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Melton East Precinct Structure Plan Community Infrastructure Assessment

Stage 1 Background Report

Draft Report

Version 5

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

ASR Research Pty Ltd was engaged by the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) to prepare a Community Infrastructure Assessment to inform the preparation of the Melton East Precinct Structure Plan (also referred to as “MEPSP”). The MEPSP will set out an integrated vision for the area and provide actions for how the area should develop into the future.

This Stage 1 report presents an assessment encompassing the following key information inputs:

- An extensive review of statutory and strategic documents contained within the Melton Planning Scheme and documents prepared by Melton City Council and other Non-Council agencies. This material has been reviewed as the basis of assessing its relevance to preparation of the MEPSP.
- The identification of existing and planned community infrastructure (including open space and recreation facilities) in localities generally abutting the MEPSP including approved PSP areas.
- An initial set of quantitative community infrastructure demand estimates for the MEPSP and wider Study Area; and
- An indicative community infrastructure plan for the MEPSP that will form the basis of future discussions with Melton City Council, the Victorian Planning Authority and other external agencies.

This information will be used to inform the stakeholder engagement process with internal Council business units as well as external agencies and stakeholders, and a more detailed qualitative assessment of needs identification and appropriate response measures.

As shown in Figure 1 on the following page, the MEPSP area encompasses the entire locality of Grangefields and the far eastern end of the locality of Melton.

Figure 1 – Melton East PSP

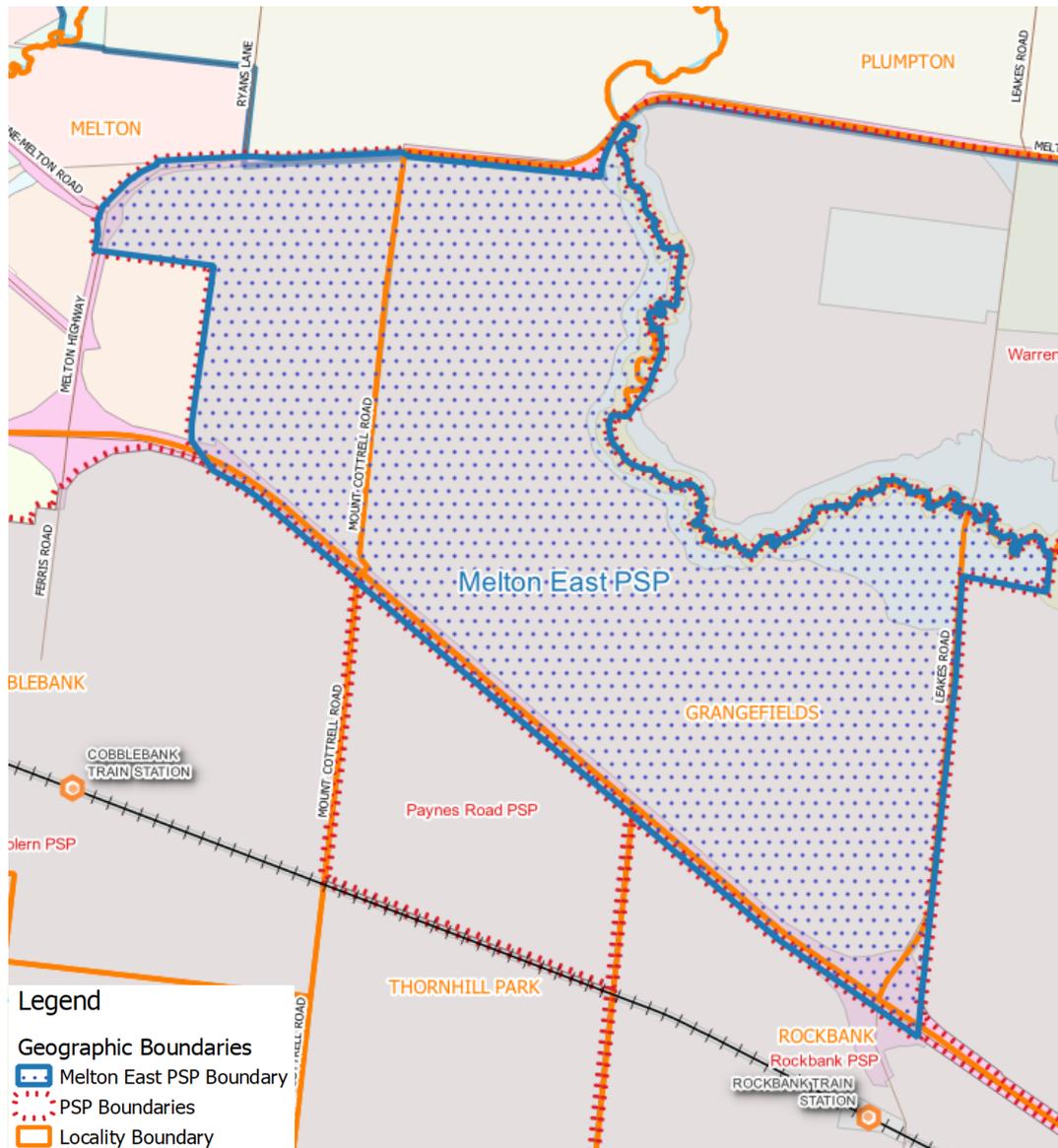
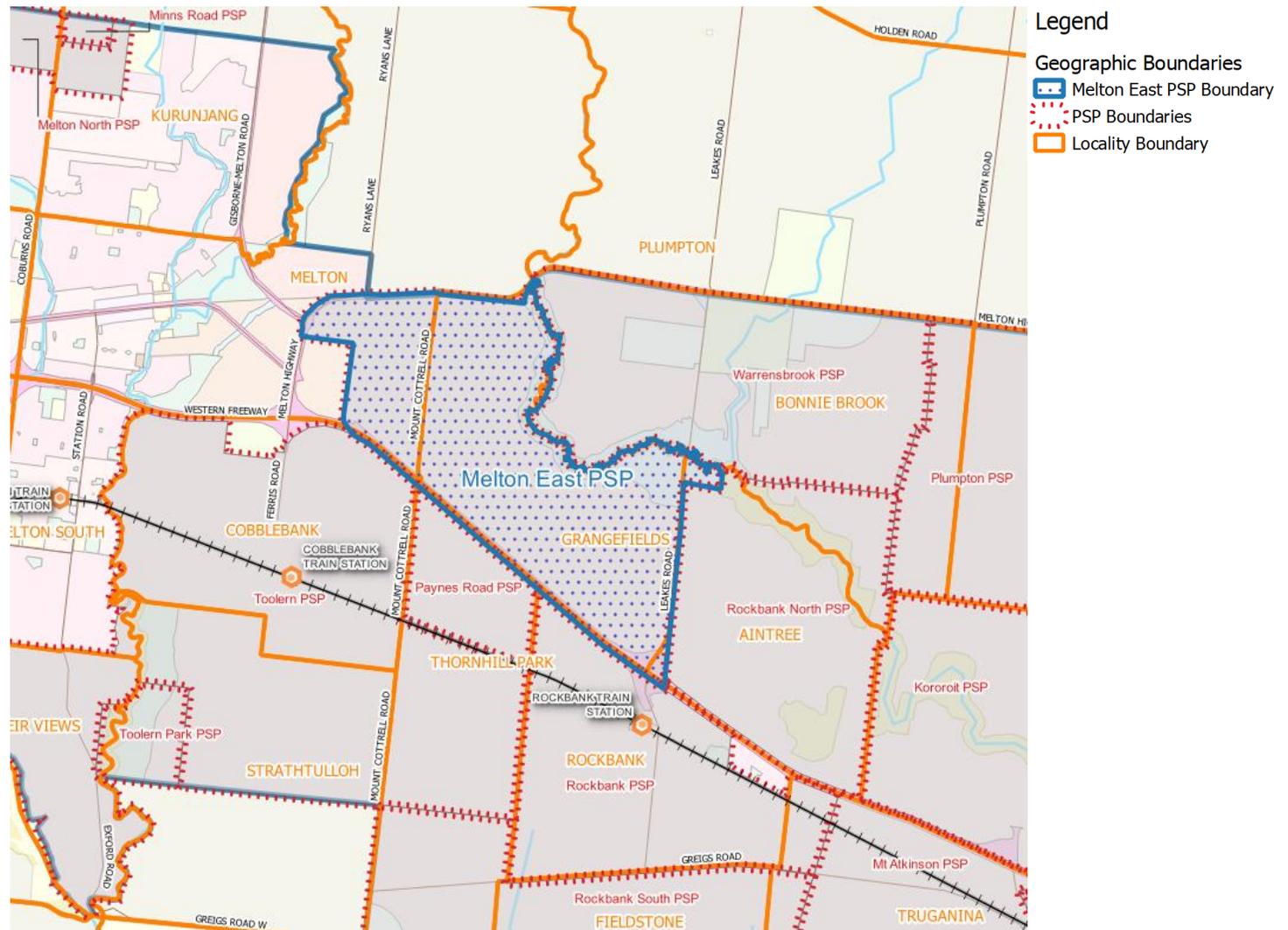


Figure 2 on the following page shows the MEPSP location in greater detail and in relation to the surrounding communities which include:

- The established suburb of Melton to the west and north;
- The approved and already developing Paynes Road PSP, Toolern PSP and Rockbank PSP to the south;
- The approved and already developing Rockbank North PSP to the east;
- The yet to commence Warrensbrook PSP to the north and north east; and
- The largely rural community of Plumpton to the north

Figure 2 – Melton East PSP in Relation to the Surrounding Area



2. Assessment Objectives & Scope

2.1 Assessment Objectives

The aim of the Stage 1 report is to assess in detail the community infrastructure needs and opportunities for the proposed development of the MEPSP area. The specific objectives of the assessment were as follows:

- To analyse the implications of future population growth generated by the MEPSP and the broader region for community infrastructure provision and what role the MEPSP area should play in response;
- To conduct an audit of existing and planned community infrastructure provision surrounding the MEPSP area;
- To identify all relevant State and local policies, strategies and plans likely to inform the planning and delivery of social infrastructure within the MEPSP area;
- To consult with Council to confirm their current strategic position about the need to deliver specific community infrastructure forms within the MEPSP area, including a description of any relevant policy rationale that may underpin their strategic position;
- To undertake a Community Infrastructure Assessment of a variety of specific community infrastructure forms that may be relevant to the development of the MEPSP area; and
- To incorporate all the recommendations forming part of the assessment into the preparation of the MEPSP.

2.2 Community Infrastructure Definition & Scope of Plan

For the purposes of this assessment community infrastructure is defined as both public and private, Council and non-Council facilities (e.g. buildings and ovals) likely to be required to support social services, programs, activities and accessibility to them (e.g. Kindergarten services, child care, community meetings, sporting competition, informal recreation etc.).

For the purposes of undertaking this assessment an audit of the following community infrastructure categories were selected:

1. Early years services;
2. Open space (active and passive);
3. Community meeting spaces, libraries and learning centres;
4. Indoor recreation facilities;
5. Education facilities;
6. Health services and cemeteries;

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7. Police & Emergency services; and
8. Residential aged care.

Categories 1 to 4 are typically (but not exclusively) Local Government responsibilities and are often (but not always) included in development contribution agreements associated with significant land use developments. However, government education facilities (typically primary and secondary schools), where deemed to be required within a land use development, are generally funded (both land and building costs) by the State Government.

Although not prescriptive, different forms of social infrastructure generally have different population catchments as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Community Infrastructure Hierarchy¹

Hierarchy	Items
Level 1 <i>Up to 10,000 people</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Primary Schools (including out of schools hours care)/Early Years Facility • Level 1 Council Community Centres/ Early Years Facility/Neighbourhood House • Level 1 Active Open Space • Level 1 Passive Open Space (including level 1 playgrounds) • Long Day Child Care Centres • Social housing
Level 2 <i>Between 10 and 30,000 people</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Secondary Colleges • Non Government Primary Schools • Level 2 indoor recreation centres • Level 2 Council Community Centres/Early Years & Youth Facility/Neighbourhood Houses • Low Order Tennis Facilities • Maternal & Child Health (within every second level 1 early years facility) • Occasional Child Care (as part of every neighbourhood house and leisure centre) • Residential Aged Care
Level 3 <i>Between 30 and 60,000 people</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries • Aquatic Leisure Centres • Community Arts Centres • Non Government Secondary Colleges • Higher Order Active Open Space Reserves • Level 3 indoor recreation centres • High Order Tennis Facilities • Lawn Bowls Facility • High Order Dedicated Youth Facilities • Level 3 Council Community Centres • Level 2 Community-based health precincts (dedicated outreach health precinct sites) • Early Childhood Intervention Service • PAG facility • Delivered meals facility • Level 3 adventure playgrounds • Other independent schools
Level 4 <i>Total municipality</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Council Civic Centre • Level 3 Community-based health precincts – Day hospitals that contain main or outreach Community Health Centre site (including Mental Health) • Synthetic athletics track

¹ Source: Based on *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas* (2008), Australian Social & Recreation Research.

Appendix 4 of this report contains maps showing the existing supply of community infrastructure generally surrounding the MEPSP and Appendix 3 contains indicative estimates of demand and / or supply requirements for each form of social infrastructure for the MEPSP area.

2.3 The Community Infrastructure Planning Process and Provision Standards

The community infrastructure planning process typically involves an interrelated set of considerations and requires an understanding of provision planning guidelines used by the VPA, state government agencies and local Councils. For a more detailed discussion of the community infrastructure planning process please refer to Appendix 1.

A number of community infrastructure provision standards were adopted for the purposes of preparing the following assessment. These are located in Appendix 3 and contain the indicative population thresholds for each type of community infrastructure. It should be emphasised that the provision standards are used only as a guideline and do not necessarily confirm the final community infrastructure strategy in every case and should be used only in conjunction with other qualitative and quantitative assessment methods.

2.3.1 Agency Engagement

Engagement with Melton City Council, State Government agencies and other relevant agencies will occur in the next stages of the community infrastructure planning process.

3. Review of Key Policies & Strategic Documents

3.1 Overview

This section reviews many of the more relevant statutory and strategic documents likely to have the most significant influence on the community infrastructure outcomes associated with the development of the Melton East PSP. The material reviewed includes:

- City of Melton Community Infrastructure Plan 2017 to 2036;
- Precinct Structure Planning (PSP) Guidelines (2021), prepared by the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA);
- Melton Planning Scheme;
- *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*;
- Other Melton City Council strategic documents of relevance to this review (e.g. Melton City Council Pitching Document for the Melton East PSP, March 2022); and
- Non-Council strategic documents of relevance to this review.

A more detailed summary of the PSP Guidelines, Melton Planning Scheme, Plan Melbourne, and other Council and non-Council strategic documents are presented in Appendix 2.

3.2 City of Melton Community Infrastructure Plan 2017 to 2036

The purpose of this Community Infrastructure Plan is to establish:

- The Vision for community infrastructure planning within the City of Melton
- Principles for community Infrastructure decision making
- Agreed service catchments
- Agreement on the relevant planning standards to be applied:
 - Scope and hierarchy of community infrastructure types
 - Population-based benchmarks (desired standards of service) and development triggers
- Analysis of localities.

The report contains a section specifically relating to the community infrastructure issues, needs and priorities of the 'Rockbank North Growth Area' which includes the Rockbank North PSP, the Melton East PSP and the Warrensbrook PSP. The following outlines the analysis and recommendations for the area.

“Community and Early Years Infrastructure

There is presently no community infrastructure in Rockbank North. Future projects will include community space, maternal and child health consulting suites and children's rooms at a level 1 and level 2 facility.

Recreation Infrastructure

There are currently no pavilions, though the Woodlea Recreation Pavilion is currently under construction and a further two are to be developed over the planning horizon.

An aquatic and indoor recreation centre has also been identified for development in the town centre.

Relevant Precinct Structure Plan.

The adopted Rockbank North PSP is the relevant Precinct Structure Plan for the south eastern corner of the locality.

The Melton East (future) and Warrensbrook PSP areas will govern the rural areas when they are developed.

Discussion

Like other Greenfield growth areas, projects have been identified through the PSP.

Recommendations	Planned Project (refer Appendix 2)
Rockbank North Community Centre 1	Develop this facility 2019/21
Rockbank North Community Centre 2	Develop this facility 2032/34
Rockbank North Recreation Pavilion "Woodlea"	Develop this facility 2018
Rockbank North Recreation Pavilion	Develop this facility 2024/25
Rockbank North Recreation Pavilion	Develop this facility 2035/36
Rockbank North Aquatic and Indoor Recreation Pavilion	Develop this facility beyond 2036
Rockbank North Central Community Centre (level 3)	Develop this facility 2026/28

3.3 Implications

The implications of the documents reviewed are referred to, where applicable, throughout the course of the Stage 1 assessment process.

4 Community Infrastructure Audit Analysis

4.1 Existing Community Infrastructure

Appendix 4 contains a series of audit maps showing the location of existing community infrastructure from the following categories, generally located within established urban localities and approved PSPs abutting the Melton East PSP.

1. Early years and youth services;
2. Education facilities;
3. Libraries, community centres, learning centres, meeting spaces and arts / cultural facilities;
4. Open space (active and passive);
5. Indoor recreation facilities;
6. Health services and cemeteries;
7. Police & Emergency services; and
8. Residential aged care and other older persons services.

Table 2 below also summarises existing and planned community infrastructure within these catchment areas. The audit analysis generally indicates that the MEPSP is proximate to a very diverse range of existing and planned local and higher order community infrastructure forms that can meet some of the early demands generated by the MEPSP.

Table 2 – Nearest Existing Community Infrastructure to the Melton East PSP

Community Infrastructure Category	Road distance from cnr of Paynes Road and Beattys Road (km) ²	Current driving time from cnr of Paynes Road and Beattys Road (minutes)
Early years services		
Kindergartens		
Timbertop Children's & Community Centre	4 km	5 min
Future Rockbank Murry Road Children's and Community Centre (opens 2023)	6.6 km	7 min
Other planned kindergarten services (Rockbank North PSP)	-	-
Other planned kindergarten services (Rockbank PSP)	-	-
Other planned kindergarten services (Toolern PSP)	-	-
Maternal & Child Health		
Timbertop Children's & Community Centre	4 km	5 min
Future Rockbank Murry Road Children's and Community Centre (opens 2023)	6.6 km	7 min

² Source; Google maps. Note: travel times and distances will change as the Melton East PSP and adjoining PSPs are developed and road networks created. Distances and times may not be up-to-date given the rapid development changes occurring in this area.

