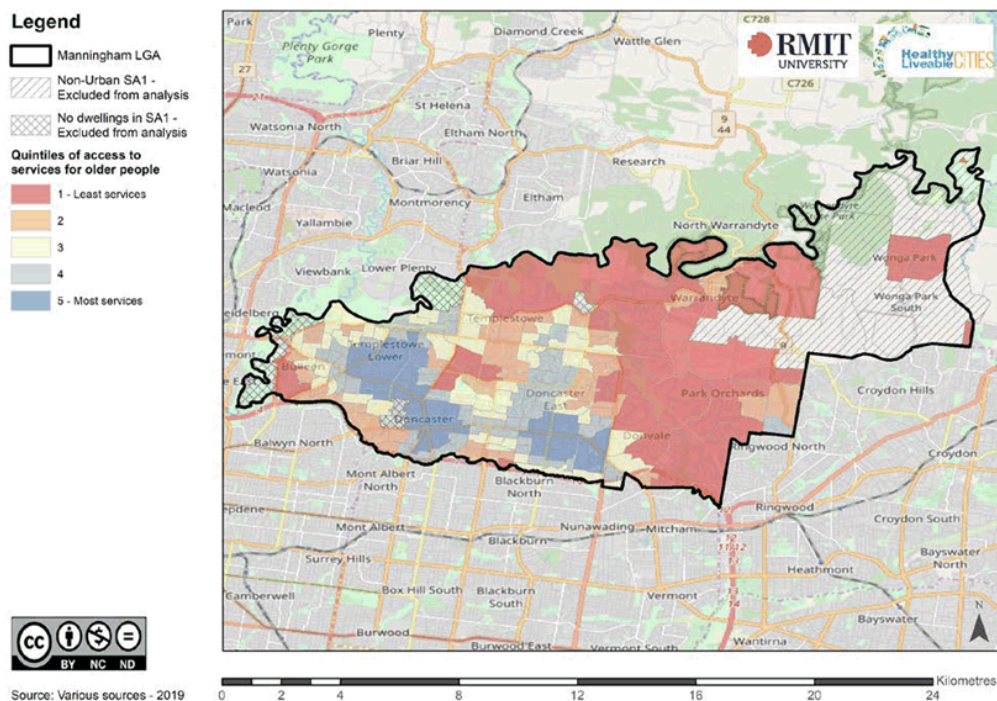


Figure 18: Manningham Index of Access to Services for Older People

Ageing in place and age friendly cities require community services, support and forward planning. Access to services for older people means access to relevant services including medical care, retail, recreation, affordable entertainment, social facilities, public transport, housing and age care facilities, home and community services and environmental facilities such as Public Open Space (Lowen et al., 2015). The specific measures used to represent these in this indicator of Access to Services for Older People include: community centres/neighbourhood houses/libraries, general practice clinics, hospitals, aged care services, aged care facilities, supermarkets, places of worship, University of the 3rd Age and public transport stops within 1600m of a residential dwelling. Access to these services are important for the social, economic, emotional and physical needs of an ageing population.

Neighbourhoods of Templestowe Lower, Doncaster and Doncaster East provide access to many of the services needed by older residents of Manningham with a high concentration of available services in these areas represented by blue shaded areas in Figure 18 above. In comparison, neighbourhoods of Bulleen have fewer services similar to many neighbourhoods of Templestowe, Donvale, Park Orchards, Warrandyte and Wonga Park.

Access to General Practitioners

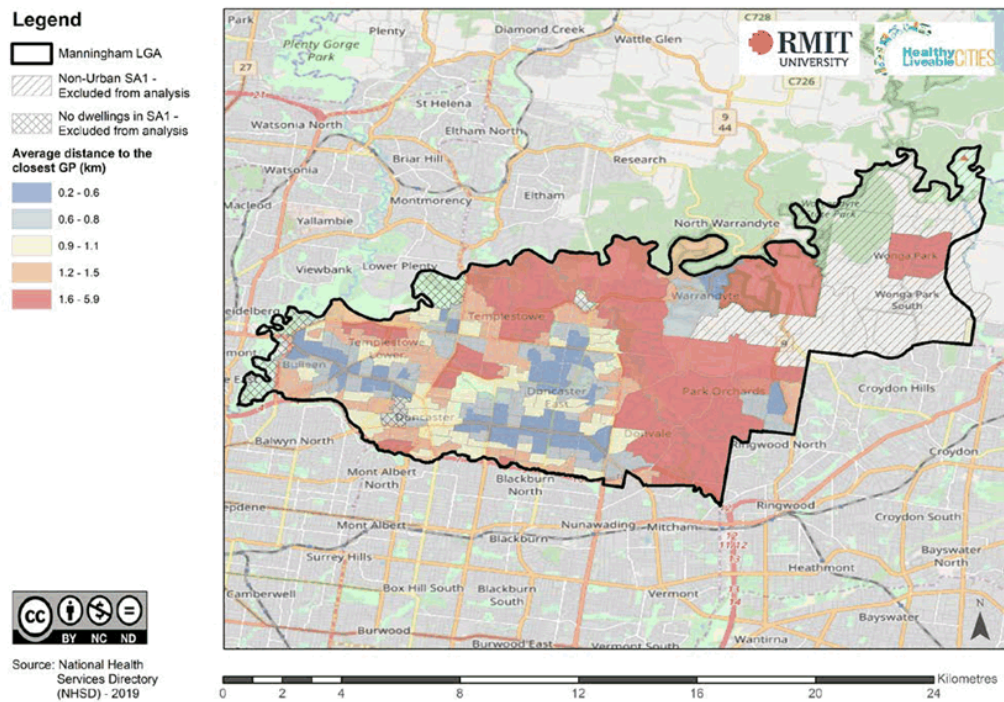


Figure 19: Average distance (km) to General Practitioners across Manningham LGA

Residents living in most neighbourhoods of Bulleen, Doncaster, Doncaster East, Warrandyte and most neighbourhoods of Templestowe Lower have good access to a General Practitioner (GP) within 1.5km in distance. Some neighbourhoods of Templestowe Lower and Templestowe are further distances of 1.6 – 5.9km from a GP while most neighbourhoods of Donvale, Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park are all extended distances of 1.6 – 5.9km from a GP service.

Access to General Practitioners - Bilingual

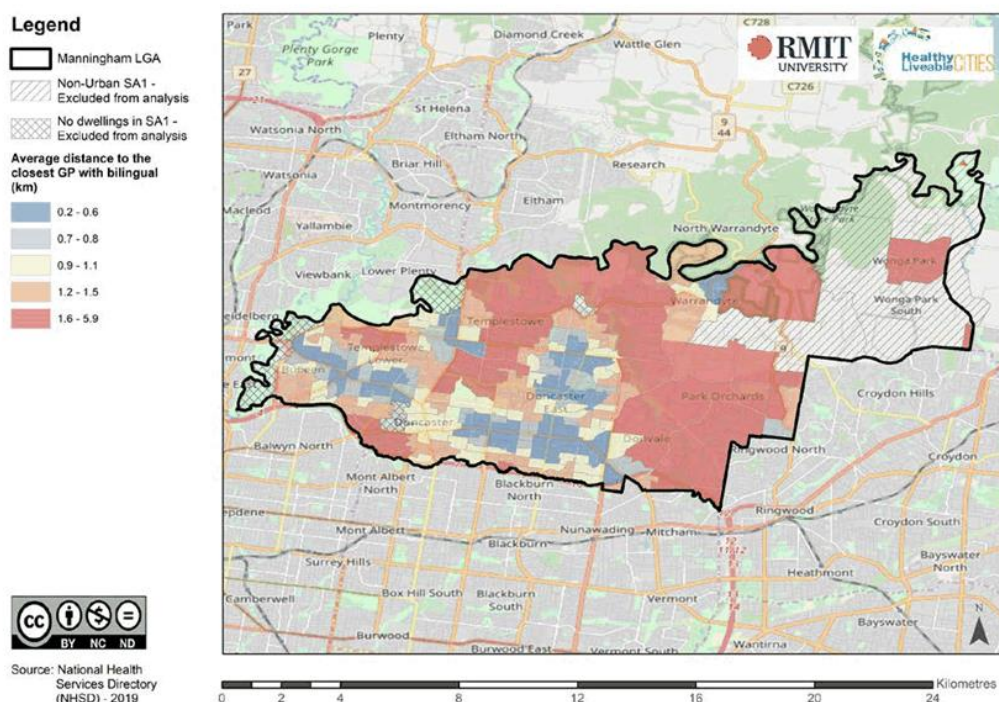


Figure 20: Average distance (km) to a General Practitioner with bilingual service

Not surprisingly, the average distance to a bilingual GP is very similar to access to any GP as presented in Figure 19 previously. Many neighbourhoods of Bulleen, Doncaster, Doncaster East, Warrandyte and most neighbourhoods of Templestowe Lower have good access to a bilingual GP within 2km. Residents living in neighbourhoods of Park Orchards and Warrandyte must travel further distances to access a bilingual GP compared to a GP providing non-bilingual services (1.8 – 5.9km) and very few bilingual GP services are available in Wonga Park.

Education – Australian Early Development Census

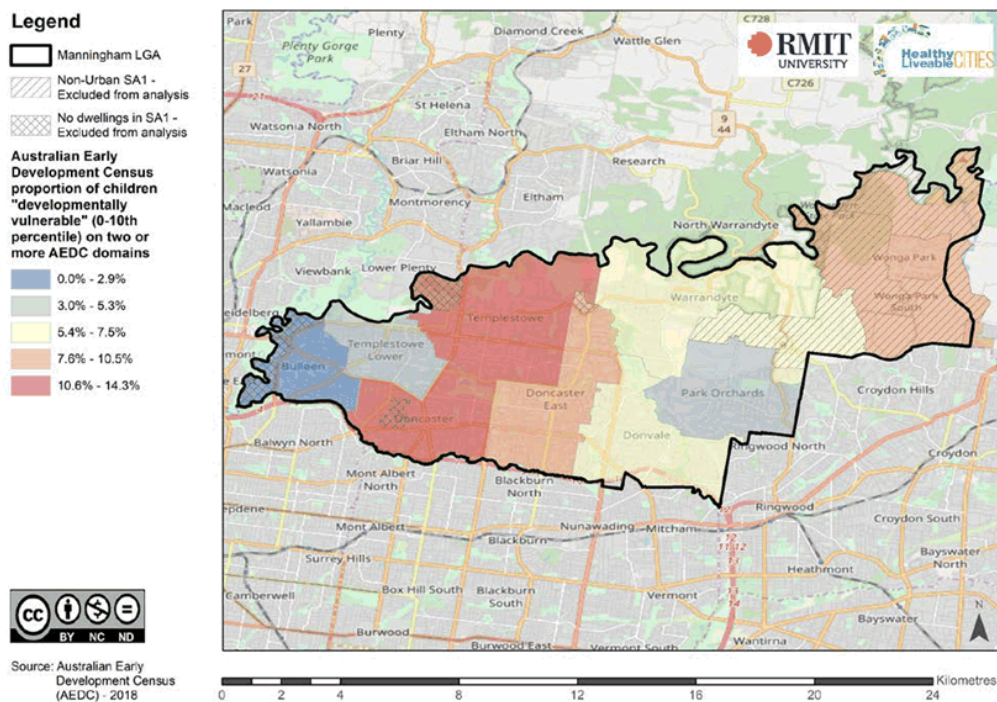


Figure 21: Proportion of children "developmentally vulnerable" on two or more AEDC domains across the Manningham area (2018)

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) assesses the development of children as they begin their first year of school and requires a school teacher to complete a survey instrument. The AEDC measures five important areas of early childhood development: physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive skills (school-based); and communication skills and general knowledge. Early childhood development was identified as important to the liveability assessment of Manningham. However, data are not available at the neighbourhood level: the AEDC is released at a larger unique geography similar to Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2).

AEDC results are summarised as indicators for areas graphically in Figure 21 and measure the proportion of children with completed AEDC results and classified as developmentally vulnerable<sup>7</sup> on two or more of the five domains. These AEDC data are collected at AEDC defined community levels<sup>8</sup> and data for the Manningham LGA have been customised and released by the AEDC at Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2s). In Victoria in 2018, 10.1% of children were considered developmentally vulnerable on 2 or more domains<sup>9</sup> while in Manningham 9.6% of children were vulnerable on 2 or more domains. Notably, the proportion of developmentally vulnerable children in Templestowe and Doncaster is above the Victorian average (10.6 – 14.3%) and the smallest proportion of developmentally vulnerable children are located in Bulleen (0 – 2.9%). The proportion of developmentally vulnerable children living within the Manningham LGA has also increased 1.9% since 2015.

<sup>7</sup> [www.aedc.gov.au/resources/detail/about-the-aedc-domains](http://www.aedc.gov.au/resources/detail/about-the-aedc-domains)

<sup>8</sup> [www.aedc.gov.au/resources/community-profiles](http://www.aedc.gov.au/resources/community-profiles)

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.aedc.gov.au/data/data-explorer?id=137581>

Employment – Using Public Transport for Journey to Work

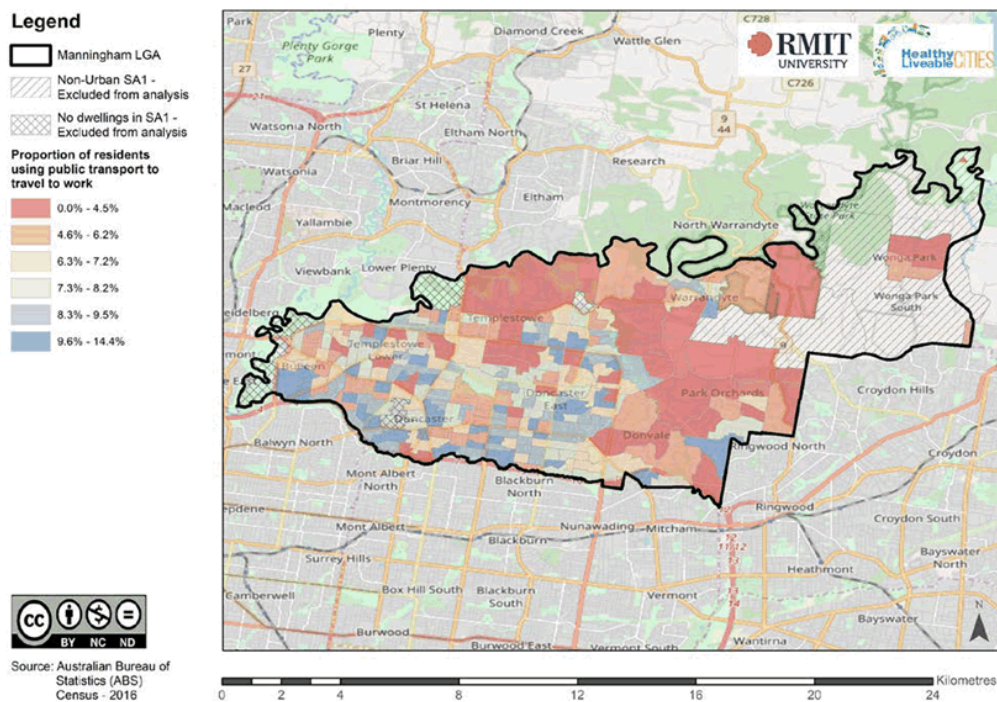


Figure 22: Journey to work travel mode using any public transport across Manningham

The majority of people living in the LGA of Manningham travel to work by car and 71% of people reported using a car (as a driver or passenger) to get to work in the 2016 Census<sup>10</sup>. This finding is consistent with the results presented in Figure 20 representing public transport usage at the neighbourhood level extracted from the 2016 Census journey to work data. The highest level of public transport use for journey to work was up to 14% in any single Manningham neighbourhood (9-14%) with these areas represented in darkest blue shading in Figure 22 and located across Bulleen, Doncaster, Doncaster East and sections of Bulleen and Templestowe Lower. Public transport patronage for journey to work drops significantly from Templestowe, Donvale and Park Orchards. The neighbourhoods shaded in orange represent public transport participation below 6.3% and are common across the outer suburbs and as well as neighbourhoods of Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Templestowe and Doncaster closer to the city. The majority of residents using public transport travelled by bus (7%) which is the only form of public transport available within the LGA of Manningham and nearly 6% of residents worked from home according. Only 1% of residents used a train to get to their employment and fewer than 1% of residents travel over 50km to get to work. It is important to note that access to transport is an important social determinant of health and regardless of the demographic profile of the area, sedentary behaviour encouraged by motor vehicle travel is a longer term health risk for all individuals. Public transport is not only about convenience, but about improved levels of physical activity, health and sustainability.

<sup>10</sup>

[https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24210?opendocument](https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24210?opendocument)

Employment – Using Public Transport Buses for Journey to Work and Distance Travelled

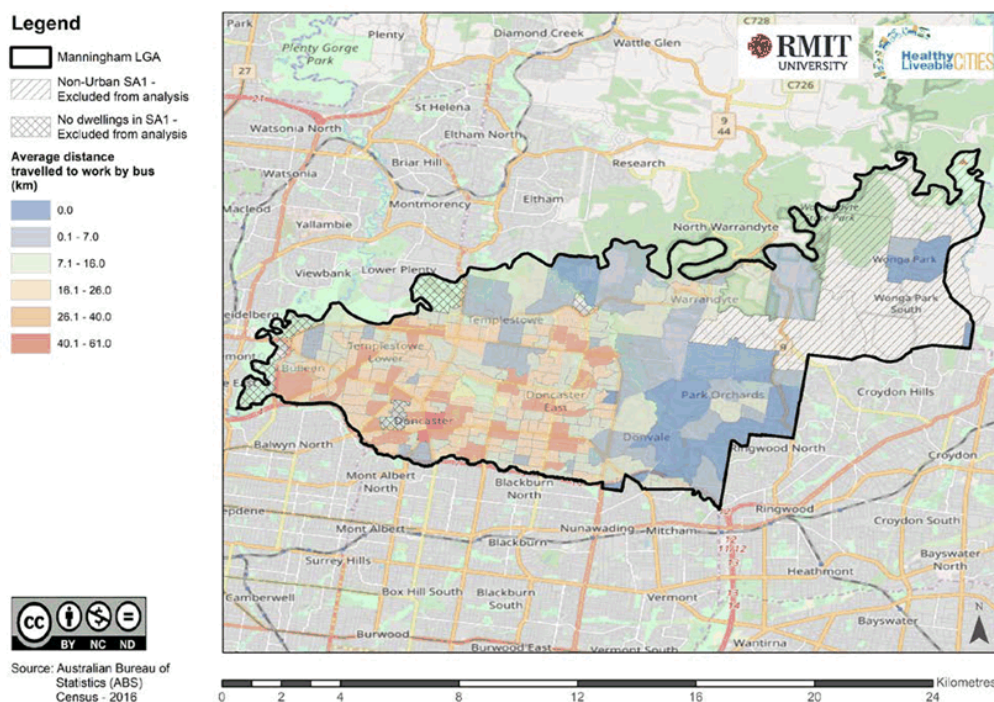


Figure 23: Residents using public transport buses to employment with distance travelled across Manningham

As described previously in Figure 22, the majority of Manningham residents who use any public transport to get to work use a bus (7%). Consequently, Figure 23 provides the average distance travelled on a bus for all neighbourhoods across Manningham. Residents travelling by bus living in the eastern neighbourhoods of the LGA travel distances between 16-40km to get to their place of employment. To place these distances in context, it is approximately 22km from Jacksons Court in Doncaster East to the Bourke Street Mall in Melbourne’s Central Business District (CBD). However, distance in kilometres is all that can be ascertained from the Census data presented in Figure 23 and it is highly likely that residents from middle suburban areas of the Manningham LGA are not all travelling towards the CBD but also travelling across the city in multiple directions.

Employment – Youth Not Engaged in Work or Study

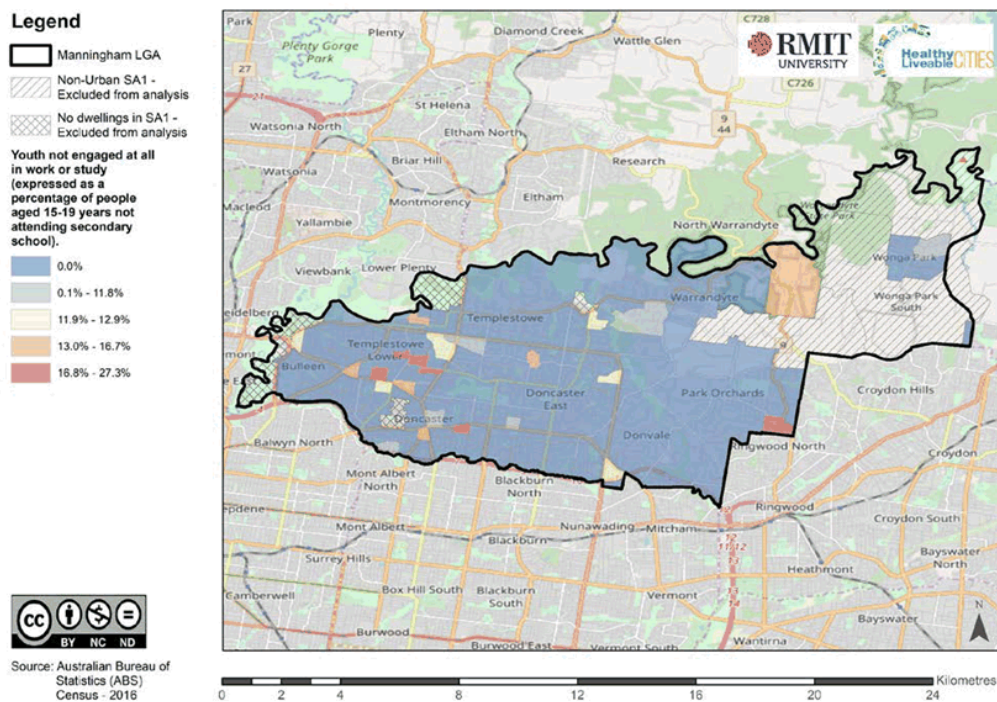


Figure 24: Youth not engaged at all in work or study across Manningham (expressed as a percentage of people aged 15-19 years not attending secondary school).

Disengaged youth describes young people aged 15-19 years who are not engaged in any work or study. Results for this indicator are presented in Figure 24 above and dark blue shaded areas cover the majority of Manningham where no youth are disengaged from work or study. However, there are some notable pockets of difference across neighbourhoods of Park Orchards, Templestowe Lower, Warrandyte and Doncaster where between 13-27% of youth are not engaged in work or study. These results should also be reviewed in context of Figure 21 that identifies neighbourhoods where children are developmental vulnerability on 2 or more domains of the Australian Early Development Census that similarly occur across areas of Doncaster and Templestowe Lower.



Family Violence

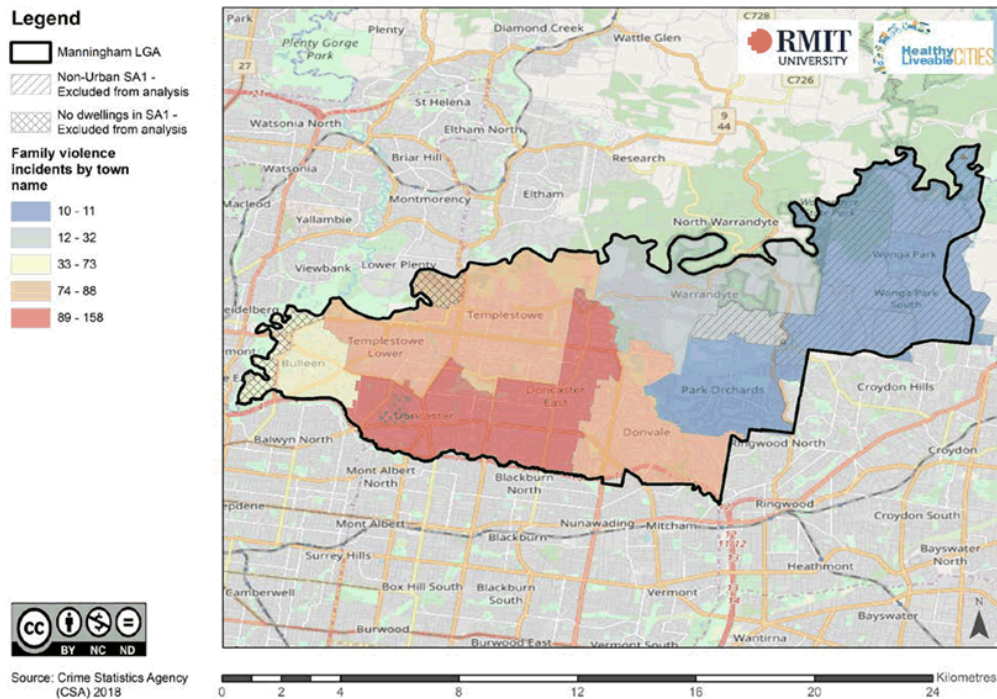


Figure 25: Family violence incidents across the Manningham (2018)

Family violence was identified as important to the liveability assessment of Manningham. However, data for family violence is only released at postcode or suburb level geography via the Crime Statistics Agency and presented and collated for the period of October 2017 – September 2018. Across Manningham, reported incidence of family violence is highest across the suburbs of Doncaster and Doncaster East (89-158 reports) compared to Templestowe Lower, Templestowe and Donvale (74-88 reports) and Bulleen (33-73 reports). The suburbs of Warrandyte, Park Orchards and Wonga Park have the lowest reported incidence of family violence in Manningham with 10-32 reports made across the 12-month period to 2018.

It is important to note that these statistics describe the actual number of incidents of family violence while crime statistics are best interpreted according to a ratio of per 100,000 people based on Estimated Resident Population to account for incidence within population. These figures can be customised according per 100,000 people using ABS Mesh Block population density in future analyses. Crime Statistics Agency data for the entire LGA of Manningham reveals 558 incidents of reported family violence per 100,000 population which is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest of all 79 Victorian LGAs<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/family-violence-data-portal/family-violence-data-dashboard/victoria-police>

Gambling – Number of Machines

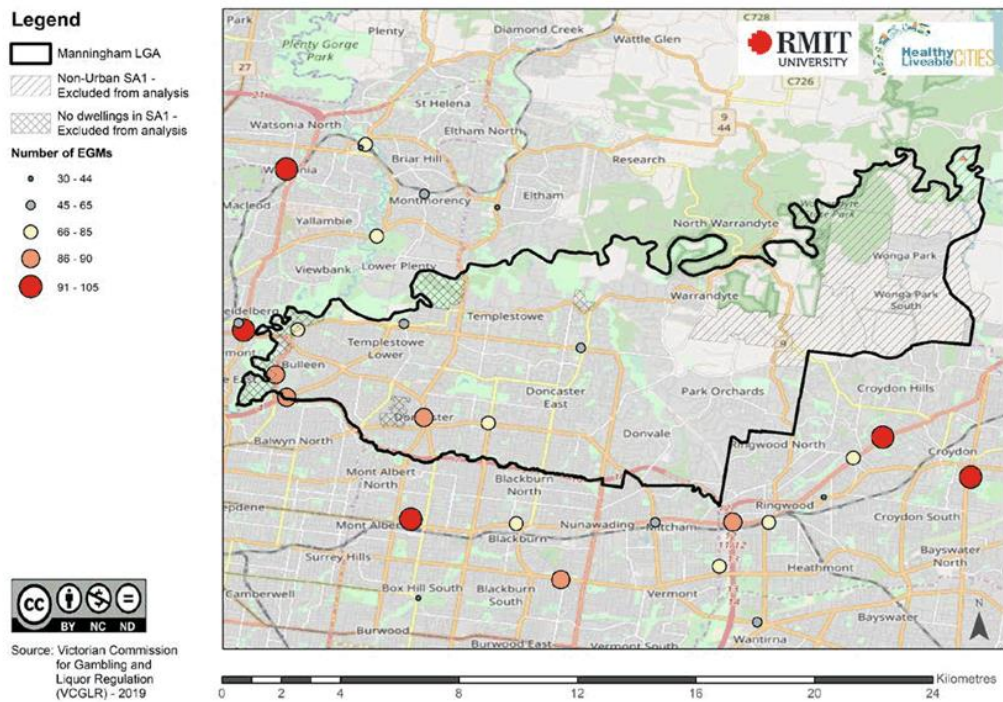


Figure 26: Number of Electronic Gaming Machines in Manningham

Gambling data on Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) is derived from the Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation (VCGLR) and presented in Figure 26. There are a number of venues that hold between 86-105 EGMs located close to the border of Manningham or within close proximity to neighbourhoods of Manningham. Three venues in Manningham have between 86-90 EGMs while 3 venues close to the border of the LGA have between 91-105 EGMs. It is important to note that Manningham has few EGM venues available in the municipality but many within close distance in neighbouring suburbs, particularly within the LGAs of Whitehorse, Maroondah and Banyule.

Gambling – Total Venue Expenditure on EGMs

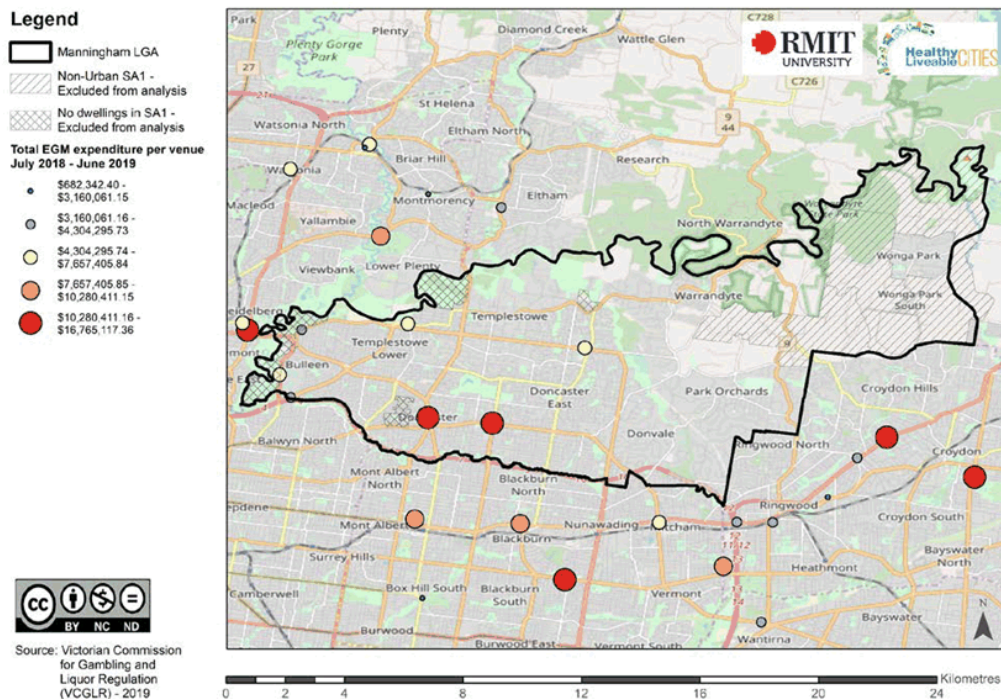


Figure 27: Total expenditure spent on EGM Gambling for venues in Manningham

Although there are few venues with EGMs available within Manningham, total expenditure spent on gambling at these venues is high (Figure 27). Between \$10.3M – \$16.7M was spent on EGM gambling at two venues in Manningham: the Shoppingtown Hotel and Doncaster Hotel. Notably the Veneto Club has 3 more machines (90 EGMs) than the Shoppingtown Hotel (87 EGMs) while total EGM gambling expenditure is higher at the Shoppingtown Hotel. Both venues with highest EGM expenditure are also located in Doncaster. These results suggest that total gambling expenditure and the number of EGMs, and the location of venues should be considered in future applications for additional EGMs across the LGA.

Gambling – Per Machine Expenditure

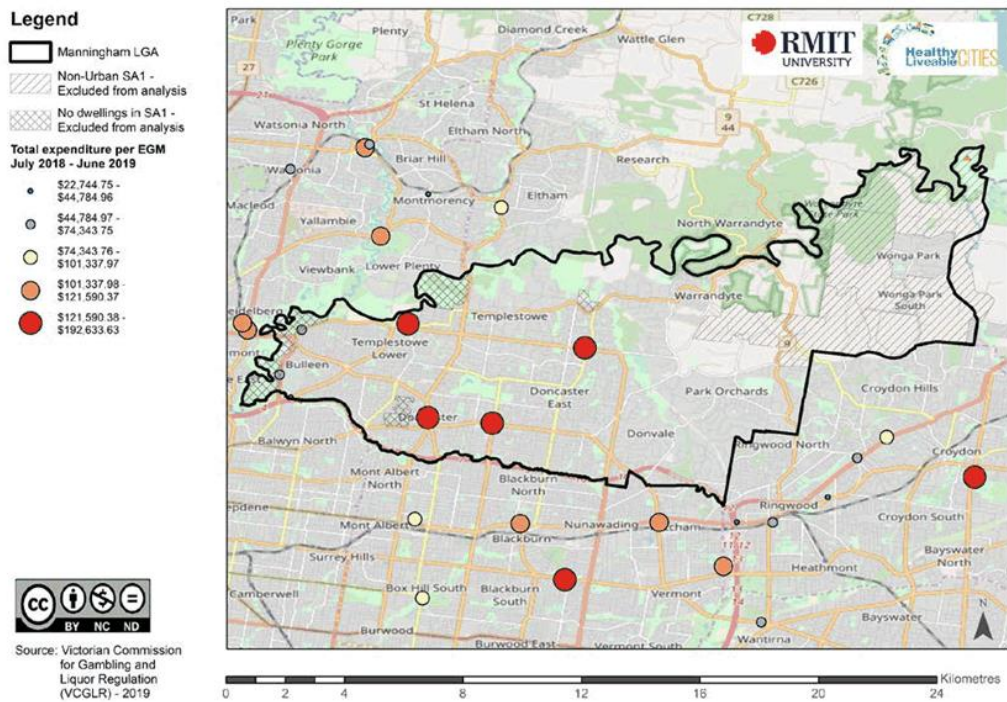


Figure 28: Per Machine EGM Expenditure in Manningham

Per machine EGM gambling expenditure varies across Manningham and is presented in Figure 28. Per machine expenditure is lowest at the Manningham Club and the Veneto Club (\$23K-\$45K per machine annually) while the Shoppingtown Hotel, Doncaster Hotel, Templestowe Hotel and Cherry Hill Tavern have the highest per machine EGM gambling expenditure (\$122K-\$193K per machine annually). The separate spatial analyses of EGM gambling presented in Figures 26-28 are indicative of the complexities of understanding gambling data across the community.

Housing Affordability – Mortgaged Households

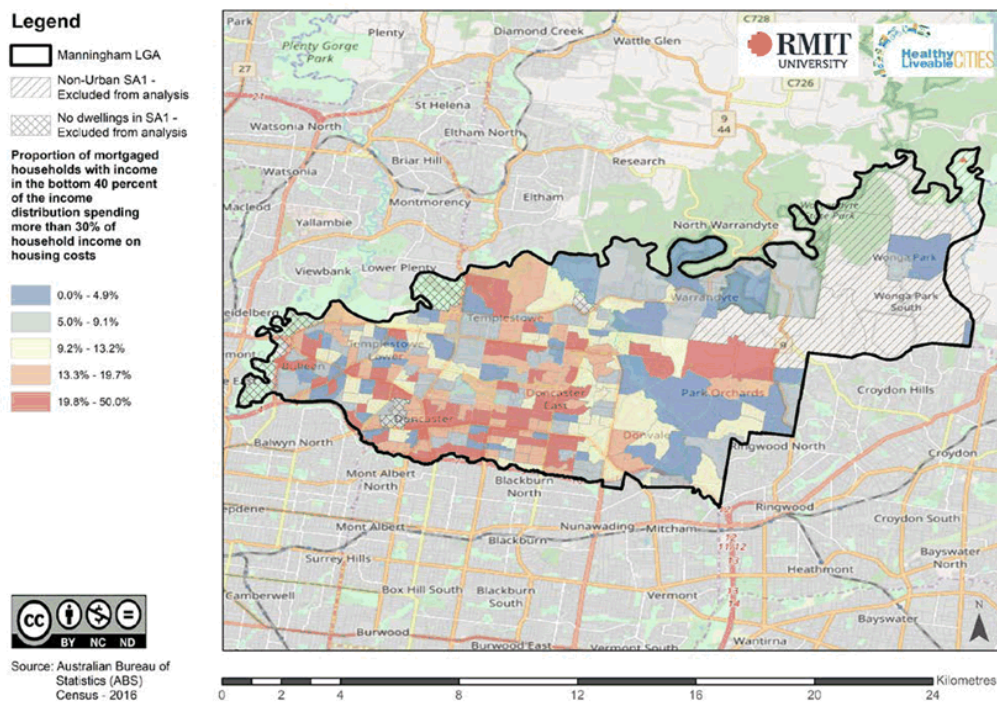


Figure 29: Proportion of home-owner households in the lowest 40% of incomes spending more than 30% on housing costs

Mortgage stress is defined according to households spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs and particularly hard for lower income households in the lowest 40% of household income distribution. The Planning and Environment Act 1987 was recently amended in 2018 to acknowledge moderate, low and very low household income definitions and the inclusion of low and very low income households in the indicator of housing affordability presented in Figure 29 is consistent with the bottom 40% of incomes. Mortgage stress for home owner households is generally low across the more eastern outer neighbourhoods of Manningham with the exception of two neighbourhoods surrounding Park Orchards. However, neighbourhoods located closer to the city, particularly in Doncaster and Doncaster East, have a greater incidence of low and very low income households experiencing housing stress as indicated by the red shaded areas where housing stress ranges from 20-50%.