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Community Infrastructure Category	Road distance from cnr of Paynes Road and Beattys Road (km)²	Current driving time from cnr of Paynes Road and Beattys Road (minutes)
Other planned MCH services (Rockbank North PSP)	-	-
Other planned MCH services (Rockbank PSP)	-	-
Other planned MCH services (Toolern PSP)	-	-
Long Day Child Care		
Woodlea Early Education	4 km	5 min
Bacchus Marsh Grammar Early Learning Centre Woodlea	4.4 km	5 min
Aspire Early Education & Kindergarten Thornhill Park	6.6 km	7 min
Little Stars Childcare and Kindergarten Melton	6.1 km	7 min
Nino Early learning Adventures - Melton	7.1 km	8 min
Timbertop Early Learning Centre	4.0 km	5min
Play & Grow Early Learning Pty Ltd	7.6 km	8 min
Youth		
Melton Youth Services Centre	11 km	12.8 min
Education facilities		
Government Schools		
Melton Primary School	7.7 km	9 min
Aintree Primary School	4.1 km	6 min
Kurunjang Primary School	9.1 km	11 min
Kurunjang Secondary College	8.2 km	9 min
Planned Rockbank Murray Road Primary School (opens 2023)	6.6 km	7 min
Planned Aintree Secondary School (opens 2024)	4.3 km	6 min
Planned Aintree Specialist School (opens 2024)	4.3 km	6 min
Other planned Government Schools (Rockbank PSP)	-	-
Other planned Government Schools (Toolern PSP)	-	-
Non-Government Schools		
St Dominics School	8.1 km	10 min
Bacchus Marsh Grammar (Woodlea Campus)	4.4 km	6 min
Glenvale School (Melton Campus)	6 km	6 min
Other planned Non-Government Schools (Rockbank PSP)	-	-
Other planned Non-Government Schools (Toolern PSP)	-	-
Libraries, Community Centres, Learning Centres, Meeting Spaces and Arts / Cultural Facilities		
Timbertop Children's & Community Centre	4 km	5 min
Future Rockbank Murry Road Children's and Community Centre (opens 2023)	6.6 km	7 min
Future Rockbank North PSP Library & Level 3 Community Centre	4.3 km	6 min
Future Cobblebank MAC Library & Level 3 Community Centre	9 km	10 min
Future Cobblebank MAC Performing Arts Centre	9 km	10 min
Other planned community centres (Rockbank PSP)	-	-
Other planned community centres (Toolern PSP)	-	-
Major open space reserves (active and passive)		
Frontier Recreation Reserve	4 km	5 min

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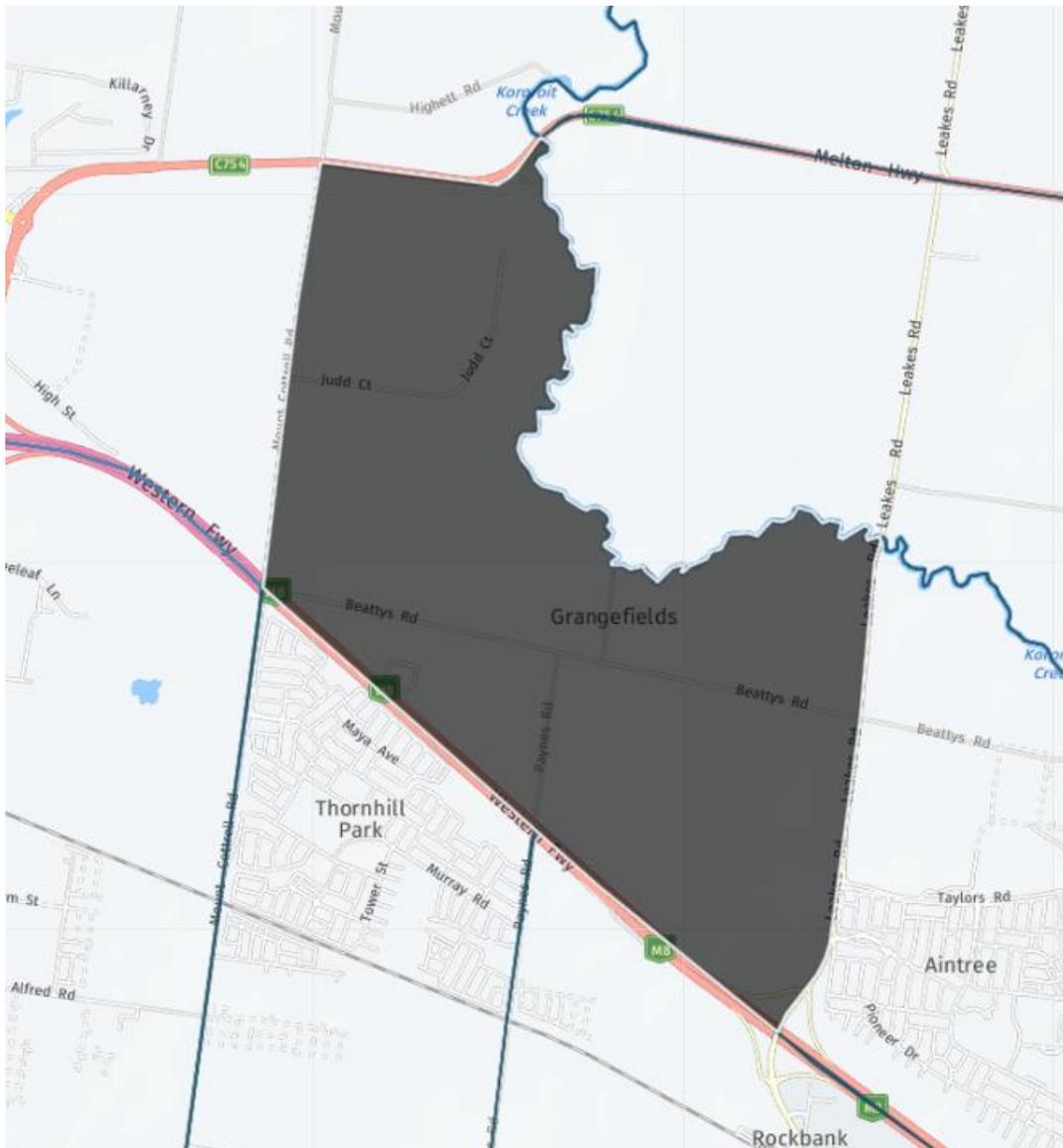
Community Infrastructure Category	Road distance from cnr of Paynes Road and Beattys Road (km)²	Current driving time from cnr of Paynes Road and Beattys Road (minutes)
Ian Cowie Recreation Reserve	4.7 km	5 min
Bridge Road Recreation Reserve / Toolern Regional Park	10.3 km	12 min
Melton Recreation Reserve	7.8 km	9 min
Killarney Lakes Reserve	6.5 km	7 min
Hannah Watts Park	7.8 km	9 min
Other planned passive / active open space reserves (Rockbank North PSP)	-	-
Other planned passive / active open space reserves (Rockbank PSP)	-	-
Other planned passive / active open space reserves (Toolern PSP)	-	-
Indoor recreation facilities		
Cobblebank MAC Stadium	9 km	10 min
Future Rockbank North PSP Indoor Sports Centre	4.3 km	6 min
Melton Waves	12 km	13 min
Health services		
Melton Health and Community Services Health Hub	13 km	12 min
Planned Melton Hospital	9 km	11 min
Law Courts, Police & Emergency services		
Planned Cobblebank MAC Justice & Emergency Services Precinct	9 km	10 min
Melton Police Station	8.5 km	10 min
Planned Melton West Ambulance Station	14.6 km	13 min
Melton Fire Services Victoria	8.1 km	10 min
VicSES Melton	6.5 km	7 min
Residential aged care and other older persons services		
Willowbrae - Melton	8.7 km	10 min
Melton Willows SRS	7.7 km	9 min
Melton Aged Care Precinct	8.7 km	10 min
Melton Seniors Community & Learning Centre	7.8 km	9 min
Melbacc Respite Care	7.8 km	9 min
Estia Health Melton South	10.5 km	12 min
Sutton Park - McKenzie Aged Care	11.8 km	14 min
Meadowbrook SRS	11.4 km	14 min

5 Dwelling & Population Forecasts for Grangefields Small Area (Inclusive of Melton East PSP)

5.1 Grangefields Small Area

As mentioned previously, the Melton East PSP is located within the suburb locality of Grangefields along with the far eastern end of the suburb locality of Melton. Melton City Council has prepared population forecasts for the municipality and ‘small area’ locations including Grangefields. As shown in Figure 3 below, Grangefields is bounded by the Melton Highway to the north, Leakes Road to the east, the Western Freeway to the south and Mt Cottrell Road in the west.

Figure 3 - Grangefields Small Area



Source: City of Melton Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2051, prepared by .id (informed decisions), May 2022.

5.2 Dwelling and Population Projections for Grangefields Small Area

Table 3 below shows that the Grangefields Small Area currently has a very small population of approximately 85 but is projected to increase to approximately 17,200 residents by 2051.

Table 3 – Grangefields Population and Dwelling Forecasts

Variable	2022	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046	2051	Change no. from '22 to '51	% Change from '22 to '51
Average household size	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	0.6	19%
Households	29	29	31	411	1,572	2,828	4,923	4,894	16,876%
Dwellings	42	43	45	424	1,622	2,919	5,081	5,039	11,998%
Total Population	85	89	96	1,271	5,333	9,840	17,178	17,093	20,109%

Source: City of Melton Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2051, prepared by .id (informed decisions), May 2022.

Council’s population forecasts include single year age cohort information for each small area. This information has been used to inform the likely age profile of the Melton East PSP community using 2041 as the benchmark profile year.

6. Assessment of MEPSP Generated Community Infrastructure Demand

6.1 Community Infrastructure Standards and Demand and Supply Estimates

Appendix 3 of this report provides a table of indicative estimates of the need for various forms of community infrastructure that lend themselves to some form of quantifiable demand and / or supply measure. The source of these demand / supply measures is also identified on the same table. ***It should be emphasised that the numbers indicated should not be interpreted as final provision recommendations for the subject site development scenario.*** Community infrastructure assessments also require existing strategic priorities be taken into consideration, as well as the capacity of existing services and facilities to meet current and future needs.

6.2 Melton East PSP Dwelling, Population and Net Developable Area Assumptions

The Melton East PSP provides for the construction of 11,000 new dwellings. Under this development scenario the dwelling yield is likely to generate a residential population of approximately 34,100³. At this early stage of the planning process the VPA have provided an indicative estimate that the Melton East PSP will have a Net Developable Area (NDA) of 550 hectares, an important indicator of likely unencumbered public open space requirements.

An age profile was then developed for the MEPSP using the single age profile projected for the Grangefields small area by 2041⁴. Population yields anticipated for Melton East PSP by full development are shown in Table 4 on the following page. The age cohorts shown reflect a requirement for (but not necessarily restricted to) the following types of services and / or facilities:

- 0 - 3 Years - Maternal and Child Health Services, Playgroups;
- 3 - 4 Years – Kindergarten Programs;
- 0-4 Years - Long Day Child Care, Occasional Child Care, Maternal and Child; Health Services, Family Day Care, Specialist Early Intervention Services;
- 5-11 Years - Primary School, After Hours School Care, School Holiday; Programs, Family Day Care;
- 5-14 Years – Participation by children in organised sport and leisure activities;
- 15+ Years – Participation by older youth and adults in organised sport and leisure activities;
- 12-17 Years - Secondary School, School Holiday programs;
- 55+ Years- Senior Citizens Groups and Centres;
- 70+ Years – Aged care services and facilities for older persons; and

³ Source: Development assumption advice provided by the VPA indicating 3.1 persons average household size for the Melton East PSP.

⁴ Source: Small Area Population Forecasts for the City of Melton, prepared by .id on behalf Melton City Council.

- All population age cohorts – Libraries, Neighbourhood Houses etc.

Table 4 - Melton East PSP Population at Ultimate State (by Service Age Group)

Age Cohort	Community infrastructure types the age cohort is relevant to	Melton East PSP by full build out
0-3	MCH, Playgroups	3218
4	4 Year Old Kindergarten	848
3	3 Year Old Kindergarten	836
0-4	Long Day Child Care & Occasional Child Care	4,066
5-11	Primary School enrolments, out of school hours care	5,769
5-14	Participation in organised children's sport	7,683
15+	Participation in organised youth & adult sport	22,352
15-24	Participation in higher education (youth & young adult)	4,280
25+	Participation in higher education (older adults)	18,071
12-17	Secondary School enrolments	3,413
70+	Residential & home based aged care services	740
0 to 69 years	NDIS services (younger clients)	33,360
Total Population	Total Population	34,100
Site area	Net Developable Area Residential (NDA) Hectares	550
Dwellings	Total Dwellings	11,000

7. Summary of Stage 1 Findings & Recommendations

This section summarises the main community infrastructure findings of this report and presents an indicative community infrastructure plan that will form the basis of future discussions with the Victorian Planning Authority, Melton City Council officers and other external State Government agencies.

7.1 Dwelling and Population Findings

The Melton East PSP provides for the construction of 11,000 new dwellings. Under this development scenario the PSP is likely to generate a residential population of approximately 34,000.

7.2 Existing and Planned Community Infrastructure in the Surrounding Catchment Area

The audit analysis presented in this assessment generally indicates that the MEPSP is proximate to a very diverse range of existing and planned local and higher order community infrastructure forms that can meet some of the early demands generated by the MEPSP.

7.3 Main Community Infrastructure Findings

Table 5 on the following pages summarises the potential community infrastructure requirements to be considered by the early planning phases of the Melton East PSP. These preliminary findings have been based on a review of existing strategic documents and planning guidelines, an initial round of agency engagement and quantitative estimates of likely demand and supply requirements. Appendix 3 of this report provides indicative demand and supply estimates generated by the MEPSP for various forms of community infrastructure that lend themselves to some form of quantifiable demand and / or supply measure. These estimates were based on the age profile of the Grangefields Small Area in the year 2041. A description of the measures (otherwise referred to as provision benchmarks and ratios) used to calculate community infrastructure demand and supply requirements, the assumptions that underpin them, and the source of these measures are also outlined in Appendix 3.

Table 5 – Potential Requirements within the Melton East PSP

Community Infrastructure Category	Potential Requirement within the Melton East PSP
Early years services	
<p>Kindergartens</p> <p>Maternal & Child Health</p> <p>Long Day Child Care</p> <p>Youth</p>	<p>Approximately 19 kindergarten rooms under the present kindergarten policy environment (15 hours of four year old kindergarten per week, and 15 hours of three year old kindergarten per week) and 29 kindergarten rooms under the proposed kindergarten policy environment⁵ (30 hours of four year old kindergarten per week, and 15 hours of three year old kindergarten per week). Response measures based on the implementation of the proposed policy change to kindergarten services will require further input from the Department of Education & Training prior to confirming the kindergarten provision strategy for the Melton East PSP. Kindergartens are to be located within all proposed multipurpose community centres and / or proposed Government Primary Schools (containing kindergarten rooms licensed for 33 places each) and co-located with proposed government primary schools⁶. It should also be noted that the Melbourne Archdiocese Catholic Schools (MACS) has indicated it is also likely to incorporate kindergarten services within future Catholic Primary Schools.</p> <p>The VPA’s multipurpose community centre benchmark designs⁷ provide four kindergarten rooms in each centre (900 sqm of building space for kindergarten services). Given that two Level 1 Community Centres and two Level 2 Community Centres are proposed for the Melton East PSP (see below for more details), Council would provide 16 of the required 29 kindergarten rooms, which means other providers would need to provide the remaining 13 rooms.</p> <p>Although the demand estimates indicate a need for approximately 6 consulting rooms located within multipurpose community centres, Council typically provides two MCH rooms in each multipurpose community centre. On this basis, if four multipurpose community centres are constructed there will be eight MCH rooms provided for within the Melton East PSP. These rooms are typically converted into consultant suites when MCH services are no longer required to be provided from the centre. Given Council’s rationale this assessment supports the overall provision of 8 MCH consulting rooms for the Melton East PSP distributed across each of the four proposed multipurpose community centres (see below for more details).</p> <p>Yes, but will be provided by the private sector / not-for-profit sector</p> <p>Potentially locate suitable spaces within proposed multipurpose community centres</p>
Education facilities	
Government Primary Schools	Potentially 4 school sites. First round of agency consultation with the Department of Education & Training. Awaiting formal agency feedback.
Government Secondary Schools	Potentially 1 school site. First round of agency consultation with the Department of Education & Training. Awaiting formal agency feedback.
Government Specialist Schools	Most likely no, subject to agency consultation. Planned Aintree Specialist School in the neighbouring Rockbank North PSP will cater for future demand
Non-Government Schools	Based on first round of consultation with Melbourne Archdiocese Catholic Schools (MACS), two (2) Catholic Primary schools within the Melton East PSP can be justified.

⁵ Victorian State Government Best Start, Best Life Policy (June 2022).

⁶ It is State Government policy that new government primary schools must have a kindergarten co-located with the school (Source: Victorian Government School Site Selection Criteria – Toolbox, October 2021, Department of Education & Training, page 2)

⁷ Source: Victorina Planning Authority, *Benchmark and Infrastructure Costs Guide* (Appendix 3: Community Infrastructure)

Community Infrastructure Category	Potential Requirement within the Melton East PSP
Higher Education	No, planned provision identified in the Cobblebank MAC Urban Design Framework
Libraries, community centres, learning centres, community meeting spaces and other community facilities	
Library	<p>No requirement. <i>Creative Melton 2030 - A Vision for Libraries and Arts</i>, identifies libraries will be delivered in Major Activity Centres. This strategy identifies the Melton East PSP will be serviced by the library planned in the Aintree Major Activity Centre (within the Rockbank North PSP).</p> <p>The Rockbank North DCP apportions part of the land acquisition cost to the Melton East PSP area. The Melton East ICP should collect money to help with the land acquisition and construction costs for the library / level 3 community centre.</p>
Neighbourhood House / Learning centre	Two Neighbourhood House services incorporated within two Level 2 Community Centres. Level 2 Community Centres have community meeting room spaces that are large enough to accommodate a neighbourhood house service. This is consistent with Council's <i>Community Facility Provision Policy</i> which agrees with the quantity of provision and that the two Level 2 community centres should be provided next to two proposed government primary schools (assuming four government primary schools are provided).
Level 1 multipurpose community centre	Two Level 1 centres (0.8 hectares each). This is consistent with Council's <i>Community Facility Provision Policy</i> which agrees with the quantity of provision and that a community centre should be provided next to two proposed government primary schools (assuming four government primary schools are provided).
Level 2 multipurpose community centre	Two Level 2 centres (1.2 hectares each). This is consistent with Council's <i>Community Facility Provision Policy</i> which agrees with the quantity of provision and that a community centre should be provided next to two proposed government primary schools (assuming four government primary schools are provided).
Level 3 multipurpose community centre	<p>No requirement. In the City of Melton Level 3 Community Centres are located in Major Activity Centres. The Melton East PSP area will be serviced by the planned Level 3 Community Centre located in the Aintree Major Activity Centre (within the Rockbank North PSP).</p> <p>The Melton East ICP should collect money to help with the land acquisition and construction costs for the library / level 3 community centre.</p>
Major open space reserves (active and passive)	
Drainage land for informal recreation purposes such as trails	Yes, location, amount and type to be determined. However, there will need to be a high priority placed on achieving high amenity outcomes along the Kororoit Creek Corridor which forms the northern border of the MEPSP. This includes making provision for shared pathway infrastructure along the full extent of the Creek corridor and establishing key open space nodes with supporting amenities.
Regional open space	30 hectares of regional active open space to be included in the north east section of the PSP as per the Western Growth Corridor Plan (August 2012). Melton City Council agrees that the regional open space reserve in Melton East should be planned for and wants to investigate how the space could potentially have a multifunctional purpose with both district active open space and regional facilities being located within this identified 30 hectare area.

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Community Infrastructure Category	Potential Requirement within the Melton East PSP
Local passive open space	Yes, 16.5 hectares based on the application of 3% of NDA for passive open space (Council's preferred option), distributed across a network of local parks generally located within 400 metres of residential dwellings). Melton City Councils own preferred provision ratio of 0.6 hectares per 1,000 people for passive local open space and 0.3 hectares for passive district open space would result in a provision of 30.7 hectares of passive open space.
Local Formal & informal active open space	<p>Yes, 38.5 hectares of local active open space (distributed across 4 active open space reserves) based on the application of 7% of NDA for active open space (Council's preferred option). Melton City Council preferred provision ratio of 1.3 hectares per 1,000 people for active open space would result in a provision of 44.3 hectares of active open space.</p> <p>Council's preference is to distribute the active open space allocation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 hectare reserve x 1 (which performs a dual regional / local sports reserve role and located within the proposed regional open space described above). • 10 hectare reserve x 1; • 8 hectare reserve x 1; and • 6 hectare reserve x 1. <p>Council has requested that the 6 hectare active open space be collocated with a 1 hectare passive open space reserve to increase the land available for passive recreation.</p>
Indoor recreation facilities	
Multipurpose indoor court facility	<p>No requirement. The adjoining Rockbank North PSP allocates 5 hectares of land in the Aintree Major Activity Centre (within the Rockbank North PSP) for an indoor court stadium that will service the Melton East PSP, Rockbank North PSP and Warrensbrook PSP areas.</p> <p>The land is sufficiently sized to provide all the required indoor courts for the three PSP areas (estimated to be nine indoor courts).</p> <p>The Rockbank North DCP apportions part of the land acquisition cost to the Melton East PSP area. The Melton East ICP should collect money to help fund the acquisition of land for the indoor court stadium site.</p>
Aquatic leisure centres	No requirement. The Rockbank North PSP identifies the indoor court stadium may also provide space for an aquatic facility. The adjoining Rockbank North PSP allocates 5 hectares of land for an aquatic / indoor recreation facility which will service the Melton East PSP, Rockbank North PSP and Warrensbrook PSP areas. The Rockbank North DCP apportions part of the land acquisition cost to the Melton East PSP area.
Health services	
Local GP Clinics	Possibly 4 medical centres delivered by the private sector
Acute / Sub-acute services	Most likely no, subject to agency consultation (Department of Health). Planned health precinct identified as part of the Cobblebank MAC UDF (includes planned Melton Hospital) will likely cater for future demand.
Community health services	Subject to agency consultation (Department of Health).
Cemeteries	Unlikely given the planning and development of the Harkness cemetery site located in Melton West. However, Department of Health will be consulted to confirm its provision strategy.
Police & Emergency services	

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Community Infrastructure Category	Potential Requirement within the Melton East PSP
Police Station	First round of consultation conducted. Awaiting formal agency feedback. Provision need within the Melton East PSP unlikely given proposed future provision within Cobblebank MAC and Aintree Major Activity Centre.
Ambulance Station	First consultation with the Department of Health yet to be confirmed.
Fire Services	First round of consultation conducted with CFA / Fire Services Victoria. Awaiting formal agency feedback.
VicSES	First consultation with the Emergency Services Infrastructure Authority yet to be confirmed.
Residential aged care and other older persons services	
Residential aged	Yes, subject to market / developer interest (demand equivalent to approximately 90 aged care places)

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Overview of the Community Infrastructure Planning Process

1.1 Key Elements of Community infrastructure Planning

The community infrastructure planning process typically involves an interrelated set of considerations. These include:

- Scope - Defining what services and facilities to plan for.
- Policy and regulation – Government policies and regulation play a significant role in the provision of both public and private social infrastructure provision.
- Demand – what the future demand for a given service or facility is likely to be. Demand calculations are often associated with the use of provision benchmarks.
- Supply – what existing and planned provision is required to service the demand. As with demand calculations, supply calculations are often associated with the use of provision benchmarks.
- Models of provision – how are services and facilities best configured / arranged to meet demand (e.g. land size, facility type, multiservice / shared use of resources etc) and by whom (e.g. public / private).
- Distribution and location – how the facility or service should best be geographically / spatially delivered (i.e. catchment area).
- Timing of provision – when should services and facilities be delivered and by whom.
- Funding – how will services and facilities be funded.