The 2018 median house price in Manningham was \$1,236,500 decreasing to \$1,061,000 in 2019 while median units/apartment prices dropped from \$626,000 in 2018 to \$603,000 in 2019 according to current property data (30/7/19)<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.propertyandlandtitles.vic.gov.au/property-information/property-prices>

Housing Affordability – Rental Households

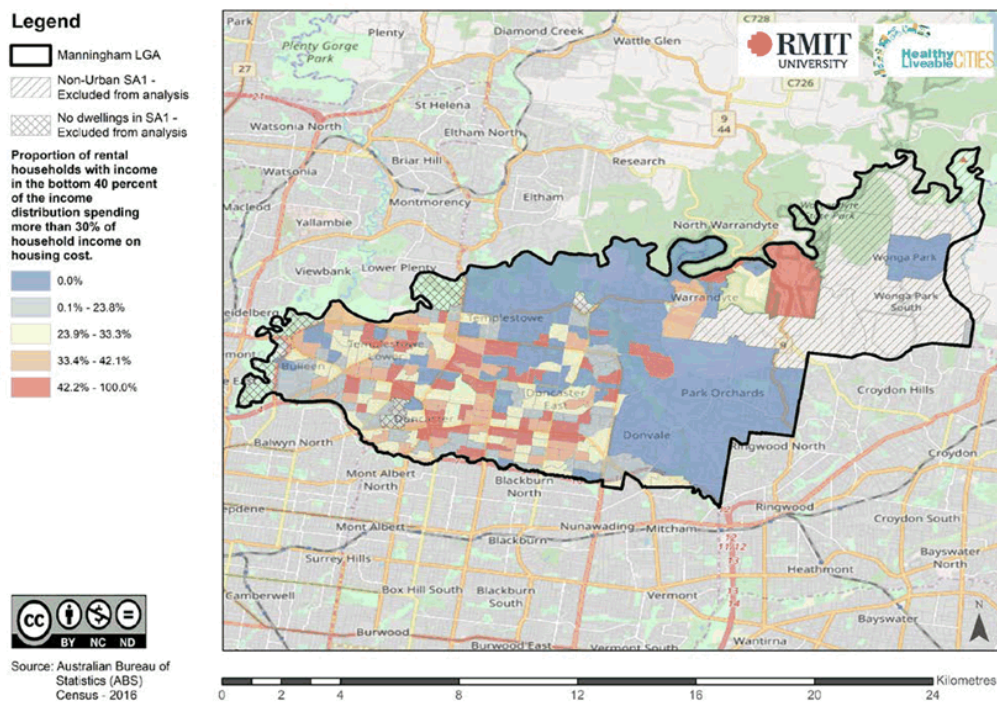


Figure 30: Proportion of rental households in the lowest 40% of incomes spending more than 30% on housing costs

Housing affordability for low income rental households is assessed in Figure 30 and presents a different result to home-owners presented previously in Figure 29. Red shaded areas represent neighbourhoods where between 42-100% of low income rental households are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs. These neighbourhoods are dispersed across Manningham and concentrated in the neighbourhoods of Templestowe Lower, Doncaster, Doncaster East and even sections of Warrandyte and Park Orchards.

Social Infrastructure

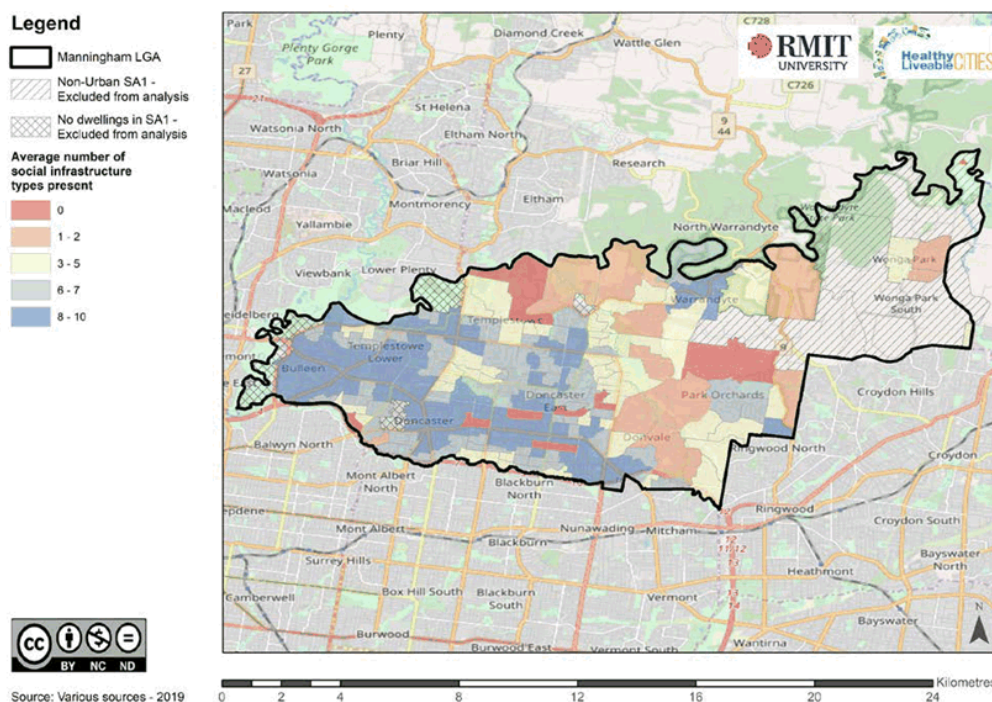


Figure 31: Mix of social infrastructure - calculated based on 4 domains: Health and Social Services; Early Years; Culture and Leisure; and Community Centres. These domains were measured by 15 individual service types which were used to calculate the presence of service mix for each neighbourhood ranging from 0-15.

Social infrastructure addresses social service needs across the lifespan and includes a range of different services that are usually government funded. These essential services create the material and cultural living conditions and have been measured through the development of a social infrastructure index which assess the mix of a range of services (Davern, M. et al., 2017). Data included in this social infrastructure index were:

- Community centres/neighbourhood houses;
- General Practitioners and dentists;
- Government primary schools and secondary schools;
- Libraries;
- community health centres;
- Aged care facilities;
- maternal and child health centres;
- Childcare and out of school hours childcare;
- Cinemas, museums, art galleries;
- Swimming pools and sport and recreation facilities.

Access to a mix of social infrastructure is higher in the Bulleen, Lower Templestowe and Doncaster, and also across areas of Warrandyte and some sections of Park Orchards. Areas serviced less well by social infrastructure include Templestowe and Donvale and neighbourhoods between these suburbs shaded red.

Transport – Access to Public Transport Stops

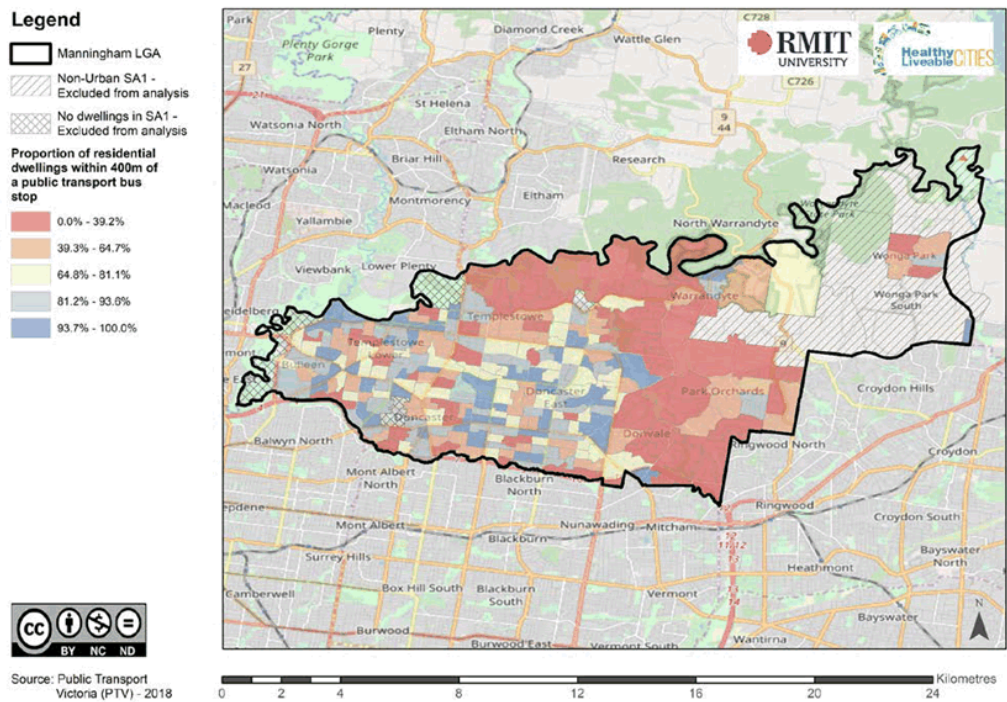


Figure 32: Proportion of residential dwellings in Manningham within 400m of a bus stop.

Bus travel is the only form of public transport in Manningham. Access to a public transport bus stops within 400m (a short walk) is provided in Figure 32 above. Red shaded areas represent neighbourhoods where less than 1/3 of residents have access to a bus stop within 400m and include the majority of Park Orchards, large sections of Warrandyte and Donvale and a number of neighbourhoods across the more inner suburbs of Doncaster and Templestowe Lower and the most southern sections of Doncaster East. Blue shaded neighbourhoods represent neighbourhoods where most residents have close access to a public transport bus stop. It is important to note that this indicator only provides a measure of distance to nearest bus stop and does not assess the frequency of public transport.



Transport – Frequency and Access to Public Transport

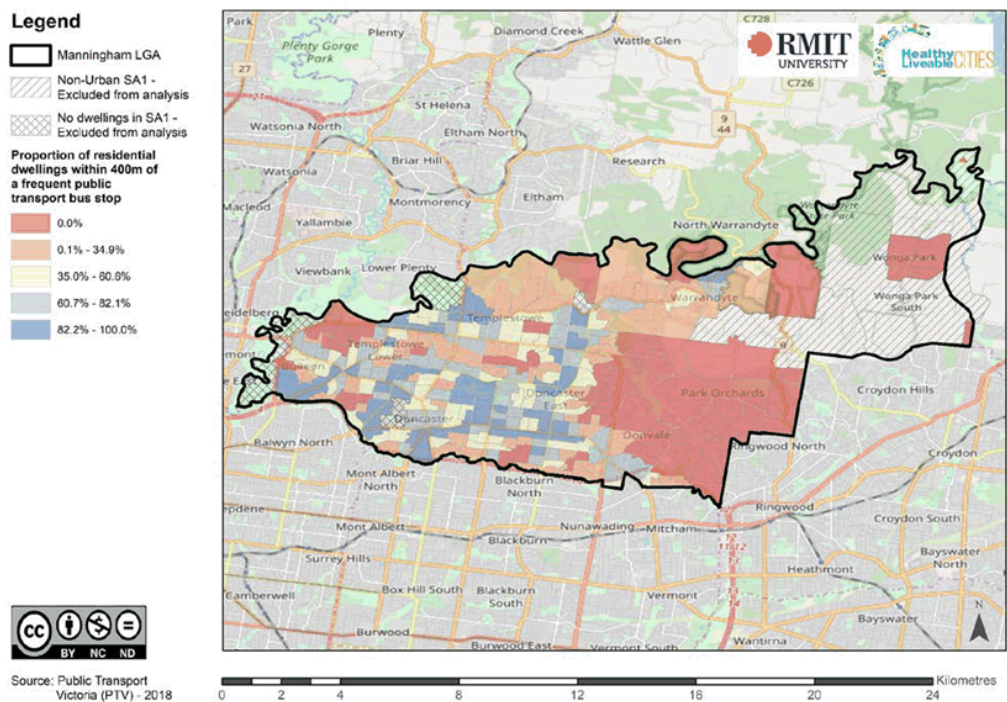


Figure 33: Proportion of residential dwellings in Manningham within 400m of a public transport stop and a frequent service.

Public transport service frequency is defined according as an available public transport service, every 30 minutes, on a weekday between the hours of 7:00am to 7:00pm. Access to frequent public transport is greatest in neighbourhoods of Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe, Templestowe Lower and Bulleen where 82-100% of residents have access to frequent public transport represented in blue shaded areas. Park Orchards residents have no access to a frequent public transport service, nor do residents of Wonga Park and neighbourhoods of Templestowe Lower and those near the Blackburn North boundary. These areas are shaded in red in Figure 33 and located across neighbourhoods of the Manningham LGA.

Walkability

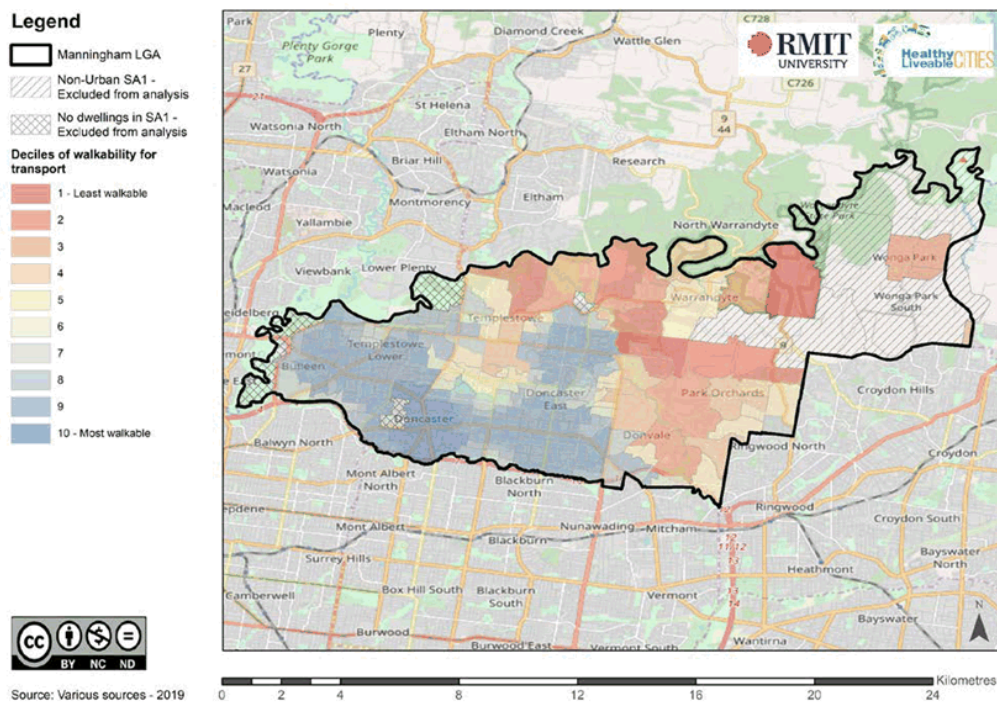


Figure 34: Walkability for Transport across Manningham

Walkability for transport for Manningham is presented in Figure 31 and is calculated based on three key factors: **land use mix and services of daily living** (*something to walk to*); **road connectivity** (*a way to get there*); and **housing density** (*higher population densities are associated with increased populations needed to supply services and different land uses*) (Giles-Corti et al., 2014). These factors influence how people move around their local neighbourhoods to complete everyday activities and the importance of access to supermarkets, convenience stores, petrol stations, newsagents and public transport stops in community design. An extensive research literature has consistently shown that local neighbourhood design is an important influence of physical activity, health outcomes, social connectedness and sustainability (Saelens, Sallis, & Frank, 2003).

The most walkable areas of Manningham include many neighbourhoods across Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster East and Doncaster and central areas of the LGA. Lower levels of walkability are evident in Park Orchards, Templestowe, Wonga Park, Donvale and Warrandyte. It is important to note that Walkability for transport is calculated based on residential density and consequently population but all three aspects of destinations, road connectivity and housing density need to be present to achieve walkability for an area.

Walkability – Footpaths

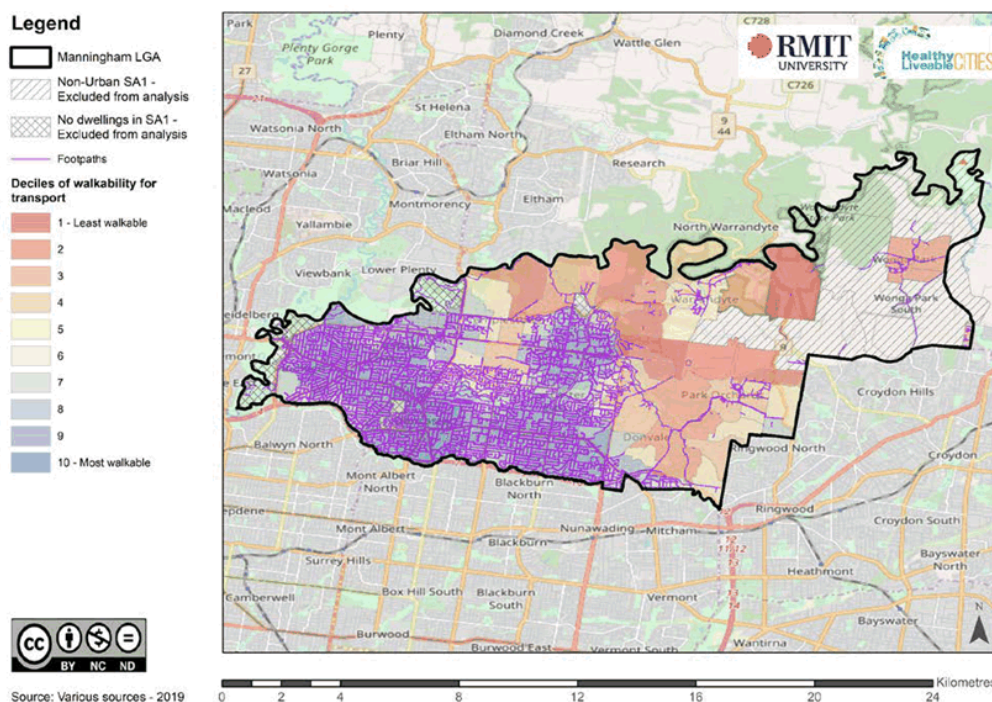


Figure 35: Walkability for Transport in Manningham overlaid with footpaths

Footpath data were provided by Manningham City Council to provide a better understanding of walkability for transport in conjunction with foot path assets. Footpaths are particularly important for the mobility of families with young children, people with disabilities and older people and support health outcomes, particularly with increased densities (Veerman et al., 2016). Footpaths also provide vital community infrastructure that support residents socialising, building community connections and creating safe environments for pedestrians separated from vehicles (Gunn & Giles-Corti, 2014).

Foot path supported walkability is heavily concentrated across the most walkable suburbs of Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster East and Doncaster and central areas of the LGA. Footpath provision is provided in the most walkable areas of Manningham as revealed in Figure 34 on the previous page. Neighbourhoods of Park Orchards, Donvale, Warrandyte and Wonga Park have limited footpaths and the least walkable neighbourhoods which are most important for the most vulnerable members of community including young children, the elderly and people with a disability.

Walkability – With Elevation and Speed

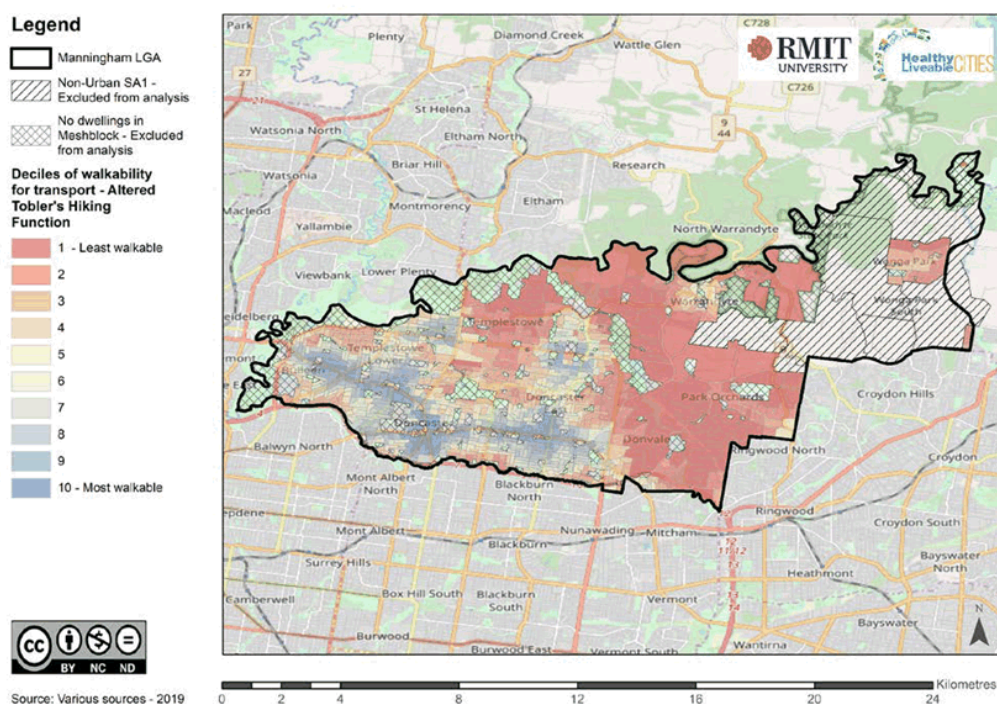


Figure 36: Walkability for Transport in Manningham calculated according to time with depth elevation modelling

This project created a new indicator of walkability to examine any potential differences in walkability across Manningham related to hilliness or the topography of the landscape. An altered version of Tobler's Formula was used and modelled based on speeds and distances extracted from existing travel diary data from the Victorian Integrated Survey of Travel and Activity. A model was created using Victorian Depth Elevation Models at a resolution of 10m so any change in elevation would be accurately reflected. This was combined with a constant velocity model (speed and distance) and both functions were optimized to develop the final model of walkability and topography presented in Figure 36. Similar patterns of walkability remain present to Figure 34. However, less highly walkable (dark blue) neighbourhoods are evident across Doncaster, Doncaster East and Templestowe indicative of hills across the area.

Walkability – Topography Modelling

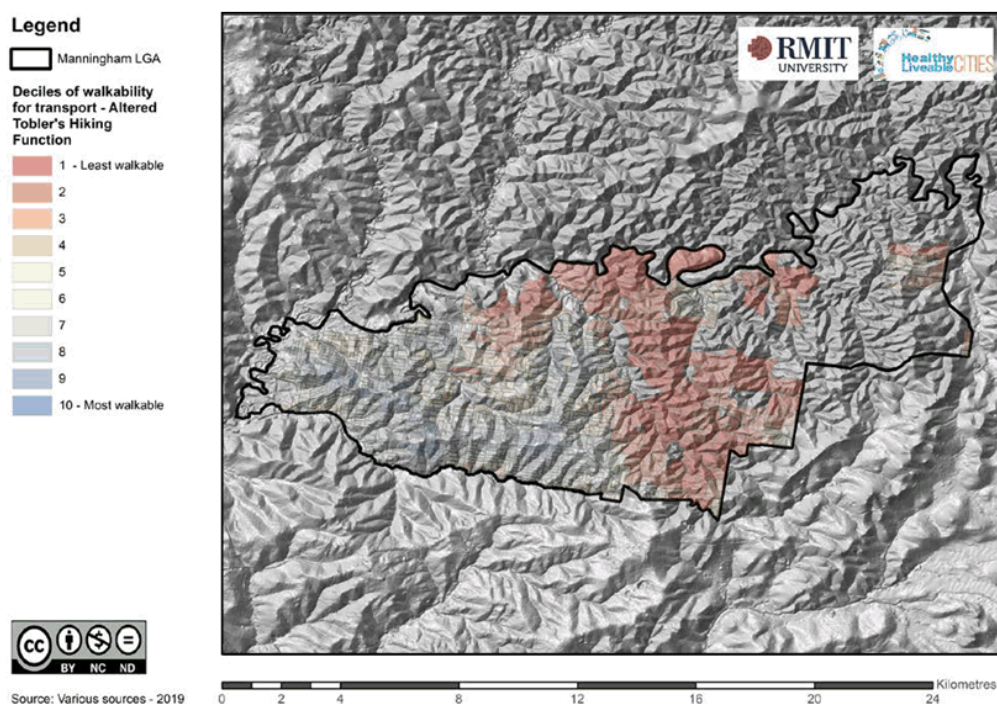


Figure 37: Walkability for Transport in Manningham calculated according to time with depth elevation modelling and shown with topography

A visual representation of topography is presented in Figure 37 along with walkability for transport factored according to depth elevation using a constant velocity model (speed and distance). These data have been previously presented in Figure 36 without the visual imagery of the depth elevation and show the hilliness across the Manningham municipality. Previous research indicates that people are most likely to walk with access to a reason to walk (destinations) using a supportive or connected road network and with people available to support the destinations (e.g. housing density). However, the hilliness of the LGA reinforces the need for better access to public transport bus services (Figure 32) specifically to address the transport needs of more vulnerable members of the community including older people and those with disabilities or mobility issues.

## Conclusions and Implications

This Liveability Assessment of the Manningham LGA has been conducted by the *Healthy Liveable Cities Group* at RMIT University and funded by the DHHS. The liveability indicators selected for inclusion in the report have been identified in partnership with Manningham City Council, DHHS and RMIT University and the assessment reveals a range of strengths and challenges across a municipality with striking geographic and socio-economic differences. This Liveability Assessment provides an opportunity to measure and monitor the objectives identified in the Manningham City Council Plan 2017-2021 and the Manningham Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021 identified in the introductory section of this report. It also provides useful information for the preparation of new planning directions for 2022 and beyond. A summary of key findings is provided below together with a discussion on implications.

- Access to alcohol is within close distances to most neighbourhoods across Manningham particularly in the suburbs of Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe and Bulleen. Access to Food presents a different story across the municipality.
- Access to healthy food requires further distances to be travelled for residents of the more socio-economically advantaged suburbs of Templestowe, Donvale, Park Orchards and sections of Warrandyte which further encourages car dependency. Health promoting environments should encourage easy access to healthy foods and the use of active transport modes and public transport to increase opportunities for physical activity. In contrast, access to unhealthy food is within close proximity to seven areas across the suburbs of Bulleen, Templestowe, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster and Doncaster East.
- Café locations, land use mix and the location of destinations should be investigated in future planning to encourage social contact and walkability of the municipality. One of the goals of the Manningham Healthy City Strategy, and consequently Council Plan, is a connected and inclusive community. This led to development of a completely new liveability indicator to investigate the availability of cafes across the municipality understood to be important for providing locations for social interactions and an important destination supporting walkability. Café locations are concentrated in select neighbourhoods across the LGA and residents must travel over 1.6km to reach a cafe in areas of Doncaster, Templestowe, Templestowe Lower, Donvale and outer areas of Park Orchards, Warrandyte and Wonga Park. The provision of one major location (e.g. Westfield Shoppingtown in Doncaster) also creates an environment that disadvantages other surrounding neighbourhoods to local cafes and opportunities to meet with friends and families or mix across generations which is also a priority in the Manningham Council Plan.
- Access to public open space is also of relevance to developing connected and inclusive communities, physical health and mental health. Numerous neighbourhoods across the LGA have close access (within 400m) to public open space, particularly the inner areas of Manningham. Neighbourhoods of Templestowe, Donvale, Park Orchards and Wonga Park are up to 1.0km from public open space. Furthermore, access to large public open space is associated with increased physical activity and not easily accessed in numerous neighbourhoods across a range of suburbs across the LGA. Car dependent access is also encouraged by large distances and poor walkability to these areas.
- Access to services for older people is better provisioned in the inner suburbs of Manningham and not well provided for in the outer eastern suburbs. This is an important finding that should be considered when providing for an ageing population that can age in place and future planning applications for residential aged care.

47

- Often residential aged care is considered the major infrastructure needed to support an ageing population when access to services is most important for promoting healthy ageing in place and contact with family and people across a range of life stages. Aged care should be located close to existing services to encourage generation friendly contact as identified in the Healthy City Strategy. Access to a mix of social infrastructure, General Practitioners and Bilingual General Practitioners are also important considerations for a multicultural community such as Manningham where only 56% of the population is born in Australia<sup>13</sup>.
- Public transport use is low across the LGA of Manningham and barely used in the outer eastern suburbs with over 71% of residents using a private vehicle to get to work in the 2016 Census and in all neighbourhoods, public transport use did not exceed more than 14%.
- Bus travel is the only form of public transport in Manningham and frequent services were greatest in neighbourhoods of Doncaster, Doncaster East, Templestowe, Templestowe Lower and Bulleen where 82-100% of residents have access to frequent public transport. Park Orchards residents have no access to a frequent public transport service, nor do residents of Wonga Park and neighbourhoods of Templestowe Lower and those near the Blackburn North boundary. Public transport is important for social connectivity, supports incidental physical activity and particularly important for people who aren't financially or physically able to drive, including youth and older residents.
- The most walkable areas of Manningham are the neighbourhoods of Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster East and Doncaster and central areas of the LGA which also have the best access to footpaths. Lower levels of walkability are evident in Park Orchards, Templestowe, Wonga Park, Donvale and Warrandyte. New investigative modelling walkability with topography or Depth Elevation Models resulted in the identification of slightly fewer highly walkable neighbourhoods across Doncaster, Doncaster East and Templestowe. Other outer areas had poor walkability for transport so the inclusion of topography made very little difference.
- Gambling results for Manningham identified the need for using multiple indicators to understand the influence of gambling expenditure. Over \$20 million dollars a year was spent on EGM gambling at the Shoppingtown Hotel and Doncaster Hotel in the 2018-2019 period with both venues located in the suburb of Doncaster. The per venue gambling expenditure at the Shoppingtown Hotel also had greater gambling expenditure than the Veneto Club that had 3 additional machines. Both venues with high EGM gambling expenditure in Doncaster and within 2 km of each other. These gambling indicators results also need to be considered with home owner and rental housing affordability concerns for low and very low-income families in surrounding suburbs of Doncaster, Templestowe, Bulleen, Templestowe Lower, Doncaster East and Park Orchards. Gambling is resulting in significant economic and social loss across these communities.
- There is significant variation in early childhood development across Manningham. Doncaster and Templestowe revealed above state average proportions of children in their first year of school identified as developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains on the Australian Early Education Census.

---

13

[https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census\\_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24210?opendocument](https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA24210?opendocument)

- Australian Early Education Census results across the LGA of Manningham are based on the assessments of 175 teachers from 90 schools, both public and private, and the results across Doncaster and Templestowe are a concern for longer term childhood development.
- This report provides a quantitative assessment of liveability across the LGA of Manningham and the included results provide a very useful tool for community engagement. It is recommended that this report is shared with the people who live and work across the municipality to begin a conversation about liveability based on evidence. Residents will be able to provide great insights about the presented findings which could help to drive a shared vision for community and council planning in the future.
- Importantly, it is recommended that a Liveability Assessment like this is completed again in 3-4 years aligning with the local government planning cycle to review and monitor changes and identify new planning priorities in neighbourhoods of Manningham over time.

#### *Implications*

This report has begun to identify linkages between the current Manningham City Council Plan and Healthy City Strategy. It is recommended that further analysis could be completed by Manningham City Council to identify how each of the indicator results included in this Liveability Assessment could be used for the evaluation of current strategies and priorities and inform future planning. Importantly, these results should be shared across multiple council departments to encourage further integration of health within planning which has maximum impact in the shaping of liveable places. Sharing the indicator results included in this Liveability Assessment with the broader Manningham community and community stakeholders could also provide an opportunity for those with an interest in the area to engage and co-design the future of a more liveable Manningham and support future advocacy actions.



## References

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2011a). Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA): Technical Paper. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Badland, H., Whitzman, C., Lowe, M., Davern, M., Aye, L., Butterworth, I., Hes, D. and Giles-Corti, B. (2014). Urban liveability: emerging lessons from Australia for exploring the potential for indicators to measure the social determinants of health. *Social Science & Medicine*, *111*, 64-73.

Badland, H., Mavoa, S., Villanueva, K., Roberts, R., Davern, M., & Giles-Corti, B. (2015). The development of policy-relevant transport indicators to monitor health behaviours and outcomes. *Journal of Transport & Health*, *2*(2), 103-110.

Dahlgren, G. and Whitehead, M. (1991). Rainbow model of health. In Dahlgren, G. (1995). *European Health Policy Conference: Opportunities for the future. Vol 11 – Intersectoral Action for Health*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe.

Davern, M. T., Gunn, L., Giles-Corti, B., & David, S. (2017). Best practice principles for community indicator systems and a case study analysis: How community indicators Victoria is creating impact and bridging policy, practice and research. *Social Indicators Research*, *131*(2), 567-586.

Davern, M., Gunn, L., Whitzman, C., Higgs, C., Giles-Corti, B., Simons, K., . . . Badland, H. (2017). Using spatial measures to test a conceptual model of social infrastructure that supports health and wellbeing. *Cities & Health*, *1*(2), 194-209.

Davern, M., Farrar, A., Kendal, D. & Giles-Corti, B. (2016). *Quality Green Public Open Space Supporting Health, Wellbeing and Biodiversity: A Literature Review*. Report prepared for the Heart Foundation, SA Health, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Office for Recreation and Sport, and Local Government Association (SA). University of Melbourne: Victoria.

Department of Environment Land Water and Planning. (2019). Victoria in Future: Population Projections 2016 to 2056. Melbourne: Victorian Government.

Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). Victorian public health and wellbeing plan 2015-2019. Retrieved from Victorian Government.

Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Outcomes Framework. Retrieved from Victorian Government.

Gunn, L. D., & Giles-Corti, B. (2014). Destinations the 'driver' for transit-walking. *Planning News*, *40*(10), 28.

Gunn, L. D., King, T. L., Mavoa, S., Lamb, K. E., Giles-Corti, B., & Kavanagh, A. (2017). Identifying destination distances that support walking trips in local neighborhoods. *Journal of Transport & Health*, *5*, 133-141.

Gunn, L. D., Mavoa, S., Boulangé, C., Hooper, P., Kavanagh, A., & Giles-Corti, B. (2017). Designing healthy communities: creating evidence on metrics for built environment features associated with walkable neighbourhood activity centres. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, *14*(1), 164.

Giles-Corti, B., Mavoa, S., Eagleson, S., Davern, M., Roberts B., Badland, H.M., (2014). *Transport Walkability Index: Melbourne*. McCaughey VicHealth Centre for Community Wellbeing, Melbourne: The University of Melbourne. ISBN: 978-0-9804620-3-6 (Digital).

Koohsari, M.J., Badland, H., Mavoa, S., Villanueva, K., Francis, J., Hooper, P., Owen, N. and Giles-Corti, B., 2018. Are public open space attributes associated with walking and depression? *Cities*, 74, 119-125.

Lowe, M., Whitzman, C., Badland, H., Davern, M., Aye, L., Hes, D., Butterworth, I. and Giles-Corti, B., (2015). Planning healthy, liveable and sustainable cities: how can indicators inform policy? *Urban Policy and Research*, 33(2), pp.131-144.

Lowen, T., Davern, M. T., Mavoa, S., & Brasher, K. (2015). Age-friendly cities and communities: access to services for older people. *Australian Planner*, 52(4), 255-265.

Mavoa, S., Koohsari, M. J., Badland, H. M., Davern, M., Feng, X., Astell-Burt, T., & Giles-Corti, B. (2015). Area-level disparities of public open space: A geographic information systems analysis in Metropolitan Melbourne. *Urban Policy and Research*, 33(3), 306-323.

McCormack, G. R., Rock, M., Toohey, A. M., & Hignell, D. (2010). Characteristics of urban parks associated with park use and physical activity: A review of qualitative research. *Health & Place*, 16(4), 712-726.

Manningham City Council. (2017). Manningham City Council Healthy City Strategy 2017-2021. Retrieved from <http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/healthy-city-strategy>

*Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Victoria). Retrieved from [http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol\\_act/paea1987254/](http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/paea1987254/)

Saelens, B. E., Sallis, J. F., & Frank, L. D. (2003). Environmental correlates of walking and cycling: findings from the transportation, urban design, and planning literatures. *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 25(2), 80-91.

Veerman, J.L., Zapata-Diomedj, B., Gunn, L., McCormack, G.R., Cobiac, L.J., Herrera, A.M.M., Giles-Corti, B. and Shiell, A., 2016. Cost-effectiveness of investing in sidewalks as a means of increasing physical activity: a RESIDE modelling study. *BMJ open*, 6(9), p.e011617.

World Health Organization. (2007). *Global age-friendly cities: A guide*. World Health Organization.

World Health Organisation. (2017). *Social determinants of Health*. [www.who.int/social\\_determinants/sdh\\_definition/en/](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/sdh_definition/en/). Retrieved October 28<sup>th</sup>.

## Appendix 1: Data Sources

<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Figure 7: Manningham SEIFA Index of Relative Disadvantage (SEIFA-IRSD)</b>	ABS SEIFA	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016
<b>Figure 8: Average distance (km) to premises with an on-license alcohol permit within Manningham</b>	Alcohol – On licence	Geocoded National Address File 2018 Victorian Council of Gaming and Liquor Regulation 2019
<b>Figure 9: Average distance (km) to premises with an off-license alcohol permit within Manningham</b>	Alcohol – Off licence	Open Street Map 2018 Victorian Council of Gaming and Liquor Regulation 2019
<b>Figure 10: Average distance (km) to the closest supermarket in Manningham</b>	Supermarkets	Store websites 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coles</li> <li>• Woolworths</li> <li>• IGA</li> <li>• Aldi</li> <li>• Foodworks</li> </ul>
<b>Figure 11: Average distance (km) to the closest location where unhealthy food can be purchased in Manningham</b>	Fast foods	Store websites 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• McDonalds</li> <li>• KFC</li> <li>• Hungry Jacks</li> <li>• Dominoes</li> <li>• Red Rooster</li> <li>• Subway</li> </ul>
<b>Figure 12: Average distance (km) to closest cafe in Manningham</b>	Café	Online business directories 2019
<b>Figure 13: Average number of cafes within 1.6km across Manningham</b>	Cafe	Online business directories 2019
<b>Figure 14: Average distance (km) to nearest Public Open Space in Manningham</b>	Public open space	Open Street Map 2018
<b>Figure 15: Distance to nearest Public Open Space &gt;1.5ha in size (km)</b>	Public open space > 1.5ha	Open Street Map 2018
<b>Figure 16: Location of Public Open Space overlaid with Transport Walkability Index</b>	Public open space Street connectivity	Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018

52

	<p>Convenience stores, petrol stations and newsagents</p> <p>Dwelling density</p> <p>Public transport stops</p> <p>Supermarkets</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016</p> <p>Public Transport Victoria 2018</p> <p>Store websites 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coles</li> <li>• Woolworths</li> <li>• IGA</li> <li>• Aldi</li> <li>• Foodworks</li> </ul>
<p><b>Figure 17: Average number of daily living types present across Manningham LGA</b></p>	<p>Convenience stores, petrol stations and newsagents</p> <p>Public transport stop</p> <p>Supermarkets</p>	<p>Open Street Map 2018</p> <p>Public Transport Victoria 2018</p> <p>Store websites 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coles</li> <li>• Woolworths</li> <li>• IGA</li> <li>• Aldi</li> <li>• Foodworks</li> </ul>
<p><b>Figure 18: Manningham Index of Access to Services for Older People</b></p>	<p>Public transport stops</p> <p>Libraries</p> <p>GPs</p> <p>Hospitals</p> <p>Aged care services</p> <p>Ages care facilities</p> <p>U3A</p> <p>Places of worship</p> <p>Community centres</p> <p>Supermarkets</p>	<p>Public Transport Victoria 2018</p> <p>Department Premier and Cabinet 2016</p> <p>National Health Services Directory 2019</p> <p>University 3<sup>rd</sup> Age website 2019</p> <p>Open Street Map 2018</p> <p>Council websites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manningham</li> <li>• Banyule</li> <li>• Boroondara</li> <li>• Yarra Ranges</li> <li>• Nillumbik</li> <li>• Whitehorse</li> <li>• Maroondah</li> </ul> <p>Store websites 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coles</li> <li>• Woolworths</li> <li>• IGA</li> <li>• Aldi</li> <li>• Foodworks</li> </ul>

<b>Figure 19: Average distance (km) to General Practitioners across Manningham LGA</b>	GPs	National Health Services Directory 2019
<b>Figure 20: Average distance (km) to a General Practitioner with bilingual service</b>	GPS (Bilingual)	National Health Services Directory 2019
<b>Figure 21: Proportion of children "developmentally vulnerable" on two or more AEDC domains across Manningham</b>	Australian Early Development Census	Australian Early Development Census 2018
<b>Figure 22: Journey to work travel mode using any public transport across Manningham</b>	ABS Census	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016
<b>Figure 23: Residents using public transport buses to employment with distance travelled across Manningham</b>	ABS Census	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016
<b>Figure 24: Youth not engaged at all in work or study across Manningham</b>	ABS Census	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016
<b>Figure 25: Family violence incidents across the Manningham</b>	Family violence statistics	Crime Statistics Agency 2018
<b>Figure 26: Number of Electronic Gaming Machines in Manningham</b>	EGM	Victorian Council of Gaming and Liquor Regulation 2019
<b>Figure 27: Total expenditure spent on EGM Gambling for venues in Manningham</b>	EGM	Victorian Council of Gaming and Liquor Regulation 2019
<b>Figure 28: Per Machine EGM Expenditure in Manningham</b>	EGM	Victorian Council of Gaming and Liquor Regulation 2019
<b>Figure 29: Proportion of home-owner households in the lowest 40% of incomes spending more than 30% on housing</b>	ABS Census	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016
<b>Figure 30: Proportion of rental households in the lowest 40% of incomes spending more than 30% on housing</b>	ABS Census	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016
<b>Figure 31: Mix of social infrastructure across Manningham</b>	Childcare and out of school hours care	Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority 2018

	<p>Government primary and secondary schools</p> <p>Libraries</p> <p>GPs Community health centres Aged care facilities Maternal and child health centre</p> <p>Sport and recreation facilities</p> <p>Cinemas, museums, art galleries</p> <p>Community centres and swimming pools</p>	<p>Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority 2018</p> <p>Department Premier and Cabinet 2016</p> <p>National Health Services Directory 2019</p> <p>Open Street Map 2018</p> <p>Open Street Map 2018</p> <p>Council websites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manningham</li> <li>• Banyule</li> <li>• Boroondara</li> <li>• Yarra Ranges</li> <li>• Nillumbik</li> <li>• Whitehorse</li> <li>• Maroondah</li> </ul>
<p><b>Figure 32: Proportion of residential dwellings in Manningham within 400m of a bus stop.</b></p> <p><b>Figure 33: Proportion of residential dwellings in Manningham within 400m of a frequent public transport service.</b></p>	<p>Public transport stops</p> <p>Public transport stops GTFS data</p>	<p>Public Transport Victoria 2018</p> <p>Public Transport Victoria 2018</p>
<p><b>Figure 34: Walkability for Transport across Manningham</b></p> <p><b>Figure 35: Walkability for Transport in Manningham overlaid with footpaths</b></p>	<p>Street connectivity Convenience stores, petrol stations and newsagents Dwelling density Public transport stops Supermarkets</p> <p>Street connectivity Convenience stores, petrol stations and newsagents Dwelling density</p>	<p>Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018 Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Public Transport Victoria 2018 Store websites 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coles</li> <li>• Woolworths</li> <li>• IGA</li> <li>• Aldi</li> <li>• Foodworks</li> </ul> <p>Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018</p>

<p><b>Figure 36: Walkability for Transport in Manningham calculated with depth elevation modelling</b></p>	<p>Public transport stops Footpaths Supermarkets</p> <p>Street connectivity Convenience stores, petrol stations and newsagents Dwelling density Public transport stops STRM-derived 1 second digital elevation model Supermarkets</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Public Transport Victoria 2018 Manningham Council 2019 Store websites 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coles</li> <li>• Woolworths</li> <li>• IGA</li> <li>• Aldi</li> <li>• Foodworks</li> </ul> <p>Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018 Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Public Transport Victoria 2018 Geoscience Australia 2016</p> <p>Store websites 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coles</li> <li>• Woolworths</li> <li>• IGA</li> <li>• Aldi</li> <li>• Foodworks</li> </ul>
<p><b>Figure 37: Walkability for Transport in Manningham calculated with depth elevation modelling</b></p>	<p>Street connectivity Convenience stores, petrol stations and newsagents Dwelling density Public transport stops Digital elevation model (DEM) Supermarkets</p>	<p>Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018 Open Street Map 2018 Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Public Transport Victoria 2018 VicMap Elevation 2008 Store websites 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coles</li> <li>• Woolworths</li> <li>• IGA</li> <li>• Aldi</li> <li>• Foodworks</li> </ul>

All distance analyses were calculated using a 2018 Open Street Map pedestrian road network which was derived using OSMnx. <https://github.com/gboeing/osmnx>

Base map service credits: Open Street Map and Contributors.



  
**MANNINGHAM**  
Manningham Civic Centre  
699 Doncaster Road / Doncaster / VIC / 3108  
[www.manningham.vic.gov.au](http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au)

**kinetica**  
Level 25 / 500 Collins Street  
Melbourne / 3000 / VIC / Australia  
03 9109 9400 / [kinetica.net.au](http://kinetica.net.au)





## 11 CITY SERVICES

### 11.1 Proposed Deviation of (Part) Reynolds Road Donvale

File Number:	IN21/638
Responsible Director:	Director City Services
Attachments:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Land Status of Road at Springvale Road and Reynolds Road Intersection, Donvale <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>2 Historical Aerial Imagery Showing the Old and the Deviated Alignment of Reynolds Road <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>3 Plan of Proposed Road Deviation <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>4 DELWP Consent to Road Deviation <a href="#">↓</a></li></ol>

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This report seeks Council's resolution to commence statutory procedures pursuant to clause 2 of Schedule 10 and section 206, 207 and 223 of the Local Government Act 1989 (Act), to deviate part of Reynolds Road, Donvale by:*

- *Discontinuing the Government Road (Old Road) shown coloured yellow and pink on Attachment 1 (Plan);*
- *Declaring the land shown coloured green on Attachment 3 to be 'roads' pursuant to the Act (New Road); and*
- *Vesting the Old Road and the New Road in Council.*

#### COUNCIL RESOLUTION

**MOVED: CR CARLI LANGE**  
**SECONDED: CR TOMAS LIGHTBODY**

**That Council:**

- A. Endorses officers to commence the statutory procedures to deviate part of Reynolds Road, Donvale, pursuant to clause 2 of Schedule 10 and sections 206, 207 and 223 of the Local Government Act 1989 (Act), by:**
  - a) Discontinuing the Government Road shown coloured yellow and pink on Attachment 3 (Plan); and**
  - b) Declaring the land shown coloured green on Attachment 3 as 'roads' pursuant to the Act,**

**(the action above being the Road Deviation process), and vesting the Old Road and the New Road in Council; and**
- B. Notes as part of the statutory process, public notice to be provided for the proposed Road Deviation and vesting of the Old Road and the New Road, pursuant to Sections 207A and 223 of the Act.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Reynolds Road (Road) east of Springvale Road in Donvale is a local road under the care and management of Council. Council is currently working with the Department of Transport (DoT) to declare the section of Reynolds Road between Springvale Road and Tindals Road as a state arterial road.
- 2.2 The land status of the Road near the Reynolds Road and Springvale Road intersection does not reflect the constructed alignment of the Road. Refer to Attachment 1 for information.
- 2.3 The physical deviation of the Reynolds Road was carried out sometime between 1966 and 1974. Before handing over Reynolds Road to the DoT, Council needs to carry out a realignment of Reynolds Road, Donvale so that the title boundaries accord with the constructed boundaries of Reynolds Road. Refer to Attachment 2 for historical aerial images showing the old and the deviated alignments of Reynolds Road.
- 2.4 Council proposes to undertake the Road Deviation to carry out the realignment of the titles comprising Reynolds Road and its surrounds.

## 3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

- 3.1 The Old Road, which is shown coloured yellow and pink on Attachment 3, is Crown land reserved for road purposes as a 'government road.'
- 3.2 The Old Road is a 'road' for the purposes of the Act, which Council has the power to consider discontinuing.
- 3.3 The Old Road is not currently constructed or used as a road, rather, it comprises part of the public open space at the Mullum Mullum Reserve and Mullum Mullum Creek Linear Park (together the 'Reserve'). Specifically, the Old Road comprises of bushland, open grassed areas, an internal access road, part of the Mullum Mullum Trial and part of a dam, as shown on Attachment 3.
- 3.4 It is proposed that Council discontinue the Old Road, and concurrently deviate the Old Road to the location of the New Road, which is:
  - 3.4.1 Council's freehold land shown coloured green on Attachment 3, being part of the land contained in certificate of title volume 8831 folio 354.
- 3.5 The area of the Old Road is approximately 13,630 square metres and the area of the New Road is approximately 1,380 square metres.
- 3.6 As the Old Road comprises Crown land and the New Road is partly comprised of land which is not Crown land, Council may only undertake the Road Deviation once it has procured the consent of the Minister administering the *Land Act 1958* (being the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change) (**Minister**), pursuant to clause 2(2) of Schedule 10 to the Act.
- 3.7 Council has obtained the DoT's agreement that the land shown coloured yellow and pink are unlikely to be required for future road widening purposes, and the DoT has provided their written consent to the road deviation proposal.

- 3.8 Council has successfully procured the consent of the Minister for the Road Deviation on 19 August 2021. Refer to Attachment 4 of this report for the written response from the delegate for the Minister.

#### **4. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1 The purpose of the Road Deviation is to vest both the Old Road and the New Road in Council's ownership in fee simple.

#### **5. IMPLEMENTATION**

##### 5.1 Finance / Resource Implications

5.1.1 The Old Road is currently Crown land with the status of a Government Road.

5.1.2 Under section 207B(2A) of the Act, the Old Road will vest in Council's ownership in fee simple, following the completion of the Road Deviation. Accordingly, Council is not required to purchase the Old Road from the Crown.

##### 5.2 Communication and Engagement

5.2.1 Before proceeding with the Road Deviation, Council must give public notice of the Road Deviation in accordance with section 223 of the Act. The Act provides that a person may, within 28 days of the date of the public notice, lodge a written submission regarding the Road Deviation.

5.2.2 Where a person has made a written submission to Council requesting that he or she be heard in support of the written submission, Council must permit that person to be heard before a meeting of Council or the Committee which has delegated authority to hear those submissions, giving reasonable notice of the day, time and place of the meeting.

5.2.3 After hearing the submissions made, Council must determine whether the Old Road is not reasonably required as a road for public use, and whether the New Road is reasonably require for public use, in order to decide whether to proceed with the Road Deviation.

##### 5.3 Timelines

If Council resolves to commence the statutory process to undertake the Road Deviation, Council will:

5.3.1 engage a surveyor to prepare a dimensioned road plan showing the exact dimensions and locations of the Old Road and the New Road;

5.3.2 cause a public notice pursuant to sections 207A and 223 of the Act to be published in the Herald Sun and Council's website, with a closing date of no less than 28 days after the date of the public notice;

5.3.3 consider any submissions received in respect of the proposed Road Deviation, pursuant to section 223 of the Act;

5.3.4 resolve whether or not to proceed with the Road Deviation and, if Council resolves to proceed with the Road Deviation:

- a) publish a notice of the Road Deviation in the Victoria Government Gazette pursuant to section 207B(1) of the Act; and
- b) make an application to Land Use Victoria for title to the discontinued Old Road and the New Road (including an application for Council to be recorded as registered proprietor of the Crown land comprising the Old Road and the New Road) pursuant to section 207E of the Act, or using such other process as required by the Registrar of Titles.

## **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.

**Attachment 1 – Land Status of Road at Springvale Road and Reynolds Road Intersection, Donvale**

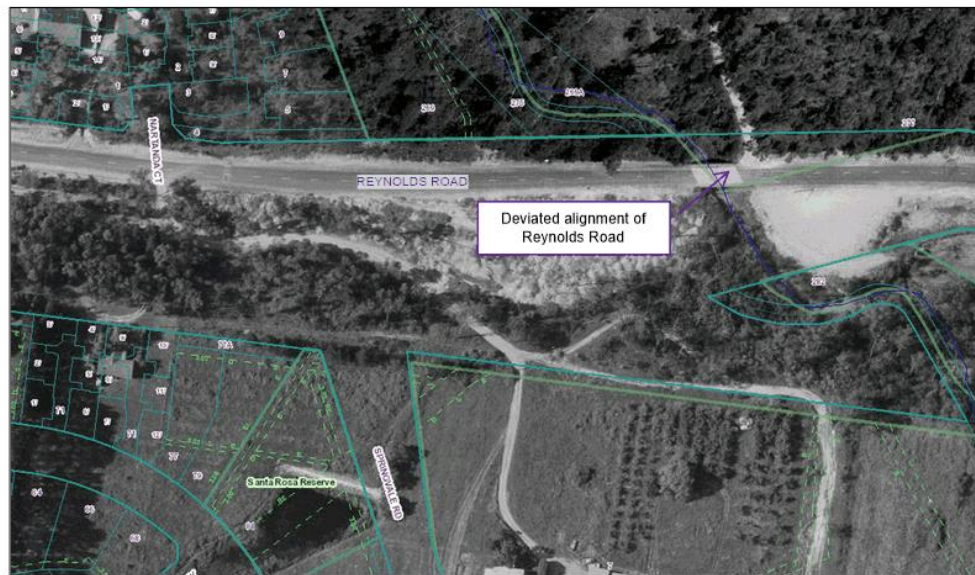


Aerial Photography 2021-04-04

**Attachment 2 – Historical Aerial Imagery Showing the Old and the Deviated Alignment of Reynolds Road**



Aerial Photography April 1966



Aerial Photography December 1974



**Attachment 4 – DELWP Consent to Road Deviation**

Department of Environment,  
Land, Water & Planning

**CONSENT FOR ROAD DEVIATION  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1989**

Under Clause 2 (2) of Schedule 10 of the *Local Government Act 1989*, I, David Adeson, Program Manager Land and Built Environment, as delegate of the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change, hereby consent to the deviation of a road in the Parish of Bulleen, shown coloured yellow and pink on the attached plan, which is government road, onto the land shown coloured green on the plan, which is not Crown land.

Department correspondence no

.....  
David Adeson  
Program Manager Land and Built Environment  
(As delegate for the Minister of Energy, Environment and Climate Change)

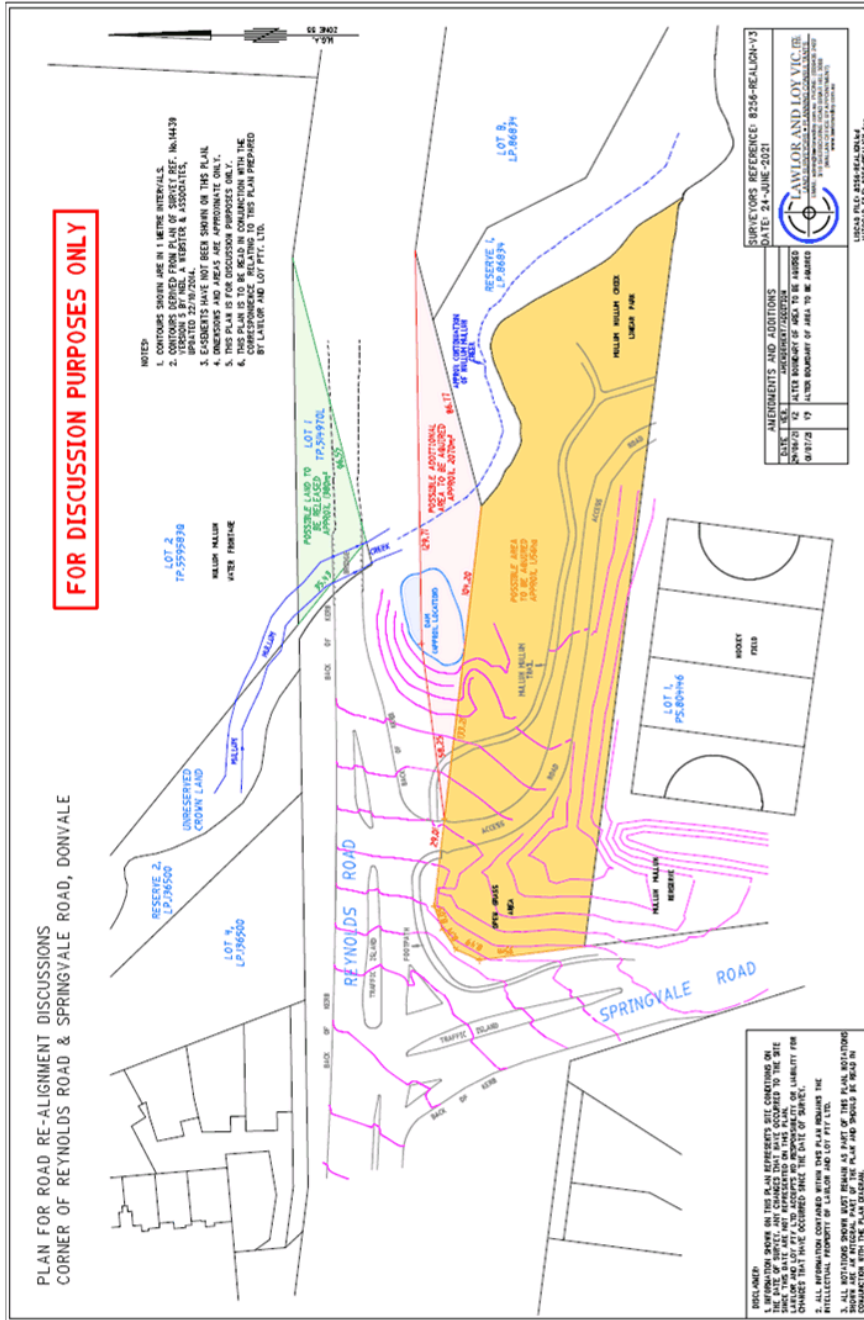
Date : 19/08/2021

Privacy Statement  
Any personal information about you or a third party in your correspondence will be protected under the provisions of the Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014. It will only be used or disclosed to appropriate Ministerial, Statutory Authority, or departmental staff in regard to the purpose for which it was provided, unless required or authorised by law. Enquiries about access to information about you held by the Department should be directed to the Privacy Coordinator, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, PO Box 500, East Melbourne, Victoria 3002

OFFICIAL







**11.2 Climate Mitigation Targets**

File Number: IN21/636  
Responsible Director: Director City Services  
Attachments: Nil

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In 2020, Council adopted a resolution that ‘acknowledges we are in state of serious climate and environmental change and that this climate emergency requires urgent action by all levels of government, including local government.’*

*In response to the Climate Emergency Declaration, we are pursuing ambitious but achievable goals. The benefit of achieving these targets are large and wide-ranging that will have a positive impact on the Manningham community.*

*The following climate mitigation targets are proposed for Manningham:*

- *Council: net zero emissions by 2028*
- *Community: net zero emissions by 2035*

*In guiding decision making on the actions and their implementation, the following principles will be adopted:*

- *actions are to be based on best value and be economically prudent, environmentally viable and technically proven;*
- *Council and community actions and progress towards targets be reported annually; and*
- *Future Council’s aim to affirm or adjust the ongoing program of climate mitigation actions within the first 12 months of the elected term – due in 2024/25, 2028/29, 2032/33.*

*It is acknowledged that the community target will be more challenging to achieve than the Council target because of the large scale of action required. The responsibility for achieving this target is to be shared with the community, all levels of government and the private sector.*

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

**MOVED: CR TOMAS LIGHTBODY**  
**SECONDED: CR LAURA MAYNE**

**That Council:**

- A. Adopts a climate action target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions for Council by 2028; and**
- B. Adopts a climate action target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions for the Manningham community by 2035;**

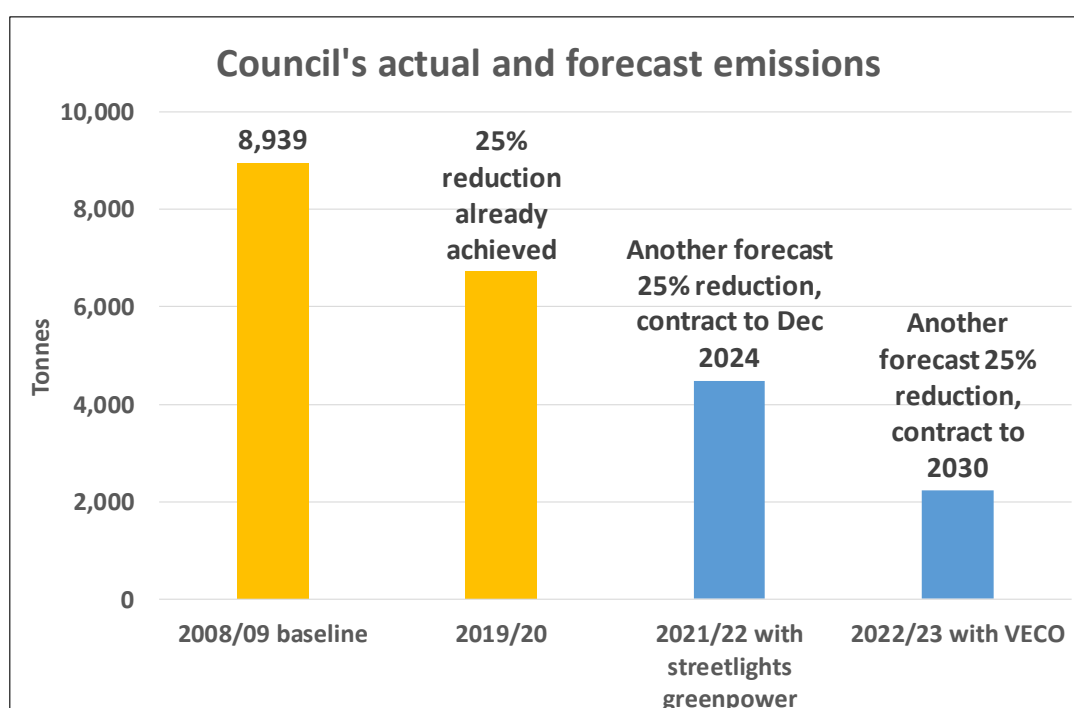
- C. Commits to providing advocacy and sustainability initiatives to facilitate and assist the community in achieving this target;**
- D. Endorses the following leading principles to guide decision making on actions and the implementation:**
- **Actions are to be based on best value and be economically prudent, environmentally viable and technically proven;**
  - **Council and community actions and progress towards targets be reported annually; and**
  - **Future Council's aim to affirm or adjust the ongoing program of climate mitigation actions within the first 12 months of the elected term – due in 2024/25, 2028/29, 2032/33;**
- E. Receives a Climate Emergency Action Plan that responses to the Council and Community Climate Action Targets by no later than February 2022 Council meeting for community consultation; and**
- F. Considers any future budget implications when receiving the Climate Emergency Action Plan for endorsement.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

## **2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 In 2020, Council adopted a resolution that 'acknowledges we are in state of serious climate and environmental change and that this climate emergency requires urgent action by all levels of government, including local government.'
- 2.2 Manningham has been working for some time to reduce Council emissions and support the community to live more sustainably, the declaration has empowered Council Officers to further accelerate efforts and incorporate climate change considerations in all future strategies, decisions and actions to shape the city's future.
- 2.3 The focus has been to reduce emissions from Council operations, manage energy/water/waste in a sustainable way, build awareness, educate and empower the Manningham community to become aware of climate change and necessary action.
- 2.4 Council officers have led a number of initiatives and actions that have expanded over the last decade to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These actions have included:
- 2.4.1 energy efficient streetlights;
  - 2.4.2 buildings measures;
  - 2.4.3 low emission fleet initiative;
  - 2.4.4 solar power; and
  - 2.4.5 green power purchasing and wind-powered electricity supply through the Victorian Energy Collaboration (VECO) and other actions.

- 2.5 In about 2012, Council adopted a Carbon Abatement Plan which had a target to reduce emissions from Council operations by 20% below 2008/09 levels by 2020.
- 2.6 The above actions and resulting reduction of emissions, has meant that Council has surpassed its 2020 target well below the 2008/09 baseline emissions level.
- 2.7 In addition, we have delivered a range of community sustainability initiatives to facilitate the reduction of community emissions.
- 2.8 This has included residential solar schemes, advocacy to different levels of government, education and awareness programs. Further work in this area is continuing to be delivered currently and is planned for the future.
- 2.9 The following graph shows Council's past and forecast future emissions which reflect the positive impact of initiatives and actions that have been undertaken.



\* Victorian Energy Collaboration (VECO) - green power purchasing and wind-powered electricity supply

### 3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

#### Climate Action Targets

- 3.1 Council's history of action, recent community input and the new *Council Plan 2021-2025* demonstrate the shared commitment of Council and the Manningham community to take increased action on climate change.
- 3.2 There is an emerging State and Federal Government, international and business sector direction towards more urgent action on climate change. The Victorian State Government announcing community targets of a 45-50%, reduction of 2005 emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050. The Federal Government aspiring to net zero by 2050.

- 3.3 With this context, and in accordance with the *Council Plan 2021-2025*, new emissions reduction targets are proposed for Council and the Manningham Community:
- 3.3.1 Climate action target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions for Council by 2028;
  - 3.3.2 Set an aspirational climate action target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions for the Manningham community by 2035; and
  - 3.3.3 Commits to providing advocacy and sustainability initiatives to facilitate and assist the community in achieving this target.
- 3.4 Objective to reach Council target without the need to use offsets, where practicable Council to look at the option for offsets if the need arises.
- 3.5 The above targets will be incorporated into a *Climate Emergency Action Plan* and an *Environment Strategy* that are currently in development and intended for community consultation and formal Council adoption in 2022.
- 3.6 In response to the declaration, a Climate Emergency Action Plan is being developed that will incorporate appropriate actions and policy change that will provide overall benefits for the Manningham Community.
- 3.7 The aim is for the Climate Emergency Action Plan to be a comprehensive response to the climate emergency that Council acknowledged in its 2020 resolution:
- 3.7.1 The Plan will help guide future strategic actions for climate mitigation and emissions reduction, adaption to climate change already occurring and advocacy.
  - 3.7.2 These actions will be for Council operations and for the Manningham community and residents.
  - 3.7.3 Council aims to raise the awareness of and support and empower the community to take climate action.

#### 4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY

- 4.1 Goal 3.2 in the Resilient Environment section of *Council Plan 2021-2025* is to 'reduce our environmental impact and adapt to climate change'. There are range of other *Council Plan* actions relevant to climate mitigation including the following:
- 4.1.1 act on climate change through advocacy, leadership and education;
  - 4.1.2 demonstrate stewardship in developing and implementing our Climate Emergency Plans actions;
  - 4.1.3 reduction in Council's greenhouse emissions;
  - 4.1.4 demonstrate leadership in sustainable and innovative environmental practices e.g. installation of solar panels on Council buildings;

- 4.1.5 install more solar power on Council buildings, make environmental improvements to Council facilities and switch to wind and solar generated grid electricity supply;
- 4.1.6 encourage solar uptake in the community and explore other energy sustainability innovation;
- 4.1.7 facilitate uptake of electric vehicle in our operations and support the implementation of community infrastructure to enable uptake of electric vehicles;
- 4.1.8 deliver activities to encourage people to use public and environmentally friendly transport;
- 4.1.9 reduce emissions with improved garden and food waste processing;
- 4.1.10 sustainable and innovative environmental practices for Manningham businesses, home and neighbourhood to optimise energy, waste, water; and
- 4.1.11 engage the community, collaborate with other Councils and advocate for reduced greenhouse gas emissions at the local, state and federal levels.

## **5. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 The proposed climate mitigation targets will drive a range of actions to reduce Council and community emissions. These actions will be developed and proposed over time through to the 2028 and 2035 target years.
- 5.2 Council will assist the reduction of community emission in a variety of roles with the delivery of community emissions reduction initiatives.
- 5.3 In leading emission reduction initiatives for Council operations and through the development of community initiatives, Council will facilitate, promote and advocate for community initiatives.
- 5.4 The proposed community net zero target of 2035 is an ambitious target. Council's adoption of this target will establish the policy setting, and reaching the target will require hard work and commitment from all.
- 5.5 In 2022 and 2022/23, as first steps towards achieving the proposed Council 2028 net zero target, the following will be proposed:
  - 5.5.1 expansion of VECO to switch more of Council's electricity accounts across to emission-free wind-powered electricity; and
  - 5.5.2 budget submission to switch main roads streetlights to energy efficient light emitting diodes (LEDs).

## 6. IMPLEMENTATION

### Financial/resource Implications

- 6.1 A cost-benefit analysis on a range of potential actions is in development that will inform the action plan for reducing our emissions. It is acknowledged that a triple bottom line commitment will be required by Council and the community to enable the delivery of this action plan.
- 6.2 To guide decision making on actions and their implementation, the following principles to be adhered to:
- 6.2.1 actions are to be based on best value and be economically prudent, environmentally viable and technically proven;
- 6.2.2 Council and Community actions and progress towards targets be reported annually; and
- 6.2.3 Future Councils aim to affirm or adjust the ongoing program of climate mitigation actions within the first 12 months of the elected term – due in 2024/25, 2028/29, 2032/33.
- 6.3 To enable the delivery of the actions identified for implementation to facilitate progression towards achieving the Council and Community targets, budget and resourcing plans will be developed for consideration by Council as part of the annual Budget process for both operational and capital budget adoption.

### Timelines

- 6.4 Cost benefit analysis outcomes and *draft* Climate Emergency Action Plan presented to Council - November 2021.
- 6.5 Community consultation on the *draft* Climate Emergency Action Plan – *early 2022*.
- 6.6 Finalisation of *draft* Climate Emergency Action Plan, incorporating community feedback and presented to Council for formal adoption - *April 2022*.

### Communication and Engagement

- 6.7 In early 2021, through a consultative engagement process and the establishment of a community panel, we engaged with our community on a range of climate and biodiversity actions that have been incorporated within the *Council Plan 2021-2025*.
- 6.8 Council Officers actively participate within the Northern Alliance for Greenhouse Action, Eastern Region Group of Councils, Municipal to advocate to other levels of Government on Climate Change and Diversity.
- 6.9 The draft Climate Emergency Action Plan will be subject to a community consultation process via the '*Manningham Your Say*' in early 2022.

**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.



## 12 SHARED SERVICES

### 12.1 Financial relief - COVID-19 Pandemic

File Number: IN21/635  
Responsible Director: Director Shared Services  
Attachments: Nil

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The coronavirus pandemic was confirmed to have reached Australia in January 2020. On 15 March 2020, the Victorian Premier declared a State of Emergency in Victoria in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.*

*In the past 19 months, Melbourne has been in lockdown for more than 250 days over the course of six separate lockdowns. Melbourne has spent the highest number of days in lockdown in the world since the pandemic began. The most recent lockdown (sixth lockdown) ran from 5 August 2021 to 21 October 2021.*

*COVID-19 has highlighted the important role Council plays in our community: to keep people connected, support local businesses, deliver health and wellbeing programs, protect our local environment and natural resources.*

*Since the pandemic began, Council has provided Community financial relief of approximately \$4.60 million. This equates to approximately 5% of Council's general rate revenue.*

*To provide continued support to our community as we slowly move out of lockdowns and restrictions into the recovery phase, Officers are recommending further relief measures at an estimated value of \$1.50 million. The aim is to continue assisting those most in need while maintaining Council's financial sustainability.*

*The proposed further relief measures of \$1.50 million would cover:*

- \$250,000 for business support*
- \$230,000 for not-for-profit support*
- \$260,000 for recreation clubs support*
- \$460,000 rent relief for Commercial tenants*
- \$300,000 rent relief and other financial support for community group tenants including recreation club tenants.*

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

**MOVED:** CR MICHELLE KLEINERT  
**SECONDED:** CR CARLI LANGE

**That Council:**

- A. Endorses the proposed \$1.50 million of financial relief measures that consist of:**
- \$250,000 for business support
  - \$230,000 for not-for-profit support
  - \$260,000 for recreation clubs support
  - \$460,000 rent relief for commercial tenants
  - \$300,000 rent relief and other financial support for community group tenants including recreation club tenants; and
- B. Notes that the proposed financial relief measures will be partially funded from the \$500,000 relief fund set aside in the adopted 2021/22 budget.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The coronavirus pandemic was confirmed to have reached Australia in January 2020. On 15 March 2020, the Victorian Premier declared a State of Emergency in Victoria in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.
- 2.2 The closure of many non-essential businesses in Australia was estimated to result in one million people losing their jobs.
- 2.3 It is estimated that the lockdowns and restrictions in Melbourne will cost the economy billions.

**3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE**

- 3.1 Each level of Australia's government have been providing financial assistance to the individuals and businesses impacted by the pandemic.
- 3.2 The Commonwealth Government last year provided support through the Job Keeper scheme to assist businesses to maintain employment levels. This year the support is now being paid directly to individuals through the Disaster Payments scheme and not to organisations.

**COUNCIL'S RESPONSE****A. COVID-19 Community Financial Relief Measures**

- 3.3 On 28 April 2020, Council approved an extensive \$3.80 million COVID-19 Community Financial Relief Package over two financial years (2019/20 and 2020/21). The package was based on the following high level principles:

- Targeted relief with a focus on assisting those most in need;
  - Balance short term relief with longer term revenue stability; and
  - Maintain Council's financial sustainability.
- 3.4 The \$3.80 million package included financial relief/support for the following segments of the community:
- Ratepayers (residential and commercial) – up to \$1.60 million relief:
    - No increase in the Waste Service charge;
    - Fourth quarter rates instalment extension; and
    - Repayment arrangements (interest charges relief);
  - COVID-19 Community Relief Fund – up to \$1.00 million;
  - Local businesses – up to \$330,000:
    - \$100,000 Business development fund;
    - \$230,000 for 50% discounts on Food/Health Registrations, Footpath Trading Permits and Trader Parking Permits; and
  - Sporting clubs and community groups – up to \$450,000:
    - Rent/Lease/outgoings waivers for six months; and
  - Support for older residents – up to \$380,000.
- 3.5 Council also provided \$250,000 of commercial lease relief for Council's commercial tenants for a six month period (March to August 2020). This was in addition to the \$3.80 million of COVID-19 community relief measures.
- 3.6 On 15 September 2020, Council approved extended relief measures to the value of approximately \$570,000. This included:
- A continuation of rent / outgoings relief to community groups and rent / lease / licence relief for sporting clubs – up to \$250,000 for six months;
  - A continuation of rent / lease relief for commercial tenants – up to \$45,000 per month (for up to six months); and
  - A continuation of offering rate repayment arrangements (and a hold on interest charges) for ratepayers that have formally applied for and been approved on financial hardship grounds.
- 3.7 Council also supported a range of activities within shopping precincts by enabling trading to occur outdoors where practicable and safe when a number of State Government restrictions were lifted over the latter part of 2020. This included the following initiatives:
- The establishment of a procedure for a free extension of tradable areas beyond the businesses shopfront;
  - Direct support was offered to businesses to establish and renew footpath trading permits. This included Business Liaison Officers working with businesses to complete permit applications;
  - Establishment of a streamlined Statutory Planning approval process for use of private land for additional dining. This included private car parks and courtyards;

- A State Government grant of \$500,000 was obtained to support outdoor dining. This was used to create pop-up dining spaces at Tunstall Square, Templestowe Village and Macedon Plaza. These spaces included additional non-exclusive COVID-safe seating options for customer and visitor use;
  - Activation of these spaces pre-Christmas with local and other entertainers encouraged customers and visitors to rediscover these locations;
  - In addition, the grant was also used to fund business lead activation and place making;
  - An additional grant was obtained to support the creation and activation of a Pop-up Plaza/Park at Jackson Court for additional non-exclusive COVID-Safe seating options for customer and visitor use; and
  - A Place Coordinator role has been established to oversee the activation of public space throughout the city, including Activity Centres and Parks.
  - A 100% discount was applied to fees associated with footpath trading permits.
  - In addition to the above, financial hardship relief was extended to include Business Permits. Businesses that can demonstrate financial hardship are offered a full 100% waiver of fees.
- 3.8 On 23 February 2021, Council also endorsed a dedicated \$140,000 Business Grant Program to support businesses to recover and endorsed the provision of the opportunity for winter sports clubs to apply for rent/fee relief for the 2021 winter season in cases of demonstrated financial hardship.

#### **B. Financial Impact on Council's Services**

- 3.9 Like other businesses, COVID-19 has impacted Council services and the operating budget. The financial impact was approximately \$5.0 million over 2019/20 and 2020/21. Council Officers are closely monitoring the financial impact in 2021/22.

The major contributors to the financial impacts on Council include:

- Contract variation payments and loss of revenue from Council's Aquatic and Leisure facilities (Aquarena and indoor stadiums) due to lockdowns and restrictions;
- Loss of function centre/community venues revenue as a result of lockdowns and restrictions;
- Decreased volume of other fees and fines resulting in lower revenue; and
- Additional cleaning costs, personal protective equipment and other COVID-19 related costs.