1.2 Community Infrastructure Planning Guidelines

1.2.1 VPA Endorsed Guidelines

Community infrastructure objectives are a central element of many key State Government planning policies and strategies such as *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*. The Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) plays an important role in implementing many of the directions contained within Melbourne’s metropolitan strategy. There are also a number of reports that have been prepared on behalf of the VPA that focus on or include community infrastructure planning guidelines. The key documents include:

- Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines (2021);
- Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas Communities – PCIGAC (2008);
- Kindergarten Infrastructure Needs Assessment in Greenfield Growth Areas (2015);
- A Short Guide to Growth Area Community Infrastructure Planning (2009);
- A Strategic Framework for Creating Liveable New Communities – April 2008;
- A Strategic Framework for Creating Liveable New Communities – The Framework at a Glance;

- Community Infrastructure – Liveability Planning Checklist – April 2008; and
- Creating Liveable New Communities Promising Practice: A book of good practice – case studies.

Of these documents the Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines (PSP Guidelines), the Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas Communities (PCIGAC) and the Kindergarten Infrastructure Needs Assessment in Greenfield Growth Areas contain most of the key provision guidelines or benchmarks used by the VPA in the planning of greenfield sites. Key provision guidelines contained within these documents are used throughout this review.

1.2.2 *City of Melton Community Infrastructure Framework and Guidelines*

Melton City Council has adopted a Community Infrastructure Framework to guide the provision and composition of well-designed and accessible community infrastructure. The Framework is comprised of the following documents.:

- Melton Community Infrastructure Planning Policy (June 2016);
- Melton Community Infrastructure Guidelines (April 2019); and
- Melton Community Infrastructure Plan 2017-2036;

It should be noted that Melton’s Guidelines are largely based on VPA endorsed guidelines, in particular the *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas Communities (2008) document*.

1.2.3 *City of Melton Community Infrastructure Planning Policy (June 2016)*

Council is committed to providing a diverse range of community infrastructure in support of its communities. It will therefore implement a Community Infrastructure Framework (“the Framework”) to guide decision-making on related issues.

The elements of the Community Infrastructure Framework are:

1. Community Infrastructure Planning Policy: setting out Council’s commitment (Nb “this Policy”);
2. Community Infrastructure Plan: identifying particular actions over a twenty year planning horizon that will implement this commitment; and
3. Community Infrastructure Guidelines and Procedures: a range of supporting documentation that will assist to implement directions contained in the above Policy and Plan.

Vision

For the purposes of the Framework, Council’s vision is of ‘strong and resilient communities with equitable access to a diverse range of supportive community infrastructure’.

Strategy

This Framework provides the strategic line of sight between the Council Plan and related documents, and the governance arrangements pertaining to community infrastructure planning and provision.

Principles

- **Desirable**
 - Community infrastructure is attractive and welcoming for residents and visitors
 - Community infrastructure is safe and perceived to be safe, incorporating Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles
 - Community infrastructure is at the heart of the community, contributing to a sense of place and of community pride
 - Decision-making about community infrastructure incorporates appropriate levels of community participation
- **Accessible**
 - Community Infrastructure is distributed equitably within the municipality, and across its various population catchments
 - Community infrastructure is designed to be universally accessible to people, regardless of age, ability, gender, cultural background or other status
 - Community infrastructure is staged according to demand management principles, balanced against the need for appropriate levels of early provision in isolated Greenfield developments
 - Community infrastructure is located to promote the most sustainable transport modes practicable
- **Diverse**
 - Community infrastructure supports a diverse range of functions and activities that reflects the diversity of community needs and interests
 - Community infrastructure is designed to reflect and promote local character and identity
 - Community infrastructure is either co-located with or in proximity to other compatible uses, consistent with the community infrastructure hierarchy
- **Sustainable**
 - Community infrastructure is designed to be adaptable, with an adequate supply of suitable land, in order to preserve the opportunities of future generations
 - Planning for community infrastructure promotes efficient use of resources, and takes into account the long term costs of maintaining and managing infrastructure

- Environmentally sustainable design principles and practices are factored into community infrastructure decision-making.

Community Infrastructure Hierarchy

Community infrastructure is classified according to the following hierarchy, relating to the size of service catchments.

Table 6 – City of Melton Community Infrastructure Hierarchy

Hierarchy	Infrastructure Items
Level 1 – Up to 10,000 residents	Regulated children’s rooms
	Recreation pavilions
	Consulting suites (including for Maternal & Child Health)
	Community meeting rooms and larger activity rooms
Level 2 – Every second level 1 facility	Neighbourhood houses
Level 3 or above – District catchment around a Major Activity Centre	Community halls
	Libraries
	Youth facilities
	Social support age friendly facilities
	Indoor recreation facilities, including aquatic centres
	Cultural facilities including Art Galleries, Museums, Performing Arts Centres

Source: City of Melton Community Infrastructure Planning Policy (June 2016)

1.2.4 City of Melton Community Infrastructure Planning Guidelines (April 2019)

The provision of community infrastructure is core Council business. For the purposes of this document, the term ‘community infrastructure’ refers to the following types of facilities:

- community centres;
- community learning centres;
- libraries;
- youth centres;
- seniors-focused facilities;
- sports grounds and courts;
- sports pavilions;
- indoor high ball sports facilities;
- aquatic centres; and

- cultural facilities such as Art Galleries, Museums, Performing Arts Centres

These Guidelines are intended to:

- elaborate on the principles adopted in Council’s Community Infrastructure Planning Policy in order to promote more consistent understanding and practice;
- provide guidance during various stages of planning and design of community infrastructure, including the suggestion of a range of delivery and operational models; and
- assist in evaluating the fitness for purpose of existing community infrastructure.

Desired Levels of Provision

The Guidelines include an important section on Melton City Council’s desired levels of community infrastructure provision. The details of these desired levels of provision are presented in Appendix 2.4 of this Background Report and reflect the standards that are adopted in Precinct Structure Plans.

The Guidelines state that community infrastructure can be categorised as servicing Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 and above population catchments. These are described as follows:

- Level 1 is the lowest level of infrastructure and serves a catchment of approximately 10,000 residents, primarily through Community Centres and district-level sports facilities.
- Level 2 infrastructure serves a catchment of 20,000 residents and is delivered in the form of larger Community Centres in the City of Melton.
- Level 3 and above infrastructure has a much larger catchment of approximately 60,000 residents and takes the form of facilities for specific cohorts, libraries, civic centres and large leisure and recreation facilities. The following table establishes desired levels of provision for a range of infrastructure types.

The community infrastructure hierarchy set out in the Table located in Appendix 2.4 of this Background report is informed by ‘Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas’. Council has also developed facility provision ratios for recreation facilities, as outlined in the Open Space Plan 2016-2026 and the Indoor Sports Strategy 2015.

Appendix 2 – Detailed Review of Melton Planning Scheme, Council & Non-Council Strategic Documents

2.1 Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines

The Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines: New Communities in Victoria (the Guidelines) are a Victorian Government initiative to ensure the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) and other planning authorities prepare plans for places that enable best practice, liveable new communities for Victoria.

The purpose of the Guidelines is to provide the framework for preparing PSPs that guarantees quality outcomes while also being flexible, responsive and supportive of innovation by setting aspirational goals for our future communities. The approach provides a transitional model enabling 20-minute neighbourhoods to evolve over time and achieve the objectives as the area matures. The Guidelines are based on planning for 20-minute neighbourhoods, a principle in Plan Melbourne 2017-2050 (Plan Melbourne) that advocates for living locally to ensure accessible, safe and attractive local communities.

The Guidelines are structured in the following four parts:

- PART 1 - PURPOSE AND PLANNING CONTEXT. Provides the context for preparing a PSP, including how the Guidelines ensure a future where Victoria is socially and economically strong, environmentally resilient and engaged with the opportunities of a rapidly changing world. It outlines the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and relevant Plan Melbourne policy and explains the 20-minute neighbourhood integrating framework and where PSPs fit in the planning hierarchy.
- PART 2 - PSP PATHWAYS AND PROCESSES (PSP 2.0). Outlines the process for co-designing a PSP with key stakeholders using the PSP 2.0 approach to develop a shared vision for the precinct and resolve key planning challenges early. It also outlines the innovation pathway, which provides new opportunities to deliver over and above expected outcomes.
- PART 3 - CONSTRUCTING A PSP. Provides specific guidance on the General Principles and Performance Targets to be adopted when preparing a PSP. The principles and targets reflect the aspirations of policies such as Plan Melbourne and UN SDGs. They also reflect broader updates to State Government policies including the Department of Transport's Movement and Place Framework and Resilient Melbourne's Living Melbourne – Our Metropolitan Urban Forest. Part 3 also provides guidance on how to demonstrate a PSP has achieved its principles and targets, and where the innovation pathway should be considered.
- PART 4 - PRACTITIONER'S TOOLBOX. Provides guidance on the more detailed aspects of planning for Victoria's new communities. The Practitioner's Toolbox is available online and kept up to date with

the latest tools and practices, including updates and changes to relevant government planning policies and guidance notes.

The Guidelines have a hierarchy of elements to explain what needs to be considered and delivered in a PSP. Elements are grounded in state policy and strategy or key future directions for greenfield precincts as determined by the VPA through the preparation process.

There are a number of sections within the PSP Guidelines that specifically relevant to the preparation of a Community Infrastructure Assessment. The most relevant elements are located in Part 3 (Constructing a PSP) and include:

- **Offer High-Quality Public Realm**
 - Offer high-quality public realm and open space
 - The public realm and open space network are crucial to creating the identity of a neighbourhood, and can have a significant impact on liveability, social cohesiveness, sense of place, the community’s health and wellbeing, and the urban heat island effect.

- **Services and Destinations**
 - Provide services and destinations that support local living
 - Encouraging communities to ‘live locally’ means ensuring facilities and services are located close to housing and that the services meet the community’s daily needs.

- **Infrastructure and Coordination**
 - Smarter infrastructure investment, and an integrated approach to land-use planning, is essential to unlocking development and ensuring housing affordability PSPs identify infrastructure needs and coordinate their integration with appropriate future land uses in order to provide for future communities.
 - The Guidelines provide direction around the distribution of community facilities, open space and transport required to support compact, walkable 20-minute neighbourhoods. Coordinated and timely delivery of this infrastructure is critical to enable development in greenfield areas and therefore affordability of land. The logical and orderly development of precincts also ensures that new communities have the things they need to thrive.

Table 7 on the following page provides a summary of the key community infrastructure assessment principles, the application of these principles to the PSP process and key PSP targets.

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In addition to the PSP Guidelines the VPA, Department of Education and Training and Catholic Education Melbourne has prepared a number of additional resources to assist with the community infrastructure planning process in PSP locations. These include:

- Victorian Planning Authority – Guidance Note – PSP2.0 (November 2021);
- Victorian Planning Authority – Community Infrastructure Planning in New Communities Guidance Note (November 2021);
- Victorian Planning Authority – Infrastructure Contributions Plan Guidelines (March 2021);
- Department of Education & Training - Victorian Government School Site Selection Criteria – Toolbox (October 2021);
- Victorian Planning Authority – PSP Note – Non-Government Schools; and
- Melbourne Archdiocese Catholic Schools - Catholic Schools Site Selection Criteria Guidelines (2021).

Table 7 – Key Elements of the PSP Guidelines Relevant to the Community Infrastructure Assessment Process

PSP Feature & General Principles	How to Apply to PSP	PSP / Performance Targets
Offer High-Quality Public Realm		
F 10. Local recreational spaces and facilities		
Networks of open space and facilities that optimise the use of available land and provide equitable access to sport and recreation, leisure, environmental benefits, cultural benefits and visual amenity.		
<p>F 10.1 The open space network should include local parks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a variety of sizes and proportions, generally ranging from 0.1 to 3 hectares • are located to enable access by local residents without having to cross significant barriers such as arterial roads, railways or waterways • provide a diversity of amenity experiences – both internal to the park and external interfaces that will provide an amenity context for development. <p>Relevant VPP: Clause 56.05-2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Public Realm & Water Plan should be developed. The plan may demonstrate a diverse range of open space typologies that respond to place (for example, linear open space, waterway corridors, biodiversity areas and the productive use of encumbered land). The plan should show park sizes, preferred interfaces and walkable catchments (adjusted for significant barriers). 	<p>T11 The open space network should seek to meet the following minimum targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within residential areas (including activity centres): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% of net developable area for local parks and sports field reserves - 3-5% of net developable area set aside for local parks - 5-7% of net developable area set aside for sports field reserves. • Within dedicated employment and/ or economic activity areas, 2% of the net developable area for local parks. <p>Relevant VPP: Clause 19.02-6S, 53.01</p> <p>T12 Open space and sports reserves should be located to meet the following distribution targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sports reserve or open space larger than 1 hectare within an 800m safe walkable distance of each dwelling • A local park within a 400m safe walkable distance of each dwelling. <p>Relevant VPP: Clause 56.05-2</p> <p>Note: Includes sports reserves and public land that is encumbered by other uses but is capable of being utilised for open space purposes.</p>
<p>F 10.2 Proposed sporting reserves should be located, designed and configured to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • targeted to forecast community needs, including design, landscaping and functionality accessible • appropriately meeting their purpose, having regard to shared use opportunities • able to take advantage of opportunities for alternative water supply (including co-location with stormwater harvesting and treatment facilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A community needs analysis should be undertaken to inform the plan at preparation stage. • A Public Realm & Water Plan should show sporting reserve size, purpose and walkable catchments. • Typography should be considered when determining the appropriate location of sport reserves. 	

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PSP Feature & General Principles	How to Apply to PSP	PSP / Performance Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinctive and responsive to local character and surrounding land use. 		
<p>F 10.3 A network of diverse open space should be provided across the precinct that connects (via open space or major pedestrian/cycle links) to metropolitan or regional open space networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Public Realm & Water Plan should show linkages and connections, any barriers to connectivity, and measures to overcome barriers. 	
<p>F 10.4 The location and scale of open space should respond to and optimise integration with the existing topography, waterway features, landscape features, biodiversity conservation areas and cultural heritage values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Public Realm & Water Plan should detail the features the open space network is responding to. • A PSP may include any relevant cross section/s of existing or proposed features. For example, waterway, conservation area, Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) element with the surrounding urban form to clearly show expected development interface outcomes. 	
<p>F 10.5 The public realm network should be located, configured and designed to enhance and optimise the role of encumbered or restricted public land (for example, waterways, conservation, utility easements, schools) for multifunctional spaces and cater for a broad range of local users and visitors.</p> <p>Where possible, the provision of open space should be integrated with and/or link with waterways and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) elements. The public realm network should account for provision of multifunctional water management assets.</p> <p>Relevant VPP: Clause 56.05-2, 19.03-3S</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community needs analysis should identify possible functions of each space. This could also include the potential role and function of school sports fields, waterways and/or floodways in contributing to the network. • Place-specific guidance should express expectations with regard to landscaping outcomes in open spaces and the public realm. 	
Services And Destinations		
F 14. Local schools and community infrastructure		
Education and community infrastructure and facilities that are located to equitably and efficiently maximise their accessibility and shared use.		
<p>F 14.1 Education and community facilities (i.e. primary, secondary and specialist schools, kindergartens, community centres, health facilities and sport reserves) should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be co-located within community hubs • have good visual and physical links to a local centre • be located on connector streets, linked by walking and cycling paths • be located in proximity to high-quality public transport where possible • be located away from potential hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Community Infrastructure Plan should show the preferred location of education and community facilities and identify their locational advantages. The assessment should ensure that the context of surrounding or planned development is considered to inform the role and location of education and community facilities. • Where a specialist school is required, it should wherever possible, be located adjacent to an existing or proposed government school—preferably a secondary school. 	<p>T18 The location of dwellings should achieve the following accessibility targets in relation to education and community facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of dwellings located within 800m of a government primary school • 100% of dwellings located within 3,200m of a government secondary school • 80% of dwellings located within 800m of a community facility • 80% of dwellings located within 800m of a health facility.

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PSP Feature & General Principles	How to Apply to PSP	PSP / Performance Targets
<p>Relevant VPP: Clause 56.03-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning to co-locate kindergartens with all new government primary schools (including within co-located community facilities) should be undertaken in consultation with Department of Education and Training (DET) to determine appropriate land take and design requirements. <p>Note: PSPs are only capable of accommodating the provision of infrastructure. Timing of delivery is subject to the discretion of the relevant service provider.</p>	<p>Note: A health facility may include areas where a general practitioner would be capable of operating (for example, commercial or mixeduse zone).</p>
<p>F 14.2 High intensity facilities such as libraries, childcare centres, justice/emergency services and community centres should be located within close proximity of an activity centre or have good visual and physical links to an activity centre and active transport routes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with agencies and service providers should explore spatial and locational needs of these facilities, as well as likely delivery models. • A community infrastructure needs assessment should be prepared to inform plan preparation, identifying potential local synergies available in the PSP area. 	
<p>F 14.3 Upgrades to existing infrastructure and/or the provision of new infrastructure should align with council and/or agency service plans and provide guidance to reflect the most cost-efficient approach to addressing service needs. This includes making use of any spare capacity of existing facilities within the catchment area and pursuing integrated service planning and delivery opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A community infrastructure needs assessment should be undertaken to inform plan preparation, identifying spare capacity within the catchment and exploring integrated delivery opportunities. • Consultation with community infrastructure service providers should be undertaken to explore integrated delivery opportunities. 	
<p>F 14.4 Where feasible, education and community infrastructure should provide space for not-for-profit organisations.</p> <p>Opportunities should also be explored in town centres for space that not-for-profits may be able to rent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with not-for-profit organisations and DET, Council and other community land use managers, as well as developers of town centres, should be undertaken early to identify and co-design opportunities for shared facilities. 	
<p>F 14.5 The location of emergency services should be within easy access to the arterial road network to maximise coverage and reduce response times.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A community infrastructure needs assessment should be undertaken to inform plan preparation, identifying the location of existing or proposed emergency service facilities. • A Community Infrastructure Plan should identify the preferred location of emergency services if located within the precinct. 	