#### **C. Proposed new financial Relief Measures**

- 3.10 It is anticipated that the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to have an impact on the community as we slowly move out of lockdown and move into the recovery phase.
- 3.11 To assist the community during this period, officers are recommending the provision of financial relief measures for the Manningham community to the value of \$1.50 million as follows:

**Business Support: \$250,000**

- 3.12 Council has already provided a 100% discount on fees associated with footpath trading permits to encourage outdoor dining activity. In addition to this, Officers now propose a 25% waiver on other Business Permits and fees including Food registration, Health registration, trader parking permits, A Frame Signs and Display of Goods. This would be to the value of approximately \$140,000.
- 3.13 An allocation of \$100,000 of funds to be made available to support business to be able to access services and advice relevant to their needs. This could be Mental Health and Wellbeing, Business Planning, increased digital skills, coaching and mentoring. These funds could also be used to support partner organisations to deliver workshops or other activities that support business either through a business network, trader group or on site centre-wide programs.
- 3.14 In addition to the above, Officers also propose a \$10,000 boost to Council's Buy Local Campaign

**Not-For-Profit Urgent Relief Support: \$230,000**

- 3.15 Urgent relief grants for urgent responses to community need. This could help keep organisations open, and could include rent relief for non-council tenants. This could also provide funding for activities already underway that benefit the community or that enable our community and neighbours to reconnect through community activities on private property or in a local park.

**Recreation Clubs Support: Up to \$260,000**

- 3.16 Officers propose to provide relief for recreation clubs from seasonal charges based on the proportion of time that clubs have not had access to facilities due to lockdowns and restrictions.

Winter sport season allocations (1 April 2021 to 30 September 2021)

- 3.17 Officers propose a 40% credit be applied to these clubs accounts (already invoiced), due to the clubs not having access for 40% of their allocated time.

Annual Allocations (1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021)

- 3.18 Up until 31 March 2021, these clubs have already been provided assistance. For the period from 1 April 2021 to 30 September 2021, officers propose a 40% credit is applied to these Clubs accounts (already invoiced), due to the clubs not having access for 40% of their allocated time to the end of September 2021.

Upcoming Summer sports season allocations (1 October 2021 to 28 February 2022 and March 2022 if needed for finals)

- 3.19 Officers propose holding off invoicing clubs until end of the season and only charging for the proportion of time that clubs were able to access facilities consistent with the methodology being proposed for the Winter sports season allocations.
- 3.20 Other support for Recreation Clubs to include:
- Financial support toward costs associated with meeting the requirements in the state government 'roadmap' for re-opening of sport eg, hand sanitiser, signage, vaccination checks, QR code compliance etc.;

- Courses for Club representatives to participate in an accredited Mental Health First Aid Course; and
- A development program throughout 2022 to educate and support sporting clubs and volunteers to assist with running of their Clubs. Topics could include financial management, growth through the pandemic, volunteer fatigue, volunteer recruitment & retention, increasing compliance requirements, fundraising/partnerships in a Covid normal world and a focus on sustainable growth.

**100% Rent Relief – Commercial Tenants: \$460,000**

- 3.21 The Victorian Government recently introduced the Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme (Scheme) through the Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme Regulations 2021 to alleviate hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Scheme is broadly based on the Government's 2020 Scheme and is to apply from 28 July 2021 until 15 January 2022.
- 3.22 The purpose of the Scheme is to support small to medium commercial tenants with an annual turnover under \$50 million. The tenants will need to demonstrate their eligibility by providing evidence of a minimum 30% decline in turnover or 15% for non-profit tenants due to COVID-19 against a relevant comparison period (for example: a pre-pandemic comparison period).
- 3.23 Landlords will be required to provide rent relief in the form of rent waivers (rent not required to be repaid) and rent deferrals (postponement of payment) which are proportionate to the tenant's reduction in turnover. At least half of the rent relief must be in the form of a rent waiver with the remainder to be provided as a rent deferral. This applies to the period 28 July 2021 until 15 January 2022.
- 3.24 Under the Regulations the landlord is required to respond to a rent relief request within 14 days of a compliant request (including the required evidence and the statutory declaration confirming that the information and turnover figures are true) unless a different timeframe is agreed.
- 3.25 Noting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Council's commercial tenants, officers propose to provide 100% rent relief for the period the Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme (Scheme) runs (28 July 2021 until 15 January 2022). 100% rent relief will be provided to all of Council's commercial tenants and is above and beyond the minimum requirements of the State Government Scheme. Commercial tenants will not be required to demonstrate eligibility.

**100% Rent Relief and other financial support - Community Tenants (including recreation club tenants): \$300,000**

- 3.26 Council's community group tenants (including recreation club tenants) have suffered significant financial stress during the COVID-19 pandemic. Officers propose the provision of 100% rent relief for MC2 community group tenants and all other community group and recreation club tenants of Council's facilities for the period 1 August 2021 to 31 December 2021.

- 3.27 In addition to 100% rent relief, officers also propose other financial support for MC2 community tenants and all other community group and recreation club tenants of Council's facilities for the period 1 August 2021 to 31 December 2021. This may be in the form of additional partial credits / partial waivers for these tenants to provide some further financial support for the costs of operations (for example: outgoings). This further financial support will also apply to the MC2 café.

#### **4. IMPLEMENTATION**

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

- 4.1 The new relief measures of \$1.50 million proposed in this report will be partially funded from the \$500,000 relief fund created as part of the adopted 2021/22 budget. The aim is to continue assisting those most in need while maintaining Council's financial sustainability.
- 4.2 Council officers are continuously monitoring and managing the financial impact of COVID-19 on the organisation in this extremely dynamic environment.

#### **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.

## 13 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

### 13.1 Eastern Regional Group Strategic Plan

File Number: IN21/651  
Responsible Director: Chief Executive Officer  
Attachments: 1 ERG Strategic Plan 2021-2025 [↓](#)

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Eastern Regional Group of Councils (ERG) has developed a Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period framed around a partnership response to challenges associated with five key regional outcomes.

The priority actions place an emphasis on collaboration through joint procurement and shared services, and integrated planning to support economic development and improve community outcomes.

The plan builds on the first ERG Strategic Plan 2018-21 and was developed with ERG members and input from member councils. Member councils have been briefed and provided feedback during the plan's development.

#### COUNCIL RESOLUTION

**MOVED: CR ANNA CHEN**  
**SECONDED: CR GEOFF GOUGH**

**That Council:**

- A. Note the attached Eastern Regional Group of Councils Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025.**
- B. Recognise that successful implementation will require active involvement by council officers on key projects from time to time.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

#### 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Manningham joined the Eastern Region Group of Councils (ERG) in June 2019 after a Council Paper was prepared and endorsed on 24 April 2019.
- 1.2 The ERG comprises six local government authorities of eastern Melbourne - Knox, Manningham, Maroondah, Monash, Whitehorse and Yarra Ranges.
- 1.3 The ERG recognise that collective advocacy and partnership approaches are key to addressing challenges which appear on a regional scale. ERG Councils collaborate and partner on shared priorities through advocacy, integrated planning, shared services and joint procurement to benefit the communities of the region.



- 1.4 The collective vision for the ERG is to be a catalyst for collaborative action and a trusted voice on regionally significant matters. The mission is to work together to make lives better, create better places and deliver better performance across all councils.
- 1.5 The ERG Councils have worked together to develop a strategic plan for the 2021-2025 period on major issues of mutual benefit and / or regional need.
- 1.6 Key partners involved in the development of the Strategic Plan have included Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Councillors and CEO's of the six Councils together with Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action, the Eastern Affordable Housing Alliance, Eastern Transport Coalition, Melbourne's Eastern Region Economic Development Group as well as various groups of council officers.
- 1.7 A prioritisation approach for regional action has been based on the following criteria:
  - Is it a big issue for the region (impacting / benefitting all councils)?
  - Will this lead to better community outcomes?
  - Is it achievable – will we make a difference?
  - Will we create shared value for ERG Councils?
  - Will we reduce duplication / competition?

## 2. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

- 2.1 Across the Eastern Metropolitan Region, the challenges of COVID-19 have strengthened the connection of communities to their local area. This localised connection emphasises the importance of the 20 minute neighbourhood concept in driving future priorities and actions for the ERG over the 2021-2025 period.
- 2.2 Some of these priorities include: access to services, access to safe footpaths and trails, and increasing job choices closer to home. Progress towards these priorities are considered central to achieving the ERG vision of a connected, healthy, sustainable and prosperous region.
- 2.3 The ERG Strategic Plan for the 2021-2025 period is framed around five key regional outcomes:
  - **Our communities** - More resilient and cohesive, communities who enjoy an improving quality of life, with better health and wellbeing and great access to services.
  - **Our environment** - A region known for its environmental stewardship and regional responses to sustainability (water, waste, energy and emissions), with spaces for people and nature, and where healthy ecosystems support healthy people and growing economies.
  - **Our economy** - Diverse local employment opportunities support an adaptable workforce, ready for the jobs of the future who enjoy a connected, competitive, diverse and prosperous future.
  - **Our buildings and infrastructure** - Our buildings and infrastructure promote social cohesion, support equality of opportunity, resource efficiency and health in a region that's easy to get around and where active or public transport is preferred for short distances.

- **Our operations** - Our mission is to work together to make lives better, create better places and deliver better performance across all councils. The ERG is a catalyst for collaboration and a trusted voice on regionally significant matters.

2.4 To address challenges related to these outcomes over the next four years, a total of 18 priority actions have been identified for the ERG to pursue over the 2021-2025 period:

1. Regional economic development and investment attraction strategy
2. Transforming movement around the East
3. Regional Sport and Recreation Infrastructure Strategy 2021- 2030
4. Advocacy - election, targeted and opportunistic
5. Accelerate joint procurement
6. Reconciliation Advisory Group and Action Plans
7. Eastern Region Land Use Framework Plan
8. Promote trails for tourism, health and movement
9. Housing needs and site identification
10. Regional road, rail and bus priorities
11. Council smart data used
12. Deliver shared services incl. 'back of house', joint procurement, transformation
13. Support sustainable living and business - focus on waste
14. Reduce energy use and GHG emissions
15. Review and update Strategic Plan
16. Council Elections 2024
17. Council Plans 2025
18. ERG operational activities

2.5 More details on the outcomes, objectives and priority actions may be found in the attached ERG Strategic Plan 2021-2025. Implementation will require the active contribution of various council officers across the region. An implementation plan, including resource requirements is being prepared.

### 3. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY

3.1 A regional approach to engagement with Manningham's neighbouring councils forms part of several Council Strategies. Regional planning, cooperation and collaboration are important to a range of initiatives, outcomes and actions.

### 4. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS

4.1 Council will deploy existing resources to regionally based collaborative projects and activities. Opportunities will also emerge to consider the potential pooling of specialist resources across the region as well as joint resourcing of research efforts for greater mutual benefit to all member councils.

**5. IMPLEMENTATION**

## 5.1 Finance / Resource Implications

The annual ERG membership of \$35,000 - no change for 3 years - is already included in operating budgets. There will be some additional officer time required on projects and small project contributions (e.g. \$3000 sport and rec strategy review) as required.

## 5.2 Communication and Engagement

Key partners involved in the development of the Strategic Plan have included Mayors and CEO's of the six Councils together with key regional groups. community engagement has not been undertaken.

## 5.3 Timelines

There are no timeline consideration for the Strategic Plan

**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.



## Strategic Plan 2021 - 2025

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
4 Final	25 June 2021	ERG endorsed
For review	October 2024	

## Contents

Background & context .....	2
The Eastern Region Group .....	2
Our focus .....	2
Our organizing principles .....	2
COVID Recovery .....	2
The Eastern Region .....	3
Strategic Priorities .....	4
Our Communities .....	5
Our Environment .....	6
Our Economy .....	7
Our Infrastructure & Buildings .....	8
How we work .....	9
Prioritisation criteria .....	9
Our Operations .....	9
Regional action summary: 2021 - 2025.....	10
Detailed Actions .....	11

### Indigenous acknowledgement

The ERG recognises the traditional custodians of the land we call the eastern region. We acknowledge their rich cultural heritage and spiritual connection to the land. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging and value their ongoing contribution to the cultural heritage of the region.

## Background & context

### The Eastern Region Group

The Eastern Region Group of Councils (ERG) comprises six local government authorities of eastern Melbourne - Knox, Manningham, Maroondah, Monash, Whitehorse and Yarra Ranges. ERG councils collaborate and partner on shared priorities through advocacy, integrated planning, shared services and joint procurement to benefit the communities of the region. Our vision for the ERG is to be a catalyst for collaborative action and a trusted voice on regionally significant matters. Our mission is to work together to make lives better, create better places and deliver better performance across all councils.

**Our vision for the region is to be a connected, healthy, sustainable and prosperous region.**

#### Our focus

We work towards our vision through a focus on four strategic pillars:

- **Our communities** - improved health, wellbeing and social connectedness
- **Our environment** - sustainable living and access to nature
- **Our economy** - a connected, competitive, diverse and prosperous region
- **Our infrastructure and buildings** - promote social cohesion, health and equality of opportunity

#### Our organising principles

##### To be successful we will:

- Undertake activities that benefit all councils
- Reduce duplication
- Avoid competing interests/tensions
- Only take on projects that are supported and achievable

##### to contribute towards:

- Better community outcomes
- Enhanced value through shared resources
- A strengthened voice through strong and clear messaging
- Economic benefits through scale, capital return, or increased external funding

These organising principles inform the criteria we use to identify our priorities and actions.

#### COVID Recovery

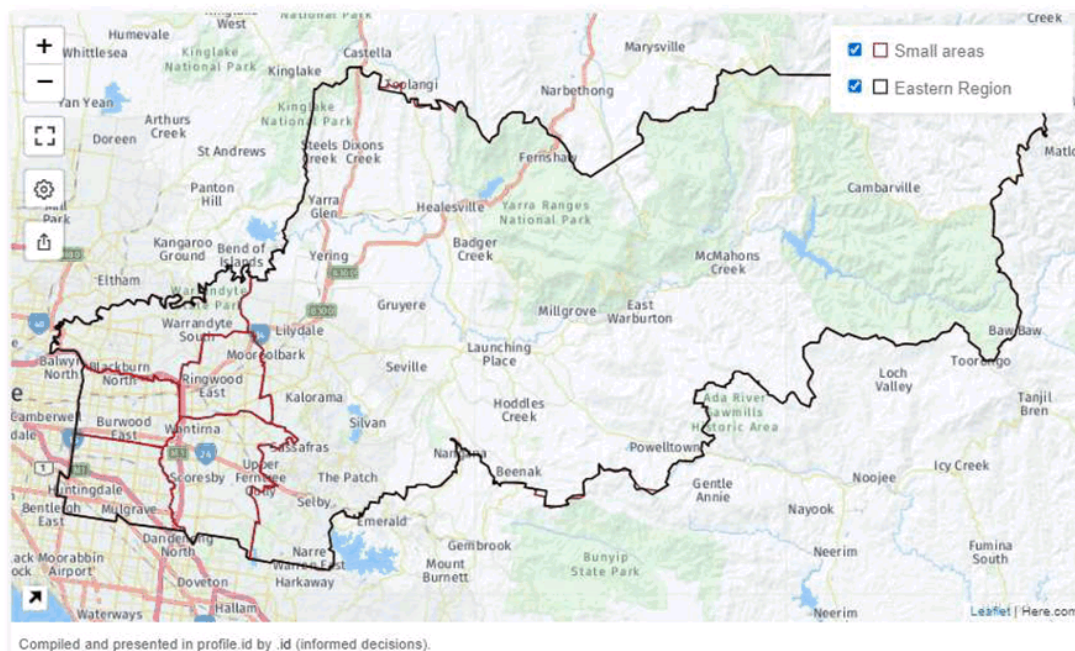
Consistent with cities globally, we are working towards the swiftest and strongest possible recovery for our communities. The C40 Mayors Agenda for a clean and just recovery identifies that *“the global pandemic has exacerbated a wider social and economic crisis, which has fundamentally altered societies everywhere. The measures taken to contain COVID-19 are estimated to have wiped out 400 million full-time jobs in the second quarter of 2020, resulting in a 14% contraction in working hours compared with pre-crisis levels (at the end of 2019)”*<sup>1</sup>.

While Australia has fared well globally, for the eastern region some areas have been disproportionately impacted. Over the year since the COVID-19 pandemic began, the outer east suffered the second largest year on year fall in the number (and third highest percentage loss) of people employed out of all regions in Victoria. The importance of local connections and being able to access jobs, services and amenities close to home has never been greater.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.c40.org/other/agenda-for-a-green-and-just-recovery>

### The Eastern Region

Population <b>959,103</b> ABS ERP 2020	Land area <b>290,105</b> ha (2,901 Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density <b>3.31</b> persons per hectare
--	--	--



The region extends from 15km to Melbourne’s CBD eastwards into the Yarra and Dandenong Ranges. It is a major population centre with a significant industry base with specialisations in advanced manufacturing, wholesale /distribution, health services, education (including Universities and TAFE institutes), as well as retail, tourism and other service industries.

There are almost 1 million residents, 20 per cent of Melbourne’s total metropolitan resident population. Over 75,000 businesses create 350,000+ jobs. The gross revenue or total sales/income generated in the region is estimated at \$98,868.937 million<sup>2</sup>. The region’s Gross Regional Product (GRP) was \$55,333M in 2019.

The manufacturing sector is of greatest value but not the largest employer. The top five employing industries are health care & social assistance; retail trade; education & training; manufacturing; and construction.

	ERG total	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
<b>Population</b>	959,103	165,147	128,929	119,401	204,936	180,735	159,462
<b>Jobs</b>	365,398	66,244	30,572	44,187	145,328	72,416	41,700
<b>Businesses</b>	75,342	13,860	14,048	9,000	22,096	16,784	13,400
<b>GRP (SGS)</b>	\$58,970M*	\$8.839M	\$4,085M	\$5,384M	\$16,811M	\$10,552	\$4,896M
<b>Council budget</b>	\$1.05B	\$174M	\$126M	\$157M	\$191M	\$205M	\$193M

Table 1 Summary of ERG region council population, number of jobs, businesses and economic output in 2019

<sup>2</sup> REMPLAN <https://login.rempln.com.au/economy/>

## Strategic Priorities

The challenges of COVID-19 have strengthened our communities’ connections to their local area, and so the concept of the 20 minute neighbourhood underpins many of our priorities and actions. Improving access to services, access to safe footpaths and trails, and increasing job choices closer to home are central to achieving our vision of a connected, healthy, sustainable and prosperous region.

Over the next four years we will draw on our shared strengths - knowledge, experience and data to address challenges around four areas or pillars: community, environment, economy and infrastructure.

	<b>Regional outcomes</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
 <b>Our communities</b>	<p>More resilient and cohesive, communities who enjoy an improving quality of life, with better health and wellbeing and great access to services.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Empower communities to take active responsibility for their own and each other’s wellbeing, safety and health</li> <li>2. Respond to homelessness and increase social housing supply</li> <li>3. Tackle family violence, mental health and social inclusion</li> <li>4. Create opportunities for inclusive, creative and cultural experiences</li> <li>5. Improve pathways to employment for youth and over 50’s across key sectors in our region</li> </ol>
 <b>Our Environment</b>	<p>A region known for its environmental stewardship and regional responses to sustainability (water, waste, energy and emissions), with spaces for people and nature, and where healthy ecosystems support healthy people and growing economies.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Urban greening and increased canopy trees for shade, clean air and high amenity 20-minute neighbourhoods</li> <li>7. Reduce regional emissions to support global emissions reduction aligned with the Paris Agreement</li> <li>8. Increase active transport and accelerate roll-out of electric vehicles</li> <li>9. Seek funding for councils to replace cost-shared street lights and implement smart city technologies</li> <li>10. Improve recycling and waste management through education, joint procurement and new technologies</li> </ol>
 <b>Our Economy</b>	<p>Diverse local employment opportunities support an adaptable workforce, ready for the jobs of the future who enjoy a connected, competitive, diverse and prosperous future.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Encourage working locally to retain local economic benefits and reduce congestion</li> <li>12. Support regional economic development and investment attraction through data, analysis and research</li> <li>13. Utilise shared service opportunities to support economic growth, Better Approvals, and deliver campaigns</li> </ol>
 <b>Our Buildings &amp; Infrastructure</b>	<p>Our buildings and infrastructure promote social cohesion, support equality of opportunity, resource efficiency and health in a region that’s easy to get around and where active or public transport is preferred for short distances.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Improved transport options, integration and service levels through bus service network reviews, and addressing missing rail and service links</li> <li>15. Coordinate land use planning to deliver sustainable, resilient, adaptable and healthy buildings and increased social and affordable housing</li> <li>16. Explore options to improve the contribution of planning and building systems to climate resilience and ESD</li> </ol>
 <b>Our Operations</b>	<p>Our mission is to work together to make lives better, create better places and deliver better performance across all councils. The ERG is a catalyst for collaboration and a trusted voice on regionally significant matters.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17. Strong engagement and productive working relationships with members, and with groups active in the region and stakeholders critical to our success.</li> <li>18. Clear communication with members and stakeholders</li> <li>19. Good governance and management of ERG resources</li> </ol>



### Our Communities

Improving community health and wellbeing is central to diverse, inclusive and successful communities that are better able to withstand major shocks and stresses. Equity of access to opportunity and addressing hardship and disadvantage builds social cohesion, increases community safety and reduces conflict, and improves employment and life outcomes.



**We want to achieve More resilient and cohesive, communities who enjoy an improving quality of life, with better health and wellbeing and great access to services.**

#### Regional objectives

1. Empower communities to take active responsibility for their own and each other’s wellbeing, safety and health
2. Respond to homelessness and increase social housing supply
3. Tackle family violence, mental health and social inclusion
4. Create opportunities for inclusive, creative and cultural experiences
5. Improve pathways to employment for youth and over 50’s across key sectors in our region


#### Key Partners

- Community Service Directors
- Eastern Health
- Eastern Volunteers
- Eastern Affordable Housing Alliance (EAHA)
- Eastern Access Community Health (EACH)
- South Eastern Volunteers
- Eastern Metropolitan Partnership


#### Be Kind campaigns

**Yarra Ranges was an early adopter of the Be Kind initiative, quickly extending it to include: Be Kind to Business, Be Kind to Others and Be Kind to Yourself supported by resources and interactive media.**


Working together, the initiative quickly extended across Melbourne’s East reinforcing key messages and providing a consistent look and feel to councils’ range of support services and activities. The program provided a range of coordinated support to the community during the unprecedented and difficult pandemic - making sure that help was available to those people who needed it most.



**Be Kind Yarra Ranges**  
YouTube · Yarra Ranges Council  
16 July 2020



**Yarra Ranges Council - Be Kind Yarra Ranges**  
Facebook  
16 July 2020



**Be Kind to Business in five simple steps**  
Facebook  
9 July 2020

### Our Environment

Globally there is significant concern about the future of the planet and the need to address climate change for sustainable living. Human activity has become the leading cause of climate change causing hotter drier summers, droughts, bushfires and more extreme weather events. Resource conservation and climate action can also help accelerate economic recovery and enhance social equity. Access to clean air, water and to nature are central to health and wellbeing.



We want to be a region known for its environmental stewardship and regional responses to sustainability (water, waste, energy and emissions), with spaces for people and nature, and where healthy ecosystems support healthy people and growing economies.

#### Regional objectives

6. Urban greening and increased canopy trees for shade, clean air and high amenity 20-minute neighbourhoods
7. Reduce regional emissions to support global emissions reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement
8. Increase active transport and accelerate roll-out of electric vehicles
9. Seek funding for councils to replace cost-shared street lights and implement smart city technologies
10. Improve recycling and waste management through education, joint procurement and new technologies

#### Key Partners

- Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (EAGA)
- Sustainability Victoria
- Integrated Water Management Forum
- Eastern Region Trails Working Group
- Metropolitan Waste and Resource Recovery Sub-group (MWRRG sub-group)

**Australian-first collaboration will accelerate emissions reduction**

**Greenhouse alliances have taken collaboration to another level with ground-breaking national negotiations towards significant financial savings and emission reduction.**

The coordinated negotiation by councils led by EAGA, GMCA, SECCCA and Ironbark with AusNet Services has secured a \$6.9M towards the upgrade of old mercury vapour lights to LEDs, reducing emissions by 220,000 tonnes over 20 years and adding to the \$22M in savings to date through the 2016-21 EDPR submission. Victorian Greenhouse Alliances led [two sector-wide submissions](#) to the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) which will save EAGA councils \$1.8M by 2026 and \$3.8M thereafter. See council savings [estimates here](#). This also improves the business case for major roads lighting upgrades.

AVOIDED COSTS	LIGHTING UPGRADES	ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS
<p><b>\$30.5M</b></p> <p>Avoided costs for Victorian Councils over the longer term (until 2046)</p> <p><b>\$10.7M</b></p> <p>Avoided costs in public lighting charges for all Victorian Councils 2021 -26</p>	<p><b>\$6.9M</b></p> <p>Co-funding for councils for LED lighting upgrades in AusNet Services distribution area</p>	<p><b>220,000</b></p> <p>tonnes emissions savings unlocked from co-funded upgrades</p> <p><b>SMART LIGHTING</b></p> <p>Enabled through technology investment</p>

### Our Economy

The region’s economy is significant and diverse. In our activity centres and across specialised activity clusters are 16 per cent of Greater Melbourne’s jobs that contribute around \$57 million in Gross Regional Product (GRP). Our regional economy enjoys well-developed infrastructure and access to a highly skilled workforce. A growing number and diversity of local jobs and businesses are needed to sustain local communities and support a high quality of life. Resource conservation and climate action can stimulate the uptake of new technologies as well as the creation of new industries and jobs.



**We want to ensure that diverse local employment opportunities support an adaptable workforce, ready for the jobs of the future who enjoy a connected, competitive, diverse and prosperous future.**

#### Regional objectives

11. Encourage working locally to retain local economic benefits and reduce congestion
12. Support regional economic development and investment attraction through data, analysis and research
13. Utilise shared service opportunities to support economic growth, Better Approvals, and deliver campaigns

#### Key Partners

- Melbourne’s East Regional Economic Development Group (MEREDG)
- Economic and Planning Working Group (EPWG)
- Local Learning and Employment Networks (LLENS)
- Secondary and Tertiary education sectors
- SEMMA
- NORTH Link

**"Engage. Innovate. Create" - VMS19 at Knox**

**Victorian manufacturing is world class and Melbourne's east is a key player .**

Showcasing Victoria's manufacturing and its strong roots in the region, Melbourne East Regional Economic Development Group (MEREDG) worked with the Victorian Government and the Industry Capability Network to host the Victorian Manufacturing Showcase 2019.

The Minister for Jobs, Innovation and Trade, the Hon. Martin Pakula took time to meet many of the 100 businesses on show. 70 students from Monash Tech School were able to see a Kenworth truck, made in the Bayswater Business Precinct, intricate metalwork of Knox based firms Catten Industries and New Touch and explore the myriad of employment pathways and opportunities related to their studies in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).

MEREDG supports collaboration, business support training, and advocacy for essential economic infrastructure and the leading industry sectors across the region.



### Our Infrastructure & Buildings

Covid restrictions and a growing population have increased demands on public spaces and changed the way we move around. Active local centres support our economic, social and cultural activities essential for high levels of amenity and to achieve a region of 20-minute neighbourhoods. Transport connections across the region have not kept pace with needs and must improve to enable equitable access to jobs and services. For now, investment in bus services is a practical and cost-effective way to address the need for people to access work, study and services.



**We want our buildings and infrastructure to promote social cohesion, support equality of opportunity, resource efficiency and health in a region that’s easy to get around and where active or public transport is preferred for short distances.**

#### Regional objectives

- 14. Improved transport options, integration and service levels through bus service network reviews, and addressing missing rail and service links
- 15. Coordinate land use planning to deliver sustainable, resilient, adaptable and healthy buildings and increased social and affordable housing
- 16. Explore options to improve the contribution of planning and building systems to climate resilience and ESD

#### Key Partners

- Eastern Transport Coalition (ETC)
- Eastern Region Trails Working Group (ERTWG)
- Homelessness and Social Housing Charter Group
- Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (EAGA)
- Council Alliance for Sustainable Built Environments (CASBE)
- SEMCAM (asset managers)
- Infrastructure Victoria
- Department of Transport
- Victorian Planning Authority (VPA)



### World-class regional trails network

**Taking a regional approach to establishing a world class network of trails for walking, cycling and even horse riding, the Eastern Region Trails Strategy provides a strong basis for coordinated council action and advocacy to address gaps in the network and to support marketing and promotional activities.**

Significant progress has been made with over \$5.59M invested in 54.5 km of trails. A priority initiative is marketing the Melbourne to Warburton Trail - just 10 per cent (or 45,000) more visitors would increase network users to 1.5 million by June 2023, creating a total economic benefit of \$4.716M with long term job creation for 34 people.

## How we work



**The ERG facilitates collaboration and partners with government, industry, academia and community sectors on major issues of mutual benefit and / or regional need. We complement without duplicating the work of the many other regional groups.**

**Our mission is to work together to make lives better, create better places and deliver better performance across all councils. The ERG is a catalyst for collaboration and a trusted voice on regionally significant matters.**

Collaboration and partnership are critical to how we work. Our approach is informed by our level of concern, control or influence. Many areas impacting the region involve shared responsibilities, while other areas are beyond local government's direct control. Our responses range from awareness raising to direct action and fall into four areas.

### ERG actions support:

- Integrated Planning (built and social)
- Shared Services
- Advocacy
- Joint Procurement

### Prioritisation criteria

Our Strategic Plan is implemented through a small number of regional actions that are prioritised annually from a rolling list according to the following criteria:

- Is it a big issue for the region (impacting / benefitting all councils)?
- Will this lead to better community outcomes?
- Is it achievable – will we make a difference?
- Will we create shared value for ERG councils?
- Will we reduce duplication / competition?

### Our Operations

#### Operational objectives

17. Strong engagement and productive working relationships with members, and with groups active in the region and stakeholders critical to our success.
18. Clear communication with members and stakeholders
19. Good governance and management of ERG resources

#### Ongoing actions

- Deliver effective ERG meetings, CEO meetings and project activity meetings
- Ensure regular communications with members through meeting papers, Annual Report, website and other channels to maintain a strong regional identity.
- Coordinate and support strategic and opportunistic advocacy with stakeholders for regional priorities
- Foster productive relationships with key stakeholders, including the Minister for Local government and local state and federal members of parliament

## Regional action summary: 2021 - 2025

#	Action	Year				Key partner	Project type					Strategic Alignment			
		1	2	3	4		JP - Joint Procurement SS - Shared Services IPB / IPS - Integrated Planning Social / Built Ad - Advocacy					Community (social)	Economy	Environment	Built Infrastructure
							JP	SS	IPS	IPB	AD				
1	Regional economic development & investment attraction strategy	■	■	■	■	MEREDG				■	■		✓		
2	Transforming movement around the east	■	■	■	■	ETC				■	■		✓		✓
3	Regional Sport & Recreation Infrastructure Strategy 2021- 2030	■	■	■	■	SRV				■			✓		✓
4	Advocacy - election, targeted and opportunistic	■	■	■	■	various					■		✓	✓	✓
5	Accelerate joint procurement	■	■	■	■	LGV	■	■					✓	✓	✓
6	Reconciliation Advisory Group and Action Plans	■	■	■	■	AAV		■					✓		
7	Eastern Region Land Use Framework Plan	■	■	■	■	EMP			■		■		✓		✓
8	Promote trails for tourism, health and movement	■	■	■	■	ETC					■		✓	✓	✓
9	Housing needs and site identification	■	■	■	■	EAHA			■				✓		
10	Regional road, rail & bus priorities	■	■	■	■	ETC				■	■				✓
11	Council data used Smarter	■	■	■	■		■	■					✓	✓	✓
12	Deliver shared services incl. 'back of house', joint procurement, transformation	■	■	■	■		■	■					✓	✓	✓
13	Support sustainable living and business - focus on waste	■	■	■	■	EAGA			■	■				✓	
14	Reduce energy use and GHG emissions	■	■	■	■	EAGA	■	■		■			✓	✓	✓
15	Review and update Strategic Plan	■	■	■	■	various	■	■		■	■		✓	✓	✓
16	Council Elections 2024	■	■	■	■		■	■					✓		
17	Council Plans 2025	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■			✓	✓	✓
18	ERG operations - Deliver ERG meetings, CEO meetings. project support & Annual Report - Communicate with members regularly & maintain website and social media - Coordinate and support strategic and opportunistic advocacy - Foster productive relationships with key stakeholders	■	■	■	■	various		■					✓	✓	✓

■ ERG discrete project    
 ■ Implementation / monitoring project outcomes    
 ■ Ongoing / BAU activity

## Detailed Actions

#	Action	Detail	Year
1	<b>Regional economic development &amp; investment attraction strategy</b>  ERG led Project	This project will undertake joint research into the regional economy, including impacts of COVID on major industry sectors to develop strategies to support recovery, identify and leverage areas of strength and opportunities to grow and add value towards our preferred future jobs profile. Ensure the report is a strong input to council reviews/development of economic development strategies and supports investment attraction. Utilise the process to engage with major sector employers, Universities and government, in particular the EPWG who have collated baseline data relevant to the study (Dan Nichols - data & strategy)	1
2	<b>Transforming movement around the east</b>  ERG led Project	Major transport projects such as Level Crossing Removals, North East Link and the Suburban Rail Loop when considered together have the potential to fundamentally change how people can move around Melbourne's east. We want to ensure that the significant opportunities for mode shift to sustainable / active travel, economic uplift and value capture and placemaking are realised. This project will create the vision of an integrated transport system for Melbourne's east in 2040 in a low carbon world, with on-demand and autonomous vehicles that anchor and enable 20-minute neighbourhoods and facilitate a network of movement options (anywhere to anywhere) to inform government and private sector investment.	2
3	<b>Regional Sport &amp; Recreation Infrastructure Strategy 2030</b>  ERG led Project	Support ERG councils refresh the 2016 <a href="#">Melbourne East Regional Sport &amp; Recreation Strategy</a> to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- accommodate increasing demand for stadium sport</li> <li>- improve participation for all genders and abilities</li> <li>- identify opportunities to share or better use facilities regionally</li> <li>- engage with the Education Department regionally to identify shared priorities</li> </ul> Advocate for funding to deliver regional priorities	1
4	<b>Advocacy - election, targeted and opportunistic</b>  ERG BAU / Project	Develop a strategy to advance identified advocacy priorities with a focus on the 2021/22 Federal election and the 2022 State budget and election Work with regional groups to align priorities and advocacy efforts and support others' advocacy campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mental Health - access, wait times and service level gaps across the east</li> <li>- Community safety &amp; inclusion; Gambling Alliance</li> <li>- Understanding of community housing to support Big Build roll out</li> </ul>	1
5	<b>Accelerate Joint Procurement</b>	- Finalise and implement the Eastern Region Procurement Framework and demonstrate collaborative (joint) procurement and shared services	1

	ERG led Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyse data, develop roadmap and report twice a year to the ERG on progress, benefits realized, upcoming contract renewals and opportunities for collaboration</li> <li>- Seek co-contributions towards a project support officer</li> </ul>	
6	<b>Reconciliation Advisory Group and Action Plans</b> BAU	Explore regional engagement with Indigenous communities through a Regional advisory/reference group to support Reconciliation Action Plan development and implementation	1
7	<b>Eastern Region Land Use Framework Plan</b> BAU	This plan is being led by the Eastern Metropolitan Partnership and remains in draft. To effectively monitor progress and facilitate input to the draft Framework Plan we need to have a coordinated response, informed by Council Plans. ERG will coordinate regional input and advocate for resources to support implementation of regional priorities.	1
8	<b>Promote trails for tourism, health and movement</b> BAU	Build support for flagship trails (Melbourne to Warburton etc) and promote hidden gems through marketing and promotion. Seek funding to build missing links and improve trails across the region.	1
9	<b>Housing needs and site identification</b>  ERG with EAHA	Work with the Charter group of councils to explore application of the EAHA/Knox Housing Needs analysis methodology region-wide to understand and quantify specific local housing needs. Facilitate site identification and opportunities for social housing in areas of greatest need. Advocate for mandatory contributions towards affordable and social housing through mechanisms such as Inclusionary Zoning.	1-2
10	<b>Regional road, rail &amp; bus priorities</b>  ERG - ETC led	Work with the ETC and Infrastructure Directors to develop strategies and advocate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve access, connectivity and levels of service for increased public transport patronage</li> <li>- Leverage better place and connectivity outcomes from major projects such as the SRL</li> <li>- Identify and fund major regional road improvements</li> <li>- Increase regional funding for local road safety and to support sustainable transport / 20-minute neighbourhoods</li> <li>- Address missing rail links and upgrades (e.g. rail to Rowville, Doncaster &amp; Knox)</li> <li>- Support the bus service review - increase in bus routes/service levels particularly for key routes linking Latrobe, Deakin, and Monash Uni; the NS oval route and to connect to the SRL</li> </ul>	1-2
11	<b>Council data used Smarter</b>  BAU	Post COVID and with the loss of local papers communication and engagement has become more challenging. There is an opportunity to better use technology to capture data, seek feedback, provide targeted information and utilise the expertise of segments of the community more effectively. Investigate and support more effective engagement and communications through a regional approach to the use of technology and council data to support effective and targeted community engagement.	1



12	<p><b>Deliver shared services and shared 'back of house' services / joint procurement &amp; transformation</b></p> <p>ERG BAU / Project</p>	<p>Initiate a business transformation network with an annual project nomination/pitch to ERG CEOs for support with a target of 3 pilots / proof of concept per year.</p> <p>Support working groups through benchmarking, convening and research</p> <p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Payroll; Training; Legal advice; Insurance; Internal Audit</li> <li>- After-hours services / customer service</li> <li>- Workforce planning; Employee assistance programs; recruitment</li> <li>- Hubs for shared skills to support integrated planning;</li> <li>- Back end support to community service providers</li> </ul> <p>Service areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School crossing supervisors: Knox and Yarra Ranges pilot NFP community model</li> <li>- Animal shelter: Animal control.</li> <li>- Food safety and health (inspections; policies; staff).</li> <li>- Street sweeping and similar services.</li> <li>- Integrated regional library administration</li> </ul>	2
13	<p><b>Support sustainable living and business</b></p> <p>ERG led Project</p>	<p>Planning for FOGO - develop a common approach, engage with the MWRRG and seek funding from Sustainability Victoria or other source to support programs that increase recycling, reduce contamination and drive innovation (e.g. waste to energy)</p>	2
14	<p><b>Reduce energy use and GHG emission</b></p> <p>BAU - EAGA led</p>	<p>Support and build on EAGA led examples: PPA, solar/wind farms, road lighting, Solar savers (noting that Manningham exploring solar over carparks; Knox and Yarra Ranges exploring solar over landfill)</p> <p>Advocacy for national policy responses to support energy efficiency and emissions reduction</p> <p>Facilitate access to credible on-line tools and information sources to support reduced waste, energy use and emissions</p>	On-going
15	<p><b>Review and update ERG Strategic Plan</b></p> <p>ERG led project</p>	<p>Further develop the multi-council and stakeholder vision for the Eastern Region through the regular update and review of the 4 year ERG Strategic Plan. Close out progress with member councils and present draft strategy to new members post 2024 elections.</p> <p>Explore opportunities for integrated planning and major capital investment such as through City Deals.</p>	3
16	<p><b>Council Elections 2024</b></p> <p>ERG led Project</p>	<p>Encourage collaboration to support Council elections, including candidate information, communications, elections and on-boarding activities</p>	4
17	<p><b>Council Plan 2025</b></p> <p>ERG led Project</p>	<p>Council Plan - joint research, using latest census data to inform the Council Plans 2025 - 2039</p>	4
18	<p><b>Ongoing operational actions</b></p> <p>BAU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deliver ERG meetings, CEO meetings. project support &amp; Annual Report</li> <li>- Communicate with members regularly &amp; maintain website and social media</li> <li>- Coordinate and support strategic and opportunistic advocacy</li> <li>- Foster productive relationships with key stakeholders</li> </ul>	On-going

## 13.2 Review of Manningham's Governance Rules

File Number: IN21/648  
Responsible Director: Chief Executive Officer  
Attachments: 1 Revised Draft Governance Rules [↓](#)

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Council is required to develop, adopt and keep in force Governance Rules (the Rules) in accordance with section 60 of the Local Government Act 2020 (the Act). The Rules provide for the conduct of Council meetings, a framework for decision making, procedures for disclosures of conflicts of interest and the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor. The Rules also incorporate Council's Election Period Policy.*

*At its meeting on 24 August 2021, Council endorsed a set of draft Governance Rules for public consultation. Submissions were open from 30 August to 4 October 2021 and two submissions were received.*

*This report presents an overview of the submissions received during the consultation period and recommends that Council adopt the publicly exhibited Governance Rules with minor amendments.*

### COUNCIL RESOLUTION

**MOVED: CR GEOFF GOUGH**  
**SECONDED: CR CARLI LANGE**

**That Council adopt the Governance Rules shown at Attachment 1 to this report with an effective commencement date of 1 November 2021 with the removal of the formatting error at sub-rule 50.3.2 on page 501 of the Council Agenda.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Council is required to develop, adopt and keep in force Governance Rules (the Rules) in accordance with section 60 of the *Local Government Act 2020* (the Act). Council's current Governance Rules were adopted in August 2020 and came into effect on 1 September 2020.
- 2.2 The Rules provide for the conduct of Council meetings, a framework for decision making, procedures for disclosures of conflicts of interest and the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor. The Rules also incorporate Council's Election Period Policy.
- 2.3 The Rules give effect to the overarching governance principles of the Act and the supporting principle of public transparency. In keeping with these principles, Council must also undertake consultation with the community before amending the Rules.

- 2.4 This report presents an overview of the submissions received during the consultation period and recommends that Council adopt the publicly exhibited Governance Rules with minor amendments.

### 3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

- 3.1 The draft Governance Rules were placed on public exhibition from 30 August to 4 October 2021. Feedback was sought using a variety of communication methods including:

- an advertisement in The Age newspaper
- a media release to local news outlets
- promotion on Manningham's website and social media channels
- Your Say Manningham

- 3.2 An overview of the visits to the draft Governance Rules page on Your Say Manningham show that there were 32 visits to the page in total with 3 separate visitors downloading the Governance Rules.

- 3.3 At the conclusion of the consultation period, two submissions were received. Neither submitter requested to be heard in support of their submission. The two submissions are discussed below with an officer recommendation.

- 3.4 Submission One:

*3.4.1 I believe the opening prayer to be an outdated part of procedures. Instead, the Welcome to Country should be enshrined in the order of business in exchange for the opening prayer. Just over half of the residents of Menzies (roughly tracks to Manningham) identified as some form of Christian in 2016 and based on trends we could see Manningham become even more diverse, more secular and more multicultural. A reelection promise of the Victorian Government is to similarly remove the Lord's Prayer and in place put an invitation to prayer or reflection, similar to the ACT.  
<https://www.theage.com.au/politics/victoria/lord-s-prayer-stays-in-state-parliament-but-may-not-be-there-for-ever-and-ever-20210804-p58ft9.html> Research into what other councils do would be wise, but investigating this change, and enacting some change to further cement Manningham's commitment to diversity and inclusion, would be brilliant to see.*

- 3.5 Submitter 1 made a number of observations regarding the opening proceedings of the meeting with a particular focus on the Council Prayer and the Acknowledgement of Country. The submitter asserts that opening the meeting with a prayer is an outdated practice and suggested that in its place, Council should enshrine the Welcome to Country in the order of business as an alternative.

- 3.6 The order of business as outlined in sub-rule 24.2(a) notes that Council meetings will generally commence with an opening prayer and statements of acknowledgement. The statements of acknowledgement include the Acknowledgement of Country and a Statement of Diverse Backgrounds and Cultures. The purpose of each of these statements is to separately acknowledge

the contribution of our First Nations people and the contributions of Manningham's diverse multicultural community.

- 3.7 A benchmarking exercise was undertaken with 24 Councils predominantly located in metropolitan Melbourne to ascertain the number of Council's that open with an Acknowledgement of Country or prayer at their meetings. Only 37% of Council's opened their meeting with a prayer and 25% had some form of acknowledgement of their diverse communities.
- 3.8 Whilst the percentage of Council's opening their meetings with a prayer is less than half, it is not uncommon for all levels of government to open their meeting with a prayer. What the benchmarking clearly shows is that there is no single approach across the sector and it is for the sitting Council to determine the procedures appropriate for their circumstances.
- 3.9 It is recommended that clause 24.2(a) be amended to formally enshrine the Acknowledgement of Country and Statement of Diverse Backgrounds and Cultures in the order of business. The new clause would read:

(a) opening prayer, Acknowledgement of Country and Statement of Diverse Backgrounds and Cultures

- 3.10 The second submitter raised a number of matters which are addressed below:

3.10.1 *The seconder of a motion can reserve the right to speak later in the debate*

Officers support the seconder reserving their right to speak during debate prior to the mover closing debate.

3.10.2 *The Mayor must first provide an opportunity for two councillors to move and second the officer recommendation before seeking support for an alternative motion*

At the commencement of each item on the Council Agenda, the Mayor calls upon a Councillor to move a motion on the item before the Council. Generally speaking the officer's recommendation is the motion that is moved. However, individual Councillors also have the right to move a motion that is different to the officer's recommendation at this time, triggering a debate on the issue at hand. Often times there are matters raised by both Councillors and officers that might tweak the officer's recommendation or propose something entirely different.

Moving to a motion that is not likely to be supported in the first instance does not give rise to the efficient conduct of the Council meeting.

Officers do not recommend limiting a Councillor's right to move a motion that is different to the officer's recommendation in the first instance and therefore do not recommend any amendment to the Governance Rules to enshrine this part of the submission.

- 3.10.3 *If the Mayor or 3 Councillors call a special meeting, the agenda should include the specific motion and any background material provided by the councillors*

Under the *Local Government Act 2020* (the Act), it is the function of the Chief Executive Officer to set the Agenda for a Council meeting in consultation with the Mayor. This includes ensuring that the Council has sufficient information before them to make an informed decision on a matter. The Act specifically states that the role of a Councillor does not include the performance of any responsibilities or functions of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Whilst the Governance Rules provide a mechanism for the Mayor or 3 Councillors to call a meeting to consider an item of Council business, the responsibility for setting the Agenda rests with the CEO. This would include preparation of an officer report and recommendation for the consideration of Council as with all Council meetings. As with all matters before the Council, a Councillor may elect to move an alternative motion to the officer's recommendation. At this time the Councillor would have the opportunity to inform the Council (if they haven't already done so informally) of their reasoning behind their motion and any supporting information. This would allow the Councillor to provide supplementary information to the Council.

In addition to the above statutory limits, the convention at Manningham has been for alternate motions (whether they relate to a special or ordinary meeting) to be circulated to all Councillors prior to the meeting.

Any Councillor who wishes to move an alternate motion is always advised that it would be prudent to circulate separately to their Councillor colleagues their alternate motion, together with the rationale for the alternate motion. This practice is a matter for individual councillors, as an alternate motion is also able to be moved on the floor of the meeting, where the Council can then debate the motion.

Having regard to above legislative functions, and generally to good governance practice, it is considered crucial that a clear line is drawn between officer recommendations and Councillor alternate motions. This is especially important in the business papers of the Council which help the public and the community to understand what an officer or the organisation is recommending before the public meeting, at which the Council may choose to act in another way.

For the reasons stated above, officers do not support this recommendation.

- 3.10.4 *Petitions are to be presented verbatim as submitted rather than a version edited by officers*

Officers do not edit petitions received from the community. A copy of the original petition is provided to Councillors at each Council meeting.

In moving the motion to table the petition, the officers provide a summary of the matters contained in the petition and the number of signatories to the petition. As with all motions, the Councillor then has an opportunity to speak to the petition to relay any further information about the matters raised.

Petitions are generated in the community and contain personal information (names, addresses, signatures, telephone numbers and email addresses) about individuals who are generally not informed about how their information is likely to be used other than the petition being submitted to Council. Officers have never encountered a petition which contains a collection statement or details whether or not signatories give their permission for their personal details to be published.

It is therefore not recommended that full petition be included in the Council minutes. However, provided the preamble is not sensitive or defamatory in any way, officers could provide the preamble separately and absent of any personal information on Council's webpage for the relevant meeting. This is an administrative matter and therefore no change is recommended to the Governance Rules.

- 3.11 Following consultation, no further changes are being proposed to the exhibited Governance Rules other than those outlined above. The revised draft Governance Rules with tracked changes is shown at Attachment 1.

#### **4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY**

- 4.1 A contemporary governance framework that supports transparent decision making is essential to ensuring Council's business is conducted efficiently, transparently and with integrity. Further, it provides an opportunity for Council to engage with the community and those people directly affected by Council's decision making. This directly supports the themes of '*Healthy Community*' and '*Well Governed Council*'.

#### **5. IMPLEMENTATION**

- 5.1 Finance / Resource Implications

Costs associated with the review and implementation of the revised draft Governance Rules will be met within existing resources.

- 5.2 Communication and Engagement

Council must ensure a process of community engagement is followed in developing or amending its Governance Rules. The engagement timelines and outcomes are outlined in this report.

### 5.3 Timelines

Timelines for engagement and implementation are detailed below:

24 August 2021	Council commences formal review of Manningham's Governance Rules
30 August – 4 October 2021	Submission Period
Submissions Hearing	Neither submitter requested to be heard in support of their submission
26 October 2021	Council to formally endorse Governance Rules following consultation
1 November 2021	Governance Rules commence

## 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.

# Governance Rules

Manningham City Council

~~25 August 2020~~ 1 November 2021



Interpreter service

**9840 9355**

普通话 | 廣東話 | Ελληνικά

Italiano | عربي | فارسی





## Introduction

### 1. Nature of Rules

These are the Governance Rules of Manningham City Council, made in accordance with section 60 of the *Local Government Act 2020*.

### 2. Date of Commencement

These Governance Rules commence on ~~1 September 2020~~ November 2021.

### 3. Contents

These Governance Rules are divided into the following Chapters:

Chapter	Name
Chapter 1	<a href="#">Governance Framework</a>
Chapter 2	<a href="#">Meeting Procedure for Council Meetings</a>
Chapter 3	<a href="#">Meeting Procedure for Delegated Committees</a>
Chapter 4	<a href="#">Meeting Procedure for Community Asset Committees</a>
Chapter 5	<a href="#">Disclosure of Conflicts Of Interest</a>
Chapter 6	<a href="#">Miscellaneous</a>
Chapter 7	<a href="#">Election Period Policy</a>

### 4. Definitions

In these Governance Rules, unless the context suggests otherwise the following words and phrases mean:

*Act* means the *Local Government Act 2020*.

*Chief Executive Officer* includes an Acting Chief Executive Officer.

*Community Asset Committee* means a Community Asset Committee established under section 65 of the Act.

*Council* means Manningham City Council.

*Council meeting* has the same meaning as in the Act.

*Councillor* means an elected representative of *Council*

*Director* means a Level 2 Senior Officer of *Council*

*Delegated Committee* means a Delegated Committee established under section 63 of the Act.

*Deputy Mayor* means a Councillor elected by the Council to the position of *Deputy Mayor*.

*Mayor* means the Mayor of *Council*.

*Officer/Staff* means an employee of *Council*

*these Rules* means these Governance Rules.



# GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

## Chapter 1

## Chapter 1 – Governance Framework

### 1. Context

*These Rules* should be read in the context of and in conjunction with:

- (a) the overarching governance principles specified in section 9(2) of the *Act*, and
- (b) the Councillor Code of Conduct, and
- ~~(b)~~(c) the Employee Code of Conduct.

### 2. Decision Making

- (a) In any matter in which a decision must be made by *Council* (including persons acting with the delegated authority of *Council*), *Council* must consider the matter and make a decision:
  - (i) fairly, by giving consideration and making a decision which is balanced, ethical and impartial; and
  - (ii) on the merits, free from favouritism or self-interest and without regard to irrelevant or unauthorised considerations
- (b) *Council* must, when making any decision to which the principles of natural justice apply, adhere to the principles of natural justice (including, without limitation, ensuring that any person whose rights will be directly affected by a decision of *Council* is entitled to communicate their views and have their interests considered).
- (c) Without limiting anything in paragraph (b) of this sub-Rule:
  - (i) before making a decision that will directly affect the rights of a person, *Council* (including any person acting with the delegated authority of *Council*) must identify the person or persons whose rights will be directly affected, give notice of the decision which *Council* must make and ensure that such person or persons have an opportunity to communicate their views and have their interests considered before the decision is made;
  - (ii) if a report to be considered at a *Council meeting* concerns subject-matter which will directly affect the rights of a person or persons, the Report must record whether the person has or persons have been provided with an opportunity to communicate their views and have their interests considered;
  - (iii) if a report to be considered at a *Delegated Committee* meeting concerns subject-matter which will directly affect the rights of a person or persons, the Report must record whether the person has or persons have been provided with an opportunity to communicate their views and have their interests considered; and
  - (iv) if a member of Council staff proposes to make a decision under delegation and that decision will directly affect the rights of a person or persons, the member of Council staff must, when making that decision, complete a Delegate Report that records that notice of the decision to be made was given to the person or persons and such person or persons were provided with an opportunity to communicate their views and their interests considered.



# MEETING PROCEDURE FOR COUNCIL MEETINGS

## Chapter 2

## Chapter 2 – Meeting Procedure for Council Meetings

### Contents

<b>Part A – Introduction</b> .....	<b>7</b>
1. Title .....	7
2. Purpose of this Chapter .....	7
3. Definitions and Notes .....	7
<b>Part B – Election of Mayor</b> .....	<b>8</b>
4. Election of the <i>Mayor</i> .....	8
5. Method of Voting .....	8
6. Nominations for Position of <i>Mayor</i> .....	8
7. Election Process for Position of <i>Mayor</i> .....	8
8. Election of Deputy Mayor and Chairs of Delegated Committees .....	9
9. Appointment of Acting Mayor .....	9
<b>Part C – Meetings Procedure</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Division 1 – Notices of Meetings and Delivery of Agendas</b> .....	<b>10</b>
10. Dates and Times of Meetings Fixed by <i>Council</i> .....	10
11. Alteration of Meeting Dates .....	10
12. Meetings Not Fixed by <i>Council</i> .....	10
13. Notice of Meeting .....	10
<b>Division 2 – Quorums</b> .....	<b>11</b>
14. Quorum at a Council Meeting .....	11
15. Inability to Obtain a Quorum .....	11
16. Inability to Maintain a Quorum .....	11
17. Inability to Achieve or Maintain a Quorum due to Disclosure of Conflict of Interest .....	11
18. Adjourned Meetings .....	12
19. Time limits for Meetings .....	12
20. Cancellation or Postponement of a Meeting .....	12
<b>Division 3 – Business of Meetings</b> .....	<b>12</b>
21. Meetings Open to the Public .....	12
22. Closed Meetings .....	12
23. Apologies and Requests for Leave of Absence .....	13
24. Agenda and the Order of Business .....	13
25. Change to Order of Business .....	13
26. Urgent Business .....	13
<b>Division 4 – Conduct of Debate</b> .....	<b>14</b>
27. Addressing the Meeting .....	14
28. Points of Order .....	14
29. Contradiction or Opinion .....	15
30. Personal Reflection .....	15
31. Disorderly or Offensive Behaviour .....	15
<b>Division 5 – Rules on Speaking</b> .....	<b>15</b>
32. Order of Speaking .....	15
33. Chair May Speak .....	15
34. Limitations on Speaking .....	16
35. Personal Explanation .....	16
36. Right to Ask Questions .....	16
<b>Division 6 – Standing Orders</b> .....	<b>17</b>
37. Enforcement of Standing Orders .....	17

38.	Suspension of Standing Orders.....	17
<b>Division 7 – Motions, Amendments and Voting .....</b>		<b>17</b>
39.	Motions and Amendments .....	17
40.	Motions in Writing .....	1847
41.	Clarifying a Motion .....	18
42.	Separation of Motions .....	18
43.	Debate Must be Relevant to the Motion .....	18
44.	Procedure for Moving a Motion .....	18
45.	Moving an Amendment.....	19
46.	Foreshadowed Motions .....	20
47.	Councillors May Propose <i>Notices of Motion</i> .....	20
48.	Notices of Motion .....	20
49.	Moving a Notice of Motion .....	21
50.	Notice of Rescission or Alteration of Resolutions.....	21
51.	Voting.....	22
52.	Second Vote .....	23
53.	No Discussion once Declared .....	23
54.	Vote to be Taken in Silence.....	23
55.	Divisions .....	23
<b>Division 8 – Procedural Motions .....</b>		<b>24</b>
56.	Procedural Motions .....	24
<b>Division 9 – Question Time .....</b>		<b>28</b>
57.	Public Question Time.....	28
58.	Councillors’ Question Time.....	29
<b>Division 10 – Petitions and Submissions .....</b>		<b>30</b>
59.	Petitions .....	30
<b>Division 11 – Minutes .....</b>		<b>30</b>
60.	Minutes .....	30
61.	Confirmation of Minutes .....	31
62.	Form and Availability of Minutes.....	31
<b>Division 12 – Behaviour .....</b>		<b>32</b>
63.	Public Addressing the Meeting .....	32
64.	<i>Chair</i> May Remove .....	32
65.	<i>Chair</i> may adjourn disorderly meeting .....	32
66.	Removal from Chamber.....	32
<b>Division 13 – Additional Duties of the Chair.....</b>		<b>32</b>
67.	The <i>Chair’s</i> Duties and Discretions .....	32
<b>Division 14 – Miscellaneous .....</b>		<b>33</b>
68.	Absence of the Mayor at Council Meetings .....	33
69.	Recording Proceedings .....	33
70.	Appointment of Councillors to Committees and External Bodies.....	33
71.	Meetings Conducted Remotely .....	33
72.	Procedure not provided in this Chapter .....	34
<b>SCHEDULE 1 Public Question Time Form .....</b>		<b>35</b>
<b>SCHEDULE 2 Rescission or Alteration Motions .....</b>		<b>36</b>

## Part A – Introduction

### 1. Title

This Chapter will be known as the "Council Meeting Procedures".

### 2. Purpose of this Chapter

The purpose of this Chapter is to:

- 2.1 provide for the election of the Mayor and any Deputy Mayor;
- 2.2 provide for the appointment of any Acting Mayor; and
- 2.3 provide for the procedures governing the conduct of *Council meetings*.

### 3. Definitions and Notes

#### 3.1 In this Chapter:

"*agenda*" means the notice of a meeting setting out the business to be transacted at the meeting;

"*amendment*" means a proposal to alter a motion which is then before the meeting or an alteration or proposed alteration to the terms of the motion, designed to improve the motion without contradicting it.

"*Chair*" means the Chairperson of a meeting and includes a Councillor who is appointed by resolution to chair a meeting under section 61(3) of the *Act*;

"*minutes*" means the collective record of proceedings of *Council*;

"*municipal district*" means the municipal district of *Council*;

"*notice of motion*" means a notice setting out the text of a motion, which it is proposed to move at the next relevant meeting;

"*notice of rescission or alteration*" means a *notice of motion* to rescind or alter a resolution made by *Council*; and

"*temporary Chair*" means a Councillor elected by *Council* to temporarily chair a meeting or part of a meeting at which the Mayor is not present.

"*written*" includes duplicated, lithographed, photocopied, printed and typed, and extends to both hard copy and soft copy form, and *writing* has a corresponding meaning.

#### 3.2 Introductions to Parts, headings and notes are explanatory notes and do not form part of this Chapter. They are provided to assist understanding.

## Part B – Election of Mayor

**Introduction:** This Part is concerned with the annual election of the *Mayor*. It describes how the *Mayor* is to be elected.

### 4. Election of the *Mayor*

The *Chief Executive Officer* must facilitate the election of the *Mayor* in accordance with the provisions of the *Act*.

### 5. Method of Voting

The election of the *Mayor* must be carried out by a show of hands.

### 6. Nominations for Position of *Mayor*

- 6.1 The *Chief Executive Officer* must open the meeting at which the *Mayor* is to be elected, and invite nominations for the office of *Mayor*.
- 6.2 Any nominations for the office of *Mayor* must be:
  - 6.2.1 seconded by another Councillor;
  - 6.2.2 with the consent of the nominee;
  - 6.2.3 if the nominee is not present, written notification of consent is required;
- 6.3 A candidate cannot withdraw their candidacy once nominations are declared by the *Chief Executive Officer*.
- 6.4 Each candidate has the right to address the Council on their candidature. This right is exercised at the discretion of each candidate. The *Chief Executive Officer* shall ask each candidate whether they would like to address the Council.
- 6.5 A candidate who has declined the invitation to address the Council cannot subsequently request to do so.
- 6.6 Where more than one candidate indicates a desire to address Council, the order of address by each candidate will be determined by lot. The *Chief Executive Officer* shall have conduct over the lot. In drawing the lot the candidate whose name is drawn first is the first speaker, the second drawn is the second speaker and so on until an order is determined for all participating candidates.
- 6.7 Each candidate addressing council has up to three minutes to make their address. No extension of time is permitted. During their address a candidate must not comment on any other candidate.

### 7. Election Process for Position of *Mayor*

- 7.1 Once nominations for the office of *Mayor* have been received, the following provisions will govern the election of the *Mayor*:
  - 7.1.1 if there is only one nomination (which must be seconded), the candidate nominated must be declared elected;
  - 7.1.2 if there is more than one nomination (each of which must be seconded), the Councillors present at the meeting must vote for one of the candidates;
  - 7.1.3 in the event of a candidate receiving an absolute majority of the votes, that candidate is declared to have been elected;



- 7.1.4 in the event that no candidate receives an absolute majority of the votes, and it is not resolved to conduct a new election at a later date and time, the candidate with the fewest number of votes must be declared to be a defeated candidate. The Councillors present at the meeting must then vote for one of the remaining candidates;
- 7.1.5 if one of the remaining candidates receives an absolute majority of the votes, that candidate shall be declared elected;
- 7.1.6 If none of the remaining candidates receives an absolute majority of the votes, the process of declaring the candidates with the fewest number of votes a defeated candidate and voting for the remaining candidates must be repeated until one of the candidates receives an absolute majority of the votes. That candidate must then be declared to have been duly elected;
- 7.1.7 In the event of three or more candidates having an equality of votes and one of them having to be declared a defeated candidate, the result will be determined by lot. In the drawing of the lot, the candidate whose name is first drawn is deemed to be the defeated candidate;
- 7.1.8 Where there are two candidates remaining and the votes that are cast are equally divided, the result of the election must be determined by lot. In the drawing of the lot, the candidate whose name is first drawn must be declared elected;
- 7.1.9 The *Chief Executive Officer* shall have the conduct of the lot.
- 7.1.10 After the election of the *Mayor* is determined, the *Mayor* shall chair the meeting.

## 8. Election of Deputy Mayor and Chairs of Delegated Committees

Any election for:

- 8.1 any office of Deputy Mayor; or
- 8.2 Chair of a *Delegated Committee*

will be regulated by Rules 4-7 (inclusive) of this Chapter, as if the reference to the:

- 8.3 *Chief Executive Officer* is a reference to the *Mayor*; and
- 8.4 *Mayor* is a reference to the Deputy Mayor or the Chair of the *Delegated Committee* (as the case may be).

## 9. Appointment of Acting Mayor

If *Council* has not established an office of Deputy Mayor and it becomes required to appoint an Acting Mayor, it can do so by:

- 9.1 resolving that a specified Councillor be so appointed; or
- 9.2 following the procedure set out in Rules 6 and 7 (inclusive) of this Chapter, at its discretion.

## Part C – Meetings Procedure

**Introduction:** This Part is divided into a number of Divisions. Each Division addresses a distinct aspect of the holding of a meeting. Collectively, the Divisions describe how and when a meeting is convened, when and how business may be transacted at a meeting.

### Division 1 – Notices of Meetings and Delivery of Agendas

#### 10. Dates and Times of Meetings Fixed by Council

Subject to Rule 12, Council must from time to time fix the date, time and place of all Council meetings.

#### 11. Alteration of Meeting Dates

11.1 Council, or in cases of necessity or urgency, the Mayor in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, may change the date, time and place of any Council meeting.

11.2 The Chief Executive Officer must provide reasonable notice of the change to Councillors and the public unless extraordinary circumstances arise.

#### 12. Meetings Not Fixed by Council

12.1 The Mayor or at least 3 Councillors may by a written notice to the Chief Executive Officer call a Council meeting.

12.2 The notice must specify the date and time of the Council meeting and the business to be transacted.

12.3 The Chief Executive Officer must convene the Council meeting as specified in the notice.

12.4 Unless all Councillors are present and unanimously agree to deal with any other matter, only the business specified in the written notice can be transacted at the Council meeting.

#### 13. Notice of Meeting

13.1 The Chief Executive Officer must ensure the agenda for a Council meeting is delivered to every Councillor not less than 5 calendar days before the time fixed for the holding of the meeting unless extraordinary circumstances arise.

13.2 Notwithstanding sub-Rule 13.1, an agenda shall not be delivered to a Councillor who has been granted leave of absence unless the Councillor has, in writing, requested the Chief Executive Officer to continue to provide agendas for meetings held during the period of leave.

13.3 Subject to any resolution of Council the Chief Executive Officer, will determine the method of delivery to be used under sub-Rule 13.1.

13.4 Reasonable notice of each Council meeting must be provided to the public. Council may do this:

13.4.1 for meetings which it has fixed by preparing a schedule of meetings annually and arranging publication of such schedule in a newspaper generally circulating in the municipal district prior to the first Council meeting of the calendar year; and

- 13.4.2 for any meeting by giving notice on its website and:
- (a) in each of its Customer Service Centres; and/or
  - (b) in at least one newspaper generally circulating in the *municipal district* unless extraordinary circumstances arise that would preclude *Council* from complying with this sub-Rule.

## Division 2 – Quorums

### 14. Quorum at a Council Meeting

- 14.1 A quorum at a *Council meeting* must be at least a majority of the Councillors of the *Council*.
- 14.2 No business shall be conducted at any *Council meeting* unless a quorum is present.
- 14.3 The Chair must commence the *Council meeting* as soon as a quorum is achieved after the specified starting time for the meeting.

### 15. Inability to Obtain a Quorum

- 15.1 If a quorum cannot be obtained within 30 minutes of the scheduled starting time of any meeting or adjournment, those Councillors present, or if there are no Councillors present, the *Chief Executive Officer*, or in the absence of the *Chief Executive Officer*, an authorised officer, may adjourn the meeting for a period not exceeding seven (7) calendar days from the date of the adjournment.
- 15.2 If a *Council meeting* to which sub-Rule 15.1 applies is not adjourned, the meeting will be deemed to have lapsed;
- 15.3 Where a *Council meeting* lapses in accordance with sub-Rule 15.2 the business of the meeting shall be considered for inclusion on an agenda for a future *Council meeting*.

### 16. Inability to Maintain a Quorum

- 16.1 If during any *Council meeting*, a quorum cannot be maintained then Rule 15 will apply as if the reference to the meeting is a reference to so much of the meeting as remains.
- 16.2 Sub-Rule 16.1 does not apply if the inability to maintain a quorum is because of the number of Councillors who have a conflict of interest in the matter to be considered.

### 17. Inability to Achieve or Maintain a Quorum due to Disclosure of Conflict of Interest

- 17.1 If during any *Council meeting*, a quorum cannot be achieved or maintained because of the number of Councillors who have a conflict of interest in a decision in regard to a matter, the Council must consider whether the decision can be made by dealing with the matter in an alternative manner as defined in section 67(3) the Act.
- 17.2 If Council is unable to use an alternative manner to resolve the matter, Council must decide to establish a delegated committee to make the decision in regard to the matter pursuant to section 67(4) of the Act.

**18. Adjourned Meetings**

- 18.1 Once the meeting is commenced, *Council* may from time to time, by resolution, adjourn the meeting, which is in addition to the power of the Chair to adjourn a meeting under sub-Rule 65.
- 18.2 No discussion is allowed on any motion for adjournment of the meeting, but if on being put the motion is lost, the subject then under consideration or the next on the agenda or any other that may be allowed precedence must be resolved on before any subsequent motion for adjournment is made.
- 18.3 Except where any *Council meeting* is adjourned to a subsequent hour on the same day, notice of the adjourned Meeting and the time to which the Meeting has been adjourned must be given by the *Chief Executive Officer* to every Councillor not present at the time of adjournment, as soon as is practicable.
- 18.4 Despite sub-Rule 18.3, this requirement does not apply in respect of any Councillor who has been granted leave of absence and who has not requested the *Chief Executive Officer* in writing to continue to give notice of meetings to be held during the period of leave of absence.

**19. Time limits for Meetings**

- 19.1 A *Council meeting* must not continue after 10:30pm unless a majority of Councillors present vote in favour of it continuing.
- 19.2 In the absence of such continuance, the meeting must stand adjourned to a time, date and place announced by the *Chair*.

**20. Cancellation or Postponement of a Meeting**

- 20.1 The *Chief Executive Officer* may, in consultation with the *Mayor*, in the case of an emergency necessitating the cancellation or postponement of a *Council meeting*, cancel or postpone a *Council meeting*.

**Division 3 – Business of Meetings****21. Meetings Open to the Public**

- 21.1 All Meetings are to be open to members of the public unless Council resolves to close the Meeting pursuant to section 66 of the *Local Government Act 2020*.
- 21.2 The *Chief Executive Officer* may close the doors to the Council Chamber when in open session for reasons of comfort and practicality provided that access is available at all times.

**22. Closed Meetings**

- 22.1 Council may resolve to close a Meeting to the public in the circumstances specified in section 66(2) of the *Local Government Act 2020*.
- 22.2 The *Governance Rules* continue to apply after Council has closed the Meeting to members of the public.
- 22.3 Upon conclusion of a matter considered in a Meeting closed to members of the public, *Council* shall resolve to reopen the Meeting.
- 22.4 The minutes of Meetings closed to members of the public will be available for inspection by Councillors and will be confidentially tabled at the Meeting at which they are to be confirmed.

**23. Apologies and Requests for Leave of Absence**

- 23.1 A Councillor who is intending to be absent from a *Council meeting* may notify the *Chief Executive Officer* in advance of the meeting. Any apology for non-attendance will be submitted at the Meeting by the *Chief Executive Officer* and an apology will be recorded in the minutes of the Meeting.
- 23.2 A Councillor may apply for leave of absence from *Council* by submitting a written request to the *Chief Executive Officer* in advance of the period of leave being sought. The *Chief Executive Officer* will place the request before the next *Council meeting*. *Council* will resolve on whether or not to grant leave of absence. *Council* cannot unreasonably refuse to grant leave of absence.

**24. Agenda and the Order of Business**

- 24.1 The agenda for and the order of business for a Council meeting is to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer so as to facilitate and maintain open, efficient and effective processes of government.
- 24.2 The order of business for *Council meetings* will generally be as follows –
- (a) opening prayer, [Acknowledgement of Country and Statement of Diverse Backgrounds and Cultures and statements of acknowledgement](#);
  - (b) apologies and requests for leave of absence;
  - (c) prior notification of disclosures of interest and conflict of interest;
  - (d) confirmation of minutes;
  - (e) presentations;
  - (f) petitions;
  - (g) admission of urgent business;
  - (h) public question time;
  - (i) officer reports – town planning matters;
  - (j) officer reports – other matters;
  - (k) rescission or alteration motions
  - (l) notices of motion;
  - (m) urgent business;
  - (n) councillor [reports and](#) question time; and
  - (o) confidential business (to be considered in camera).

**25. Change to Order of Business**

Once an *agenda* has been sent to Councillors, the order of business for that *Council meeting* may be altered with the consent of *Council*.

**26. Urgent Business**

- 26.1 Council may resolve, by not less than a two-thirds majority of those present at an Ordinary Meeting of Council, to admit (without the required notice) an item considered to be urgent business under sub-Rule 24.2(m).
- 26.2 An item may be classified as urgent business if it:
- (a) relates to a matter which has arisen since the distribution of the agenda; or
  - (b) involves a matter of urgent community concern; or
  - (c) cannot be safely or conveniently deferred until the next *Council meeting*.

- 26.3 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in ~~these meeting procedures~~ Law, a Councillor may not propose an item of urgent business if the matter relates to business which:
- (a) substantially affects the levels of *Council* service; or
  - (b) commits *Council* to expenditure not included in the adopted budget; or
  - (c) establishes or amends a Council policy; or
  - (d) commits *Council* to any contractual arrangement; or
  - (e) requires, pursuant to other *Council* policy, the giving of prior notice.

#### Division 4 – Conduct of Debate

##### 27. Addressing the Meeting

- 27.1 Councillors and Officers ~~shall, at all times, stand when speaking, unless precluded from doing so may sit or stand when speaking.~~
- 27.2 Councillors and Officers, when speaking, shall designate each other by their respective titles of Mayor, Councillor or Officer as the case may be.
- 27.3 A Councillor when speaking shall not be interrupted unless a point of order is called.

##### 28. Points of Order

- 28.1 A point of order must be taken by stating the matter complained of and the reason constituting the point of order.
- 28.2 The Chair may raise a point of order without it having been made by a Councillor.
- 28.3 When called to order, a Councillor must remain silent until the point of order is decided unless they are requested by the Chair to provide an explanation.
- 28.4 The Chair may adjourn the meeting to consider a point of order but must otherwise rule upon it as soon as it is taken.
- 28.5 The Chair must when ruling on a point of order give reasons for the ruling.
- 28.6 A Councillor may move that the meeting disagree with the *Chair's* ruling on a point of order, by moving:  
"That the *Chair's* ruling [setting out that ruling or part of that ruling] be dissented from".
- 28.7 When a motion in accordance with this Rule is moved and seconded, the *Chair* must leave the Chair and the Deputy Mayor (or if the Deputy Mayor is not present, a temporary *Chair* elected by the meeting) must take his or her place.
- 28.8 The Deputy Mayor or temporary *Chair* must invite the mover to state the reasons for his or her dissent and the *Chair* may then reply.
- 28.9 The Deputy Mayor or temporary *Chair* must put the motion in the following form:  
"That the *Chair's* ruling be dissented from."
- 28.10 If the vote is in the negative, the *Chair* resumes the Chair and the meeting proceeds.

- 28.11 If the vote is in the affirmative, the *Chair* must then resume the Chair, reverse or vary (as the case may be) his or her previous ruling and proceed.
- 28.12 The defeat of the *Chair's* ruling is in no way a motion of censure or no-~~n~~-confidence in the *Chair*, and should not be so regarded by the meeting.
- 28.13 A point of order may be taken on the grounds that the matter is –
- (a) contrary to this Local Law;
  - (b) defamatory;
  - (c) irrelevant;
  - (d) outside Council's power;
  - (e) improper; ~~or~~
  - (f) frivolous or vexatious; or
  - (~~f~~)(g) misleading.

**29. Contradiction or Opinion**

- 29.1 A point of order may not be raised to express a mere difference of opinion or to contradict a speaker.

**30. Personal Reflection**

- 30.1 All imputations of improper motives and all personal reflections on –Councillors and Officers and disobedience of the ruling of the Chair on any matter shall be deemed disorderly.

**31. Disorderly or Offensive Behaviour**

- 31.1 If a Councillor uses an expression or makes any imputation or reflection which, in the opinion of the Chair, is disorderly or capable of being applied offensively to any other Councillor or Officer, the Councillor shall be required by the Chair to withdraw the expression, and make a satisfactory apology to *Council*.
- 31.2 If a Councillor uses offensive or disorderly language or otherwise behaves in a manner which in the opinion of the Chair is offensive, disorderly or disturbing to the debate or proceedings of *Council*, the Councillor shall be required by the Chair to withdraw the expression and to apologise for such conduct.
- 31.3 If, after having been twice called to order or to withdraw an expression and to apologise for such conduct, the Councillor fails or refuses to do so or whenever any Councillor fails or refuses to obey the ruling or order of the Chair on any matter, the Chair may refuse to hear the Councillor further upon the matter then under discussion and call upon the next speaker, or adjourn the sitting of Council.

**Division 5 – Rules on Speaking**

**32. Order of Speaking**

- 32.1 If two or more Councillors rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide the order of speaking.

**33. Chair May Speak**

- 33.1 The Chair may address the Meeting upon any matter under discussion.