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PSP Feature & General Principles	How to Apply to PSP	PSP / Performance Targets
F 15. Lifelong learning opportunities		
Education and community infrastructure and facilities that cater for the many social needs of the community and individuals at any stage of their lives.		
<p>F 15.1 The amount of land allocated for education and community facilities, and their role and function, should be determined in consultation with service providers and should respond to the local context, the broader strategic context, and the forecast service needs of the new or changing community.</p> <p>Relevant VPP: Clause 56.03-3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A community infrastructure needs assessment should identify likely community needs. The assessment should ensure that the context of surrounding or planned development is considered to inform the role and location of education and community facilities. • Consultation with community infrastructure service providers should be undertaken to explore opportunities to respond to changing needs in an innovative way. 	Refer to T18 Targets
<p>F 15.2 The location and design of education and community facilities should cost-effectively maximise functional use, flexibility, safety, amenity and operational efficiency (e.g. shared use of facilities with active open space, alternative funding models, adaptable design models, community access to school grounds, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Community Infrastructure Plan should show any proposed agreement for shared use. • A Precinct Infrastructure Plan should identify timing, delivery responsibility, potential funding sources and commitments to shared delivery and use of facilities. 	
<p>F 15.3 Opportunities for non-government schools and tertiary education facilities should be identified through engagement with the non-government school and tertiary education sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with non-government education providers should be undertaken early in the PSP process. • A Community Infrastructure Plan should identify any nongovernment education facilities (where known). 	
<p>F 15.4 Future opportunities for higher order health and education (e.g. tertiary education) should be considered during the PSP process and land areas or ‘areas of strategic interest’ should be nominated where known.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with higher order health and education providers should be undertaken early in the PSP process to explore any opportunities for these sites to be nominated and for partnerships to be forged. • A Community Infrastructure Plan should identify any facilities (where known) and identify any catalyst impacts of these facilities. 	
Infrastructure Coordination		
F 17. Staging and location of development		
<p>Directing the staging and location of development within a PSP to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use available capacity in existing infrastructure • support the orderly and economic extension or augmentation of existing infrastructure • match the timely provision of new infrastructure. <p>This will include directing the location and timing of development and identifying trigger points for the provision of required infrastructure.</p>		
<p>F 17.1 The structure and design of a PSP should accommodate the coordinated delivery of key infrastructure (basic and essential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage active engagement with government departments, service providers and utility agencies to input their forward 	T20 Identify all basic and essential infrastructure with spatial requirements on the future place-based structure plan (e.g. open

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PSP Feature & General Principles	How to Apply to PSP	PSP / Performance Targets
<p>infrastructure and other infrastructure) and appropriate staging of development to provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integration and shared-use opportunities • timely delivery, taking into consideration likely sequencing of development, land ownership constraints and funding sources • efficient delivery, taking into consideration likely sequencing of development • development that will not be isolated from basic and essential infrastructure and services • ensuring that development does not take place unless it can be serviced in a timely manner • ensuring that development within a PSP can be staged to match the attainment of infrastructure triggers and the provision of infrastructure and services • opportunities for alternative delivery models that achieve sustainability or other community benefits. 	<p>plans, identify and define essential infrastructure and to explore strategic partnerships for planning, funding and delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Precinct Infrastructure Plan should identify all infrastructure needed to service the new neighbourhoods, indicative timing, delivery responsibility, other potential funding sources and any agreed commitments to partnerships or alternative delivery models. • The indicative locations of essential infrastructure should consider the local requirements of service providers relevant to the PSP. 	<p>space, schools, community centres, integrated water management, etc.)</p>
<p>F 17.2 The staging of development within PSPs should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proximity to existing or proposed development fronts or serviced land • proximity to significant public transport infrastructure or public transport services • proximity to existing or committed community infrastructure such as schools • proximity to new or existing arterial or connector road infrastructure • existing uses (for example, extractive uses) which may transition over a longer period of time • its role in facilitating delivery of this infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active engagement with government departments, service providers, utility providers, landowners, developers and local government to explore the potential staging of development that aligns with potential planning, funding and delivery of infrastructure. • Spatial arrangement of land uses within a PSP and the provision of infrastructure within a Precinct Infrastructure Plan are aligned to encourage appropriate staging of development. • Direction is provided on the location and timing of development fronts within a PSP and the trigger points for required infrastructure, where relevant, in order to ensure development matches the timely provision of infrastructure. • An indicative staging plan should be prepared where appropriate. 	
<p>F 17.3 Land should be set aside and reserved to allow for all public land uses, including schools, community centres, health, emergency and justice facilities, road widening and grade separation of rail from all transport corridors (includes roads, pedestrian and bicycle paths) where a delivery agency has agreed to the commitment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land required in the future should be identified in a Place Infrastructure Plan. 	
<p>F 17.4 Structure and design of a PSP should seek to maximise opportunities for development to utilise existing infrastructure or to capitalise on planned infrastructure commitments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An infrastructure and servicing assessment should be prepared to inform plan preparation and should identify existing capacity of infrastructure. 	

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PSP Feature & General Principles	How to Apply to PSP	PSP / Performance Targets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation should be undertaken with agencies and servicing authorities to identify opportunities to leverage planned infrastructure commitments. 	
<p>F 18. Innovative and sustainable infrastructure delivery</p> <p>Actively pursuing innovative and sustainable models for infrastructure delivery, and long-term strategic infrastructure opportunities that align with the UN SDGs and the 20-minute neighbourhood framework.</p>		
<p>F 18.1 Alternative and innovative infrastructure and service delivery approaches should be explored early in the PSP place-shaping and visioning stages to ensure new and innovative initiatives are embedded in the design and structure of a PSP. Implications for urban form, housing, jobs and other features of the 20-minute neighbourhood should be considered and addressed through the PSP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PSP vision statement should identify any proposed infrastructure or service delivery innovations, as well as actions to support the vision. 	<p>Refer to Performance Target T18</p>
<p>F 18.2 Potential mechanisms to incentivise the early delivery of key infrastructure should be explored, particularly where fragmented land parcels and/or other site constraints exist that prohibit the logical delivery of infrastructure to support new job growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active engagement with key implementing stakeholders will identify opportunities and commitment to bring forward infrastructure. • All commitments should be identified in the Precinct Infrastructure Plan. • A staged approach to drainage outfall should be considered to align with incremental development of the precinct. 	

2.2 Melton Planning Scheme

The Planning Scheme is a statutory document that guides and shapes development in Melton. It includes State Government provisions as well as local policies specific to Melton and a strategic vision for the municipality. The Melton Planning Scheme contains a number of Clauses of potential relevance to the development of the Melton East PSP. These include:

- Clause 21.01 Introduction;
- Clause 21.02-1 Urban Growth Areas;
- Clause 21.06 Activity Centres & Retail Provision;
- Clause 21.08 Housing;
- Clause 21.11 Infrastructure; and
- Clause 22.12 Housing Diversity Policy.

2.3 Plan Melbourne

Overview

Plan Melbourne is a metropolitan planning strategy that defines the future shape of the city and state over the next 35 years. Integrating long-term land use, infrastructure and transport planning, Plan Melbourne sets out the strategy for supporting jobs and growth, while building on Melbourne's legacy of distinctiveness, liveability and sustainability. The plan includes:

- 9 principles to guide policies and actions
- 7 outcomes to strive for in creating a competitive, liveable and sustainable city
- 32 directions outlining how these outcomes will be achieved
- 90 policies detailing how these directions will be turned into action

In addition, a separate 5-year Implementation Plan with 112 actions has been developed. Of particular relevance to this assessment are the directions and policies outlined in Outcome 2 (housing related directions) and Outcome 5 (social infrastructure related directions). The directions and policies associated with these two outcomes are summarised below.

Outcome 02: Melbourne provides housing choice in locations close to jobs and services

- Manage the supply of new housing in the right locations to meet population growth and create a sustainable city

- Deliver more housing closer to jobs and public transport
- Increase the supply of social and affordable housing
- Facilitate decision-making processes for housing in the right locations
- Provide greater choice and diversity of housing

Outcome 05: Melbourne is a city of inclusive, vibrant and healthy neighbourhoods

- Create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods
- Create neighbourhoods that support safe communities and healthy lifestyles
- Deliver social infrastructure to support strong communities
- Deliver local parks and green neighbourhoods in collaboration with communities

A more Compact City and the 20-minute Neighbourhood

Plan Melbourne has a strong focus on creating a more compact, sustainable city. Direction 2.1 (page 46) states that some of the benefits of compact, higher-density neighbourhoods are as follows:

- *SOCIAL: It encourages positive social interaction and diversity, improves the viability of (and access to) community services and enables more (and better integrated) housing.*
- *ECONOMIC: It enhances the economic viability of development, improves the economic viability of infrastructure delivery and utilises existing infrastructure.*
- *TRANSPORT: It creates sustainable demand for more transport options—including public transport, walking and cycling—and can reduce overall travel time.*
- *ENVIRONMENTAL: It creates opportunities for efficient use of resources and materials, creates less pollution through the promotion of sustainable transport, preserves and helps fund the maintenance of public open space, creates new public open space, reduces overall demand for development land, and avoids expanding suburbs without supporting services.*

Plan Melbourne 2017 includes Principle 5 which refers to “Living locally—20-minute neighbourhoods”. This principle is focused on creating accessible, safe and attractive local areas where people can access most of their everyday needs within a 20-minute walk, cycle or local public transport trip (refer to Figure 8 on the following page). The principle aims to make Melbourne healthier and more inclusive. Due to the specialised and diverse nature of work, many people will still need to travel outside of this 20-minute neighbourhood for their jobs. A 20-minute walk equates to approximately 1.5 kilometres.

Figure 4 - The 20-minute Neighbourhood



Source: Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

Cited in Plan Melbourne 2017-2050, page 115

The concept strongly supports the polycentric model for Melbourne. This means that neighbourhood centres as well as major centres and the CBD will grow so people can live close to the local services they need.

Rather than basing this on car based travel times, Plan Melbourne proposes it will be 20 minutes travel by active modes (i.e. by public transport, walking and cycling). For the purposes of this review the 1.5 kilometre radius was chosen as it approximately equates to a 20 minute walk.

City of Melton Initiatives

Plan Melbourne has identified a new Metropolitan Activity Centre (MAC) will be established in Cobblebank (Toolern). It will be one of the 11 MACs around Metropolitan Melbourne. The aims of a MAC are:

- To provide a diverse range of jobs, activities and housing for regional catchments that are well served by public transport; and
- Play a major service delivery role, including government, health, justice and education services, as well as retail and commercial.

2.4 Extract of Melton City Council Desired Levels of Community Infrastructure Provision

Source: City of Melton Community Infrastructure Planning Guidelines (April 2019)

Desired Level of Provision

Provision ratios for community infrastructure are useful for establishing the level of provision that should be expected and delivered across the municipality. These are the standards that are adopted in Precinct Structure Plans.

Community infrastructure can be categorised as Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 and above. Level 1 is the lowest level of infrastructure and serves a catchment of approximately 10,000 residents, primarily through Community Centres and district-level sports facilities. Level 2 infrastructure serves a catchment of 20,000 residents and is delivered in the form of larger Community Centres in the City of Melton. Level 3 and above infrastructure has a much larger catchment of approximately 60,000 residents and takes the form of facilities for specific cohorts, libraries, civic centres and large leisure and recreation facilities. The following table establishes desired levels of provision for a range of infrastructure types.

The community infrastructure hierarchy set out in Table 2 below is informed by 'Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas'³. Council has also developed facility provision ratios for recreation facilities, as outlined in the Open Space Plan 2016-2026 and the Indoor Sports Strategy 2015.

These provision ratios are current 'desired' standards. Factors such as growth rates, participation rates, new and emerging sport opportunities, facility distribution and changes in facility requirements will influence demand. Further, Council and the community's ability to resource future facilities will also influence development patterns. It is important that these standards are considered 'fluid' and are reviewed regularly.

Table 2: Provision ratios and models for various types of community infrastructure

LEVEL 1 INFRASTRUCTURE					
Description	Infrastructure type	Service/Function	Provision ratio	Model	Source/Justification
Multipurpose Community Centre Up to 10,000 residents	Community meeting and activity spaces	Hire and programming	33 m ² provided for every 1,000 residents spread across Level 1, 2 and 3 Community Centres	Minimum 220m ² community meeting space	Equivalent to Wyndham City Council's adopted standard of one square metre provided for every 30 people, based on Australian Social and Recreation (ASR) Research and actual

³ Australian Social & Recreation Research Pty Ltd, 2008, Planning for Infrastructure in Growth Areas, Victoria

0.8 ha			Provided at local, district and sub-municipal levels Excludes ancillary spaces such as foyers, airlocks, toilets, kitchens etc.	Minimum of 2 spaces that can be configured in to a single, larger space	metropolitan Melbourne custom and practice
	Office spaces	Community Service Organisations	Provision of 50-60m ² shared office space to accommodate Kindergarten providers and visiting services This is exclusive of space for lockers, storage and printers.	Shared open plan office space	Derived from Council's desire to house visiting services and learnings from efficient models in existing Council facilities
	Licensed children's rooms	Four year old Kindergarten programs Three year old Kindergarten programs Occasional Care Long day care program***	One children's room for every 66 four year olds	Number of rooms to be determined by assessment of demand and forecast data. A maximum of 3 rooms would generally be appropriate NOTE: If 3 year old Kindergarten is funded by the Victorian Government, provision ratios will need to be reviewed	This is a similar standard to that adopted by Victorian Planning Authority in their Kindergarten Infrastructure Needs Assessment in Greenfield Growth Areas: A Revised Benchmark: 1 room per 1,400 households in the short term and 1 room per 2,100 households in the longer term*
	Consulting rooms including Maternal and Child Health	'Ages and Stages' consultations for Maternal and Child Health	One room per 8,000 residents	2 rooms provided	ASR Research standard, adopted by the Victorian Planning Authority
District-Level Sport and Recreation Facilities+	AFL ovals	District-level AFL competition	One oval per 5,000 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	Minimum 2 ovals	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026
	Cricket fields 8-10 ha	District-level Cricket competition			
	Rectangular playing fields 6 ha	District-level competition for sports such as Soccer & Hockey	One senior pitch (grass) per 6,000 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	Minimum 3 pitches (1 synthetic)	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026

	Tennis courts	District-level Tennis competition	One court per 2,500 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	Minimum 4 courts	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026
LEVEL 2 INFRASTRUCTURE					
Description	Infrastructure type	Service/Function	Provision ratio	Model	Source/Justification
Multipurpose Community Centre (Every 2 nd Level 1 Centre) 1.2 ha	Community Learning Centres	Hire and programming	One facility per 20,000 residents	Minimum 320m ² community meetings space	Equivalent to Wyndham's adopted standard of one square metre provided for every 30 people, based on Australian Social and Recreation (ASR) Research and actual metropolitan Melbourne custom and practice
		Community rooms	33 m ² community space provided for every 1,000 residents spread across Level 1, 2 and 3 Community Centres	Minimum of 3-5 spaces that can be configured in to larger spaces	
			Provided at local, district and sub-municipal levels		
			Excludes ancillary spaces such as foyers, airlocks, toilets, kitchens etc.		
		Office spaces for community service organisations	Provision of 80-90m ² shared office space to accommodate Kindergarten providers and visiting services This is exclusive of space for lockers, storage and printers.	Shared open plan office space	Derived from desire to house visiting services and efficient models in existing Council facilities
		Licenced children's rooms for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Four year old Kindergarten programs• Three year old Kindergarten programs• Occasional Care• Long day care program***	One children's room for every 66 four year olds	Number of rooms to be determined by assessment of demand and forecast data. A maximum of 3 rooms would generally be appropriate NOTE: If 3 year old Kindergarten is funded by the Victorian Government, provision ratios will need to be reviewed	This is a similar standard to that adopted by Victorian Planning Authority in their Kindergarten Infrastructure Needs Assessment in Greenfield Growth Areas: A Revised Benchmark: 1 room per 1,400 households in the short term and 1 room per 2,100 households in the longer term*

		Consulting rooms including Maternal and Child Health	1 room per 8,000 residents	2 rooms provided	ASR Research standard, adopted by the Victorian Planning Authority
LEVEL 3 AND ABOVE INFRASTRUCTURE					
Only one Level 3 facility is provided per 60,000 residents. It may be any one of the following dependent on need.					
Description	Infrastructure type	Service/Function	Provision ratio	Model	Source/Justification
Facilities for specific cohorts	Youth facility	Youth Services	Designated space provided per 60,000 residents	Stand-alone Centres or designated space allocated within Level 1, 2 or 3 Community Centres Minimum 350-400m ² community meeting space in Level 3 facilities	Informed by previous Council Youth Strategy and ASR Research standards for Level 3 Centres
	District catchment around a Major Activity Centre				
1.0-1.5 ha	Seniors-focused facility	Council and/or community-based Seniors-focused activities	Designated space provided per 60,000 residents	Designated space allocated within Level 1, 2 or 3 Community Centres Minimum 350-400m ² community meeting space in Level 3 facilities	Informed by Council custom and practice, preferred service model & ASR Research standard
	Library	Library Service	One library per 60,000 residents 1,000-1,500m ² for Level 3 libraries 2,000-2,500m ² for Level 4 libraries	Stand-alone facilities or designated spaced allocated within Level 3 Centres Minimum 350-400m ² community meeting space in Level 3 facilities	Informed by Council custom and practice, preferred service model & ASR Research standard

District or Regional-level Sport and Recreation Facilities*	Indoor High Ball Sports Facility	Indoor ball sports such as Basketball and Netball	One court per 10,000 residents provided in a 3 - 6 court model plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	Typically provided in a 3 - 6 court model, with capacity to expand if all 6 courts are not built at once	Informed by Melton Indoor Sports Strategy 2015
District or regional catchment around a Major Activity Centre	6 courts: 2.5ha minimum				
	AFL ovals	Regional-level AFL competition	One oval per 5,000 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	2 or 3 ovals	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026
	Cricket fields	Regional-level Cricket competition			
	Football (Soccer) pitches	Regional-level Soccer competition	One senior pitch (grass) per 6,000 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	Minimum 4 pitches (1 synthetic)	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026
	Tennis courts	Regional-level tennis competition	One court per 2,500 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	Minimum 16 courts	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026
	Hockey	Hockey competition	One synthetic pitch per 80,000 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	Minimum 1 pitch (with capacity for 2nd) for district-level facilities Minimum 2 pitches for regional-level facilities	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026
	Bowls	Bowls competition	One bowling green per 40,000 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	2 greens (with capacity for 3rd) for district-level facilities Minimum 3 greens for regional facilities	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026

Rugby League/Rugby Union	Rugby League/Rugby Union competition	One senior field per 60,000 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	2 fields for district-level facilities Minimum of 2 fields for regional-level facilities	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026
Softball/Baseball	Softball/Baseball competition	One diamond per 75,000 residents plus pavilions and other amenities outlined in design guidelines	Minimum of 2 diamonds	Informed by Council's Open Space Plan 2016-2026
Aquatic and Leisure Centres	Aquatic and leisure activities, such as group fitness classes and gymnasium	There are no provision ratios or preferred models for Aquatic and Leisure Centres in the City of Melton. It is suggested that geographic location be the main consideration in provision of facilities such that Aquatic Centres are located strategically across the municipality to maximise community access. At time of writing, a second Aquatic Centre is being planned for the Plumpton PSP area with potential for a third, lower scale facility in the Rockbank North PSP area		Informed by Council's Aquatic Plan 2014-2034
Cultural facilities inc. Art Galleries, Museums, Performing Arts Centres**	Arts and cultural activities	Decision of Council		Local government benchmarking

+ Active open space should be provided at a ratio of 1.3 hectares per 1,000 residents. This space is provided in sport-specific facilities, the provision ratios of which are outlined in the table

* The two benchmarking methods produce similar results, but Council's desired standard has the additional benefit of providing time-specific guidance about need over time

**Cultural infrastructure items, including art galleries, museums and performing arts centres are not provided according to a desired standard of service although this may be influenced by any future Arts Strategies

*** While long day care programs are not a core Council supported service, Council may choose to licence its facilities for long day care where external funding is available

2.5 Melton Council Strategic Documents

A number of Melton City Council and other non-Council agency strategies, plans and policies were identified and reviewed for potential relevance to the review. Council policies, strategies and plans are reviewed below. The documents reviewed are:

- Melton City 2041—The City We Create;
- Council and Plan Wellbeing 2021-2025;
- Melton: A City for All People 2017–2021;
- City of Melton Community Learning Plan 2015 – 2018;
- City of Melton Open Space Plan 2016-2026;
- Creative Melton 2030 - Libraries and Arts;
- Melton Retail and Activity Centre Strategy; and
- Kororoit Creek Regional Strategy 2005 – 2030.