**34. Limitations on Speaking**

- 34.1 Subject to sub-Rule 34.2, a Councillor may speak once on the motion except for the mover of a motion who can speak once to that motion, once to each amendment and can exercise a right of reply or make closing remarks on that motion.
- 34.2 The mover of a motion –
- (a) has a right of reply on the motion where an amendment to the motion has been carried;
  - (b) has the right of reply where the mover has, in accordance with sub-Rule 44.12, changed the wording of a motion provided that no amendment has been carried;
  - ~~(c) has no right of reply on the motion where there has not been a speaker against the motion;~~
  - ~~(d)~~(c) can only exercise a right of reply immediately prior to the motion being put; ~~and~~
  - ~~(d)~~ has no right of reply in relation to any amendment prior to such amendment being put; ~~and~~
  - (e) may make closing remarks of no more than 2 minutes where there is no speaker against the motion.
- 34.3 The mover of an amendment can speak once to the motion and once to their own or any other amendment.
- 34.4 The mover of an amendment has no right of reply.
- 34.5 No Councillor may speak longer than the time set out below, unless granted an extension by the Meeting:
- (a) five minutes, if the Councillor is the mover of a motion;
  - (b) three minutes, for any other Councillor speaking to a motion or amendment; and
  - (c) two minutes, for the mover of a motion exercising either a right of reply or making closing remarks.
- 34.6 A motion for an extension of time once carried, shall allow a Councillor a further two minutes to speak and no further extension shall be permitted.

**35. Personal Explanation**

- 35.1 A Councillor or Officer may, at a Meeting at a time permitted by the Chair, make a personal explanation for a period not exceeding two minutes on any statement made by a Councillor or Officer at that Meeting reflecting on that Councillor or Officer.
- 35.2 A personal explanation shall not be debated.

**36. Right to Ask Questions**

- 36.1 A Councillor may, when no other Councillor is speaking, ask any question concerning or arising out of the motion or amendment before the Chair.
- 36.2 The *Chair* has the right to limit questions and direct that debate be commenced or resumed.



## Division 6 – Standing Orders

### 37. Enforcement of Standing Orders

- 37.1 A Councillor may require compliance with the provisions of these *Rules* by the Meeting by directing the attention of the Chair to a non-compliance.

### 38. Suspension of Standing Orders

- 38.1 The provisions of these Rules may be suspended for any particular purpose, by resolution of the Council, with the exception of :-
- (a) quorum of Council;
  - (b) election of Mayor;
  - (c) motions to rescind resolutions;
  - (d) suspension of Standing Orders;
  - (e) conflicts of interest;
  - (f) procedural motions;
  - (g) urgent business; and
  - (h) confidential information.
- 38.2 The suspension of such provisions (standing orders) should be used to enable full discussion of an issue without the constraints of formal meeting procedure.
- 38.3 Suspension of standing orders must not be used purely to dispense with the processes and protocol of the government of the Council.
- 38.4 Once the discussion has taken place and before any motions can be put, standing orders must be resumed.
- 38.5 No motion may be accepted by the Chairperson or be lawfully dealt with during any suspension of standing orders.

## Division 7 – Motions, Amendments and Voting

### 39. Motions and Amendments

- 39.1 A motion or amendment:
- (a) must relate to the powers or functions of Council;
  - (b) be clearly expressed and unambiguous;
  - (c) except in the case of urgent business, must be relevant to an item of business on the agenda; and
  - (d) must not be defamatory or objectionable in language or nature.
- 39.2 The Chairperson may refuse to accept any motion or amendment which contravenes this or any other clause.

**40. Motions in Writing**

- 40.1 Any motions should preferably be in writing and received in advance of the meeting.
- 40.2 A Councillor should seek advice from the Chief Executive Officer, or their delegate, on any legal implications of a proposed motion.
- 40.3 Where motions are raised and considered during the meeting without having been provided in writing and in advance of the meeting, the Chair should seek the advice of the Chief Executive Officer regarding any legal or other implications of the proposed motion.
- 40.4 The Chair may adjourn the meeting while the motion is being written or may request Council to defer the matter until the motion has been written, allowing the meeting to proceed uninterrupted.

**41. Clarifying a Motion**

- 41.1 Before any matter is put to the vote, a Councillor may request that the question, motion or amendment be read again.
- 41.2 The Chair may request the person taking the minutes of the meeting to read the motion or amendment to the meeting before the motion is put.

**42. Separation of Motions**

- 42.1 Where a motion contains more than one (1) part, a Councillor may request the Chair to put the motion to the vote in separate parts.
- 42.2 The Chair may decide to put any motion to the vote in separate parts.

**43. Debate Must be Relevant to the Motion**

- 43.1 Debate must always be relevant to the question before the Chair and if not, the Chair may request the speaker to confine debate to the subject motion.
- 43.2 If after being requested to confine debate to the motion before the Chair, the speaker continues to debate irrelevant matters, the Chair may require the speaker to not speak further in respect of the matter then before the Chair.

**44. Procedure for Moving a Motion**

- 44.1 A Councillor who proposes a motion must state the motion without speaking to it.
- 44.2 The Chair must call for a seconder.
- 44.3 If there is no seconder, the motion lapses
- 44.4 If there is a seconder, the Chair will call upon the mover to address the meeting. The mover may exercise this right, decline the opportunity to speak or defer speaking.
- 44.5 After the mover has addressed the meeting (or reserved their right to speak) the seconder may address the meeting. The seconder may exercise this right ~~or decline the opportunity to speak but cannot defer speaking, decline the opportunity to speak or reserve their right to speak prior to the mover closing the debate.~~
- 44.6 After the seconder has addressed the meeting (or after the mover has addressed the meeting if the seconder does not address the meeting), the Chair must call upon any Councillor who wishes to speak against the motion.

- 44.7 Where the mover of the motion elects to defer and there is a speaker against the motion the Chair will offer the mover the opportunity to speak to the motion prior to hearing the Councillor speak against the motion.
- 44.8 In circumstances where the mover has chosen to defer speaking to the motion and an amendment is moved and seconded, the mover of the motion may exercise the right to speak to the amendment subject to sub-Rule 34.2, however the mover no longer has the right to speak to the motion pursuant to sub-Rule 44.7. Where an amendment is lost the mover of the motion retains the right of reply on the motion pursuant to sub-Rule 34.2.
- 44.9 The Chair will then call for speakers for and against the motion in alternate sequence.
- 44.10 When the sequence of alternate speakers is exhausted, notwithstanding that there are further speakers wishing to be heard on one side of the motion, the Chair may put the motion provided they are satisfied that debate has been fully exhausted.
- 44.11 Where debate has not been fully exhausted, further speakers may be heard in accordance with sub-Rule 32 prior to the motion being put.
- 44.12 The mover of a motion or amendment may, with the consent of the seconder, change the wording of the motion or amendment unless any Councillor opposes the change.
- 44.13 A Councillor calling the attention of the Chair to a point of order is not regarded as speaking to the motion or the amendment.
- 44.14 No motion may be withdrawn without the consent of the Meeting.
- 44.15 The mover of a motion must not introduce new material when exercising any right of reply or making any closing remarks.

#### 45. Moving an Amendment

- 45.1 No notice need be given of any amendment to a motion.
- 45.2 Any Councillor except for the mover or seconder of the original motion may move or second an amendment.
- 45.3 The Chair shall take speakers for and against an amendment in alternate sequence in the same manner as for motions.
- 45.4 Amendments must be dealt with one at a time.
- 45.5 An amendment must be relevant to the motion upon which it is moved and not negate the original motion.
- 45.6 If a proposed amendment effectively negates the substance of the substantive motion, it shall be disallowed and ruled to be a foreshadowed motion and shall only be considered in the event that the motion is lost.
- 45.7 A second or subsequent amendment cannot be moved until the immediately preceding amendment is decided upon.
- 45.8 If an amendment is carried it becomes the substantive motion. The mover and seconder of the amendment become the mover and seconder of the substantive motion. Debate recommences as for a new motion.
- 45.9 No right of reply or closing remarks are-is available to any amendment.

45.10 An amendment can only be withdrawn by the mover.

**46. Foreshadowed Motions**

46.1 At any time during debate any Councillor may foreshadow a motion or amendment so as to inform the Meeting of their intention to move a motion or amendment at a later stage in the Meeting. This does not extend any special right to the foreshadowed motion.

46.2 A motion foreshadowed may be prefaced with a statement that in the event a particular motion before the meeting being resolved in a certain way, a Councillor intends to move a subsequent motion.

46.3 A motion foreshadowed has no procedural standing and is merely a means to assist the flow of the meeting. Therefore Council is not required to have foreshadowed motions recorded in the minutes until the foreshadowed motion is formally moved.

46.4 Any foreshadowed motion or amendment must relate to the matter under discussion.

46.5 The *Chair* is not obliged to accept foreshadowed motions.

**47. Councillors May Propose Notices of Motion**

Councillors may ensure that an issue is listed on an *agenda* by lodging a *Notice of Motion*.

**48. Notices of Motion**

48.1 A Notice of Motion must be in writing and lodged with the *Chief Executive Officer* at least ~~fourteen~~ **eight** (8/14) calendar days prior to the date fixed for holding the Meeting to allow sufficient time to include the Notice of Motion on the Agenda.

48.2 The *Chief Executive Officer* must date and number all Notices of Motion in the order received.

48.3 The Councillor proposing the Notice of Motion should circulate the draft Notice of Motion to all Councillors for information before lodging it with the *Chief Executive Officer*.

48.4 The *Chief Executive Officer*, or their delegate, must inform Councillors of any legal implications of any proposed Notice of Motion. This advice must be provided to all Councillors without fear or favour and prior to the Notice of Motion being made publicly available.

48.5 The Notice of Motion must relate to the objectives, role and functions of Council as outlined in the Act.

48.6 A Notice of Motion must call for a Council report if the Notice of Motion:

- (a) affects the levels of Council services;
- (b) if it is inconsistent with the strategic objectives of the Council as outlined in the Council Plan;
- (c) commits Council to expenditure not included in the adopted budget;
- (d) establishes or amends Council policy;
- (e) commits Council to any contractual arrangement; or
- (f) concerns any litigation in respect of which Council is a party.

- 48.7 The *Chief Executive Officer* may reject any Notice of Motion which:
- (a) is vague or unclear in intention; or
  - (b) is defamatory or objectionable in language or nature; or
  - (c) may be prejudicial to any person or Council; or
  - (d) is outside the powers of Council.
- 48.8 If rejecting a Notice of Motion, the *Chief Executive Officer* must:
- (a) give the Councillor who lodged the Notice of Motion an opportunity to amend it prior to rejection, if it is practicable to do so; and
  - (b) if the Notice of Motion cannot be amended to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer, notify, in writing, the Councillor who lodged the Notice of Motion of the rejection and the reasons for the rejection.
- 48.9 The *Chief Executive Officer* may designate a Notice of Motion to be confidential in accordance with the relevant grounds contained in the Act. A confidential Notice of Motion will be considered in a meeting that is closed to members of the public.
- 48.10 The full text of any Notice of Motion accepted by the Chief Executive Officer must be included in the Agenda.
- 48.11 A Councillor may by written notification to the *Chief Executive Officer* request their Notice of Motion to be withdrawn at any time.

**49. Moving a Notice of Motion**

- 49.1 If a Councillor who has lodged a Notice of Motion is absent from the meeting or fails to move the motion when called upon by the Chair, any other Councillor may move the motion.
- 49.2 If a Notice of Motion is not moved in accordance with sub-Rule 44.1, the Notice of Motion shall be deemed to have lapsed.
- 49.3 A Notice of Motion may be varied if leave of the meeting is granted.
- 49.4 A second or subsequent Notice of Motion to revoke or amend an earlier resolution must not be considered by Council until a period of three (3) months has elapsed after the date of the meeting at which the first or last motion of revocation was dealt with.
- 49.5 Further motions are only permissible in relation to a Notice of Motion that is carried, and not permissible in relation to a Notice of Motion that is lost.
- 49.6 A Notice of Motion cannot be considered in relation to a matter that is the subject of a rescission motion within three calendar months of the rescission motion having been dealt with, unless a notice signed by a majority of all Councillors is submitted to the *Chief Executive Officer*.

**50. Notice of Rescission or Alteration of Resolutions**

- 50.1 A Councillor may propose a motion to rescind or alter a resolution of Council provided:
- 50.1.1 it has been signed and dated by at least two Councillors;
  - 50.1.2 the resolution proposed to be rescinded has not been acted on; and

- 50.1.3 the notice of rescission or alteration is delivered to the *Chief Executive Officer* within 24 hours of the resolution having been made setting out -
- (a) the resolution to be rescinded or altered; and
  - (b) the meeting and date when the resolution was carried.
- 50.2 A resolution will be deemed to have been acted on if:
- 50.2.1 its contents have or substance has been communicated in *writing* to a person whose interests are materially affected by it; or
  - 50.2.2 a statutory process has been commenced
- so as to vest enforceable rights in or obligations on *Council* or any other person.
- 50.3 The *Chief Executive Officer* or an appropriate member of Council staff must defer implementing a resolution which:
- 50.3.1 has not been acted on; and
  - 50.3.2 is the subject of a *notice of rescission or alteration* which has been delivered to the *Chief Executive Officer* in accordance with sub-Rule 50.1.3 **Error! Reference source not found.**
- unless deferring implementation of the resolution would have the effect of depriving the resolution of efficacy.
- 50.4 Rescission or alteration motions are to be lodged on a form provided for this purpose as appearing in Schedule 2 of this Chapter.
- 50.5 A rescission or alteration of a previous resolution must be passed by a majority of the whole Council.
- 50.6 Rescission or alteration motions are not permissible in respect of planning permit resolutions, planning scheme amendment resolutions or contract/tender acceptance resolutions.
- 50.7 A rescission or alteration motion is not permissible in respect of a rescission or alteration motion that has been carried.
- 50.8 In the event that a rescission motion is carried, a further motion is permissible in respect of that matter.

*It should be remembered that a notice of rescission or alteration is a form of notice of motion. Accordingly, all provisions in this Chapter regulating notices of motion equally apply to notices of rescission or alteration.*

## 51. Voting

- 51.1 When called upon by the Chair, the Councillors present must vote by a show of hands or as Council otherwise determines.
- 51.2 For the purposes of voting at a *Council meeting*, the Chair must put the motion or amendment first in the affirmative, then in the negative.
- 51.3 The question is determined in the affirmative by a majority of the Councillors present at a meeting at the time the vote is taken voting in favour of the question.

51.4 A Councillor has the right to abstain from voting. A Councillor who abstains –from voting and remains in the meeting will be deemed to have voted against the motion. Abstaining from voting does not constitute cause for debate. Any abstention from voting will be recorded in the minutes.

51.5 The Chairperson may require a recount to be taken and shall declare the result.

**52. Second Vote**

52.1 In the event of an equality of votes, subject to the Act and these Rules, the Chair has a second vote.

52.2 Sub-Rule 52.1 does not apply in the event of an equality of votes in respect of the election of Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chairs of Delegated Committees, a rescission or alteration motion, or in cases where the Act provides that a matter or amendment is to be determined by lot.

**53. No Discussion once Declared**

53.1 Once a vote on a motion has been taken, no further discussion relating to the motion will be allowed unless:

- (a) a Councillor requests that their opposition to the motion be recorded in the minutes; or
- (b) there is a call for a division.

**54. Vote to be Taken in Silence**

54.1 Except that a Councillor may call a division, Councillors must remain seated in silence while a vote is being taken.

**~~55. Divisions~~**

~~55.1 A division may be requested by any Councillor on any matter.~~

~~55.2 A request for a division must be made to the Chair immediately prior to, or immediately after the relevant vote is taken, but cannot be requested after a subsequent item of business has commenced.~~

~~55.3 A division is a separate and distinct vote and will determine the Council's resolution on the motion or amendment. No Councillor is prevented from changing their original vote at the call for a division.~~

~~55.4 Once a division has been requested, the Chair must first ask each Councillor wishing to vote in the affirmative to raise their hand and then ask each Councillor wishing to vote in the negative to raise their hand.~~

~~55.5 The names of those voting in the affirmative and in the negative, together with those that abstained are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.~~

~~55.6 All Councillors who cast votes originally must remain in the Chamber whilst the division is taken.~~

~~55.7 Councillors who were absent for the original vote but who have returned in time to vote on the division may cast a vote.~~

~~55.8 The Chair will then declare the result of the division.~~

## Division 8 – Procedural Motions

### 56-55. Procedural Motions

56-155.1 A procedural motion, unless otherwise prohibited, may be moved at any time and shall be dealt with immediately by the Chair.

56-255.2 A procedural motion is required to be seconded.

56-355.3 The Chair cannot move a procedural motion.

56-455.4 Unless otherwise provided, debate on a procedural motion is not permitted and the mover does not have a right of reply.

56-555.5 Unless otherwise provided a procedural motion cannot be amended.

56-655.6 Notwithstanding any other provision in this Chapter, procedural motions must be dealt with in accordance with the following table:



## PROCEDURAL MOTIONS TABLE

Procedural motion	Form	Who can move or second	Is a seconder Required?	Matters in respect of which motion may be moved	When motion prohibited	Effect if carried	Effect if lost
Adjournment of debate to later hour/date	That this matter be adjourned until .....	Any Councillor	Yes	Any matter	(a) During the election of the Chairperson (b) When another Councillor is speaking	Motion and amendments postponed to the stated time/date	Debate continues unaffected
Adjournment of debate indefinitely	That this matter be adjourned until further notice	Any Councillor	Yes	Any matter	(a) During the election of the Chairperson (b) When another Councillor is speaking	Motion and amendments postponed but may be resumed: (a) At the same meeting upon motion to resume (b) At any later meeting if on the Agenda	Debate continues unaffected
Adjournment of meeting to later hour/date	That this meeting be adjourned until .....	Any Councillor	Yes	Any matter	(a) During the election of the Chairperson (b) When another Councillor is speaking	Meeting adjourns immediately until the stated time/date	Debate continues unaffected
Adjournment of meeting indefinitely	That this meeting be adjourned until further notice	Any Councillor	Yes	Any matter	(a) During the election of the Chairperson (b) When another Councillor is speaking	Meeting adjourns until further notice	Debate continues unaffected

Procedural motion	Form	Who can move or second	Is a seconder Required?	Matters in respect of which motion may be moved	When motion prohibited	Effect if carried	Effect if lost
Deferral of matter/item	That this matter be deferred until .....	Any Councillor	Yes	Any matter	(a) During the election of the Chair (b) When another Councillor is speaking	Matter/item deferred to the stated time/date Consideration starts afresh	Debate continues unaffected
Withdrawal of item	That this matter be withdrawn	Any Councillor	Yes	Any matter	(a) During the election of the Chair (b) When another Councillor is speaking	Matter/item withdrawn from consideration	Debate continues unaffected
The Closure	That the question be now put	A Councillor who has not moved, seconded or spoken to the motion or any amendment of it	Yes	Any matter	During nominations for Chair (A closure motion shall not be accepted by the Chair unless the Chair considers that there has been sufficient debate for and against the motion or amendment)	Motion or amendment in respect of which the closure is carried is put to the vote immediately	Debate continues unaffected
Laying the matter on the table	That the matter lie on the table	A Councillor who has not moved, seconded or spoken to the motion or any amendment of it	Yes	Any matter	(a) During the election of the Chair	Motion and amendments not further discussed or voted on until: (a) Council resolves to take the question from the table at the same meeting (b) Matter is placed on a future Agenda and the Council resolves to take the question from the table	Debate continues unaffected

Procedural motion	Form	Who can move or second	Is a seconder Required?	Matters in respect of which motion may be moved	When motion prohibited	Effect if carried	Effect if lost
Proceeding to the next business	That the meeting proceed to the next business	A Councillor who has not moved, seconded or spoken to the motion or any amendment of it	Yes	Any matter	(a) During the election of the Chair	(a) If carried in respect to a motion, its effect is to remove that motion from consideration  (b) If carried in respect to an amendment, its effect is to dispose of the amendment and debate resumes upon the substantive motion	Debate resumed at point of interruption

## Division 9 – Question Time

### 57-56. Public Question Time

- 57-456.1 Unless Council resolves to the contrary, there shall be a public question time at every Council meeting to allow members of the public to submit questions to Council.
- 57-256.2 Members of the public are permitted to prepare and submit up to two questions on any Council matter.
- 57-356.3 The number of questions that may be asked on any one issue shall be limited to two. It is at the discretion of the Chair which two questions will be asked where there are more than two submitted. Like questions may be grouped together and a single answer provided.
- 57-456.4 Members of the public will be required to submit their question in writing on the designated Public Question Time form as provided in Schedule 1 of this Chapter, indicating their name, address and question.
- 57-556.5 Questions should be received by Council by 5.00pm on the day prior to the Council meeting to receive a verbal response at the meeting.
- 57-656.6 Questions not received by 5.00pm on the day prior to the Council meeting must be placed in the public question time box in the Council Chamber by the commencement of the Council meeting. A verbal response will be provided if possible, however, where a meaningful response to a question cannot be provided, or a detailed or researched response is required, the question may be taken on notice.
- 57-756.7 The Chair will have the right to refuse to receive or answer any question, or to take the question on notice.
- 57-856.8 Questions taken on notice will be subject to a written response within 10 working days of the meeting.
- 57-956.9 The procedure and sequence for dealing with a question shall be:
- (a) provided that the questioner is present in the gallery, the Chair shall invite the questioner forward to read their question and make a brief introductory statement of no more than 2 minutes;
  - (b) the Chair may invite the questioner to address the Council on points of clarification or elaboration, the duration of which is at the Chair's discretion;
  - (c) the Chair may answer the question or direct the question as they deem appropriate; and
  - (d) a Councillor wishing to provide an individual response to a question will be permitted to do so after the Chair has had the opportunity to respond.
- 57-1056.10 If the questioner is not present in the public gallery, a response will be supplied in writing.
- 57-1156.11 All questions and answers shall be as brief as possible and no discussion shall be permitted on any question.

57.1256.12 If providing a question in writing and or in English unreasonably prevents or hinders participation in public question time, assistance with submitting questions is available from Council via an interpreter service provided the questions are received by 5.00pm on the day prior to the Council meeting.

57.1356.13 A time limit of 30 minutes will apply to Public Question Time but may be extended by resolution of Council.

57.1456.14 A question may be disallowed by the Chair on the ground that it:

- (a) relates to a matter outside the duties, functions and powers of Council; or
- (b) is confidential in nature and/or is of legal significance; or
- (c) may reasonably be considered to be defamatory, indecent, abusive, offensive or objectionable in language or substance; or
- (d) is repetitive of a question already answered; or
- (e) is asked to embarrass the Council, a Councillor or an Officer.

57.1556.15 Public Question Time will be conducted in a respectful manner. Disorderly conduct will be managed in accordance with Division 12 of this Chapter.

#### 58-57. Councillor-Reports and Question- Time

58.1 Councillor ~~Question time is to enable~~ Reports and Question Time provides Councillors ~~to with an opportunity to update the Council on matters of interest which have occurred within the municipality and to~~ address questions to Officers.

58-257.1 Questions may be asked with or without notice and are limited to a maximum of two questions per Councillor.

58-357.2 A question upon notice must be delivered to the Chief Executive Officer not later than 12 noon ~~on the second Monday~~ eight (8) calendar days prior to the time fixed for holding the Meeting at which the question on notice will be asked and the Chief Executive Officer must include the question on the Agenda for the Meeting.

58-457.3 An Officer is not obliged to answer a question without notice.

58-557.4 The Officer may answer the question or reply that notice is required.

58-657.5 If an Officer does not answer a question asked without notice a written response is to be provided to all Councillors no later than the second Friday after the Meeting.

58-757.6 All questions and answers must be as brief as possible and no discussion is allowed.

58-857.7 A question may be disallowed by the Chair if it:

- (a) relates to a matter other than Council business; or
- (b) is defamatory, indirect, obscure, abusive or objectionable in language or substance; or
- (c) is repetitive of a question already answered (whether at the same or an earlier Meeting); or
- (d) is confidential in nature and/or is of legal significance; or
- (e) is asked to embarrass Council, a Councillor or an Officer.

57.8 Councillor reports are limited to a maximum of two minutes per Councillor.

## Division 10 – Petitions and Submissions

### 59.58. Petitions

59.158.1 Petitions are to be presented by Councillors at the Meeting in accordance with any Council policy and;

- (a) must be in a legible and permanent form of writing, typing or printing;
- (b) must not be defamatory, indecent, abusive or objectionable in language or substance;
- (c) must not relate to a matter beyond the powers of Council; and
- (d) with the exception of online petitions which have been printed by Council officers, every page of the petition must bear the wording of the whole of the petition and include the name, address and signature of petitioners

59.258.2 Any signature appearing on a page which does not bear the text of the whole of the petition may not be considered by *Council*.

59.358.3 Every page of a petition must be a single page of paper and not be posted, stapled, pinned or otherwise affixed or attached to any piece of paper other than another page of the petition.

59.458.4 If the requirements of sub-Rule 58.1 unreasonably prevents or hinders the capacity of any person to prepare a petition, assistance is available from Council via an interpreter or translation service.

59.558.5 Council will hear submitters afforded statutory rights of address and other submitters in accordance with any Council policy.

59.658.6 If a petition relates to an operational matter, *Council* must refer it to the *Chief Executive Officer* or their delegate for consideration.

## Division 11 – Minutes

### 60.59. Minutes

60.159.1 The minutes shall record the business transacted at each Meeting including:-

- (a) the date, place, time and nature of the meeting;
- (b) the names of the Councillors:
  - (i) present; and
  - (ii) who have submitted apologies or who have been granted leave of absence;
- (c) the names of the Officers present and their organisational title;
- (d) any disclosures of conflict of interest;
- (e) each motion and amendment moved (including motions that lapse for the want of a seconder) and motions and amendments withdrawn by resolution or by leave of the Meeting;
- (f) whether motions or amendments were carried or lost;
- (g) the vote cast by each Councillor ~~upon a division~~, either FOR, AGAINST or any Councillor who has ABSTAINED;

- (h) the failure of a quorum;
- (i) closure of a Meeting to members of the public in accordance with the provisions of the Act;
- (j) when requested by a Councillor, a record of their support or opposition to any resolution; and
- (k) any other matter which the Chief Executive Officer thinks should be recorded to clarify the intention of the meeting or the reading of the minutes.

#### **64.60. Confirmation of Minutes**

**64.460.1** At every Council Meeting, the minutes of the preceding Council Meeting must be dealt with as follows:

- (a) if the minutes have been distributed to each Councillor at least 48 hours before the Meeting, a motion must be passed for the confirmation of the minutes; or
- (b) if the minutes have not been so distributed, the minutes must be held over for confirmation at the next Meeting.

**64.260.2** Minutes of a meeting not fixed by Council will be listed for confirmation at an appropriate Council meeting.

**64.360.3** No discussion or amendment is permitted on the minutes except as to their accuracy as a record of the proceedings.

**64.460.4** If a Councillor is dissatisfied with the accuracy of the Minutes, then the Councillor must:

- (a) state the item or items with which they are dissatisfied; and
- (b) propose a motion clearly outlining the alternative wording to amend the minutes.

**64.560.5** Once the minutes are confirmed, with or without amendment, they must be signed by the Chairperson of the Meeting at which they were confirmed.

**64.660.6** unless otherwise resolved or required by law, minutes of a Delegated Committee requiring confirmation by Council must not be available to the public until confirmed by Council.

#### **62.61. Form and Availability of Minutes**

**62.161.1** The *Chief Executive Officer* must ensure that the minutes of any *Council meeting* are:

**62.1.161.1.1** published on *Council's* website; and

**62.1.261.1.2** available for inspection at *Council's* office during normal business hours.

**62.261.2** Nothing in sub-Rule 612.1 requires *Council* or the *Chief Executive Officer* to make public any minutes relating to a *Council meeting* or part of a *Council meeting* closed to members of the public in accordance with section 66 of the *Act*.

## Division 12 – Behaviour

### 63.62. Public Addressing the Meeting

63.162.1 Except as provided for in sub-Rule 57, a person other than a Councillor or Officer must not address the Council meeting until a resolution approving such has been carried by a majority of Councillors present at the meeting.

63.262.2 Any member of the public addressing *Council* must extend due courtesy and respect to *Council* and the processes under which it operates and must take direction from the *Chair* whenever called on to do so.

63.362.3 A member of the public present at a *Council meeting* must not disrupt the meeting.

### 64.63. Chair May Remove

The *Chair* may order and cause the removal of any person, other than a Councillor, who disrupts any meeting or fails to comply with a direction given under sub-Rule 62.263-2.

*It is intended that this power be exercisable by the Chair, without the need for any Council resolution. The Chair may choose to order the removal of a person whose actions immediately threaten the stability of the meeting or wrongly threatens his or her authority in chairing the meeting.*

### 65.64. Chair may adjourn disorderly meeting

If the *Chair* is of the opinion that disorder at the *Council* table or in the gallery makes it desirable to adjourn the *Council meeting*, he or she may adjourn the meeting to a later time on the same day or to some later day as he or she thinks proper. In that event, the provisions of sub-Rule 18 apply.

### 66.65. Removal from Chamber

The *Chair* may ask the *Chief Executive Officer*, an *Authorised Officer* or a member of the Victoria Police to remove from the Chamber any person who acts in breach of this Chapter and whom the *Chair* has ordered to be removed from the gallery under Rule 667.

## Division 13 – Additional Duties of the Chair

### 67.66. The Chair's Duties and Discretions

67.166.1 In addition to the duties and discretions provided in this Chapter, the Chair:

- (a) must not accept or entertain any motion, question or statement which is derogatory, defamatory, objectionable in language or embarrassing to any Councillor, member of staff, ratepayer or member of the public;
- (b) the Chair must call to order any person including any Councillor who is disruptive or unruly during any Meeting;
- (c) the Chair may remain seated during all or any part of any Meeting.



## Division 14 – Miscellaneous

### 68-67. Absence of the Mayor at Council Meetings

If the *Mayor* is unable to attend a Council meeting for any reason, or is not present at the commencement of a Council meeting:

68-167.1 The *Deputy Mayor* will act as Chair; or if not present

68-267.2 A Councillor present at the meeting will be appointed by resolution to chair the meeting;

for the duration of the *Mayor's* absence.

### 69-68. Recording Proceedings

69-168.1 Any person must not, without the prior approval of the Chair, operate any audio or visual recording equipment at any Council meeting.

69-268.2 Nothing in sub-Rule 689.1 applies to any member of Council staff operating any cameras or recording device for the purpose of any presentations or keeping a record of the Council meeting.

69-368.3 Where the meeting is to be recorded pursuant to sub-Rules 689.1 and 698.2, the Chair must as soon as practicable after the opening of the Council meeting, advise those who are in attendance that their image and/or voices are likely to be recorded during the course of the Council meeting.

### 70-69. Appointment of Councillors to Committees and External Bodies

70-169.1 The appointment of Councillors to positions on committees and external bodies will be subject to the voting procedures in Rules 4-7 inclusive where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacant positions.

70-269.2 Despite the restrictions contained in sub-Rules 7.1.7 and 7.1.8, the Chair has a second vote where there is an equality of votes between candidates under this clause.

### 71-70. Meetings Conducted Remotely

If:

71-170.1 by law a meeting may be conducted electronically; and

71-270.2 *Council* decides that a meeting is to be conducted electronically,

the *Chair* may, with the consent of the meeting, modify the application of any of the Rules in this Chapter to facilitate the more efficient and effective transaction of the business of the meeting.

**72.71. Procedure not provided in this Chapter**

[72.471.1](#) Where a circumstance has not been provided for in this Chapter or is unclear, the Chair may elect to have the matter determined by resolution of Council.

[72.271.2](#) The ruling of the Chair upon all questions of order and of matters arising in debate shall be final unless otherwise provided for in these Rules.

[72.371.3](#) The Council may by resolution, adopt policies which complement these Rules and which facilitate the efficient and effective conduct of meetings.

## SCHEDULE 1

# Public Question Time Form

This form is required to be completed and submitted to Council by 5.00pm on the day prior to the Council meeting in order to receive a verbal response at the meeting. Alternatively the form can be placed in the question box located in the gallery by the commencement of the meeting.

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 1:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 2:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

1. Public question time shall be taken in the normal order of business listed on the Agenda.
2. Provided the questioner is present at the meeting, the Chairperson shall invite the questioner forward to read their question and make a brief introductory statement of no more than 2 minutes.
3. The Chairperson may answer the question or direct the question as they deem appropriate.
4. Once a question has been answered there will be no further discussion.
5. The number of questions that any one person may ask shall be limited to two.
6. The number of questions that may be asked on any one issue shall be limited to two. It is at the discretion of the Chairperson which two questions will be asked. Like questions may be grouped together and a single answer provided. Should a large number of persons be present in relation to an issue, it may be advantageous to appoint a spokesperson on behalf of the group to present the questions.
7. The Chairperson has the right to refuse to receive or answer any question, or to take a question on notice. Questions taken on notice will be responded to in writing within 10 working days of the meeting.
8. Public Question Time is to be conducted in an orderly and respectful manner and participants are asked to keep this in mind when making statements.

#### Privacy Statement

"Manningham City Council is committed to full compliance with its obligations under the Privacy and Data Protection 2014 (Vic). The personal information requested on this form is being collected by Council for the purposes of hearing public questions at a Council meeting and to allow subsequent communication with questioners as required. The information will be used by Council for these purposes and for other permitted purposes. Council will disclose the question and personal information to the general public during the meeting. The question and questioner's first name initial, surname and suburb will also be published in the public minutes of the meeting and associated audio/visual recordings. Requests for access to and/or correction of the information provided may be made to Council's Privacy Officer. A copy of Council's Privacy Policy is available on our website at [www.manningham.vic.gov.au/privacy](http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au/privacy)"

SCHEDULE 2

Rescission or Alteration Motion

The following guidelines apply for the lodgement of a notice of intention to move that a resolution passed by Council be rescinded or altered:

- 1. Notices of rescission or alteration must be in the correct format, viz:

It is my intention to move at the Ordinary Meeting of Council to be held on / /

Multiple horizontal lines for writing the notice of intention.

- 2. Such notices are to be signed by at least two Councillors and lodged with the Chief Executive Officer or nominee by 5 pm on the day following the Council meeting.

Cr ..... (print name)

Cr ..... (print name)

..... (signature)

..... (signature)

Received by ..... (officer's name)

at ..... (time)

on ..... (date)



# MEETING PROCEDURE FOR DELEGATED COMMITTEES

## Chapter 3

### Chapter 3 – Meeting Procedure for Delegated Committees

#### 1. Meeting Procedure Generally

If *Council* establishes a *Delegated Committee*:

- 1.1 all of the provisions of Chapter 2 apply to meetings of the *Delegated Committee*; and
- 1.2 any reference in Chapter 2 to:
  - 1.2.1 a *Council meeting* is to be read as a reference to a *Delegated Committee* meeting;
  - 1.2.2 a Councillor is to be read as a reference to a member of the *Delegated Committee*; and
  - 1.2.3 the Mayor is to be read as a reference to the Chair of the *Delegated Committee*.

#### 2. Meeting Procedure Can Be Varied

Notwithstanding Rule 1, if *Council* establishes a *Delegated Committee* that is not composed solely of Councillors:

- 2.1 *Council* may; or
- 2.2 the *Delegated Committee* may, with the approval of *Council*

resolve that any or all of the provisions of Chapter 2 are not to apply to a meeting of the *Delegated Committee*, in which case the provision or those provisions will not apply until *Council* resolves, or the *Delegated Committee* with the approval of *Council* resolves, otherwise.



# MEETING PROCEDURE FOR COMMUNITY ASSET COMMITTEES

## Chapter 4

## Chapter 4 – Meeting Procedure for Community Asset Committees

### 1. Introduction

In this Chapter, “Instrument of Delegation” means an instrument of delegation made by the *Chief Executive Officer* under section 47(1)(b) of the *Act*.

### 2. Meeting Procedure

Unless anything in the instrument of delegation provides otherwise, the conduct of a meeting of a *Community Asset Committee* is in the discretion of the *Community Asset Committee*.



# DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

## Chapter 5

## Chapter 5 – Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

### 1. Introduction

The following Rules in this Chapter apply only upon Division 1A of Part 4 of the *Local Government Act 1989* being repealed.\*

### 2. Definition

In this Chapter:

- 2.1 “meeting conducted under the auspices of *Council*” means a meeting of the kind described in section 131(1) of the Act, and includes a meeting referred to in Rule 1 of Chapter 6 (whether such a meeting is known as a ‘Councillor Briefing’ or by some other name); and
- 2.2 a member of a *Delegated Committee* includes a Councillor.

### 3. Disclosure of a Conflict of Interest at a Council Meeting

A Councillor who has a conflict of interest in a matter being considered at a *Council meeting* at which he or she:

- 3.1 is present must disclose that conflict of interest by explaining the nature of the conflict of interest to those present at the *Council meeting* immediately before the matter is considered; or
- 3.2 intends to be present must disclose that conflict of interest by providing to the *Chief Executive Officer* before the *Council meeting* commences a written notice:
  - 3.2.1 advising of the conflict of interest;
  - 3.2.2 explaining the nature of the conflict of interest; and
  - 3.2.3 detailing, if the nature of the conflict of interest involves a Councillor’s relationship with or a gift from another person, the:
    - (a) name of the other person;
    - (b) nature of the relationship with that other person or the date of receipt, value and type of gift received from the other person; and
    - (c) nature of that other person’s interest in the matter,

and then immediately before the matter is considered at the meeting announcing to those present that he or she has a conflict of interest and that a written notice has been given to the *Chief Executive Officer* under this sub-Rule.

The Councillor must, in either event, leave the *Council meeting* immediately after giving the explanation or making the announcement (as the case may be) and not return to the meeting until after the matter has been disposed of.

\* At the time of making these Rules the date on which Division 1A of Part 4 of the *Local Government Act 1989* is expected to be repealed is 24 October 2020.

**4. Disclosure of Conflict of Interest at a Delegated Committee Meeting**

A member of a *Delegated Committee* who has a conflict of interest in a matter being considered at a *Delegated Committee* meeting at which he or she:

- 4.1 is present must disclose that conflict of interest by explaining the nature of the conflict of interest to those present at the *Delegated Committee* meeting immediately before the matter is considered; or
- 4.2 intends to present must disclose that conflict of interest by providing to the *Chief Executive Officer* before the *Delegated Committee* meeting commences a written notice:
  - 4.2.1 advising of the conflict of interest;
  - 4.2.2 explaining the nature of the conflict of interest; and
  - 4.2.3 detailing, if the nature of the conflict of interest involves a member of a *Delegated Committee's* relationship with or a gift from another person the:
    - (a) name of the other person;
    - (b) nature of the relationship with that other person or the date of receipt, value and type of gift received from the other person; and
    - (c) nature of that other person's interest in the matter,

and then immediately before the matter is considered at the meeting announcing to those present that he or she has a conflict of interest and that a written notice has been given to the *Chief Executive Officer* under this sub-Rule.

The member of a *Delegated Committee* must, in either event, leave the *Delegated Committee* meeting immediately after giving the explanation or making the announcement (as the case may be) and not return to the meeting until after the matter has been disposed of.

**5. Disclosure of a Conflict of Interest at a Community Asset Committee Meeting**

A Councillor who has a conflict of interest in a matter being considered at a *Community Asset Committee* meeting at which he or she:

- 5.1 is present must disclose that conflict of interest by explaining the nature of the conflict of interest to those present at the *Community Asset Committee* meeting immediately before the matter is considered; or
- 5.2 intends to present must disclose that conflict of interest by providing to the *Chief Executive Officer* before the *Community Asset Committee* meeting commences a written notice:
  - 5.2.1 advising of the conflict of interest;
  - 5.2.2 explaining the nature of the conflict of interest; and
  - 5.2.3 detailing, if the nature of the conflict of interest involves a member of a Councillor's relationship with or a gift from another person the:

- (a) name of the other person;
- (b) nature of the relationship with that other person or the date of receipt, value and type of gift received from the other person; and
- (c) nature of that other person's interest in the matter,

and then immediately before the matter is considered at the meeting announcing to those present that he or she has a conflict of interest and that a written notice has been given to the *Chief Executive Officer* under this sub-Rule.

The Councillor must, in either event, leave the *Community Asset Committee* meeting immediately after giving the explanation or making the announcement (as the case may be) and not return to the meeting until after the matter has been disposed of.

#### **6. Disclosure at a Meeting Conducted Under the Auspices of Council**

A Councillor who has a conflict of interest in a matter being considered by a meeting held under the auspices of *Council* at which he or she is present must:

- 6.1 disclose that conflict of interest by explaining the nature of the conflict of interest to those present at the meeting immediately before the matter is considered;
- 6.2 absent himself or herself from any discussion of the matter; and
- 6.3 as soon as practicable after the meeting concludes provide to the *Chief Executive Officer* a written notice recording that the disclosure was made and accurately summarising the explanation given to those present at the meeting.

#### **7. Disclosure by Members of Council Staff Preparing Reports for Meetings**

7.1 A member of Council staff who, in his or her capacity as a member of Council staff, has a conflict of interest in a matter in respect of which he or she is preparing or contributing to the preparation of a Report for the consideration of a:

- 7.1.1 *Council meeting*;
- 7.1.2 *Delegated Committee meeting*;
- 7.1.3 *Community Asset Committee meeting*

must, immediately upon becoming aware of the conflict of interest, provide a written notice to the *Chief Executive Officer* disclosing the conflict of interest and explaining the nature of the conflict of interest.

7.2 The *Chief Executive Officer* must ensure that the Report referred to in sub-Rule 7.1 records the fact that a member of Council staff disclosed a conflict of interest in the subject-matter of the Report.

7.3 If the member of Council staff referred to in sub-Rule 7.1 is the *Chief Executive Officer*:

- 7.3.1 the written notice referred to in sub-Rule 7.1 must be given to the *Mayor*; and
- 7.3.2 the obligation imposed by sub-Rule 7.2 may be discharged by any other member of Council staff responsible for the preparation of the Report.

**8. Disclosure of Conflict of Interest by Members of Council Staff in the Exercise of Delegated Power**

- 8.1 A member of Council staff who has a conflict of interest in a matter requiring a decision to be made by the member of Council staff as delegate must, immediately upon becoming aware of the conflict of interest, provide a written notice to the *Chief Executive Officer* explaining the nature of the conflict of interest.
- 8.2 If the member of Council staff referred to in sub-Rule 8.1 is the *Chief Executive Officer* the written notice must be given to the *Mayor*.

**9. Disclosure by a Member of Council Staff in the Exercise of a Statutory Function**

- 9.1 A member of Council staff who has a conflict of interest in a matter requiring a statutory function to be performed under an Act by the member of Council staff must, upon becoming aware of the conflict of interest, immediately provide a written notice to the *Chief Executive Officer* explaining the nature of the conflict of interest.
- 9.2 If the member of Council staff referred to in sub-Rule 9.1 is the *Chief Executive Officer* the written notice must be given to the *Mayor*.

**10. Retention of Written Notices**

The *Chief Executive Officer* must retain all written notices received under this Chapter for a period of three years.



# MISCELLANEOUS

## Chapter 6

## Chapter 6 – Miscellaneous

### 1. Informal Meetings of Councillors

If there is a meeting of Councillors that:

1.1 is a scheduled or planned of all Councillors (irrespective of how many Councillors attend) and the Chief Executive Officer for the purpose of discussing the business of Council or briefing Councillors; or

1.2 is a scheduled or planned of all Councillors (irrespective of how many Councillors attend) and the Executive Management Team for the purpose of discussing the business of Council or briefing Councillors; or

4.11.3 is a scheduled or planned advisory committee meeting attended by at least one Councillor and one member of Council staff; and

4.21.4 is attended by at least one member of Council staff; and

4.31.5 is not a Council meeting, Delegated Committee meeting or Community Asset Committee meeting

the Chief Executive Officer must ensure that a summary of the matters discussed at the meeting are:

(a) tabled at the next convenient Council meeting; and

(b) recorded in the minutes of that Council meeting.

### 2. Confidential Information

2.1 If, after the repeal of section 77(2)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1989*, the Chief Executive Officer is of the opinion that information relating to a meeting is confidential information within the meaning of the *Act*, he or she may designate the information as confidential and advise Councillors and/or members of Council staff in writing accordingly.

2.2 Information which has been designated by the Chief Executive Officer as confidential information within the meaning of the *Act*, and in respect of which advice has been given to Councillors and/or members of Council staff in writing accordingly, will be presumed to be confidential information.

# ELECTION PERIOD POLICY 2020

## Chapter 7



## ELECTION PERIOD POLICY 2020

Policy Classification	- Governance
Policy N°	- POL/507
Policy Status	- Current
Responsible Service Unit	- Strategic Governance
Authorised by	- Council
Date Adopted	- 26 November 2019
Next Review Date	- 31 August 2023

*This policy is part of a suite of policies adopted by Council or the Executive Management Team (EMT).*

*New or replacement policies can be created and developed within Service Units but can only be added to Council's Policy Register by Governance Services following the approval of the policy by Council or the EMT.*



**CONTENTS**

1. **PURPOSE** ..... 51

2. **POLICY STATEMENT** ..... 51

3. **SCOPE OF POLICY** ..... 60

4. **RESPONSIBILITY** ..... 60

5. **DEFINITIONS** ..... 60

6. **RELATED POLICIES** ..... 61

7. **ACTION PLANS** ..... 61

8. **GUIDELINES** ..... 62

9. **DOCUMENT HISTORY** ..... 62

## 1. PURPOSE

---

The *Local Government Act 2020* ('the Act') provides that during the 32 days immediately prior to municipal general elections all Victorian councils enter an election period (sometimes called a 'caretaker period'). At this time certain legislative prohibitions apply to the general functions and powers of the Council among which Councils are prohibited from publishing or distributing electoral matter. The Act also mandates that Council must prepare, adopt and maintain an election period policy.

The election period extends for 32 days from the last day nominations for the election can be received, until 6pm on election day. During this lead up period to the general elections, Council needs to avoid actions and decisions which could be perceived as intended to affect the results of an election, give Councillor candidates an advantage or have a significant impact on or unnecessarily bind the incoming Council.

The purpose of this Policy therefore is to explain to the local community and candidates for election to Council how Manningham City Council will conduct its business over the election period to ensure that:-

- Council is able to continue to deliver normal works and services to the local community;
- Council avoids making decisions that may be interpreted as influencing voters;
- the elections are not compromised by inappropriate electioneering by Councillors; and
- to safeguard the authority of the incoming council.

This Policy has been developed in order to ensure that the general elections are conducted in a manner that is fair and equitable to all candidates, and are publicly perceived as such.

The principles contained within this Policy will ensure transparent and accountable governance practices are in place in the lead up to and throughout the election period.

## 2. POLICY STATEMENT

---

Manningham City Council, in stating its commitment to the principle of fair and democratic elections, adopts and endorses the practices detailed within this policy statement in addition to the legislative requirements within the Act.

### 2.1 Prohibited decisions

Council is prohibited from making any Council decision:

- (a) during the election period for a general election that:
  - (i) relates to the appointment or remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer but not to the appointment or remuneration of an Acting Chief Executive Officer; or
  - (ii) commits the Council to expenditure exceeding one per cent of the Council's income from general rates, municipal charges and service rates and charges in the preceding financial year; or

- (iii) the Council considers could be reasonably deferred until the next Council is in place; or
  - (iv) the Council considers should not be made during an election period; or
- (b) during the election period for a general election or a by-election that would enable the use of Council's resources in a way that is intended to influence, or is likely to influence, voting at the election.

## 2.2 What is a Council decision?

For the purposes of clause 2.1 of this Policy, **Council decision** means the following:

- (a) a resolution made at a Council meeting;
- (b) a resolution made at a meeting of a delegated committee; or
- (c) the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty or function of Council by a member of Council staff (which includes the Chief Executive Officer) or a Community Asset Committee under delegation.

## 2.3 Council Meetings during the Election Period

- 2.3.1 Council acknowledges that in the lead up to its general elections, it will not make any decision that would, or could be perceived to, inappropriately bind an incoming Council or affect the outcome of the elections.
- 2.3.2 Council acknowledges that Councillors have been elected to represent the local community and this obligation continues during the election period. Councillors must avoid any conflict, or appearance of conflict, between their role as Councillor and their role as a candidate or prospective candidate.
- 2.3.3 To ensure the general day-to-day administration of Council is not held up for an excessive time period, Council will hold an Ordinary meeting in October to consider routine administrative matters and the Annual Report.
- 2.3.4 The Chief Executive Officer will ensure that no matters that would be contrary to this Policy are presented to Council for discussion, consideration or decision.
- 2.3.5 The Chief Executive Officer will also ensure that none of the following matters will be presented to the October ordinary Council meeting:-
  - Adoption of a new policy, strategy or significant planning amendment
  - Adoption of a new rate or charge
  - The purchase or sale of land
  - The approval of community grants
  - The spending of unbudgeted monies
  - The conduct of any public consultation on significant issues
  - Changes to the annual budget or capital works program
  - Any other matter that the Chief Executive Officer deems could affect voting in an election, significantly affects the municipality, local community or will unreasonably bind the incoming Council.
- 2.3.6 The following activities, normally held at an ordinary council meeting, will not be permitted during the election period: These are:-
  - Public question time
  - Petitions

- Presentations
- Councillor question time
- Rescission or alteration motions
- Notices of Motion.

- 2.3.7 No meetings of Delegated Committees Advisory Committees, or Strategic Briefing Sessions will be held during the election period.
- 2.3.8 The Chief Executive Officer will, where possible, ensure that any matters requiring a council decision are scheduled to go to a Council Meeting prior to the commencement of the election period or deferred for determination by the incoming Council. The determination as to whether any matter is to go to a Council meeting will be made by the Chief Executive Officer.

## 2.4 Community Engagement and Consultation

- 2.4.1 Community engagement is about involving stakeholders (those people affected by a decision) and the community in a decision making process. A sound engagement process offers opportunities for residents and key stakeholders to contribute to and influence decisions that directly affect their community.
- 2.4.2 After the commencement of the election period, Council will not commence public consultation on any matter which, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, is a matter which is likely to affect voting at the elections. If public consultation on such a matter commenced prior to the beginning of the election period, it shall be held in abeyance until after the election.
- 2.4.3 Other public consultations, including public submissions and hearings pursuant to section 223 of the *Local Government Act 1989*, during the election period are to be avoided.
- 2.4.4 The requirements of clause 2.3.6 may not apply to statutorily required consultation under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* or matters of a special or emergency nature. In such circumstances, the Chief Executive Officer must justify the special circumstances requiring the public consultation to the local community and ensure that the public consultation session is managed and chaired by a Director or the Chief Executive Officer and not the Mayor or a Councillor.
- 2.4.5 The Mayor and Councillors are entitled to attend any public consultation session held within the election period. If attending in an official capacity, Councillors must not use their attendance as an opportunity for electioneering.
- 2.4.6 Consultations will avoid any express or implied links to the election.

## 2.5 Council Events

- 2.5.1 No Council events, either sponsored or under the auspices of or run by Council, are to take place during the election period. This includes Council sponsored events such as launches, festivals and any other public forum outside of the normal Council meeting cycle.

- 2.5.2 An event will only be conducted if it is unexpected or unavoidable and with the express permission of the Chief Executive Officer. If an event is to be undertaken, the Chief Executive Officer must justify to the local community why it is being held and how risks over influencing the election will be mitigated or prevented.
- 2.5.3 At any such event conducted pursuant to 2.5.2, Councillors are able to attend, as is any candidate, but are not to have any official role at the event and the event is to be managed and chaired by a Director or the Chief Executive Officer and not the Mayor or a Councillor.
- 2.5.4 Publicity of Council events (if any during the period) will be restricted to the communication of factual material only and will not feature, mention or quote or contain any photo of any Councillor.
- 2.5.5 No Councillor participation at Council sponsored events (if any during the election period) will be permitted, except for the Mayor, pursuant to clause 2.5.7.
- 2.5.6 No election material or active campaigning is to be conducted at any Council events (if any during the election period) and no Council event is to be used for, or linked in any way, to a candidate's election campaign.
- 2.5.7 Any citizenship ceremonies should be planned to be held outside the election period, but if this is unavoidable, the participation of the Mayor at such a ceremonial event is permitted as the participants will not be voters at the general elections. Any speech by the Mayor at a citizenship ceremony must be written by Council Staff and approved by the Chief Executive Officer and read by the Mayor as prepared.

## **2.6 Candidates' Access to Information**

- 2.6.1 While it is important that sitting Councillors continue to receive information that is necessary to fulfil their existing elected roles, it is also important that candidates at the elections have equal rights to Council held information relevant to their election campaigns.
- 2.6.2 Any requests for information from Councillors or candidates during the election period should be directed in the first instance to the Group Manager Governance and Risk, the appropriate Director, or the Chief Executive Officer.
- 2.6.3 Neither Councillors nor candidates will receive information or advice from Council staff that might be perceived to support election campaigns and only information that can be reasonably accessed will be released.
- 2.6.4 Information and briefing material prepared for Councillors during the election period will relate only to factual matters or to existing Council services to assist Councillors in conducting normal day to day activities. Any information or briefing material to be provided is only to be sent by the Group Manager Governance and Risk, the appropriate Director or Chief Executive Officer.

- 2.6.5 To ensure complete transparency in the provision of all information and advice during the election period, an Information Request Register will be established. This register will record all requests for information including those under 2.6.3 made by all candidates (including existing Councillors) relating to electoral and other matters and the responses given to those requests. The register will be a public document available for public inspection and displayed on Council's website. This is to ensure that this information is available to all candidates in the election. It will be managed and maintained by the Senior Governance Advisor commencing on the opening of nominations.
- 2.6.6 Section 76D of the *Local Government Act 1989* concerns the improper use of position of a Councillor and prescribes serious penalties for any Councillor who inappropriately makes use of their position or information obtained in their role as a Councillor, to gain an advantage.

## 2.7 Council Publications and Electoral Matter

It is prohibited under section 304 of the Act for a Councillor or member of Council staff to print, publish or distribute, or to cause, permit or authorise others to print, publish or distribute on behalf of the Council, any advertisement, handbill, pamphlet or notice that contains electoral matter during the election period. This is to ensure that Council does not use public funds that may influence or be seen to influence people's voting intentions. Electoral matter is any matter that is "intended or likely to affect voting in an election" and includes (but is not limited to) material that deals with the election, candidates or issues of contention in the election.

### 2.7.1 Material is electoral matter if it:

- Publicises the strength or weaknesses of a candidate;
- Advocates the policies of the Council or of a candidate
- Responds to claims made by a candidate;
- Publicises the achievements of the elected Council;
- Publicises matters that have already been the subject of public debate;
- About matters that are known to be contentious in the local; community and likely to be the subject of election debate;
- Dealing with election candidates statements; or
- Referring to Councillors or candidates by name or by implicit reference.

### 2.7.2 Considerations of Chief Executive Officer in granting publication approval

In considering whether to grant approval for the publication of material during the election period the Chief Executive Officer:

- (a) **Must not permit** any materials to be published which include reference to the following:
- (i) the election;
  - (ii) a candidate in the election;
  - (iii) a current Councillor; or
  - (iv) an issue before the voters in connection with the election.

- (b) **May approve the** publication of material which only contains factual information about:
- (i) the election process itself; or
  - (ii) Council information that does not include any reference to a current Councillor otherwise precluded by this policy.

#### 2.7.3 **Council Agendas and Reports**

During the election period, the Chief Executive Officer will ensure that an **"Election Period Statement"** is included in every report submitted to any Meeting of Council for a decision.

The "Election Period Statement" will advise that Council may make a decision regarding the subject of the report in compliance with Council's Election Period Policy 2020.

During the election period, Council will not make a decision on any matter or report that does not include the Election Period Statement.

#### 2.7.4 **Annual Report**

The Annual Report is an exempt document from the requirements of the election period. However, Council will ensure that the Annual Report produced in any election period will not contain any material that could be regarded as overt electioneering or that inappropriately promotes individual Councillors.

Information referring to specific Councillors will be limited to names, titles, contact details, membership of committees and other bodies to which they have been appointed by Council. A Mayor's message will be included and will be restricted to general Council business and not the specific achievements of elected representatives. The Chief Executive Officer will determine the appropriate content for an Annual Report produced in an election period.

#### 2.7.5 **Councillor- Issued Materials**

Councillors may publish campaign material on their own behalf, but cannot claim or imply that the material originated from, or was authorised by, Manningham City Council. For example, the use of Council logos, photographs, Council images etc. is not permitted.

### 2.8 **Websites**

- 2.8.1 No electoral matter will be placed on Council Websites during the election period.
- 2.8.2 The Chief Executive Officer will ensure that during the election period the only new publications on the websites will be those that do not breach this Policy, are essential for the conduct of Council operations and apolitical in nature.



- 2.8.3 For the avoidance of doubt, Council agendas, minutes and the Annual Report can be published on Council's websites.
- 2.8.4 For the duration of the election period a statement will be placed on Council's Websites advising that Council will not be regularly updating or adding new information during the election period other than necessary operational information.
- 2.8.5 Material published on Council's website in advance of the election period is permitted, however existing material that is prominently displayed will be reviewed and consideration given to the removal of any such material that would be considered electoral matter, were it to be published during the election period.
- 2.8.6 Profiles of the Mayor and Councillors will be removed from Council's websites during the election period but their contact details ie names, photos and mobile numbers will remain to assist with their day-to-day role as a Councillor.

## 2.9 Social Media

- 2.9.1 No electoral matter will be posted on Council social media sites during the election period. Any publication on Council social media sites, including Facebook, Twitter, blogs and wiki pages during the election period must be approved by the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate.
- 2.9.2 Staff responsible for administering individual social media sites will monitor their respective sites during the election period and use moderation features where available to ensure no electoral matter is posted.
- 2.9.3 Social media activity during the election period is to conform with the following:-
- Social media posts to be kept to a minimum, necessary operational information only;
  - No launches or announcements of any new projects, policy initiatives, or programs;
  - On all Facebook pages the 'post comments' from all facilities to be disabled;
  - YouTube videos to be removed and suspended during the period;
  - No matter is permitted that may be construed as electoral matter – accounts should be reviewed to ensure there is none;
  - No posting of or responding to political content is permitted;
  - During this time ensure moderation of all social media accounts; and
  - Keep all updates to a minimum.
- 2.9.4 For the duration of the election period a statement will be placed on social media sites advising that Council will not be regularly updating or adding new information during the election period other than necessary operational information.

## 2.10 Media Services

- 2.10.1 During the election period Council's Communications Unit's services must not be used in any way that might promote or be perceived as promoting a Councillor as an election candidate.
- 2.10.2 Council publicity and media releases during the election period will be restricted to communicating normal Council activities and initiatives and any such publicity will be subject to approval by the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate.
- 2.10.3 Media releases will exclude references to individual Councillors.
- 2.10.4 The Chief Executive Officer or their delegate will be the media spokesperson on any media releases.
- 2.10.5 **Councillors**  
Councillors will not use their position as an elected representative or their access to Council Staff and other Council resources to gain media attention in support of an election campaign.
- 2.10.6 **Council Employees**  
During the election period no Council employee may make any public statement that relates to an election issue unless prior approval has been obtained from the Chief Executive Officer.

## 2.11 Use of Council Resources

- 2.11.1 It is an established democratic principle that public resources must not be used in a manner that would influence the way people vote in elections. Council commits to this principle in that it will ensure Council resources are not used inappropriately during the election period while recognising that Councillors are entitled to continue to have access to those resources necessary for them to fulfil their elected roles and normal day-to-day duties to the local community.
- 2.11.2 Council resources include, but are not limited to vehicles, equipment, computers, printers, mobile and landline phones, stationery, images, printing/copy services, meeting rooms, hospitality services, officers and support staff.
- 2.11.3 In order to ensure the proper use of Council resources during the election period the following will apply:-
- Councillors may **continue to use any Council resources** provided to them to facilitate their performance of **normal Councillor duties**, subject to existing protocols and terms of use. Councillors standing for re-election must not use such Council resources to assist with their election campaign;
  - Reimbursements of Councillors' **out-of-pocket expenses** during the election period will only apply to costs that have been incurred in the performance of normal Council duties, and not for expenses that could be perceived as supporting or being connected with a candidate's election campaign;

- **Equipment** provided to Councillors for the purpose of conducting normal Council business, such as **mobile phones, land lines and internet connections**, will not be used for campaigning purposes;
- No Council **logos, letterheads, or other Council branding** should be used for, or linked in any way to, a candidate's election campaign;
- **Photos or images** taken by or provided by Council are not to be used by Councillors for the purposes of electioneering or in support of their election campaign. This applies equally to images on Council websites that may be able to be copied;
- Any **email account** provided by Council to a Councillor to assist in representing the local community and undertaking normal day-to-day Councillor duties must not be used in electioneering and campaigning;
- **Community or Ward meetings** will not be held during the election period;
- No Council owned **vehicle** is to be used by a Councillor during the election period for attending any event other than an official Council event at which the Councillor is representing Council in an authorised official capacity;
- During the election period the **Mayoral robes and Chain of Office** are only to be worn on official civic occasions such as Meetings of the Council and citizenship ceremonies and not to be worn or displayed in any manner at any event that is not an official Council event.

2.11.4 A Councillor or candidate at the election, must not ask a member of Council staff to undertake any tasks connected directly or indirectly with a candidate's election campaign.

2.11.5 In the course of employment Council **staff must not:-**  
(a) undertake an activity that may affect voting in the election; or  
(b) authorise, use or allocate a Council resource for any purpose that may influence voting in the election.

Any Council staff member who thinks they are being placed in a **compromising situation** by a request from a Councillor or candidate should refer the Councillor or candidate to the Chief Executive Officer for clarification. They should also advise their Manager of their concern.

2.11.6 Prior to the election period the Chief Executive Officer will ensure that all members of Council **staff are advised of their obligations** in regard to the application of this Policy.

2.11.7 A copy of this Policy will be included in candidate information packs distributed at candidate information sessions.

## 2.12 Use of the Councillor Title

2.12.1 Councillors may use their title "Councillor" in their election material, as they continue to hold office during the election period. While a Councillor can refer to themselves as Councillor in communications it must be made clear that it is a communication of a candidate and not a position of Council.

### 2.13 Breach of Policy

- 2.13.1 Any breach of this Policy relating to officer conduct is to be referred to the Chief Executive Officer.
- 2.13.2 Alleged breaches relating to all other matters are to be referred to the Victorian Local Government Inspectorate.

### 2.14 Administrative Updates

- 2.14.1 From time to time, circumstances may change leading to the need for minor administrative changes to this Policy. Where an update does not materially alter this Policy, such a change may be made administratively. Examples of minor administrative changes include changes to names of Manningham Council departments or a minor amendment to legislation that does not have material impact. Where any change or update may materially change the intent of this policy, it must be considered and only approved by Council.

## 3. SCOPE OF POLICY

---

This Policy applies to all Councillors and Council Staff during the election period which starts on the last day on which nominations for the election can be received by the Election Manager and concludes on the Election Day.

Council committee members who are candidates for election are expected to comply with this policy and in addition:

- return any Council equipment, documents or information which are not available to the public for the duration of the election period; and
- if elected, immediately resign from the committee.

## 4. RESPONSIBILITY

---

The Chief Executive Officer is the officer ultimately responsible for the implementation of this Policy with the Group Manager Governance and Risk being responsible for the operational aspects.

## 5. DEFINITIONS

---

In this policy:-

**Chief Executive Officer** means the person appointed by a Council to be its Chief Executive Officer or any person acting in that position

**Council Events** means a gathering of people or a ceremony of some significance, either run by Council or auspiced by Council, that celebrates or recognises some specific aspect of community and generally creates publicity.

**Councillor** means a person who holds the office of member of a Council

**Councillor Code of Conduct** means the code of conduct developed by a Council under section 76C of the *Local Government Act 1989*

**Council staff** means the persons who are members of Council staff employed by the Chief Executive Officer

Note - The Chief Executive Officer is also a member of Council staff.

**Electoral advertisement, handbill, pamphlet or notice** means an advertisement, handbill, pamphlet or notice that contains electoral matter, but does not include an advertisement in a newspaper announcing the holding of a meeting

**Electoral matter** means matter which is intended or likely to affect voting in an election but does not include any electoral material produced by or on behalf of the Election Manager for the purposes of conducting an election. Without limiting the generality of the definition of **electoral matter**, matter is to be taken to be intended or likely to affect voting in an election if it contains an express or implicit reference to, or comment on—

- (a) the election; or
- (b) a candidate in the election; or
- (c) an issue submitted to, or otherwise before, the voters in connection with the election.

**Election period**, in relation to an election, means the period that—

- (a) starts on the last day on which nominations for that election can be received; and
- (b) ends at 6 pm on election day;

**Local community** includes—

- (a) people who live in the municipal district
- (b) people and bodies who are ratepayers
- (c) people and bodies who conduct activities in the municipal district.

**Municipal district** means the district under the local government of a Council

**Printed electoral material** means an advertisement, handbill, pamphlet or notice that contains electoral matter

**Publish** means publish by any means including by publication on the Internet

**Ward** means a subdivision of a municipal district.

## 6. RELATED POLICIES

---

- POL/194 - Councillor Allowance and Support Policy
- POL/416 - Social Media Policy
- POL/478 - Councillor IT Support and Equipment Policy
- Media Policy
- Manningham Councillor Code of Conduct
- Manningham Employee Code of Conduct

## 7. ACTION PLANS

---

Nil.

## 8. GUIDELINES

---

Nil.

## 9. DOCUMENT HISTORY

---

<b>Policy Title:</b>	Election Period Policy
<b>Resp. Officer Position:</b>	Senior Governance Advisor
<b>Next Review Date:</b>	31 August 2023
<b>To be included on website?</b>	Yes

Last Updated	Meeting type? - Council or EMT	Meeting Date	Item N°
<i>Version 1</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>29 March 2016</i>	
<i>Version 2</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>26 November 2019</i>	<i>13.3</i>



## Contact Details

Council's Governance Team 9840 9210

[www.manningham.vic.gov.au](http://www.manningham.vic.gov.au)



### 13.3 Draft Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct Policy

File Number: IN21/647  
Responsible Director: Chief Executive Officer  
Attachments: 1 Draft Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct Policy [↓](#)  
2 Condolence Protocol [↓](#)

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*At the Council meeting held on 27 April 2021, Cr Lightbody moved an item of urgent business to enable Council to fly the Rainbow flag outside the Civic Centre on 17 May 2021, IDAHOBIT (International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia, Intersexism and Transphobia) Day. The resolution also requested a review to be undertaken of Council's flag flying protocols, including an analysis of the need for a process whereby community groups can approach Council to fly their flag.*

*A draft policy has been developed that identifies the basis upon which Council will fly flags in the Civic precinct. This includes the flying of flags:*

- on the five (5) official outdoor flagpoles;*
- indoors at Council meetings; and*
- at Council Citizenship ceremonies.*

*The policy also establishes a mechanism for community groups to apply to Council to fly their flags.*

#### COUNCIL RESOLUTION

**MOVED: CR TOMAS LIGHTBODY**  
**SECONDED: CR DEIRDRE DIAMANTE**

**That Council endorse the Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct Policy shown at Attachment 1 to this report.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

## 2. BACKGROUND

2.1 At the Council meeting held on 27 April 2021, Cr Lightbody moved an item of urgent business to fly the rainbow flag outside the Civic Centre on 17 May 2021, IDAHOBIT (International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia, Intersexism and Transphobia) Day.

2.2 The resolution of this item also requested a review be undertaken of Council's flag flying protocols, including an analysis of the need for a process where community groups can approach Council to fly their flag.



- 2.3 Council's current flag flying arrangements are set out in the *Use of National, State & Council's Flag Policy*. The policy states that:
1. *Only the Australian, State and Manningham flags shall be flown every week day (Monday – Friday) and on Australia Day, Anzac Day and Queen's Birthday where they fall on weekends.*
  2. *The Australian Flag together with the Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flag shall be flown each year for the duration of National Reconciliation Week, NAIDOC Week and Sorry Day.*
  3. *Council's flag shall be flown on the flagstaff and displayed in the Council Chamber with suitable spotlighting during occasions on which Council Meetings, Citizenship Ceremonies and other Civic functions are held.'*
- 2.4 The *Use of National, State & Council's Flag Policy* has not been formally reviewed since 2008 however Council has considered the flying of flags on an ad hoc basis via Council resolution and the following motions were carried but not formally incorporated into the policy:
- 2.4.1 At the Council meeting on 29 April 2008 at Item 12.5, the following motion was carried regarding flying the Aboriginal flag:
- (A) Council approve, in principle, the installation of a flag pole and appropriate lighting at a site of indigenous historical significance within Manningham to fly the Aboriginal flag on a permanent basis;*
- (B) A report be prepared for consideration by Council which identifies a site of indigenous historical significance where it would be appropriate to fly the Aboriginal flag on a permanent basis; and*
- (C) The flags policy be further amended when a suitable site is approved by Council.'*
- 2.4.2 In response to a community request from Wonga Park Cricket Club, on 24 November 2009 at Item 12.4, Council carried the following motion:
- "That the Council policy titled "Use of National, State and Council Flags" be amended by the addition of a part 5 worded as follows:
- 'Tenants of Council land and buildings may erect and maintain flagpoles on Council property at their own expense subject to:*
- *compliance with applicable planning and building requirements;*
  - *the use of these flagpoles being confined to flying club pennants and Australian flags as prescribed in the Flags Act 1953 and other flags proclaimed under the provisions of the Act during matches, events and functions; and*
  - *the tenants being responsible for maintaining flags in good order and condition and complying with the provisions of the Flags Act 1953 and any rules and protocols applying to the flying of flags on public buildings.'*

2.4.3 In 2015 a further motion was carried by Council to authorise the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags to be flown permanently in the Civic Precinct.

### 3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE

- 3.1 Taking into consideration the context outlined above, a policy has been drafted to provide a consistent approach to flying flags in the Civic Precinct. The draft policy incorporates Council's longstanding commitment to reconciliation, including past Council motions, regarding the permanent flying of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags in the Civic Precinct. The draft policy *'Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct'* is shown at Attachment 1.
- 3.2 The draft policy identifies the basis upon which Council will fly flags in the Civic Precinct and proposes an Annual Flag Schedule. The following official flags are proposed to remain flying permanently in the Civic Precinct.
- Australian National Flag
  - Victorian State Flag
  - Aboriginal Flag
  - Torres Strait Islander Flag
  - Manningham Council Flag
- 3.3 The Annual Flag Schedule celebrates a number of significant dates and events and may be amended by Council at any time. As a starting point, the following days and events are proposed to be included in the schedule:
- International Women's Day
  - Anzac Day
  - IDAHOBIT Day
  - Sorry Day
  - National Reconciliation Week
  - NAIDOC Week
  - United Nations Day
  - Remembrance day
- These dates are widely celebrated and acknowledged in Australia and are consistent with Council's values and commitment to inclusiveness.
- 3.4 The Australian National Flag Protocols stipulate that only official flags of nations recognised by Australia should be flown in conjunction with the Australian National Flag. The draft policy proposes that Council will only fly the national flags of other countries during Council sanctioned visits by dignitaries of the country.
- 3.5 When a permanent flag needs to be removed to accommodate an endorsed celebration or event, the policy proposes that the Manningham flag will be replaced with the relevant flag for the specified event or timeframe.
- 3.6 In addition to the provisions relating to official flags, the draft policy also outlines the conditions under which Council will consider flying community flags. It proposes a fair, transparent and accountable application process that provides the opportunity for Council to consider such requests from the community.

- 3.7 The policy does not address individual arrangements between Council and tenants of Council owned property as these arrangements are best addressed through individual lease and licence agreements. Council's decision outlined in 2.4.2 above should be operationalised and included as a standard clause in all tenancy agreements.

#### **4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY**

- 4.1 This draft policy enables Council's leadership in executing good governance, promoting an inclusive community and respect and support for Aboriginal people, culture and heritage as outlined in the draft Council Plan and Healthy City Strategy 2021-2025 and the draft Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023. Further, the draft policy facilitates the Manningham Community Vision of being a peaceful, inclusive and safe community.

#### **5. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 Under the *Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities 2006 (Vic)*, Councils are required to protect the distinct cultural rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Victoria. The proposed changes to this Policy meet the requirements of this Charter as well as Council's longstanding commitment to reconciliation with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

#### **6. IMPLEMENTATION**

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

- 6.1.1 The Policy includes an application process and the maintenance of an Annual Schedule, which requires staff resources to process and keep updated. It is anticipated that the application process can be managed within existing resources.
- 6.1.2 The purchase of flags for International Women's Day and United Nations Day can also be met within existing resources.

##### **6.2 Communication and Engagement**

- 6.2.1 The application process for identifying and actioning Community flag applications follows a series of defined steps to ensure that adequate communication, decision making and approval processes can occur.
- 6.2.2 This application process provides the opportunity for community engagement, where necessary, to ensure the benefits of community flag flying are maximised.
- 6.2.3 If endorsed by Council, the policy and application process will be publicised on Council's website and social media channels.

#### **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.

# Policy Register

## Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct

# Draft - not approved

Policy Classification	- <b>Governance</b>
Policy N°	- <b>POL/317</b>
Policy Status	- <b>Draft</b>
Responsible Service Unit	- <b>Legal Governance and Risk</b>
Authorised by	- <b>Council</b>
Date Adopted	- <b>26 October 2021</b>
Next Review Date	- <b>31 October 2023</b>

*This policy is part of a suite of policies adopted by Council or the Executive Management Team (EMT).*

*New or replacement policies can be created and developed within Service Units but can only be added to Council's Policy Register by the Governance Team following approval of the policy by Council or the EMT.*



## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



### Contents

1. PURPOSE .....	2
2. POLICY STATEMENT.....	2
3. OFFICIAL FLAGS .....	2
4. COMMUNITY FLAGS.....	3
4.1 Annual Flag Schedule .....	3
4.2 General Principles- Community Flags .....	3
4.3 Procedural Guidelines - Community Flags.....	4
5. SCOPE OF POLICY .....	4
6. RESPONSIBILITY .....	4
7. ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATES .....	5
8. DEFINITIONS .....	5
9. RELATED POLICIES .....	5
10. SUPPORTING PROCEDURES .....	5
11. ACTION PLANS .....	5
12. GUIDELINES .....	6
13. RELATED LEGISLATION .....	6
14. SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS .....	6
15. DOCUMENT HISTORY .....	6
Annual Flag Schedule- Attachment 1 .....	7
Flag Flying Application Form- Attachment 2 .....	9

## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



### 1. PURPOSE

---

The purpose of this policy is to provide a consistent approach to the flying of flags in the Civic Precinct. The policy ensures that flags are flown in accordance with the federal and state government flag flying protocols and the *Flags Act 1953*.

### 2. POLICY STATEMENT

---

- 2.1 This policy identifies the basis upon which the Council will fly flags in the Civic Precinct.
- 2.2 In flying flags, Council will observe the flag protocols set out by the federal and state government as well as the *Flags Act 1953*.
- 2.3 Official flags are flown as an expression of Council's governance responsibilities and will be flown permanently outside on designated flagpoles in the Manningham Civic Precinct, indoors at Council meetings, and at Citizenship ceremonies.

### 3. OFFICIAL FLAGS

---

- 3.1 Council recognises the Australian National Flag should be treated with respect and dignity. While Council facilities are not considered federal government buildings or establishments, Council will observe, as far as practicable, the Australian National Flag Protocols.
- 3.2 Council recognises the significance of certain flags and will utilise the five (5) designated flagpoles within the Civic Precinct to permanently fly the following officially proclaimed flags:
- Australian National Flag
  - Victorian State Flag
  - Aboriginal Flag
  - Torres Strait Islander Flag
  - Manningham Council Flag
- 3.3 The Australian National Flag Protocols stipulate that only official flags of nations recognised by Australia should be flown in conjunction with the Australian National Flag. Council will only fly the national flags of other countries during Council sanctioned visits by dignitaries of that country.
- 3.4 When a permanent flag needs to be removed to accommodate an endorsed celebration or event, the Manningham flag will be replaced with the relevant flag for the specified event or timeframe.
- 3.5 The Australian National flag, Victorian State flag, Aboriginal flag and Torres Strait Islander flags will not be replaced with the other flag for the specified event or timeframe.

## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



- 3.6 Council will fly flags at half-mast as a sign of mourning on appropriate occasions in accordance with Council's Condolence Protocols and as advised by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (Victoria), the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Municipal Association of Victoria (MAV) and the Australian National Flag Protocols.
- 3.7 The Australian and Aboriginal flags will be displayed in accordance with the Australian Flag Protocols at all Council meetings behind the Mayor or in an alternate suitable location.
- 3.8 Citizenship ceremonies are conducted in accordance with the Australian Citizenship Ceremonies Code (the Code) and the flying of flags at ceremonies shall be consistent with the requirements of the Code.

## 4. COMMUNITY FLAGS

The flying of any community flag must align with and support Council's vision, values and strategy as outlined in the Council Plan. Council will consider requests to fly community flags in accordance with this policy and the Australian National Flag Protocols.