Table 8 - Melton City Council Strategic Directions & Actions Potentially Relevant to the Assessment

Strategy Type and Name
Corporate Strategies
<p>Melton City 2041—The City We Create</p> <p>Melton City 2041—The City We Create is our community’s vision for the City of Melton; developed by our community, for our community. It will help shape the future of our City, clearly outlining our shared aspirations and priorities for what we want to see achieved over the next two decades.</p> <p>The Community Vision 2041 reflects the feedback provided by community in 2020-2021, and includes a new vision statement developed by the City of Melton Community Panel.</p> <p>The Community Vision 2041 is an important, long term strategic document that helps inform other key documents and plans including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council and Wellbeing Plan 2021-25 • Financial Plan 2021-31 • Asset Plan 2021-31 <p>The following five themes are identified:</p> <p>THEME 1: OUR SOCIALLY CONNECTED CITY IS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clean, welcoming and safe • inclusive and nurturing • diverse, active and socially connected • intolerant of all forms of discrimination and inequity. <p>THEME 2: OUR THRIVING NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SUPPORTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural spaces for wildlife and people • a green City shaded by trees • sustainable planning, design, development and conservation • sustainable use of drinking and other water sources. <p>THEME 3: OUR WELL-BUILT CITY INCLUDES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • well planned neighbourhoods with linking footpaths, bike lanes and active transport options • lots of parks and open spaces in unique local suburbs • efficient public transport and a free flowing road network • accessible schools, recreation and leisure facilities, a public hospital and health and community services. <p>THEME 4: OUR STRONG LOCAL ECONOMY PROVIDES:</p>

Strategy Type and Name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunities for education, job training and lifelong learning • a mix of local employment • fun and interesting places for residents and visitors • unique local business and attractions. <p>THEME 5: Our ACTIVELY ENGAGED PEOPLE ARE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having fair, equitable and open dialogue with Council • collaborating through accessible and transparent governance processes • encouraged to deliberate and contribute to the development of Council • projects that affect our lives.
<p>Council and Plan Wellbeing 2021-2025</p> <p>The Melton City Council and Wellbeing Plan 2021-2025 is the key document that sets out the strategic and planning direction for Council and the community over the next four years.</p> <p>To reinforce its commitment to improving the health and wellbeing of local residents, business owners and visitors alike, Council has again incorporated its Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan into its Council Plan. This strategic decision clearly articulates that the welfare of our community is not only a key priority, but will be a major factor in influencing Council decision making going forward.</p> <p>To achieve our vision, six themes which bring together issues, opportunities and activities have been identified through extensive research and consultation with community and other stakeholders. Each theme contains a number of objectives, strategic performance indicators and strategies.</p> <p>The six themes are: 1) A safe City that is socially and culturally connected; 2) A vibrant and healthy natural and built environment; 3) A fast growing, innovative and well planned City; 4) A City that promotes greater education and employment; 5) A community that is actively engaged in the City, and 6) A high performing organisation that demonstrates civic leadership and organisational excellence.</p> <p>Relevant strategies identified by the Plan include:</p> <p>3.1.1 Advocate to and work with the State Government and other stakeholders in planning for the City</p> <p>3.1.3 Appropriately plan for future development of greenfield land and ensure linkages to existing communities and assets</p> <p>3.1.4 Undertake integrated open space planning to ensure all neighbourhoods have access to reserves, parks, gardens, heritage places and natural assets</p> <p>3.2.1 Advocate for and facilitate for the provision of health and community facilities to be within close proximity and safe access to public transport</p> <p>3.2.2 Plan and design Council facilities to accommodate health and community services</p> <p>3.2.3 Advocate for and support the development and delivery of the Melton Hospital and associated services</p> <p>3.2.4 Strengthen the health and community service system by working in partnership with providers and State Government to attract additional services and support the expansion of existing services</p> <p>3.3.1 Ensure infrastructure and open space are designed, built and maintained to accommodate safety, growth, diverse needs and adaptability</p> <p>3.3.2 Advocate for and support the development of diverse and affordable housing options</p> <p>3.3.3 Advocate to and work with the State Government for the timely delivery of State infrastructure to service the City</p> <p>3.3.4 Design, build and maintain the public realm to enable the promotion of physical activity</p> <p>3.3.5 Embrace new technology with the potential to revolutionise how City infrastructure are planned and managed sustainably</p> <p>3.4.4 Improve accessibility, comfort and connectivity of key active transport routes</p> <p>3.4.5 Support the creation of a connected and active community through the design and delivery of safe walking and cycling networks</p> <p>4.2.1 Advocate for the timely delivery of primary, special and secondary schools</p> <p>4.2.2 Maximise the use of existing Council facilities by external providers of educational programs</p> <p>4.2.3 Advocate for the delivery of TAFE and tertiary education facilities and opportunities in the City</p> <p>4.2.4 Support local pathways between education, training and employment</p>
<p>Education, Early Years, Youth and Older Persons</p> <p>Melton: A City for All People 2017–2021</p> <p>Melton: A City for all People is an integrated plan that combines four individual Council strategies, specifically the Disability Action Plan (recognising disability can be present at any age), the Municipal Early Years Plan (0-12 years), Youth Strategy (12-25 years), and the Ageing Well Strategy (50+ years) into one, all-encompassing document. The strategies identified in the Plan are listed below under each of the 5 major themes identified by the document.</p> <p>THEME 1 Being inclusive</p> <p>Strategies</p> <p>1.1 Advocate for, attract and support high quality, person centred, coordinated and integrated services that are responsive to all people’s needs, particularly vulnerable people</p> <p>1.2 Ensure spaces are accessible and welcoming, aim to provide universal access and reflect diversity and individual needs</p>

Strategy Type and Name
<p>1.3 Provide and plan facilities and services according to evidence based needs and future growth</p> <p>1.4 Provide a variety of communication options that connect people to information and services</p> <p>1.5 Provide natural environments that encourage relaxation, interactive play and discovery</p> <p>1.6 Facilitate the provision of a range of partnerships and networking opportunities that support integrated planning and delivery of services</p> <p>THEME 2 Being connected</p> <p>Strategies</p> <p>2.1 Provide and advocate for the provision of community spaces, infrastructure, transport options and the natural environment that are safe and accessible</p> <p>2.2 Build resilient communities through fostering social connectivity and capacity building</p> <p>2.3 Foster neighbourhood level connections through community led local programming and easy access to localised information</p> <p>2.4 Strengthen intergenerational connections through activities that foster skill and knowledge sharing and transfer</p> <p>2.5 Encourage and support participation in community events and celebrations</p> <p>2.6 Develop and promote digital media communications and platforms</p> <p>THEME 3 Being happy and healthy</p> <p>Strategies</p> <p>3.1 Develop partnerships and programs that enhance physical, social, mental, and emotional health</p> <p>3.2 Provide opportunities to value the diversity and significance of arts and cultural experiences</p> <p>3.3 Create and promote a sense of safety in all settings including in the home, education settings, workplaces and public spaces</p> <p>3.4 Provide programs that aim to increase the capacity and resilience of community members particularly those who are marginalised or vulnerable</p> <p>3.5 Contribute to and provide leadership in the prevention of violence against women and their children and other forms of family violence</p> <p>3.6 Provide opportunities to participate in prevention and intervention programs that improve health and wellbeing of all people</p> <p>3.7 Provide support to build the capacity of the service sector and community to ensure that children, young people and vulnerable people are protected from harm</p> <p>THEME 4 Being all you can be</p> <p>Strategies</p> <p>4.1 Foster and support a love of lifelong learning starting from birth</p> <p>4.2 Support key transition stages across the life stages</p> <p>4.3 Provide leadership programs and opportunities that empower people of all ages and abilities to build skills, confidence and capacity</p> <p>4.4 Encourage local and regional employment opportunities that are flexible and support individual needs</p> <p>4.5 Support individuals to maximise their potential through the provision of programs and services that are person centred</p> <p>4.6 Encourage and support engagement in key universal services with a focus on addressing barriers to participation</p> <p>THEME 5 Being heard</p> <p>Strategies</p> <p>5.1 Encourage and support people of all ages and abilities in ethical, respectful and transparent deliberative engagement, co-design and consultation processes</p> <p>5.2 Enable all community members, including children, to have a voice through relevant, targeted and meaningful engagement avenues</p> <p>5.3 Ensure relevant data, policy and community information is collected and used to inform decision making as part of the continuous improvement process</p> <p>5.4 Encourage community consultation and engagement when planning for facilities, open spaces and services and programs</p> <p>5.5 Foster community participation, leadership and ownership</p>
<p>City of Melton Community Learning Plan 2015 – 2018</p> <p>The City of Melton Community Learning Plan (CLP) is developed and implemented by the Council’s Community Learning Board. The Community Learning Board has been established as an advisory committee of Council. The Board consults with the community and provides advice and recommendations to Council on matters relating to lifelong learning and its social and economic benefits.</p> <p>The purpose of the Board is to consult with the City of Melton community about how to enrich social, cultural, economic and personal well-being through lifelong learning. The Board also brings key people and organisations together to facilitate the implementation of the Community Learning Plan (CLP) for the City of Melton.</p> <p>The CLP is designed to support, promote and incubate initiatives that develop our community at the individual level; supporting personal development and the gaining of skills and qualifications, and at the community level; for improved social resilience and economic outcomes.</p>

Strategy Type and Name

The key priorities and strategies of the CLP are listed below.

Priority 1 – Economic Development

1. Promote and stimulate training and retraining opportunities that link to current, emerging and future jobs
2. Undertake a Supply Chain Skills Gap Analysis
3. Develop an employability and future skills strategy
4. Scope training and research needs that support business incubation

Priority 2 – Social Inclusion

1. Implement the Community Learning Board’s action plan to increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities
2. Commission an audit and gap analysis across the City of Melton to identify existing and emerging learning and life skill needs, including, social, leisure, health, digital, civic, financial and employment capabilities
3. Develop an action plan to re-engage early school leavers into learning
4. Develop an action plan to incubate or support learning and career planning initiatives with the City of Melton’s Indigenous and the Torres Strait Islander communities
5. Develop an action plan to incubate or support learning and career planning initiatives with the City of Melton’s Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) communities

Priority 3 - Children

1. Support and implement initiatives that assist our families to provide a supportive and rich learning and developmental environment for their children; and
2. Evaluate Government initiatives designed to improve access to kindergarten for children of our more vulnerable families and develop a response.

Priority 4 - Youth

1. Research barriers to youth employment and engagement in schooling in the City of Melton
2. Continue to promote matching training to employability and future work skills to the needs of local and new and emerging job opportunities
3. Support and advocate for education settings and support structures for young people disengaged from mainstream schooling
4. Design a Melton approach that will actively engage families in their children’s career planning

Priority 5 - Adults

1. Strengthen opportunities and pathways from informal and semi formal to formal learning
2. Scope a learning, re-skilling, employability and future skills strategy
3. Promote learning for self development, leisure and social activity through U3A, neighbourhood houses, Library and Learning Hubs, Men’s Sheds and RTOs

Priority 6 - Advocacy

- Advocate to Government and relevant organisations to fund, support or partner in programs and initiatives that:
1. Provide new and upgraded schools, kindergartens and community infrastructure in a timely manner
 2. Build new and upgraded environmentally sustainable community infrastructure that incorporates learning, play and meeting spaces within new developments and older suburbs
 3. Provide facilities to deliver higher education, training, employment skills and business development within the City of Melton
 4. Redress any disadvantage where there is diminished access to learning and its benefits
 5. Increase family capacity to provide a rich learning and developmental environment for their children
 6. Increase young people’s opportunity to plan and pursue career pathways from school to vocational education, training, higher education and employment.
 7. Ensure all adults can actively access learning for self development, employment, leisure and social activity

Open Space & Recreation

City of Melton Open Space Plan 2016-2026

The vision provides the end goal for open space provision. It reflects the community’s aspirations and Council’s corporate vision. The vision for the open space network for the City of Melton is to ensure that: “Our open space network will include attractive and desirable places to visit and use. It will be a well-connected network, offering a diverse range of vibrant and engaging opportunities for health and wellbeing and settings that reflect the demands of our local communities.”

The guiding principles of the Open Space Plan are listed below.

Desirable

- Open spaces are attractive and desirable places for residents and visitors
- Open spaces are fun, stimulating, challenging and safe

Strategy Type and Name

- The open space network is adaptable to future recreation needs
- The community is proud of the quality of the open spaces and the benefits the network provides

Accessible

- Open space is accessible by all. It is available to and encourages people of all ages, abilities, gender and cultural backgrounds to recreate
- Open space is developed as a linked network with appropriate pedestrian and cycling connections
- The provision of open space is equitable across and within planning areas
- The open space network expands commensurate with growth in the community

Diverse

- All members of the community have ready access to a comprehensive range of open space and recreation opportunities and settings that reflect the diversity and interests of the community
- Open space is co-located with other community facilities where possible
- The open space network considers the history and character of places and spaces and incorporates these themes into design
- A wide range of health and wellbeing pursuits are available in the open space network

Sustainable

- Citywide and regional requirements are considered when undertaking a proactive open space planning approach
- Financial viability and cost effectiveness are incorporated in all aspects of the planning, development and management of open space
- Multiple use of open space is encouraged to provide cost effective options for Council while still providing
- community health and well-being benefits
- Open space design considers environmentally sustainable design principles and practices
- Open space protects, enhances and manages indigenous vegetation and waterways to provide habitat and movement corridors for native fauna
- Council works closely with key funding bodies to lobby and to advance its established open space priorities

The key actions identified by the Open Space Plan are as follows:

Open spaces will be DESIRABLE places for residents and visitors

- Ensure a consistent approach to community consultation processes relating to planning and provision of future open space
- Work in partnership with state government authorities to provide regional- level open space
- Encourage and facilitate sustained physical activity through implementation of healthy by design principles
- Undertake parks usage and participation surveys on a biennial basis Survey/monitor the standard of open space on a biennial basis Complete bicycle participation counts annually, completing the Super
- Tuesday bike count one year and the Super Saturday bike count the alternate year
- Develop policies that guide Council on the provision of open space (i.e. facility naming, playspace audit and lifecycle matrix, water play in district- level passive open spaces, shade sail provision, public conveniences, public lighting)
- Develop a suite of preferred furniture and signage standards for open space

Open spaces will be ACCESSIBLE by all

- Collaborate with the Metropolitan Planning Authority to ensure suitable open space to meet the demands outlined in the planning area-based assessments
- Continue advocating to MPA to ensure collocation of open space and community infrastructure where possible
- Create a connected and active community through the design and delivery of walking and cycling networks
- Advocate to the MPA to change from a net developable area model to a demand-based model when planning for open space provision
- Undertake parking analysis to determine parking requirements for open space.

A DIVERSE range of open spaces will be provided

- Investigate opportunities to ensure the inclusion of district passive open space in future PSPs
- Identify areas in open space with the highest environmental values to protect and enhance them while maintaining suitable public access
- Develop a position paper on the planning and provision of ornamental lakes in new developments

Open space planning and design will ensure a SUSTAINABLE network

- Develop policies to provide Council with clear direction for the management of open space. Proposed policies could include: Fees and Charges, Ground Allocations, Self-Managed Capital Works, Sporting Infrastructure.

Importantly this document sets out Council’s preferred open space provision ratios:

- 1.3 hectares of Active Open Space per 1,000 people; and
- 0.9 hectares of Passive Open Space per 1,000 people (0.6 Ha of Local and 0.3 ha of District).

Arts & Culture

Creative Melton 2030 – a Vision for Libraries & Arts (2019)

The vision for Creative Melton 2030 is for a vibrant city that values libraries, culture and creativity as essential for community wellbeing.

Strategy Type and Name

The aspirations for Creative Melton 2030 are:

- Equitable and local access to cultural experiences and activities;
- A community connected with and through libraries and creativity;
- Library and Arts services and programs that reflect community needs and aspirations; and
- A rich cultural fabric that evolves as Melton develops.

To realise this vision the following four theme-based goals are identified: 1) Access; 2) Connect; 3) Engage and 4) Grow.

The Strategy includes a section focused on new growth areas. Options for (re)imagining the local library include:

- Moving away from 'flagship' libraries toward embracing the neighbourhood branch library;
- Diversified service delivery, including branch specialisation and differentiation of services - rather than each library offering the same service/collections/programs;
- Colocation with other community and cultural services to deliver library services in multi -purpose hubs; and
- Converging library services and arts/museum/ gallery programming into a single cultural space.

Outreach services, including Home Lending Services and pop-up libraries provide opportunities to deliver services 'beyond the library walls', connecting Council with community and vice versa.

In 2018, Melton City Libraries, in partnership with Lendlease, broadened Council service delivery to the new community of Strathtulloh and Cobblebank by establishing the Atherstone Library Access Point in a community centre. This consists of an information kiosk and Remote Locker System, enabling library members to pick up reserved items, and return borrowed items.

Library Access Points use the latest technologies to provide secure, safe, easy access to our library collections, and will be considered to improve access in suburbs located further from Town Centres, such as Diggers Rest and Eynesbury.

The Strategy acknowledges that the Cobblebank MAC sets aside land for a performance arts centre and library facility.

Retail and Activity Centre Strategy

Melton Retail and Activity Centre Strategy (2014)

The Melton Strategy follows the 2014 version of the Metropolitan Strategy (Plan Melbourne) in identifying three levels in the activity centre hierarchy – Neighbourhood Centres (Local Town Centres) serving neighbourhoods; Activity Centres (sub-regional or Major Town Centre) serving districts or collections of neighbourhoods; and Metropolitan Activity Centres, serving regional needs. In addition, local centres were envisaged in areas where larger centres could not viably serve the population and which were beyond walking distance of existing or planned centres. A stand-alone bulky goods precinct was identified at the eastern edge of the Melton township.

The activity centre hierarchy is shown below.

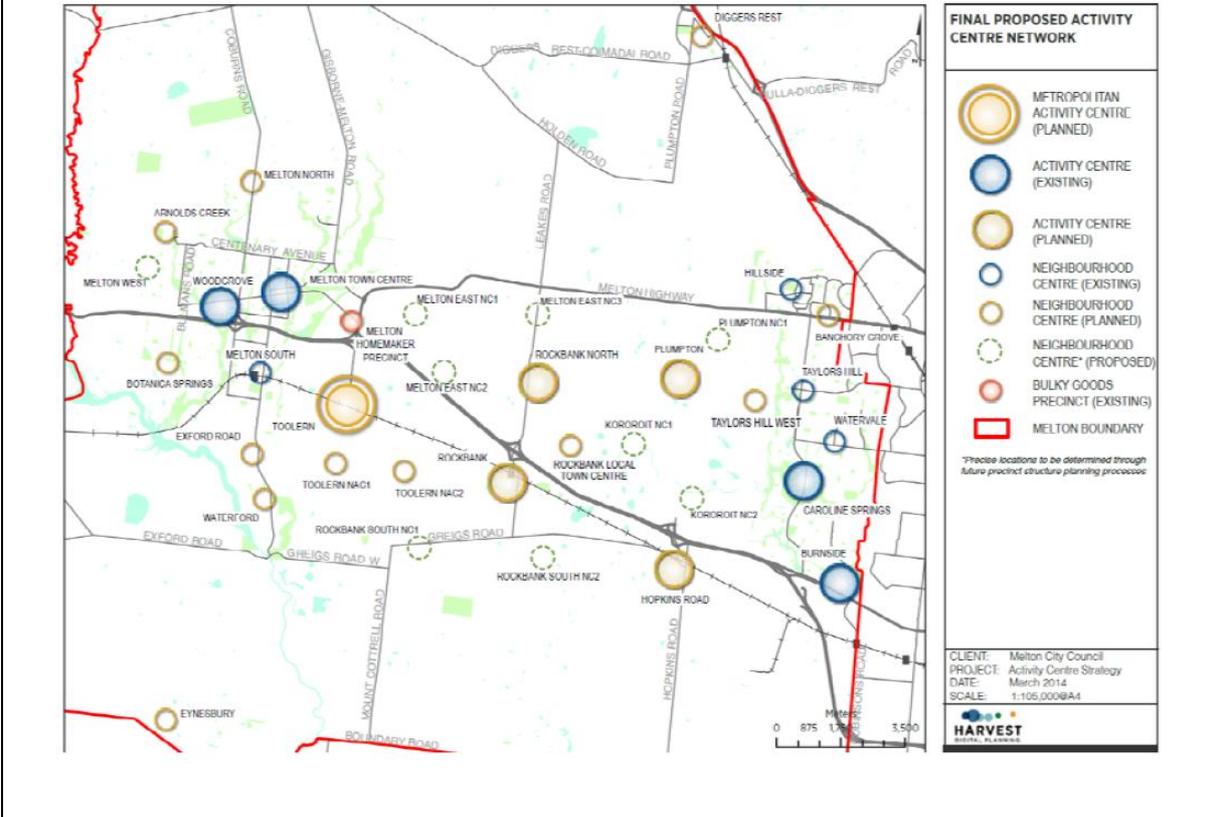
Table 9 - Activity Centre Hierarchy

Centre type	Typical catchment size	Retail floorspace	Other floorspace	Key elements
Neighbourhood Centre	10,000 people	7,000 sqm per 10,000 people	30% of total space	Supermarket, local services
Activity Centre	50,000 people	55,000 sqm per 50,000 people including 35,000 sqm ordinary retailing and 20,000 sqm bulky goods space	40% of total space	Discount department store(s), supermarkets, sub-regional services
Metropolitan Activity Centre	150,000 people	No limit	No limit	Major regional institutions, corporate offices, department stores, DDS etc

The proposed activity centre network for the City of Melton is shown below.

Strategy Type and Name

Figure 5 – Proposed City of Melton Activity Centre Network



2.6 Non-Council Strategic Documents

The following important non-Council social infrastructure strategies are summarised in this section:

- Victorian State Government Best Start, Best Life Policy (June 2022);
- Victoria University (VU) Strategic Plan 2022–2028;
- Health 2040: Advancing health, access and care;
- Statewide Design, Service and Infrastructure Plan for Victoria’s Health System: 2017–2037;
- Western Health Strategic Plan: 2021-2023;
- Court Services Victoria Strategic Asset Plan:2016-2031;
- Victoria Police Blue Paper: A Vision for Victoria Police In 2025;
- Country Fire Authority (CFA) Strategy 2013-2018;
- Ambulance Victoria Strategic Plan 2017-2022;
- VICSES Corporate Plan 2015-2018;
- Kororoit Creek Regional Strategy 2005 – 2030; and
- Victorian State Budget 2022/2023: Service Delivery.