### 4.1 Annual Flag Schedule

- 4.1.1 Council, through this policy, will determine an Annual Flag Schedule (Attachment 1).
- 4.1.2 In considering the addition of flags to the Annual Flag Schedule, regard will be given to whether the flying of the flag will cause offence to sectors of the community or whether highlighting a particular issue, cause or group would be inconsistent with Council's plan, values and commitment to inclusiveness.
- 4.1.3 The Annual Flag Schedule is considered to be a living document and may be modified by Council resolution, either for a one off occasion or on an ongoing basis.

### 4.2 General Principles- Community Flags

- 4.2.1 Official flag flying requirements take priority over community flag flying requests at all times.
- 4.2.2 When a permanent flag needs to be removed to accommodate a community flag, the Manningham Council flag will be replaced with the relevant flag for the specified event or timeframe.
- 4.2.3 No community flag shall be permitted to be flown for more than seven (7) days and Council reserves the right to determine the period of time that any approved flag may be flown.
- 4.2.4 New requests for community flag flying will be considered by Council resolution. Where Council approves an application to fly a community flag, the applicant is responsible for providing Council with one flag at the appropriate standard size (1800cm x 900cm) and is responsible for any costs associated with the provision of the flag.

## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



- 4.2.5 Council reserves the right to withdraw approval to fly a community flag at any time.
- 4.2.6 Notwithstanding this policy, no community flags will be flown during designated days where it is desirable to have the Manningham Council flag flying eg; during an election period for local, State or Federal government elections.

### 4.3 Procedural Guidelines - Community Flags

- 4.3.1 Applications are to be submitted to Council using the Community Flag Flying Application Form (Attachment 2).
- 4.3.2 Applications must be submitted a minimum of 45 calendar days prior to the event to allow sufficient time for Council to consider the request.
- 4.3.3 Council reserves the right to refuse a request to fly another flag where sufficient notice is not provided.
- 4.3.4 Requests to fly community flags will be referred to the CEO (or their delegate) to prepare a report for Council's consideration.
- 4.3.5 Where the application is endorsed by Council the flag request will be actioned on a one off basis.

## 5. SCOPE OF POLICY

---

This policy applies to the flying of flags in the Manningham Civic Precinct.

## 6. RESPONSIBILITY

---

### 6.1 Governance

The Governance team is responsible for:

- Receiving requests for the flying of flags from community groups
- Preparation and submission of Council reports
- Conducting periodic reviews of this policy



## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



### 6.2 Community Venues & Functions

The Community Venues and Functions team is responsible for:

- Maintaining a subscription to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet's Commonwealth Flag Network email notification service and the Department of Premier and Cabinet Flag email notification service.
- Arranging the flying of flags in accordance with this policy
- Monitoring the condition of flags and flagpoles and reporting any maintenance issues as required
- Timely replacement of damaged flags

## 7. ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATES

---

From time to time, circumstances may change leading to the need for minor administrative changes to this policy. Where an update does not materially alter this policy, such a change may be made administratively. Examples of minor administrative changes include changes to names of Manningham Council departments or a minor amendment to legislation that does not have material impact. Where any change or update may materially change the intent of this policy, it must be considered by Council.

## 8. DEFINITIONS

---

In this policy:

*Manningham Civic Precinct* means all buildings and grounds at the Manningham Civic Centre and MC<sup>2</sup> located at 699 Doncaster Road, Doncaster.

*Annual Flag Schedule* means the schedule adopted in conjunction with this policy and amended by Council resolution thereafter, which sets out which flags shall be flown, when they shall be flown, and which flagpoles shall be used.

## 9. RELATED POLICIES

---

Nil

## 10. SUPPORTING PROCEDURES

---

Manningham Condolence Protocols

## 11. ACTION PLANS

---

Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2024

## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



### 12. GUIDELINES

Australian National Flag Protocols produced by the Commonwealth Government:  
<https://www.pmc.gov.au/government/australian-national-flag/australian-national-flag-protocols> and <https://www.pmc.gov.au/resource-centre/government/australian-flags-booklet-part-two>

Protocols and Special Events Branch – Department of Premier and Cabinet – Victoria  
<https://www.vic.gov.au/flag-notifications>

### 13. RELATED LEGISLATION

[Flags Act 1953](#)

This Policy has been assessed as being compatible with the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic)*.

### 14. SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Research and benchmarking with local, state and federal governments has been undertaken to provide a consistent approach to the flying of flags in the Manningham Civic Precinct.

### 15. DOCUMENT HISTORY

<b>Policy Title:</b>	Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct
<b>Responsible Officer:</b>	Senior Governance Advisor
<b>Next Review Date:</b>	This Policy will be reviewed every four (4) years, unless an earlier review date is deemed necessary.
<b>To be included on website?</b>	Yes

Last Updated	Meeting type? - Council or EMT	Meeting Date	Item N°

## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



### Annual Flag Schedule- Attachment 1

Attachment 1

Council will fly flags in accordance with this annual schedule:

#### International Women's Day - 8 March

International Women's Day is a global day celebrating the social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women. The day also marks a call to action for accelerating women's equality.

#### Anzac Day - 25 April

Anzac Day is a day of special significance to Australians, particularly for serving military personnel and returned veterans. In accordance with Australian flag protocols, flags will be flown at half-mast on 25 April, from dawn until noon, at which time the flag should be raised to the peak of the flag mast for the remainder of the day. Requests to fly community flags on this day will not be considered.

#### IDAHOBIT Day – 17 May

International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia, Intersexism and Transphobia celebrates LGBTQIA+ people globally, and raises awareness for the work still needed to combat discrimination.

#### Sorry Day - 26 May

National Sorry Day acknowledges and raises awareness of the history and continued effect of the forced removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from their families, communities and culture. The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flags are flown permanently in the Manningham Civic Precinct. Requests to fly community flags on this day will not be considered.

#### National Reconciliation Week

The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flags are flown permanently in the Manningham Civic Precinct. Requests to fly community flags during this period will not be considered.

#### NAIDOC Week

NAIDOC week celebrates the history, culture and achievements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. NAIDOC is celebrated not only in Indigenous communities, but also by Australians from all walks of life. The Australian Aboriginal Flag and the Torres Strait Islander Flags are flown permanently in the Manningham Civic Precinct. Requests to fly community flags during NAIDOC week will not be considered.

#### United Nations Day – 24 October

United Nations Day is observed in Australia on 24 October each year to commemorate the entry into force of the United Nations Charter in 1945. The UN provides critical services to millions of people in need every day, in many parts of the world including protection from war, and humanitarian and development assistance. Australia has been integrally involved in global efforts to build and restore peace for over 70 years.

## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



### Remembrance Day - 11 November

Remembrance Day is a day of special significance to Australians, commemorating the loss of Australian lives in all wars, conflicts and peace operations. Flags will be flown at the peak of the flagpole from approximately 8:00 am until precisely 10:30 am (local time) when it should be adjusted to the half-mast position. At 11:02 am the Australian National Flag should be moved back to the peak for the remainder of the day. This protocol allows for the traditional ceremonial duties to be carried out, including a minute of silence from 11:00 am. Requests to fly community flags during this period will not be considered.

Draft - not approved

Policy Register  
Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



**Flag Flying Application Form- Attachment 2**

Attachment 2

- Council will consider requests to fly community flags in accordance with this policy and the Australian National Flag Protocols.
- Applications must be received a minimum of 45 calendar days prior to the proposed date/s to allow time for any necessary approvals. Council reserves the right to refuse a request to fly another flag where sufficient notice is not provided.
- Notwithstanding this policy, no community flags will be flown during designated days where it is desirable to have the Manningham Council flag flying eg; during an election period for local, State or Federal government elections.

**Draft - not approved**

## Policy Register Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct



Applicant details	
Name:	Date:
Address:	
Organisation ( <i>external</i> ):	Organisation Website:
Telephone number:	Email address:
Explain your organisation's connection to Manningham	
Flag details	
Type, size and description of flag to be flown:	Proposed date/s: First Date to be flown: Last Date to be flown:  Time frame is 1-7 days and Council reserves the right to determine the period of time that any approved flag may be flown.
Location of flag:  Manningham Civic Precinct	
<i>Explain how the flying of your community flag supports Council's vision, values and strategy as outlined in the adopted Council Plan available <a href="#">here</a>.</i>	
Background information: <i>please outline why you are requesting the flag to be flown and attach any supporting documentation</i>	

### Please note

- Where an application to fly a flag/s is approved, it is the responsibility of the applicant to provide Council with the required number of flags of an appropriate size (dimensions 1800 x 900 mm) prior to the date/s the flag/s are to be flown. Flags must be in an appropriate condition for flying (i.e. not torn or faded).
- Council reserves the right to withdraw approval to fly a community flag at any time.
- Council's official flag schedule will take precedence over any requests to fly other flags.

### Privacy Collection Notice

Manningham Council is committed to protecting your privacy. The personal information you provide on this form is being collected for the primary purpose of assessing your request to fly a flag at Council's facilities in accordance with the Flying Flags in the Civic Precinct Policy. Where required, your identity and the information you have provided in this form will be provided to Manningham Council staff and/or contractors to enable them to consider your application. Your personal information will not be disclosed to any other external party without your consent, unless required or authorised by law. If you wish to gain access to, or alter any personal information you have supplied on this application, please contact the Governance team on 03 9840 9333 or email [GovernanceTeam@manningham.vic.gov.au](mailto:GovernanceTeam@manningham.vic.gov.au). You can access Council's Privacy Policy [here](#).



## Condolence Protocol

---

### 1. Purpose

The objective of this protocol is to provide guidance on steps to be undertaken by Manningham City Council when making a formal public expression of condolence in respect of circumstances involving individuals which are regarded as having a strong connection with or making a significant contribution to the City.

### 2. Guiding factors

The making of a formal public expression of condolence by Council shall apply based on the passing of:

- Serving Local Federal or State Member of Parliament;
- Serving or former Councillor (including the former City of Doncaster Templestowe);
- Freeman of the City or Key to the City recipient;
- Serving or former (min 5 years service) member of Council Staff;
- Resident who has been the recipient under a Victorian or Australian government recognition program;
- Local dignitary, with demonstrated Service to the Manningham community including those which have been acknowledged through Council's recognition program.

### 3. Condolence actions

The steps to be undertaken in the formal expression of condolence may vary and shall be generally be determined by the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer. Table 1 shall be used as a guide when making final determination.

- Statement of condolence by the Mayor at a meeting of Council and subsequent recording in minutes of the meeting. The statement shall be an expression of condolence on behalf of the Manningham City Council and, hence, not a matter for public submission or debate at a meeting. A Councillor may request the Mayor to consider making a condolence statement. The Mayor may invite (at his or her absolute discretion) another councillor to make the statement of condolence on behalf of Council where there is a clear and on ongoing association between the Councillor and the dignitary.
- Letter of condolence from the Mayor or Chief Executive Officer to a family member.
- Placement of a public obituary notice in one of the daily newspapers and/or media statement on Council's website and social media forums.
- Flags lowered to half-mast at Town Hall buildings in the municipality on the day of the funeral.
- Floral tributes or donation to nominated charity.

Table 1

DIGNITARY	TRIBUTES & FORMALITIES Expressions of Sympathy					
	Wreath / Donation	Obituary Notice in Herald/Sun	Letter/Card	Statement of Condolence Mayor at Council Mtg	Flags @ Half- Mast **	Media Statement
Serving Local Federal or State MP	√	√	√	√	√	×
Serving Councillor	√	√	√	√	√	√
Former Councillor ( <i>including the former City of Doncaster Templestowe</i> )	√	√	√	√	√	√
Freeman of the City or Key to the City	√	√	√	√	√	√
Serving member of staff	√	***	√	√	×	***
Former member of staff (min 5 years service)	√	***	√	×	×	***
Resident - recipient under Victorian or Australian government recognition program	√	√	√	√	×	×
Local Dignitary with Service to Manningham community and/or acknowledged through Council recognition program	√	√	√	√	×	√
** Flags @ Half- Mast on day of funeral. (Unless otherwise determined by State or Federal protocol)						
*** Determined by the CEO or delegate						

#### 4. Co-ordination of condolence arrangements

Arrangements made on behalf of the Manningham City Council shall be co-ordinated by the Communications Team who shall make recommendations to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer where appropriate.

This may include in addition to the above:

- Waiving of venue fees for services held at Council premises.
- Making available a condolence book for signing at the Manningham Civic Centre.
- Representation by staff at funerals, memorial services or tributes.
- Any extension of time for flying the flag at half mast.

All Councillors shall be notified of agreed arrangements.

End of Protocol



**13.4 Council Meeting Schedule for 2022**

File Number: IN21/650  
Responsible Director: Chief Executive Officer  
Attachments: Nil

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*Manningham's Governance Rules (the Rules) were adopted by Council on 25 August 2020. The Rules require Council to fix its meeting schedule for the forthcoming year.*

*Council meetings are held monthly on the fourth Tuesday at 7:00pm. The recommended meeting schedule for 2022 is consistent with this timing except where circumstances suggest another arrangement would be more appropriate.*

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

**MOVED: CR GEOFF GOUGH**  
**SECONDED: CR MICHELLE KLEINERT**

**That Council:**

**A. adopt the following meeting schedule for 2022:**

**Council meetings will be held on the fourth Tuesday of the month (except as otherwise provided in this recommendation) at 7:00pm on the following dates:**

- 22 February 2022
- 22 March 2022
- 26 April 2022
- 24 May 2022
- 28 June 2022
- 26 July 2022
- 23 August 2022
- 27 September 2022
- 25 October 2022
- 22 November 2022
- 13 December 2022

**B. set the meeting date for the Annual Meeting of Council for Thursday, 3 November 2022, at 7:00pm in the Council Chamber at the Civic Centre.**

**C. authorise the Chief Executive Officer to undertake all necessary actions to call the scheduled Council meetings.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 Council's Governance Rules provide that the date, time and place for all Council meetings must be fixed by Council from time to time.
- 2.2 The proposed meeting arrangements for 2022 provide for Council meetings to be held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm unless otherwise provided in the recommendation.
- 2.3 Additional meetings may be scheduled throughout the year as required and the proposed dates may be amended if necessary.
- 2.4 The *COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020*, passed by the Victorian Parliament on 23 April 2020, and extended on 15 September 2020 included changes to the *Local Government Act 2020* to enable Councils to hold their meetings virtually until 26 April 2021.
- 2.5 The *Justice Legislation Amendment (System Enhancements and Other Matters) Act 2021 (Vic)* received royal assent on 23 March 2021 and extended the COVID-19 temporary measures provisions in Part 12 of the *Local Government Act 2020* through to 26 April 2022.
- 2.6 Council meetings will continue to be conducted virtually until such time as the state government's public health directions permit meetings to be held in person.
- 2.7 In preparing the meeting schedule, consideration has been given to scheduled public holidays and confirmed local government conferences for 2022.

**3. DISCUSSION / ISSUE**

- 3.1 This is an administrative report to enable Council to set the meeting dates for the 2022 calendar year.
- 3.2 No meeting is proposed in January however, if a meeting is required to consider any matters before the first scheduled meeting in February 2022, a meeting can be called by the Mayor.
- 3.3 The only other variation to the meeting schedule is the December Council meeting which is traditionally held on the second Tuesday of the month prior to the holiday season.
- 3.4 In response to the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Victorian Government may further extend the COVID-19 temporary measures provisions in Part 12 of the *Local Government Act 2020* to allow for Council meetings to be held virtually beyond 26 April 2022. Any changes to Council meeting locations will be placed on Council's website and social media platforms.

**4. COUNCIL PLAN / STRATEGY**

The fixing of Council meeting times, dates and places is a requirement of the Rules and forms part of Council's governance obligations.

**5. IMPACTS AND IMPLICATIONS**

Council meetings provide interested people within the community an opportunity to participate in local democracy. Participation provides for greater understanding of Council decision making processes and promotes open, transparent and accountable government.

**6. IMPLEMENTATION**

## 6.1 Finance / Resource Implications

There are no finance/resource issues associated with this report.

## 6.2 Communication and Engagement

The meeting schedule will be published in a newspaper circulating in Manningham, placed on Council's website and social media channels.

## 6.3 Timelines

The meeting schedule takes effect at the commencement of 2022.

**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.

**13.5 Appointment of Authorised Officer - Planning and Environment Act 1987**

File Number: IN21/653  
Responsible Director: Chief Executive Officer  
Attachments: 1 S11A Instrument of Appointment and Authorisation - Mel Tuangthong [↓](#)

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In accordance with the Planning and Environment Act 1987 (the Act), Council is required to authorise officers for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act. It is proposed to appoint the Council officer detailed below as Authorised Officer pursuant to Section 147(4) of the Act.*

*The Local Government Act 1989 also empowers Council to appoint a person, other than a Councillor, to be an authorised officer for the purposes of the administration and enforcement of any Act, regulations or local laws which relate to the functions and powers of the Council.*

*A person who is appointed to a position has the powers of that position under the legislation which they have been appointed. Authorisations are necessary to facilitate the efficient and effective function of councils as they enable authorised officers to carry out compliance or enforcement under legislation related to their functions and powers of the Council.*

*Authorised officers will continue to be appointed under s224 of the Local Government Act 1989, as there are no provisions for appointing authorised officers under the Local Government Act 2020.*

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

**MOVED: CR CARLI LANGE**  
**SECONDED: CR ANNA CHEN**

**In the exercise of the powers conferred by section 224 of the *Local Government Act 1989* and the other legislation referred to in the attached instrument of appointment and authorisation, Council resolves that:**

- A. Mel Tuangthong be appointed as an authorised officer;**
- B. the instrument will come into force immediately upon execution and will remain in force until Council determines to vary or revoke the Instrument or the officer ceases their employment or engagement with Council; and**
- C. the Instrument be signed and sealed.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (the Act) regulates enforcement of the Act and is reliant on authorised officers acting on behalf of the Responsible Authority which is Council.
- 2.2 The Act, unlike the *Local Government Act 1989*, does not permit appointments to be made by the Chief Executive Officer and therefore in order for the officer to legally undertake the duties of their position under the Act, it is necessary for Council to make appointments by formal resolution.
- 2.3 The Instrument of Appointment and Authorisation has been prepared based on advice from Maddocks Lawyers and empowers the relevant officer to exercise those powers granted in the Instrument.
- 2.4 The appointment will come into force immediately upon its execution under the Seal of Council and will remain in force until varied or revoked by Council or the officer ceases employment with Council.
- 2.5 In addition to the appointment under the Act, Council pursuant to Section 224 of the *Local Government Act 1989*, may appoint any person other than a Councillor to be an authorised officer for the purposes of the administration and enforcement of most other Acts, Regulations or Local Laws which relate to the functions and powers of Council. This broader Instrument of Appointment and Authorisation has already been carried out, in respect to the designated officers, under the delegated authority of the Chief Executive Officer as the first part of a dual appointment process.
- 2.6 The appointment will be recorded in the Authorised Officers Register that is required to be kept by Council and is available for public inspection.

**3. 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.

**Instrument of Appointment and Authorisation  
(Planning and Environment Act 1987)**

In this instrument "officer" means -

**Mel Tuangthong**

**By this instrument of appointment and authorisation Manningham City Council -**

- 1. under section 147(4) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* - appoints the officer to be an authorised officer for the purposes of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the regulations made under that Act; and
- 2. under section 313 of the *Local Government Act 2020* authorises the officer either generally or in a particular case to institute proceedings for offences against the Acts and regulations described in this instrument.

**It is declared that** this instrument comes into force immediately upon its execution and remains in force until varied or revoked.

This instrument is authorised by a resolution of the Manningham City Council on 26 October 2021.

The Common Seal of            )  
Manningham City Council        )  
was hereunto affixed            )  
in the presence of:                )

Mayor .....

Chief Executive Officer .....

Date: .....

### 13.6 Informal Meetings of Councillors

File Number:	IN21/620
Responsible Director:	Chief Executive Officer
Attachments:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Strategic Briefing Session 21 September 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>2 Councillor and CEO Only Time 21 September 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>3 Doncaster Bowling Club Bowls Victoria and MCC Meeting 22 September 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>4 Tullamore Ward Meeting 29 September 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>5 Waldau Ward Meeting 29 September 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>6 Yarra Ward Meeting 1 October 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>7 Strategic Briefing Session 5 October 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>8 Disability Advisory Committee 5 October 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>9 Yarra Valley Country Club 7 October 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>10 Strategic Briefing Session 12 October 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>11 Tullamore Informal Meeting 13 October 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li><li>12 Waldau Informal Meeting 13 October 2021 <a href="#">↓</a></li></ol>

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Chapter 6, sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules adopted by Council on 25 August 2020, requires a record of each meeting that constitutes an Informal Meeting of Councillors to be reported to Council and those records are to be incorporated into the minutes of the Council Meeting.*

#### COUNCIL RESOLUTION

**MOVED:** CR ANNA CHEN  
**SECONDED:** CR CARLI LANGE

**That Council note the Informal Meetings of Councillors for the following meetings and that the records be incorporated into the minutes of this Council meeting:**

- **Strategic Briefing Session 21 September 2021**
- **Councillor and CEO Only Time 21 September 2021**
- **Doncaster Bowling Club, Bowls Victoria and MCC Meeting 22 September 2021**
- **Tullamore Ward Meeting 29 September 2021**
- **Waldau Ward Meeting 29 September 2021**
- **Yarra Ward Meeting 1 October 2021**
- **Strategic Briefing Session 5 October 2021**
- **Yarra Valley Country Club 7 October 2021**
- **Manningham Disability Advisory Committee 5 October 2021**
- **Strategic Briefing Session 12 October 2021**
- **Waldau Informal Meeting 13 October 2021**
- **Tullamore Informal Meeting 13 October 2021**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 In accordance with section 60 of the Local Government Act 2020, Council adopted its Governance Rules (Rules) on 25 August 2020 with the Rules coming into effect from 1 September 2020.
- 1.2 Chapter 6, sub rule 1 of the 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.
- 1.3 An Informal Meeting of Councillors is a meeting that:
  - is scheduled or planned for the purpose of discussing the business of Council or briefing Councillors;
  - is attended by at least one member of Council staff; and
  - is not a Council meeting, Delegated Committee meeting or Community Asset Committee meeting.

**2. DISCUSSION / ISSUE**

Summaries of the following informal meetings are attached to this report:

- Strategic Briefing Session 21 September 2021
- Councillor and CEO Only Time 21 September 2021
- Doncaster Bowling Club, Bowls Victoria and MCC Meeting 22 September 2021
- Tullamore Ward Meeting 29 September 2021
- Waldau Ward Meeting 29 September 2021
- Yarra Ward Meeting 1 October 2021
- Strategic Briefing Session 5 October 2021
- Yarra Valley Country Club 7 October 2021
- Manningham Disability Advisory Committee 5 October 2021
- Strategic Briefing Session 12 October 2021
- Waldau Informal Meeting 13 October 2021
- Tullamore Informal Meeting 13 October 2021

**3. 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>	Strategic Briefing Session		
<b>Date:</b>	Tuesday, 21 September 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	7:00 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	10:42 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Andrew Conlon (Mayor), Cr Anna Chen (Deputy Mayor), Cr Deirdre Diamante , Cr Geoff Gough, Cr Michelle Kleinert, Cr Carli Lange, Cr Tomas Lightbody, Cr Laura Mayne, Cr Stephen Mayne		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	<p>Andrew Day, Chief Executive Officer            Angelo Kourambas, Director City Planning and Community            David Bellchambers, Acting Director Shared Services            Rachelle Quattrocchi, Director City Services            Kerryn Paterson, Group Manager People and Communications            Andrew McMaster, Corporate Counsel and Group Manager Governance and Risk</p> <p><b>Other Officers in Attendance</b>            Carrie Bruce, Senior Governance Advisor            James Paterson, Manager Infrastructure Services            Wilson Ma, Team Leader Traffic and Transport Engineering</p>		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Nil		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fitzsimons Lane Upgrade Presentation by Major Road Projects Victoria (MRPV)</li> <li>2. Arundel Road (West) Discussion</li> <li>3. Instrument of Sub-Delegation from Council to Members of Staff EPA 2017</li> <li>4. Potential Purchase (Confidential)</li> <li>5. Other Matters- Yarra Junior Football League/ North East Link</li> </ol>		
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# 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, 21 September 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	06: 00 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	07: 00 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Koonung Room		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Mayor - Cr Conlon, Deputy Mayor - Cr Chen, Cr Diamante, Cr Gough, Cr Kleinert, Cr Lange, Cr Lightbody, Cr L Mayne and Cr S Mayne		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	CEO - Andrew Day		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Nil		
<b>Items considered:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organisational matters</li> <li>2. Yarra Valley Water</li> <li>3. Recognition of a prominent member of the community</li> </ol>		

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS			
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Doncaster Bowling Club, Bowls Victoria and MCC Meeting		
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday, 22 September 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	12pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	1pm
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr A Conlon and Cr A Chen		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Rachelle Quattrocchi		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Nil		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overview of Doncaster Bowling Club &amp; Membership</li> <li>2. Future Planning</li> <li>3. MCC Strategic Plans</li> <li>4. Bowls Victoria</li> <li>5. Lease Agreement</li> </ol>		
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS			
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Statutory Planning Tullamore Ward Councillor Meeting		
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday, 29 September 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	2:00 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	2:30 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Deirdre Diamante		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Fiona Troise		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Niall Sheehy		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	1. New Planning Applications for Tullamore Ward 2. Planning Applications Watch List for Tullamore Ward:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLN20/0549 – 394 Manningham Road DONCASTER</li> <li>• PLN21/0190 - 71 Stables Circuit DONCASTER</li> <li>• PLN21/0286 - 34 Winters Way DONCASTER</li> </ul>		

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS			
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Statutory Planning Waldau Ward Councillor Meeting		
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday, 29 September 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	12:00 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	12:10 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Anna Chen		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Niall Sheehy		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Fiona Troise		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Planning Applications for Waldau Ward</li> <li>2. Planning Applications Watch List for Waldau Ward:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLN21/0069 – 18 The Grange TEMPLESTOWE</li> <li>• PLN21/0074 -6 May Street DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLA20/0170 - 1/15 Andersons Creek Road DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0204 - 2 Major Street DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLA21/0076 - 23 Churchill Street DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0318 - 1 Leroy Place DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0304 - 999 &amp; 1101 Doncaster Road DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0384 - 233-239 Blackburn Road DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0413 - 18 The Grange TEMPLESTOWE</li> <li>• PLN21/0431 - 13 Chippendale Court TEMPLESTOWE</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS			
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Statutory Planning Yarra Ward Councillor Meeting		
<b>Date:</b>	Friday, 1 October 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	9:00 am
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	9:15am
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Carli Lange		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Fiona Troise & Niall Sheehy		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Nil		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Planning Applications for Yarra Ward</li> <li>2. Planning Applications Watch List for Yarra Ward:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLN21/0041 - Park Orchards Reserve Maternal &amp; Child Health Care - 568-574 Park Road, PARK ORCHARDS</li> <li>• PLN21/0072 - 37 Brushy Park Road, WONGA PARK</li> <li>• PLA21/0036 - 321 Ringwood-Warrandyte Road, WARRANDYTE</li> <li>• PLN21/0169 - 6 Wilkinson Way PARK ORCHARDS</li> <li>• PLN21/0185 - 420 Ringwood-Warrandyte Road, WARRANDYTE</li> <li>• PLA21/0079 - 2-54 Croydon Road WARRANDYTE SOUTH</li> <li>• PLN21/0255 - 2 Trezise Street WARRANDYTE</li> <li>• PVN21/0102 - 36-38 Yarra Street WARRANDYTE</li> <li>• PLA21/0086 - 166 Yarra Street WARRANDYTE</li> <li>• PLN21/0284 - 15 Amersham Drive WARRANDYTE</li> <li>• PLN21/0300 - 13-15 Gosford Crescent PARK ORCHARDS</li> <li>• PLN21/0306 - 35 Everard Drive WARRANDYTE</li> <li>• PLN21/0307 - 8 Roymar Court WONGA PARK</li> <li>• PLN21/0321 - 99-103 Webb Street</li> <li>• PLA21/0109 - 87-89 Pound Road WARRANDYTE</li> <li>• PLN21/0383 - 12 Valley Road WONGA PARK</li> <li>• PLA21/0116 - 21-23 Delaneys Road WARRANDYTE SOUTH</li> <li>• PLN21/0409 - 36 Brackenbury Street WARRANDYTE</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# 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, 5 October 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	7:00 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	10:32 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Andrew Conlon (Mayor), Cr Anna Chen (Deputy Mayor), Cr Deirdre Diamante , Cr Geoff Gough, Cr Michelle Kleinert, Cr Carli Lange, Cr Tomas Lightbody, Cr Laura Mayne, Cr Stephen Mayne		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	<p><b>Executive Officers Present</b></p> <p>Andrew Day, Chief Executive Officer            Angelo Kourambas, Director City Planning &amp; Community            Philip Lee, Director Shared Services            Rachele Quattrocchi, Director City Services            Andrew McMaster, Corporate Counsel and Group Manager Governance &amp; Risk            Kerryn Paterson, Group Manager People and Communications</p> <p><b>Other Officers in Attendance</b></p> <p>Carrie Bruce, Senior Governance Advisor            Kim Tran, Governance Officer            Lydia Winstanley, Coordinator City Planning            Jon Gorst, Chief Financial Officer</p>		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Nil		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yarra Valley Water (YVW) Tram Road Facility Update</li> <li>2. Liveable City Strategy- Consideration of the Low Density Residential Zone and the Green /Wedge</li> <li>3. Financial Relief- COVID-19 Pandemic</li> <li>4. Draft Flying Flags in the Precinct Policy</li> <li>5. Briefing Items for Noting- Draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025</li> <li>6. Briefing Items for Noting- Eastern Region Group (ERG) Strategic Plan</li> </ol>		
CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS	
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Manningham Disability Advisory Committee
<b>Date:</b>	Tuesday, 5 October 2021
	<b>Time Opened:</b> 3pm
	<b>Time Closed:</b> 5pm
<b>Location:</b>	Online via MS Teams
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Michelle Kleinert
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Katrine Gabb, Melanie Malcolm, Carrie Lindsay, Grant Jack, Krishen Soobryen, Heather Callahan, Michelle De Pasquale, James Paterson
<b>Apologies:</b>	Nil
<b>Items considered:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acknowledgement of thank you to those for participated in the Health and Wellbeing Strategy Meeting</li> <li>2. Membership Update</li> <li>3. Meeting key topics to 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• communications</li> <li>• social inclusion and connection</li> <li>• Physical Infrastructure – key topic for this meeting</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Focused conversation topics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible parks and open spaces</li> <li>• Council buildings and venues</li> <li>• Accessible housing in our community</li> <li>• Streets, pathways, crossing, lighting and carparks</li> <li>• Wayfinding (sign and other techniques to show people where to go easily)</li> <li>• Accessible toilets and changing rooms</li> </ul> </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>	Briefing - Yarra Valley Country Club		
<b>Date:</b>	Thursday, 7 October 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	3:30 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	4:00 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Virtual / MS teams		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Mayor Cr Andrew Conlon		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Angelo Kourambas, Gabrielle O'Halloran		
<b>Apologies:</b>			
<b>Items discussed:</b>	Yarra Valley Country Club - Land use options pending Ministerial decision on the Bulleen Precinct Land Use Planning Framework and Planning Scheme Amendment C125mann and Development Plan for private development at the Yarra Valley Country Club.		

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# 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, 12 October 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	7:00 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	10:58 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Andrew Conlon (Mayor), Cr Anna Chen (Deputy Mayor), Cr Deirdre Diamante, Cr Michelle Kleinert, Cr Carli Lange, Cr Tomas Lightbody, Cr Laura Mayne and Cr Stephen Mayne		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	<p><b>Executive Officers Present</b></p> <p>Andrew Day, Chief Executive Officer            Angelo Kourambas, Director City Planning &amp; Community            Philip Lee, Director Shared Services            Rachele Quattrocchi, Director City Services            Andrew McMaster, Corporate Counsel and Group Manager Governance &amp; Risk            Kerryn Paterson, Group Manager People and Communications</p> <p><b>Other Officers in Attendance</b></p> <p>Carrie Bruce, Senior Governance Advisor            Gabrielle O'Halloran, Senior Strategic Planner            Heather Callahan, Coordinator Recreation            Helen Napier, Manager City Amenity            Clayton Simpson, Coordinator Environment            Lydia Winstanley, Coordinator City Planning            Michelle Baumann, Property Officer Assistant Valuer            Roger Woodlock, Project Engineering Specialist            Jude Whelan, Manager Communications</p>		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Cr Geoff Gough		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yarra Valley Country Club (confidential)</li> <li>2. Climate Mitigation Targets</li> <li>3. PIP Update (confidential)</li> <li>4. Review of Manningham's Governance Rules</li> <li>5. Proposed Deviation of (Part) Reynolds Road Donvale</li> <li>6. Briefing Items for Noting- Eastern Region Group (ERG) Strategic Plan</li> </ol>		

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES

<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>	No		
<b>Councillor</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Left meeting for Item (Y/N)</b>	<b>Time Left / Time Returned</b>

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS			
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Statutory Planning Tullamore Ward Councillor Meeting		
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday, 13 October 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	2:00 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	2:15 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Deirdre Diamante		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Fiona Troise & Niall Sheehy		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Nil		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	1. New Planning Applications for Tullamore Ward 2. Planning Applications Watch List for Tullamore Ward:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLN20/0549 – 394 Manningham Road DONCASTER</li> <li>• PLN21/0190 - 71 Stables Circuit DONCASTER</li> <li>• PLN21/0286 - 34 Winters Way DONCASTER</li> </ul>		

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

# Informal Meeting of Councillors

Chapter 6, Sub rule 1 of the Governance Rules 2020



MEETING DETAILS			
<b>Meeting Name:</b>	Statutory Planning Waldau Ward Councillor Meeting		
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday, 13 October 2021	<b>Time Opened:</b>	12:00 pm
		<b>Time Closed:</b>	12:15 pm
<b>Location:</b>	Zoom		
<b>Councillors Present:</b>	Cr Anna Chen		
<b>Officers Present:</b>	Fiona Troise		
<b>Apologies:</b>	Niall Sheehy		
<b>Items discussed:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New Planning Applications for Waldau Ward</li> <li>2. Planning Applications Watch List for Waldau Ward:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLN21/0069 – 18 The Grange TEMPLESTOWE</li> <li>• PLN21/0074 - 6 May Street DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLA20/0170 - 1/15 Andersons Creek Road DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0204 - 2 Major Street DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLA21/0076 - 23 Churchill Street DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0318 - 1 Leroy Place DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0304 - 999 &amp; 1101 Doncaster Road DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0384 - 233-239 Blackburn Road DONCASTER EAST</li> <li>• PLN21/0413 - 18 The Grange TEMPLESTOWE</li> <li>• PLN21/0431 - 13 Chippendale Court TEMPLESTOWE</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES			
<b>Were there any conflict of interest disclosures by Councillors?</b>		No	
Councillor	Item	Left meeting for Item (Y/N)	Time Left / Time Returned

**13.7 Documents for Sealing**

File Number: IN21/652  
Responsible Director: Chief Executive Officer  
Attachments: Nil

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*The following documents are submitted for signing and sealing by Council.*

**COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

**MOVED: CR MICHELLE KLEINERT**  
**SECONDED: CR LAURA MAYNE**

**That Council sign and seal the following documents:**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and MA Muto and JA Mouka  
6 Finn Court, Templestowe Lower**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and N Solanakis, MJ Pryer and R Pryer  
42 Astelot Drive, Donvale**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and RM Mayo  
5 Whipstick Gully Road, Warrandyte**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and DCH Tham and Y Tian  
17 Heysham Way, Templestowe**

**Consent to Build Over an Easement  
Agreement under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987  
Council and Heaven Dream Property Development Pty Ltd  
18 Morna Road, Doncaster East**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**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. 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.

## 14 NOTICES OF MOTION

### 14.1 Notice of Motion by Cr Stephen Mayne (NOM No. 5/2021)

File Number: IN21/598

Attachments: Nil

#### **COUNCIL RESOLUTION**

**MOVED: CR STEPHEN MAYNE**  
**SECONDED: CR MICHELLE KLEINERT**

**That Council resolves to determine Councillor committee appointments at the scheduled Council meeting held in November each year with committee appointments to take effect from 1 January in the following year.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

## 15 URGENT BUSINESS

There were no items of Urgent Business.

## 16 COUNCILLORS' QUESTION TIME

### 16.1 Liveable City Strategy

Councillor Anna Chen raised a question regarding the Liveable City Strategy which is going out to public consultation. The officer's report noted that the consultation period was from late Oct-Nov 2021 and for minimum of 4 weeks. Given the importance of this document, Councillor Chen asked if officers can provide reassurance that the consultation period would be extended for as long as possible?

*Mr Angelo Kourambas, Director City Planning and Community thanked Councillor Chen for her question and responded that in crafting the exhibition period for this strategy, Council had tried to avoid actively working over the Christmas period. However, in reality Council will continue to receive submissions, take questions and respond to enquires right through the Christmas break period. If there is still community interest to have further conversations into the new year, Mr Kourambas reassured Councillor Chen that Council will certainly look at ways to support the community to have their say and contribute. Council is trying to gain as much interest as possible in the next few weeks, however will not close off submissions and will continue to receive them over the January/February period.*

## 17 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

### COUNCIL RESOLUTION

**MOVED: CR MICHELLE KLEINERT**  
**SECONDED: CR CARLI LANGE**

**That Council close the meeting to the public pursuant to sections 66(1) and 66(2)(a) of the *Local Government Act 2020*, to consider Item 17.1 CEO Performance and Remuneration Review 2020/21 concerning personal information, being information which if released would result in the unreasonable disclosure of information about the Chief Executive Officer and their personal affairs.**

**CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

The Meeting was closed to the public at 8:24pm to consider the following report and reopened at 8:28pm.



**17.1 CEO Performance and Remuneration Review 2020/21**

This report contains confidential information within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 2020* (the Act). The relevant ground applying is S3(1)(f) of the Act concerning personal information, being information which if released would result in the unreasonable disclosure of information about the Chief Executive Officer and their personal affairs.

The Chief Executive Officer declared a material conflict of interest in this item as it relates to his performance and remuneration. He did not join the closed session of the meeting for this item.

The meeting concluded at 8:29pm

---

Chairperson  
CONFIRMED THIS 23 NOVEMBER 2021