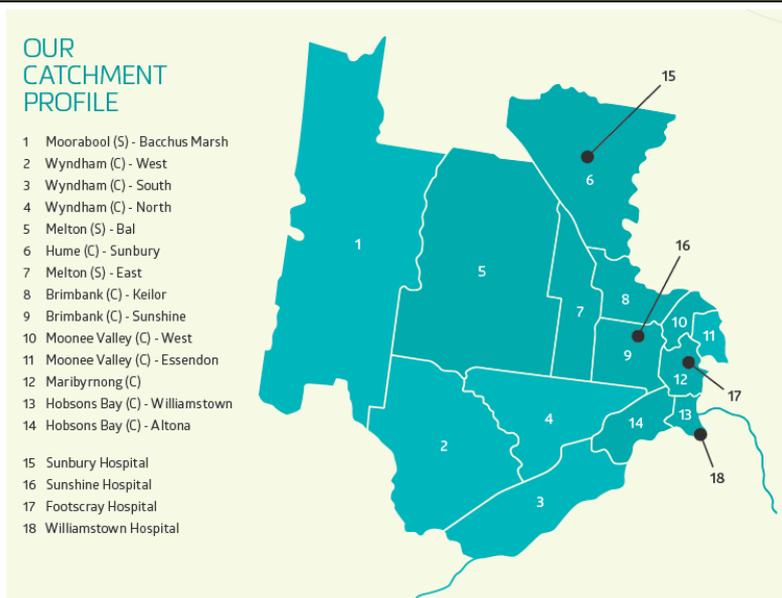
Table 10 - Non-Council Strategies and Plans

Document Name
<p>Victorian State Government, Best Start, Best Life Policy (June 2022)</p> <p>The Andrews Labor Government will expand the Best Start, Best Life program with three major new initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making kinder free across the state • Delivering a new year of universal Pre-Prep for 4-year-olds • Establishing 50 government operated childcare centres <p>This means from 2023, any family with a three or four-year-old will pay nothing for kinder – a saving of up to \$2,500 per child every year.</p> <p>Three-Year-Old Kinder is already rolling out across the state, expanding universal access to 15 hours of government funded kinder every week – and from next year, it will be free.</p> <p>Four-Year-Old Kinder will also be free, providing much-needed relief for family budgets and giving more women a choice to return to the workforce.</p> <p>Over the next decade, Four-Year-Old Kinder will transition to Pre-Prep – increasing to a universal 30-hour a week program of play-based learning for every four-year-old child in Victoria. Pre-Prep will be delivered through kinders and long day care centres, creating a high-quality, universal program to give four-year-old kids the opportunity to socialise and learn through play.</p>
<p>Victoria University (VU) Strategic Plan 2022–2028</p> <p>Victoria University is particularly significant in the preparation of the MEPSP as it retains ownership of its former Melton South campus site (located 14 kilometres drive time west of the PSP) despite ceasing to operate courses from there in 2015.</p> <p>After undertaking a public expression of interest process to attract suitable tenants and consulting extensively with the Department of Education about potential uses for the site, the Al Iman Islamic School was chosen as the next major tenant of the Melton campus and which commenced operating in 2016. It involves a five-year contract for the school to use the site, with an option for a further five years to provide both primary and secondary education.</p>

Document Name
<p>A number of existing tenants at the campus including the community radio station, the University of the Third Age, and the CALM group will continue to operate from the site.</p> <p>VU is committed to working closely with Melton City Council to foster tertiary education pathways with the local community, perhaps by commencing a Learning Link facility in Melton.</p> <p>VU operates from eleven campuses across Melbourne's central and western suburbs and the Sydney CBD, with purpose-built learning environments and state-of-the-art laboratories. Of these eleven campuses, there are four main campuses, each of which are described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Flinders Campus – this campus is a modern building in the centre of Melbourne's busy central business district (CBD). It also includes a convention centre. It offers business and multimedia courses at this campus, which is located amongst hundreds of city businesses. • Footscray Park Campus - this is the oldest and largest of VU's campuses and is a short walk from Footscray station. This campus offers a vast number of courses to choose from, including business, engineering and education. It is home to our aquatic and fitness centre and housing services. • St Albans Campus – St Albans is a large campus which specialises in arts and science programs, and is a centre for health and nutrition research. The campus has a modern community feel and is set in gardens of native grasses and gum trees. It also includes a Children's Centre, a gym, and award-winning architecture. • Werribee Campus - This campus has a strong science focus offering specialised facilities for teaching and research including major research centres for water treatment, food science, biomedical science and fire safety. <p>The other campus locations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Flinders Lane campus – offers the main base for VU's International office, osteopathy clinic and nutrition programs. • The City King campus - is close to Southern Cross Station (external link) - Melbourne's major railway station and transport hub. This campus offers courses in: hairdressing; health and beauty; massage and training and assessment. • The City Queen campus - is made up of two main heritage buildings in the heart of Melbourne's legal precinct, and two smaller buildings. • Footscray Nicholson campus - is a few minutes walk from the Footscray train station and is a relaxed and friendly campus with an emphasis on TAFE courses. • Sunshine campus - hosts building and construction trade courses, a range of engineering courses and our Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP). A world-class trade training centre called Construction Futures opened here in 2012. This \$44 million state-of-the-art industry training facility is home to Victoria Polytechnic's construction program. The building is flexible and adaptable, and can be modified to suit industry demand and emerging technologies. The Sunshine Convention Centre is also located here and is the premier conference centre of Melbourne's western suburbs. • VU at MetroWest campus - is a new Victoria University facility in the heart of Footscray - part of VU's commitment to Footscray as a University Town. • Sydney Campus - is located on Kent Street, in the heart of Sydney's central business district. The campus features a range of on-site facilities and is easily accessible from all parts of Sydney. <p>Victoria Polytechnic operates from 6 of the 11 campus locations identified above: 1) Footscray Park; 2) Footscray Nicholson; 3) Sunshine; 4) St Albans; 5) Werribee, and 5) City King campus.</p> <p>The Plan outlines the following vision statement for VU:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“To be a global leader in dual sector learning and research by 2028.”</i></p> <p>The Plan identifies the following key drivers to achieve the vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doing dual differently • Partnering with principle • Maximising research with impact • Protecting country • A thriving place to study and work <p>Relevant strategies identified by the Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Polytechnic research capability aligned to industry needs, including in Greater Western Melbourne. • Ensure industry will be located at the core of each campus – establishing comprehensive, ethical and deep alliances. • By being world-leading in five key thematic areas: 1) Sport, wellness and health; 2) First Nations knowledge; 3) New generation skills and workforce impact; 4) Green research translation; 5) New frontiers in policy, advocacy and justice. • Provide flexible, modern, user-experience focused physical and virtual infrastructure, systems and processes
<p>Health 2040: Advancing health, access and care</p> <p>The organisation's vision is for all Victorians to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better health – skills and support to be healthy and well • better access – fair, timely and easier access to care

Document Name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better care – world-class healthcare every time. <p>Better health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system geared to prevention as much as treatment • Everyone understands their own health and risks • Illness is detected and managed early • Healthy neighbourhoods and communities encourage healthy lifestyles <p>Better access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care is always there when people need it • More access to care in the home and community • People are connected to the full range of care and support they need • There is fair access to care <p>Better care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target zero avoidable harm • Healthcare that focuses on outcomes • People are active partners in care • Care fits together around people’s needs
<p>Statewide Design, Service and Infrastructure Plan for Victoria’s Health System: 2017–2037</p> <p>This Plan focuses on five priority areas over the coming 20 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. building a proactive system that promotes health and anticipates demand 2. creating a safety and quality-led system 3. integrating care across the health and social service system 4. strengthening regional and rural health services 5. investing in the future—the next generation of healthcare <p>In relation to Western Melbourne, including the City of Melton, the Plan states that the area <i>“requires significant hospital infrastructure investment to keep existing facilities operating, to reconfigure and expand their capacity and to provide new capacity to meet the demands of rapid growth”</i>.</p> <p>Infrastructure priorities identified in planning for the western growth corridor include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new health and wellbeing hubs (including the new Melton hub currently under construction) to provide local access to healthcare services in locations with very high expected population growth • redevelopment and expansion of existing hospital services in the inner west • further planning for additional hospital capacity on the peri-urban fringe of this growth corridor to promote local access over the longer term <p>The Victorian Government has begun to address this need through major infrastructure investments in the western growth corridor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$200 million to build the new Joan Kirner Women’s and Children’s Hospital that will provide an additional 237 beds, 39 special care nursery cots, four theatres and ambulatory services • \$85 million for the redevelopment and expansion of Werribee Mercy Hospital, delivering six extra operating theatres and 64 new inpatient beds including eight critical care beds. • \$61.3 million for urgent infrastructure works at Western Health (Footscray and Sunshine Hospitals) • \$21 million for the new Melton health and wellbeing hub, which will bring together community health, mental health and family services under the one roof. <p>In addition, the 2017-18 State Budget includes a commitment to building a new Footscray Hospital, with provision of \$50 million to develop a business case and commence design work for the construction.</p>
<p>Western Health Strategic Plan: 2021-2023</p> <p>Western Health provides comprehensive health services to those living in western Melbourne including the City of Melton (refer to catchment map below). Covering a population of more than 800,000 our services are a combination of hospital and community-based services to newborn babies, children, adults and the elderly.</p> <p>It is responsible for managing three acute public hospitals - Footscray, Sunshine and Williamstown, a day hospital at Sunbury, a transition care facility at Williamstown and a drug health service in Footscray. Western Health does not have a service site within the City of Melton.</p>

Document Name



The Strategic Plan outlines the following 5 strategic aims:

- Strategic Direction 1: We partner with patients and families;
- Strategic Direction 2: We care for our people;
- Strategic Direction 3: We deliver services for the future;
- Strategic Direction 4: We are better together; and
- Strategic Direction 5: We discover and learn.

Key relevant actions include the following:

- Expand care options, recognising the diversity of our population and enabling the provision of tailored healthcare which meets individual needs such as the Aboriginal rapid review clinic.
- Expand our healthcare services in the home and our virtual care options in ambulatory settings and community services
- Pursue the next stages of capital planning and building for our new hospitals in Footscray and Melton, community hospitals in Sunbury and Point Cook, and the expansion of the Sunshine campus that will benefit patients with mental health needs.
- Develop a strategic clinical services plan across all current and future Western Health sites to align our services, and how we deliver them, with community needs.

Victoria Police Blue Paper: A Vision for Victoria Police In 2025

Based on an understanding of the role of Victoria Police, the principles of policing, and the external and internal challenges facing Victoria Police, A Vision for Victoria Police in 2025 lays out three proposed strategic directions to enhance public safety, and increase value for money for the Victorian community through its investment in Victoria Police:

1. Better matching of resources to demand by rethinking the traditional operating model

The Paper makes the following observations on this direction:

The traditional police service delivery model needs to shift from one based on an historical geographic footprint, to one that is mobile, technologically-advanced, and more responsive to changing demand. The type and location of police operations should be determined by what is required to provide the best possible service to the community. For example, larger, consolidated ‘supersites’ should replace many of the smaller and less operationally-effective traditional police stations. The supersite – or sites - in each Division should be the central ‘hub’ that supports a variety of other Victoria Police service points for local communities, such as ‘shopfronts’, mobile police stations, and self-service kiosks for non-urgent issues. In rural Victoria, multiple hubs might be required. Supersites should be multi-disciplinary centres where Victoria Police is co-located with other public services”.

2. Improving capability through workforce reform and technology

The Paper makes the following observations on this direction:

“Victoria Police officers need to be far better supported by modern technology. They need to have the information and systems to do their work in a more ‘virtual’ environment, and to be freed from time-consuming paperwork. Technology should also support a strong culture of information security.

Document Name
<p><i>Frontline officers should not need to return to their supersite during their shift: the proportion of an officer’s time spent in the community (not in a police complex) should increase from 54 per cent to around 80 per cent. Each supersite should be designed to accommodate an IT system which allocates tasks and coordinates police operations. The system would integrate audio and video feeds from mobile and fixed sensor platforms, advanced analytics, and advice from partner agencies. It would also have capacity for a custody suite, operated by a private provider.</i></p> <p><i>Victorians should be able to report crime and suspicious activity through online self-service portals, and provide pictures and video to assist in offender identification. There should also be a dedicated non-emergency telephone line, where the public can talk directly to a staff member who can take their report and provide access to crime prevention information. Individuals should be able to track the progress of their reports via a secure online system. The system would, via social media, provide the community with real time alerts and requests for assistance to solve a crime or problem.”</i></p> <p>3. Collaborating more closely through partnerships</p> <p>The Paper makes the following observations on this direction:</p> <p><i>“Different types of partnerships with the community are necessary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>An effective model of local policing in collaboration with residents and business owners will remain of vital importance, for maintaining and building community trust and confidence in Victoria Police.</i> • <i>Local policing partnerships should use practical and wide-reaching methods for public participation to shape local priorities (such as community forums and social media platforms). A more personal approach, through greater face-to-face interaction with identified individual police officers – recognisable ‘faces’ – is vital.</i> • <i>Victoria Police must increase the trust that communities of identity (relating to gender, ethnicity, religion, sexuality, age, capacity or otherwise) have in its ability to serve them as well and treat them as fairly as anybody else.</i> • <i>Victoria Police needs to engage with businesses in a different way for mutual benefit, based on enduring structures and processes.</i> • <i>Police and private security firms need to work together to deter crime and maintain public order most effectively, but police should retain an involvement in the regulation of the industry and could become involved in the training of its members”.</i>
<p>Country Fire Authority (CFA) Strategy 2013-2018</p> <p>The Strategy identifies six priorities to direct the CFA’s activities, resources and investments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Responding to Community Need 2. Supporting our People 3. Promoting Health, Safety and Wellbeing 4. Building Sector Partnerships & Collaboration 5. Strengthening our Operational Capability 6. Leading Transformational Change <p>The Strategic Plan includes an overview of its asset plan for 2017-2018, but no specific initiatives for existing or planned fire facilities within the City of Melton are identified.</p>
<p>VICSES Corporate Plan 2015-2018</p> <p>The mission outlined in this Strategy is for VICSES to partner with communities, government, other agencies and business to provide timely and effective emergency management services, building community preparedness, disaster resilience and contributing to risk prevention.</p> <p>The strategic themes and associated actions outlined by the Plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People and Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the VICSES Our People strategy 2014-2018 • Develop a VICSES volunteer strategy 2. Community and Industry Partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and deliver a community connection program that meets the diverse needs of the communities in which VICSES operates • Foster wide support from industry, business and/or employers for the VICSES, and its volunteer members, to deliver services to the community 3. Government Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and deliver a Government and Local Government engagement and advocacy strategy • Develop appropriate business cases for investment in VICSES capability and establish appropriate advocacy programs • Contribute to the delivery of the Emergency Management Victoria Strategic Action Plan 4. Service Delivery

Document Name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Planning the Future Together strategy recommendations • Implement the information communication technology strategy 2014-2018 • Develop a Memorandum of Understanding between emergency services to better deliver support for diverse communities <p>5. Community Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a strategic communication strategy and corporate communications plan • Develop a community resilience strategy
<p>Ambulance Victoria Strategic Plan 2017-2022</p> <p>This Strategic Plan outlines how Ambulance Victoria will continue its recent operational reforms, to provide Victorians with a world-class emergency ambulance service over the next five years.</p> <p>The Plan focuses on achieving four key outcomes and associated priorities:</p> <p>Outcome1 - An exceptional patient experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing safe, high quality, timely and expert patient care every time • Helping people to make informed decisions about their emergency health care • Connecting people with the care they need • Using research and evidence to continuously learn and improve our services <p>Outcome 2 - Partnerships that make a difference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with communities to deliver local emergency health care solutions • Collaborating with our partners to improve health outcomes • Planning for and responding to major events and emergencies • Sharing knowledge, experience and data <p>Outcome 3 - A great place to work and volunteer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping our people safe, and physically and psychologically well • Providing an inclusive and flexible workplace • Developing a culture of continual learning and development • Embedding an ethical, just and respectful culture <p>Outcome 4 - A high performing organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embracing innovative ideas, systems and technology • Being accountable for our actions and outcomes • Improving our integrated service model • Operating in a financially and environmentally sustainable way
<p>Court Services Victoria Strategic Asset Plan:2016-2031</p> <p>The purpose of this Plan is to deliver safe, secure and sustainable court and tribunal assets via excellent and expert asset management.</p> <p>Court Services Victoria (CSV) aims to enable provision of accessible justice for all Victorians through a portfolio of buildings that are safe, secure and sustainable to meet the service needs of the jurisdictions, court and tribunal users and community, now and into the future.</p> <p>The key priority focus areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling specialist court infrastructure including family violence response • Ensuring safe, flexible, future proofed and fit-for-purpose environments • Delivering Melbourne CBD Legal Precinct (the Precinct) development requirements • Delivering Melbourne growth corridor development priorities • Implementing the Court Services Delineation Model across metropolitan and regional Victoria • Identifying a set of principles that will determine proper priorities and allocation of resources for new capital works and maintenance of the existing asset base both within and between the CBD, metropolitan Melbourne, and regional Victoria. <p>The strategy responds to the defined service needs of all jurisdictions, incorporating the following components over a 15 year period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in ten new court and tribunal facilities • Expansion of five existing court and tribunal facilities • Upgrade and lifecycle management across the court portfolio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accommodating the new Court Services Delineation Model

Document Name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacing/upgrading critical infrastructure - Increase in recurrent maintenance funding • Divestment of up to thirteen properties • Release of up to ten leased properties.
<p>Kororoit Creek Regional Strategy 2005 – 2030</p> <p>Kororoit Creek is a major natural asset of Melbourne’s western region, winding its way from its headwaters at Mount Aitken, Deverall Hill and Beattie Hill to enter Port Phillip Bay at Altona 81 kilometres downstream.</p> <p>The Kororoit Creek Regional Strategy 2005–2030 covers approximately half of the catchment, from Holden Road in Toolern Vale to where it enters Port Phillip Bay in Altona – a linear distance of more than 40 kilometres. North of Holden Road, the creek has two branches that flow down from the volcanic hills around Mount Aitken in Gisborne South, in the Shire of Macedon Ranges. The Strategy does not look at these northern branches in detail but they are considered within the overall context of the report.</p> <p>Kororoit Creek corridor in the study areas passes through four municipalities; Melton, Brimbank, Wyndham and Hobsons Bay and a variety of different land-uses including rural grazing land, new and established residential areas, industrial and commercial uses as well as significant flora and fauna reserves.</p> <p>The Kororoit Creek forms the northern boundary of the Melton East PSP. This section of the Creek falls within ‘Reach Two – Rockbank Rural’. The Strategy recommends the following actions in Reach Two:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proposed Planning Scheme amendments include protection of the wide alluvial flood plain upstream of Beattys Road; and • Ensure planning of the new regional park west of Caroline Springs includes appropriate connection to the Kororoit Creek corridor.
<p>Victorian State Budget 2022/2023: Service Delivery</p> <p><u><i>New Melton Hospital</i></u></p> <p>Funding is provided to construct a new tertiary Melton Hospital in Cobblebank, which will provide 24-hour emergency services supported by over 100 medical and surgical beds, intensive care unit, maternity and neonatal services, mental health services, ambulatory care, and a range of clinical supports.</p> <p>The new hospital will also be fully electric and will contribute to the Victorian Government’s climate policy and renewable energy targets. This investment will activate the Cobblebank precinct and stimulate further investment and development in the area to drive employment growth and nearby residential developments to improve housing supply. This initiative builds on funding provided in previous years to plan, acquire land and undertake early works for the new hospital.</p>

Appendix 3 – Quantitative Demand & Supply Estimates for Melton East PSP by Full Development

Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Total Estimated Demand / Supply Requirement
Total public open space contribution (local passive + local active)	10.0%	Percentage of net developable area to be provided as unencumbered public open space	Victorian Planning Authority, Precinct Planning Guidelines (2009)	55.0
Local passive open space	4.0%	Percentage of net developable area to be provided as unencumbered public open space	Victorian Planning Authority, Precinct Planning Guidelines (2009)	22.0
Local active open space	6.0%	Percentage of net developable area to be provided as unencumbered public open space	Victorian Planning Authority, Precinct Planning Guidelines (2009)	33.0
Employment land open space	2.0%	Percentage of net developable area to be provided as unencumbered public open space	Victorian Planning Authority, Precinct Planning Guidelines (2009)	0.0
Organised Sport Facility & Participation Estimates				
Indoor and outdoor recreation facilities				
Indoor recreation centres / courts	10,000	Total population per court	Typical standard used by some Melbourne Growth Area Councils (note: individual LGAs vary on their views about the “desired” benchmark and some have no documented working benchmark).	3.4
Council aquatic leisure centre visits per annum	5.1	Number of visits per person per annum	Victorian Department of Jobs, Precincts & Regions, Know Your Council: 2018-2019 Dataset (All Victorian LGA average)	174,251
Council aquatic / leisure centres	60,000	Approximate total population per facility	ASR Research	0.6
Organised Sport Participation				
Participation in organisation/venue based activity: Adults (people aged 15 and over)				
Fitness/Gym	32.2%	% of people aged 15 years and over participating in organised physical activity or sport at least once per year	Australian Sports Commission, AusPlay Survey (AusPlay): January 2019 - December 2019 Victoria Data (Table 11)	7,197
Swimming	9.7%	As above	As above	2,168
Golf	4.0%	As above	As above	894

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Total Estimated Demand / Supply Requirement
Pilates	3.9%	As above	As above	872
Basketball	4.1%	As above	As above	916
Tennis	3.1%	As above	As above	693
Football/soccer	3.3%	As above	As above	738
Yoga	4.2%	As above	As above	939
Netball	3.2%	As above	As above	715
Australian football	3.4%	As above	As above	760
Athletics, track and field (includes jogging and running)	3.9%	As above	As above	872
Walking (Recreational)	2.9%	As above	As above	648
Cycling	1.4%	As above	As above	313
Bowls	1.4%	As above	As above	313
Cricket	2.2%	As above	As above	492
Organised participation by activity - top 10 activities (children aged 0 to 14)				
Swimming	35.5%	% of children aged 0-14 participating in organised physical activity or sport at least once per year	Australian Sports Commission, AusPlay Survey (AusPlay): January 2019 - December 2019 Victoria Data (Table 10)	2,727
Australian football	16.8%	As above	As above	1,291
Basketball	13.7%	As above	As above	1,053
Cricket	6.4%	As above	As above	492
Dancing (recreational)	10.2%	As above	As above	784
Netball	5.8%	As above	As above	446
Football/soccer	10.1%	As above	As above	776
Tennis	6.4%	As above	As above	492
Gymnastics	11.8%	As above	As above	907
Karate	5.2%	As above	As above	400
Early Years Services				

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Total Estimated Demand / Supply Requirement
Kindergartens				
% of 4 year olds participating in 4 year old Kindergarten	100.0%	% of all eligible children participating in 4 Year Old Subsidised Kindergarten	State Government Objective	848
Total number of enrolments in 4 year old sessional Kindergarten	74%	% of participating children (see above) enrolled at a 4 year old sessional Kindergarten service	Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), Department of Education & Training Based on indicator 31.4 Number of four year old kindergarten enrolments in a long day care or integrated children's services setting for Melton: 26% (2015 data).	627
Total number of enrolments in 3 year old sessional Kindergarten	75%	% of participating children (see above) enrolled at a 3 year old sessional Kindergarten service	Melton City Council assumption	627
Total 3 & 4 year old enrolments attending sessional kindergarten		Sum of the above two measures.		1,254
<i>Number of sessional kindergarten rooms required under current kindergarten policy environment (15 hours per week for both three and four year old kindergarten)</i>	66	<i>66 enrolments per room (33 licensed places per room) for both three year old kindergarten & four year old kindergarten.</i>	<i>ASR constructed calculation</i>	<i>19.0</i>
<i>Number of sessional kindergarten rooms required under current kindergarten policy environment (15 hours per week of three year old kindergarten and 30 hours of four year old kindergarten)</i>	<i>66 enrolments for three year old kindergarten & 33 enrolments for four year old kindergarten</i>	<i>66 enrolments per room (33 licensed places each) for three year old kindergarten & 33 enrolments per room (33 licensed places per room) for four year old kindergarten.</i>	<i>ASR constructed calculation</i>	<i>28.5</i>
Maternal & Child Health				
Number of MCH Full-Time Nurses	130	1 FT nurse per 130 children 0 years	ASR Research estimate	5.9
Number of MCH consulting units	1	Number of MCH consulting units required per FT nurse	Based on above	5.9
Playgroup				
Number of 2 hr playgroup sessions per week	245	Total number of children aged 0-3 years required to generate demand for a 2 hour playgroup session per week	ASR Research constructed measure using Playgroup Victoria	13.1
Occasional Child Care				
Number of occasional child care places	20	Total number of licensed places per 1,000 children aged 0 to 4 years	Victorian Planning Authority, Melbourne Metropolitan Community Infrastructure Assessment: Local and Subregional Rates of Provision (MMCIA). A provision rate	81

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Total Estimated Demand / Supply Requirement
Number of occasional child care centres	30	Total number of facilities required based on number of licensed places generated (see above)	for occasional child care places equal to that documented by the MMCIA report (2015) for the City of Melton. ASR Research constructed measure based on a typical sized occasional child care facility.	2.7
Long Day Child Care Centres				
Number of Long Day Child Care places	4	Total number of children aged 0-6 years per licensed LDC place	Australian Children’s Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA) National Register Data (Metropolitan Melbourne), June 17, 2020	1,449
Number of Long Day Child Care centres	120	Total number of facilities required based on number of licensed places generated (see above)	ASR Research constructed measure based on a typical large sized long day child care facility.	12.1
Community Centres, Meeting spaces, Neighbourhood Houses & Libraries				
Level 1 community centre	20,000	Population per Level 1 facility for a catchment of 60,000 people	City of Melton Community Infrastructure Planning Guidelines (April 2019)	1.7
Level 2 community centre	20,000	Population per Level 2 facility for a catchment of 60,000 people	City of Melton Community Infrastructure Planning Guidelines (April 2019)	1.7
Level 3 community centre	60,000	Population per Level 3 facility for a catchment of 60,000 people	City of Melton Community Infrastructure Planning Guidelines (April 2019)	0.6
Neighbourhood Houses				
Number of Neighbourhood House users per week	3%	Percentage of population using a Neighbourhood House in a given week	Neighbourhood Houses Victoria, Neighbourhood Houses Survey 2017	1,023
Number of Neighbourhood Houses	23,000	Approximate total population per facility in Metropolitan Melbourne (2016)	ASR calculation of the number of Neighbourhood Houses identified by Neighbourhood Houses Victoria operating in the Melbourne metropolitan area.	1.48
Libraries				
Number of library loans annum	3.5	Total loans per person	Public Libraries Victoria Network, 2018-19 PLVN Annual Statistical Survey (2019), Melton City Libraries	119,350
Number of library visits per annum	3.9	Total visits per person	Public Libraries Victoria Network, 2018-19 PLVN Annual Statistical Survey (2019), Melton City Libraries	132,990

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Total Estimated Demand / Supply Requirement
Number of library facilities	60,000	Population per Library facility	Typical standard used by some Melbourne Growth Area Councils (note: individual LGAs vary on their views about the “desired” benchmark and some have no documented working benchmark).	0.57
Education Enrolment & Facility Estimates				
Primary Schools				
Govt Primary Enrolment	60%	% of 5-11 year old population	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census of Population and Housing, based on data for Melton LGA	3,444
Catholic Primary Enrolment	20%	% of 5-11 year old population	As above	1,173
Non Govt Primary Enrolment	10%	% of 5-11 year old population	As above	592
Total Primary Enrolment	90%	% of 5-11 year old population	As above	5,207
Govt Primary School	3,000	Total number of dwellings per facility	Department of Education & Training	3.7
Secondary Schools				
Govt Secondary Enrolment	54%	% of 12-17 year old population	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census of Population and Housing, based on data for Melton LGA	1,836
Catholic Secondary Enrolment	20%	% of 12-17 year old population	As above	694
Non Gov Secondary Enrolment	13%	% of 12-17 year old population	As above	428
Total Secondary Enrolment	87%	% of 12-17 year old population	As above	2,957
Govt Secondary School	10,000	Total number of dwellings per facility	Department of Education & Training	1.1
TAFE				
TAFE Full-Time Enrolment (15 to 24)	2.8%	% of 15-24 year old population	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census of Population and Housing, based on data for Melton LGA	121
TAFE Full-Time Enrolment (25+)	0.5%	% 25 + year old population	As above	81
TAFE Part-Time Enrolment (15 to 24)	2.8%	% of 15-24 year old population	As above	121
TAFE Part-Time Enrolment (25+)	0.8%	% 25 + year old population	As above	148
Total TAFE Enrolments				472
Universities				
University Full-Time Enrolment (15 to 24)	15.4%	% of 15-24 year old population	As above	661
University Full-Time Enrolment (25+)	0.9%	% 25 + year old population	As above	162

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Total Estimated Demand / Supply Requirement
University Part-Time Enrolment (25 to 24)	2.2%	% of 15-24 year old population	As above	93
University Part-Time Enrolment (25+)	1.1%	% 25 + year old population	As above	200
Total University Enrolments				1,115
Primary & Acute Health Services				
Number of public and private hospital beds	3.55	Number of public and private beds per 1,000 people	Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, Hospital resources 2017–18: Australian hospital statistics	121
Number of public hospital beds	2.34	Number of public beds per 1,000 people	Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, Hospital resources 2017–18: Australian hospital statistics	80
Community health clients	3%	Proportion of population that is a registered community health client	Victorian Auditor-General’s report, Community Health Program (June 2018)	979
Allied health service sites	0.2	Number of allied health service sites per 1,000 people (Melton LGA)	Department of Health and Human Services, Melton LGA Health Profile 2015 (https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles)	7
General practices	0.10	Number of general practice clinics per 1,000 people (Melton LGA)	Department of Health and Human Services, Melton LGA Health Profile 2015 (https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles)	3
Dental services	0.10	Number of dental service sites per 1,000 people (Melton LGA)	Department of Health and Human Services, Melton LGA Health Profile 2015 (https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles)	3
Pharmacies	0.10	Number of pharmacies per 1,000 people (Melton LGA)	Department of Health and Human Services, Melton LGA Health Profile 2015 (https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles)	3
Projected hospital admissions	389.5	Hospital inpatient separations per 1,000 people (Melton LGA). Note: projected to increase by 5.5% per annum until 2026/27.	Department of Health and Human Services, Melton LGA Health Profile 2015 (https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles)	13,282
Emergency presentations	242.5	Emergency department presentations per 1,000 people (Melton LGA). Note: projected to increase by 4.9% per annum until 2026/27	Department of Health and Human Services, Melton LGA Health Profile 2015 (https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles)	8,269
Drug & alcohol clients	4.7	Number of registered Alcohol & Drug Treatment clients per 1,000 people (Melton LGA)	Department of Health and Human Services, Melton LGA Health Profile 2015 (https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles)	160

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Total Estimated Demand / Supply Requirement
Mental health clients	11	Number of registered mental health clients per 1,000 people (Melton LGA)	Department of Health and Human Services, Melton LGA Health Profile 2015 (https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/reporting-planning-data/gis-and-planning-products/geographical-profiles)	375
Aged Care & HACC				
Aged Care				
Number of aged care places (residential and home care)	123	Number of aged care places per 1000 people aged 70 years +	Australian Government Planning Ratio 2019	91
Short Term Restorative Care Programme	2	Number of STRC places per 1000 people aged 70 years +	Australian Government Planning Ratio by 2019	1
Arts & Cultural Activities				
Type of arts / cultural activity participated in (people aged 15 and over)				
Performing in a drama, comedy, musical or variety act	6.2%	% of 15+ population participating in activity	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Participation in Selected Cultural Activities, Australia, 2017–18 (Catalogue Number 4921.0)	1,386
Singing or playing a musical instrument	4.3%	As above	As above	961
Dancing	4.8%	As above	As above	1,073
Writing	2.8%	As above	As above	626
Visual art activities	1.9%	As above	As above	425
Craft activities	1.8%	As above	As above	402
Designing websites, computer games or interactive software	2.8%	As above	As above	626
Fashion, interior or graphic design	5.7%	As above	As above	1,274
Type of arts / cultural activity participated in (children aged 0 to 14)				
Drama activities	8%	% of 0-14 population participating in activity	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Participation in Selected Cultural Activities, Australia, 2017–18 (Catalogue Number 4921.0)	607
Singing or playing a musical instrument	23%	As above	As above	1,767
Dancing	17%	As above	As above	1,275
Art and craft activities	39%	As above	As above	2,981
Creative writing	23%	As above	As above	1,729

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Total Estimated Demand / Supply Requirement
Creating digital content	17%	As above	As above	1,268
Screen based activities	90%	As above	As above	6,938
Reading for pleasure	79%	As above	As above	6,031

Appendix 4 – Audit of Existing & Planned Community Infrastructure in Study Area

Figure 6 - Location of Nearest Early Years & Youth Facilities

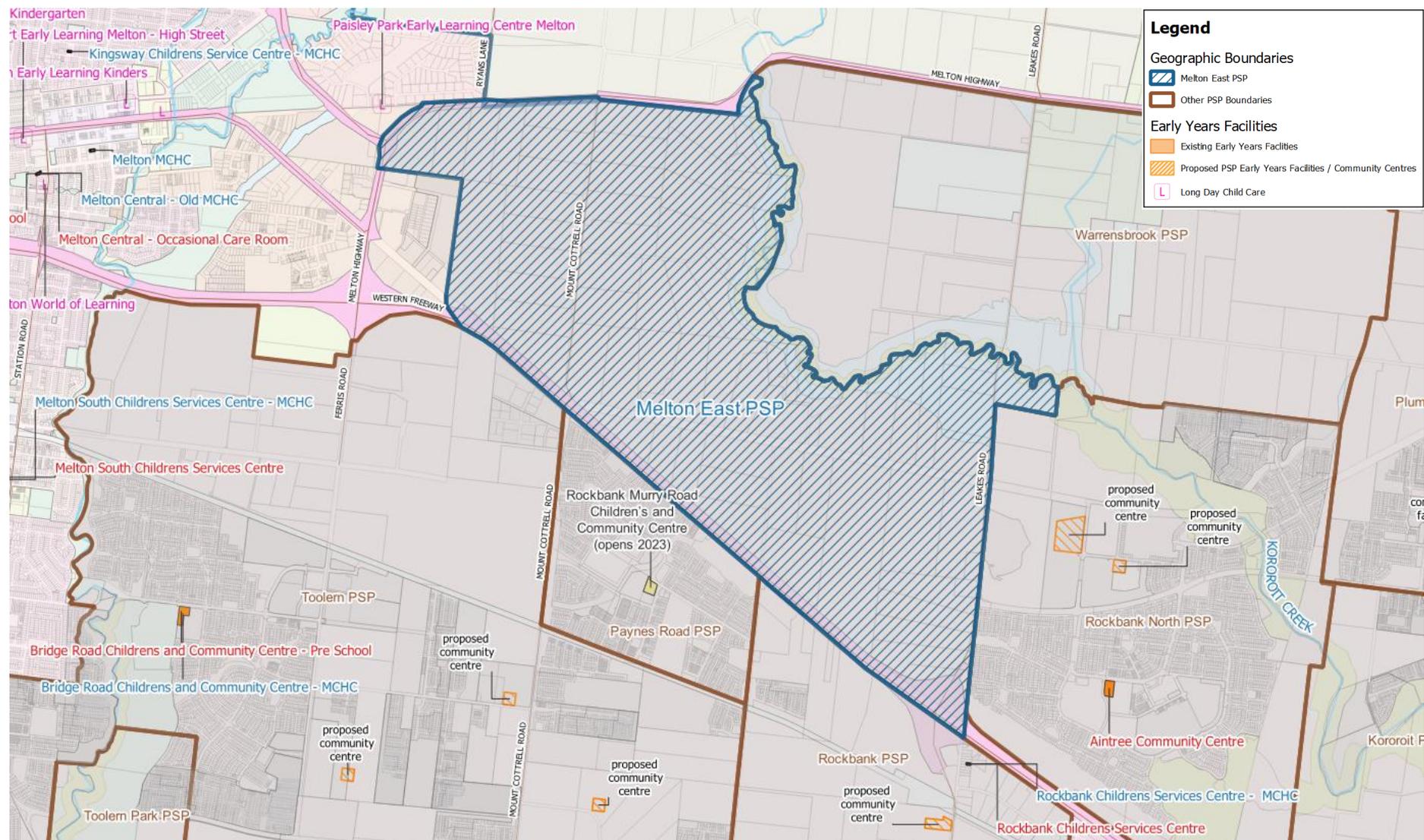


Figure 8 - Location of Nearest Open Space Reserves

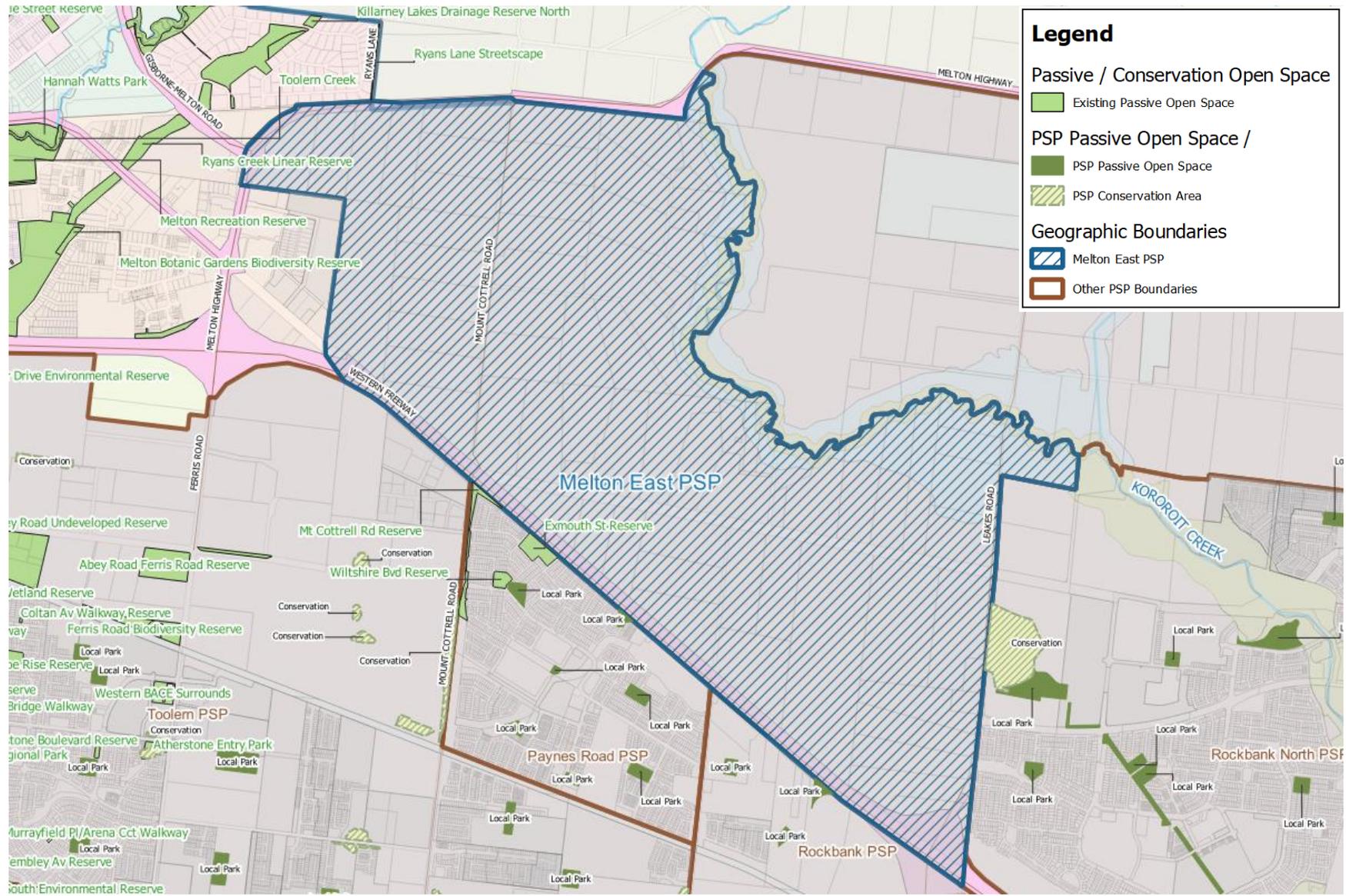


Figure 9 - Location of Nearest Active Open Spaces and Indoor Recreation Facilities

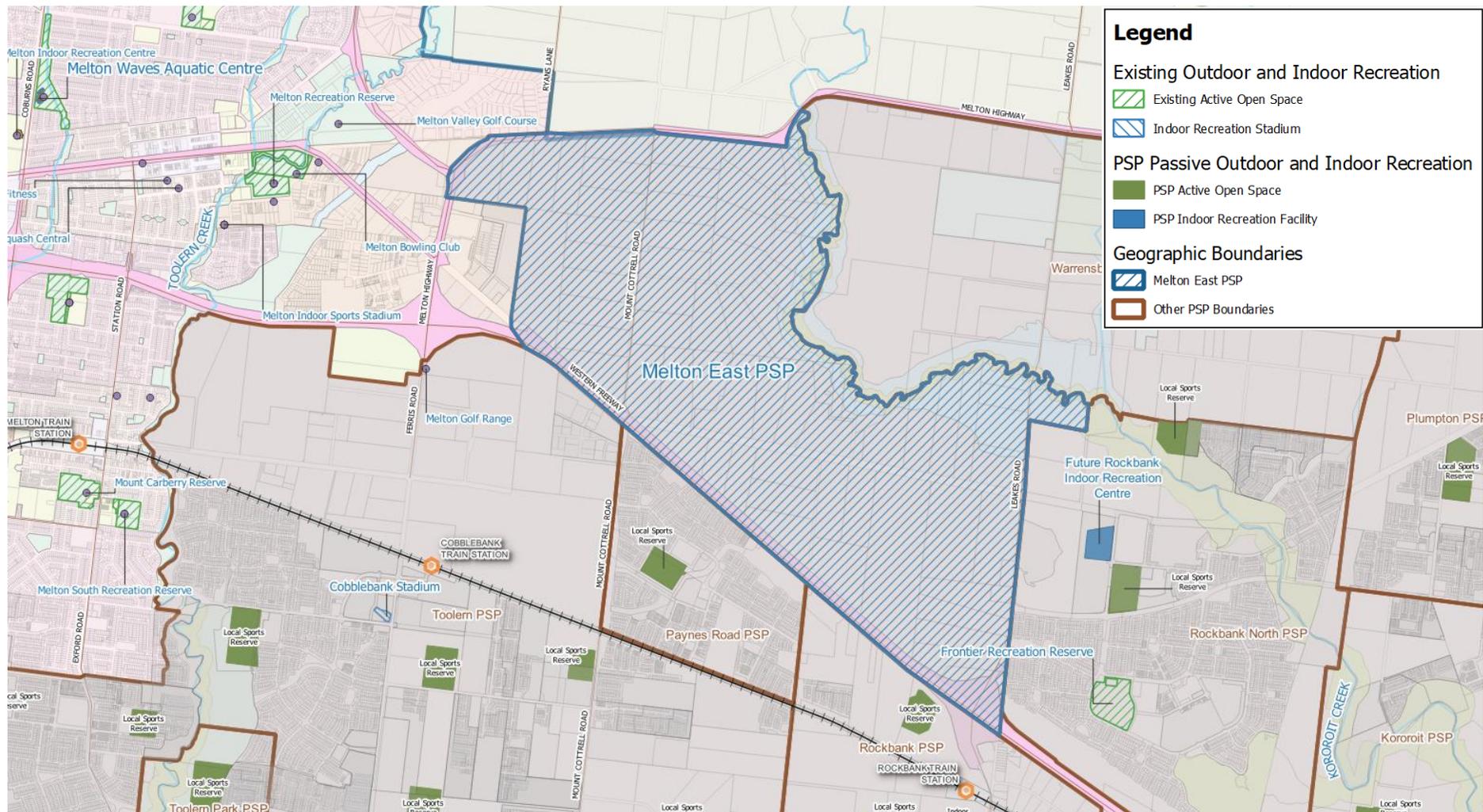


Figure 10 - Location of Nearest Existing Libraries, Neighbourhood Houses, Community Centres and Meeting Spaces

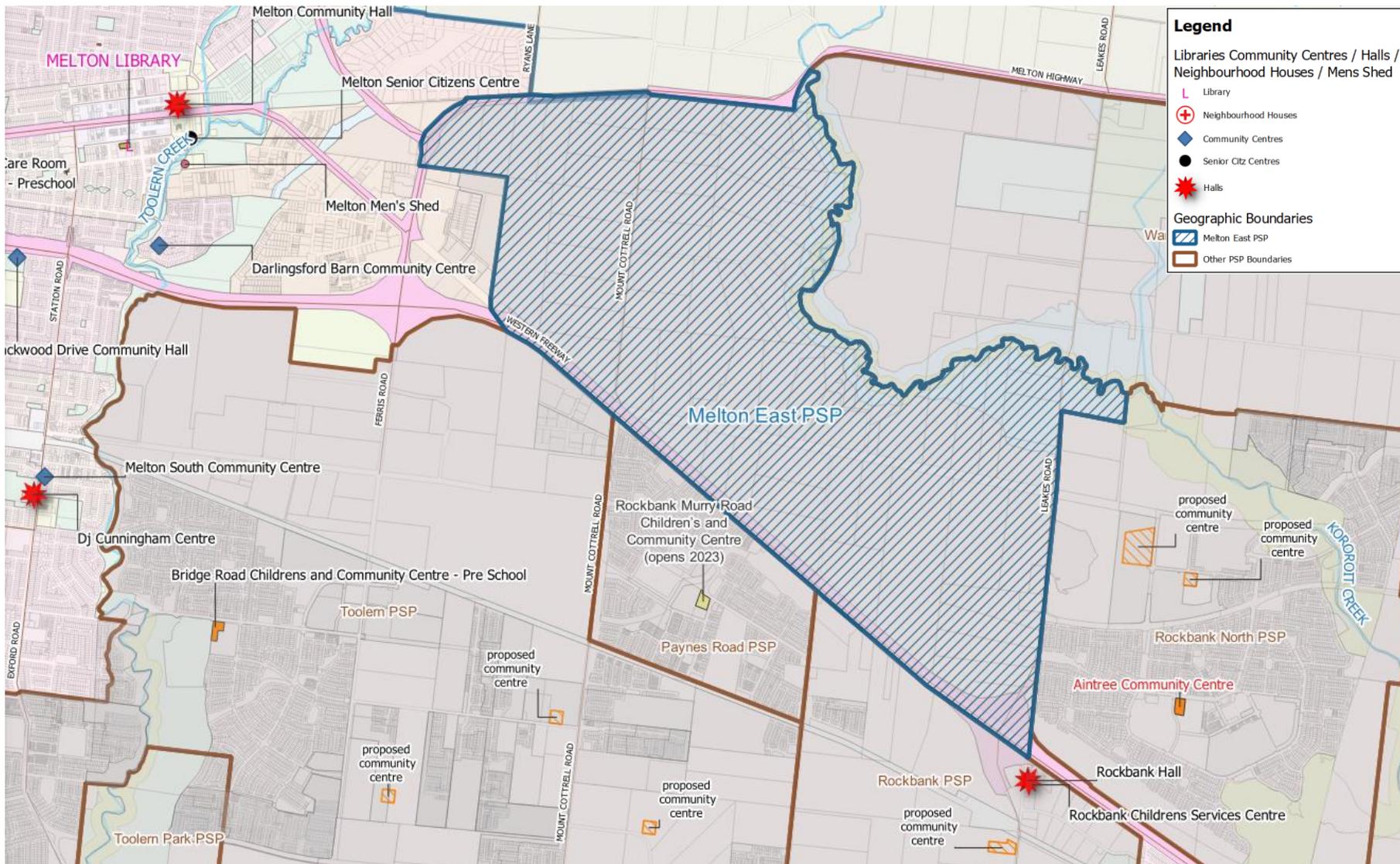


Figure 11 - Location of Nearest Acute & Community Health Facilities

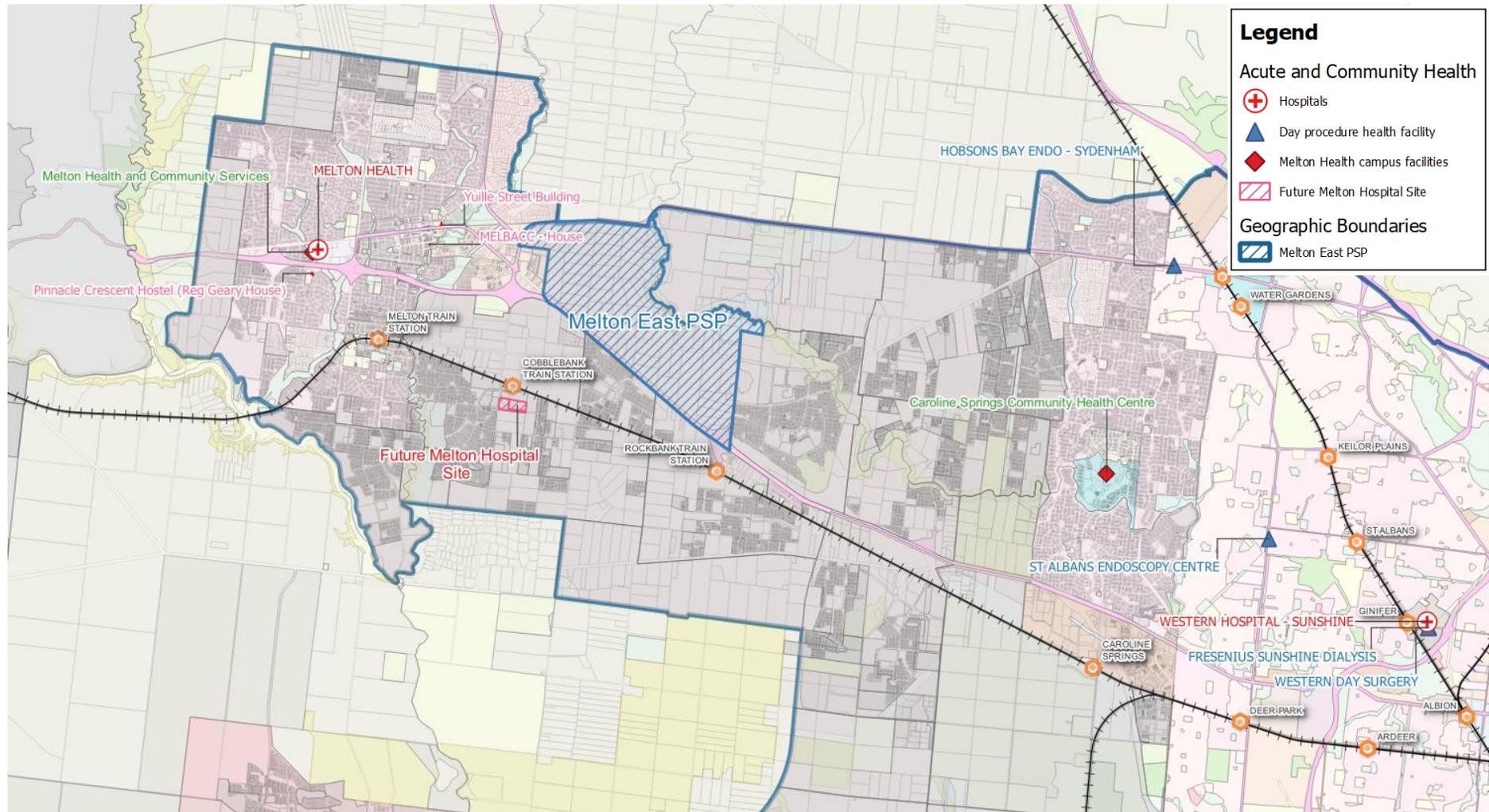


Figure 12 - Nearest Justice & Emergency Services

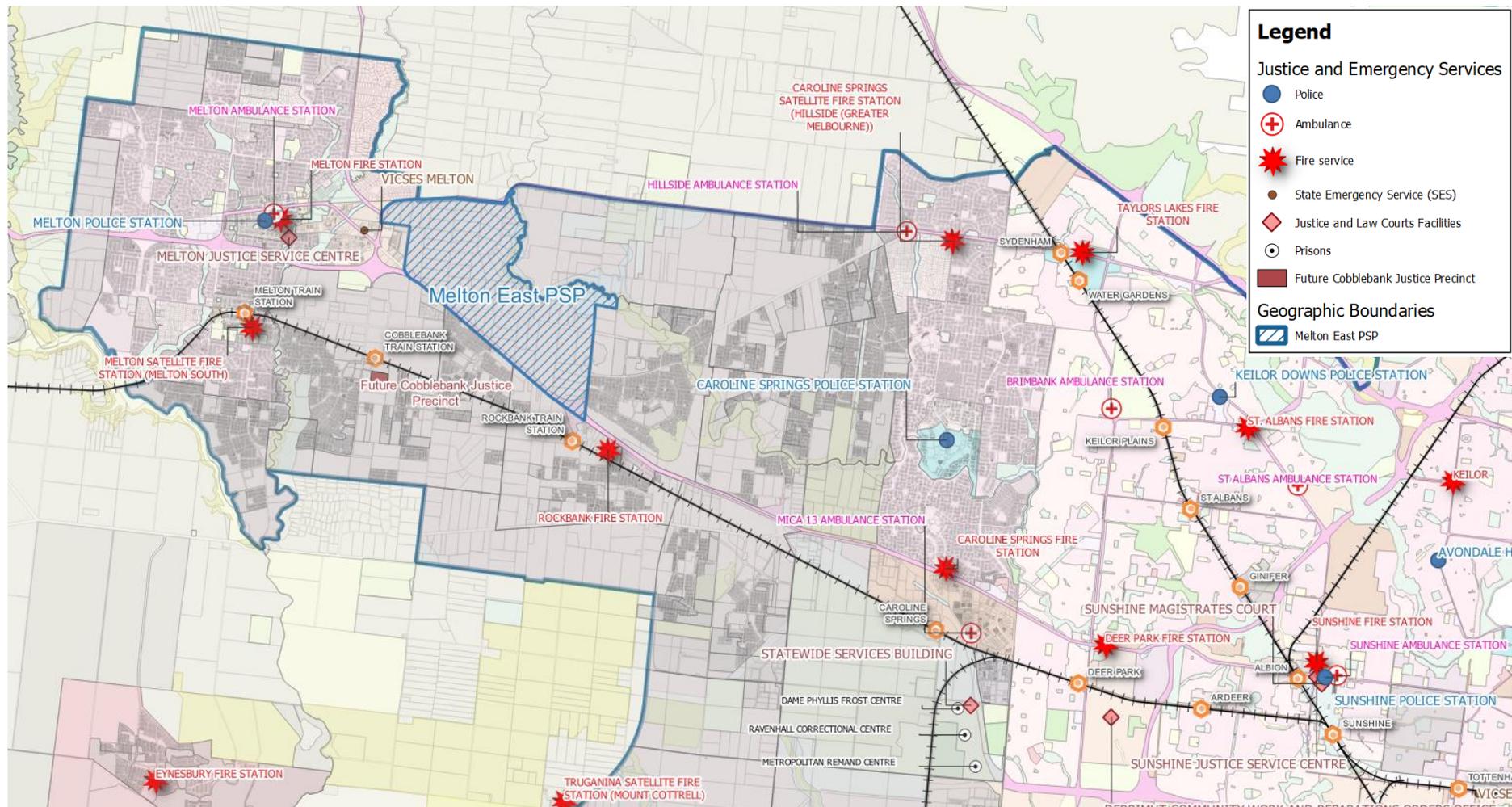
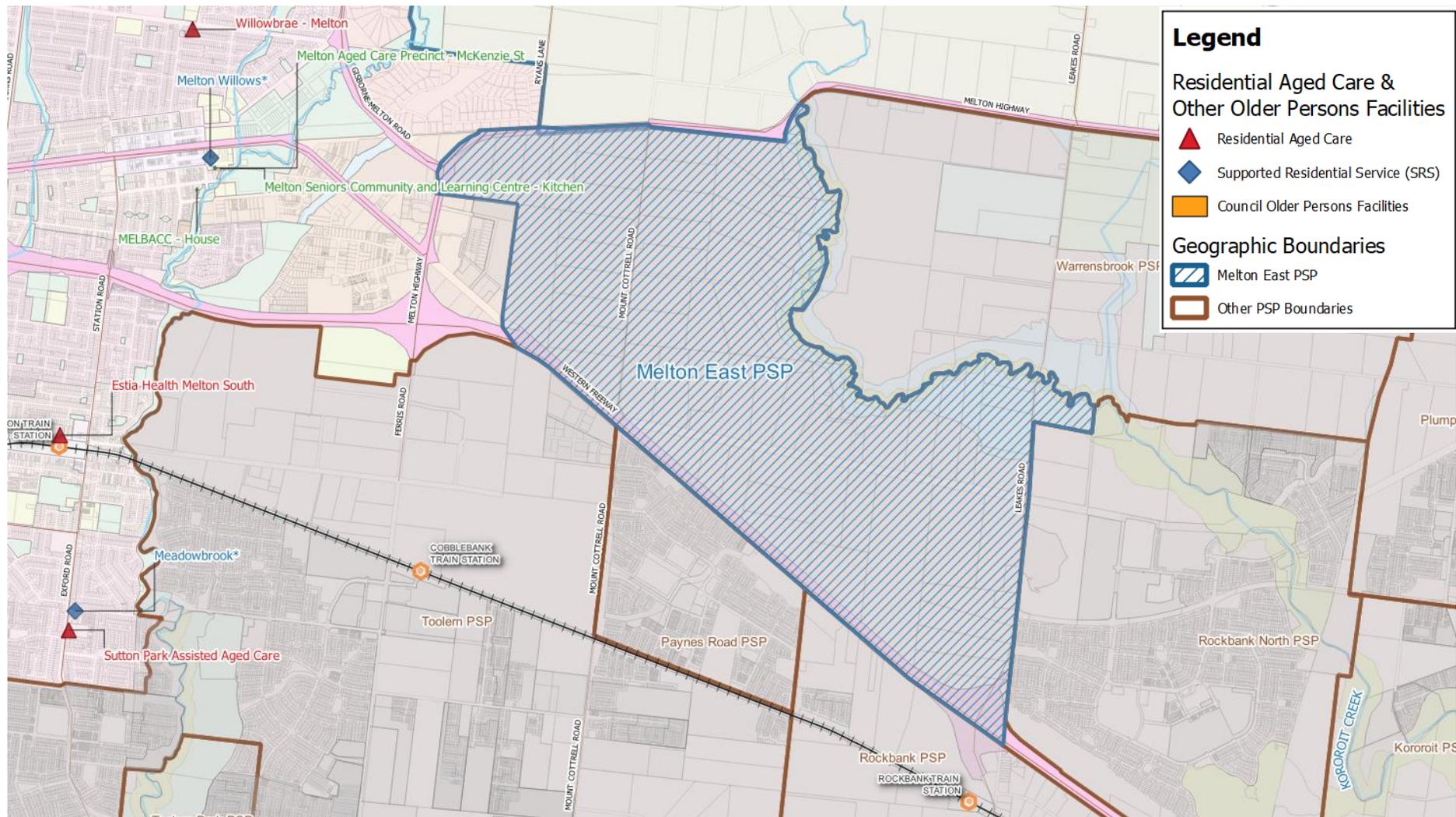


Figure 13 - Location of Nearest Residential Aged Care Services and Supported Residential Services (SRS)



Appendix 5 – Community Infrastructure Specifications

This Appendix shows indicative community infrastructure specifications for the main DCP items typically identified in a PSP. These specifications include active open space reserves, sporting pavilions and community centres.

Table 11 - Typical PSP Active Open Space Specifications by Size⁸

Component	Unit	5 to 6 Hectares	8 to 10 Hectares
Combination of two ovals & three soccer fields	No	1 Ovals 1 soccer	2 Ovals
Car park	Spaces	120	175
Netball / basketball court	No	2	2
Tennis Courts	No	2	
Cricket pitch and practice nets	No	1 / 1	2 / 1
Goals	No	2 sets	4 sets
Internal access road	m ²	1350	1980
Landscaping	m ²	30430	55435
Lighting – training & site	No	6	14
Signage	No	15	24
Site boundary fencing	m	1000	1300
Driveway crossing access from street	No	1	1
Utility service connections	Item	1	1
Interchange shelters	No	5	8
Turf surface and irrigation system	m ²	21340	55440
Score Board	No	2	2

Source: Review of Benchmark Infrastructure Costings: Benchmark Infrastructure Costing, Prepared for VPA by Cardno (2018)

⁸ Melton City Council's preference is for the development of three rectangular fields on 6-hectare sites which can accommodate sports such as soccer.

Table 12 - Typical PSP Sport Pavilion Specifications by Number of Playing Fields

Description / Facility	Unit	Two playing areas	Three playing areas
Four changes rooms with toilets and showers	m2	120	
Six change rooms with toilets and showers	m2		240
Two umpire change rooms with toilets	m2	40	
Three umpire change rooms with toilets	m2		60
Storage	m2	80	120
Office / first aid room	m2	20	30
Canteen and kitchen	m2	20	40
Public Toilets	m2	40	60
Multipurpose community room / social room (A small (50-80m2) community meeting space, entry foyer and circulation space)	m2	100	
Multipurpose community room / social room (A small (100-125m2) community meeting space, entry foyer and circulation space)	m2		150
Total Building floor space	m2	420	700
Covered spectator area	m2	80	120

Source: Review of Benchmark Infrastructure Costings: Benchmark Infrastructure Costing, Prepared for VPA by Cardno (2018)

Table 13 – Typical PSP Community Centre Configurations x Hierarchy Type

Description / Facility	Unit	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Kindergarten Facility Two kindergarten rooms to accommodate 99 licensed places, including children’s toilets and amenities, storage space, office, staff room and staff toilets and amenities display and circulation space	m2	750	750	
Extra 33-place kindergarten room / multipurpose meeting space	m2	150	150	
Maternal and child health consulting facility (two consulting rooms plus waiting space / program room)	m2	100	100	
Multipurpose community spaces (A combination of small (50-80m2) and medium (100-125m2) community meeting spaces, plus public toilets and amenities, office, staff room and staff toilets and amenities, reception and circulation space)	m2	200	500	
Multipurpose and specialist community spaces (A combination of small (50-80m2), medium (100-125m2) and large (180m2+) community meeting spaces and classrooms plus public toilets and amenities, reception and circulation space)	m2			450
Library	m2			1500
Specialist community space (adult reception / neighbourhood house, arts and cultural facility, youth facility, planned activity group space etc)	m2			250
Total building floor space	m2	1200	1500	2500
Small commercial kitchen	No	1		
Medium commercial kitchen	No		1	
Large commercial kitchen	No			1
Kindergarten outdoor play spaces	m2	700	700	
Car parking spaces	Spaces	60	75	125
Playground	m2	800	800	800
Landscaping	m2	500	500	500

Source: Review of Benchmark Infrastructure Costings: Benchmark Infrastructure Costing, Prepared for VPA by Cardno (2018)