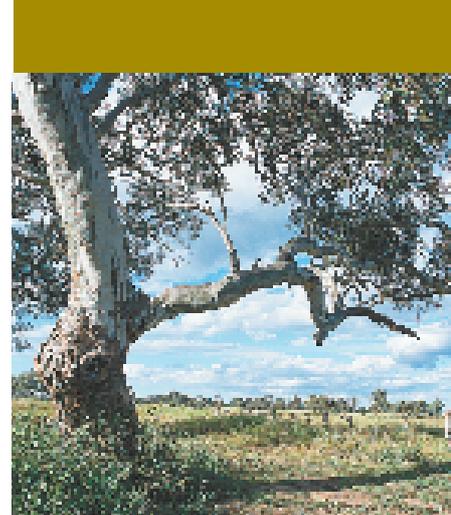


The scope of Melbourne 2030



Who will use Melbourne 2030?

Melbourne 2030 will be used by a wide range of organisations and individuals.

It will guide government agencies in matters such as infrastructure investment, the location of facilities, land-use planning and policy decisions.

It will give municipal councils a clear regional context within which to plan and manage local needs, and it will inform communities and individuals about the types of change they might see in their part of metropolitan Melbourne and the surrounding region.

Its long-term approach will provide the private sector, local government and individuals with the certainty and confidence needed to make investments and pursue opportunities.

This document sets out the essential features of *Melbourne 2030* in a form suitable for use as a planning document – but which is also written for the public. For the general reader, the essential elements are explained in the section entitled ‘The strategic framework’. More detailed information is available in ‘Policies and initiatives’, in ‘Implementing *Melbourne 2030*’ and in background technical documents listed in the Appendixes.

How does it relate to the planning system?

Melbourne 2030 contains the Government’s position on many issues relevant to land-use and transport planning in Victoria. The prime focus is the area covered by the 31 metropolitan municipal councils (including the ‘interface councils’ which cover both urban and rural areas at the fringes of metropolitan Melbourne). The Strategy has immediate planning implications in this area. Also, important issues are raised that affect local councils outside the metropolitan area, particularly those astride the regional transport corridors between metropolitan Melbourne and the closest regional cities within current and potential commuting range of metropolitan Melbourne.

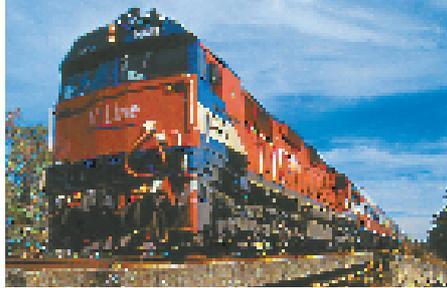
The prime focus is the area covered by the 31 metropolitan municipal councils

The relevant elements of the policies contained in *Melbourne 2030* will be adapted for incorporation into the State Planning Policy Framework of the *Victoria Planning Provisions*. All local councils and other planning authorities in the areas affected must have regard to these policies and must work to implement them. They will have to consider the need for consequential

changes to their own planning schemes to give specific effect to *Melbourne 2030* within their local area, in particular, where there is a need for adjustment to the Municipal Strategic Statement.

While the State Planning Policy Framework adaption process is under way, the 31 metropolitan councils will be requested to consider *Melbourne 2030* in planning decision-making, but must have regard to it in preparing planning scheme amendments.





Why does it look beyond metropolitan Melbourne?

Melbourne 2030 extends beyond the urban area of metropolitan Melbourne and its immediate surrounds because of the growing interdependence of metropolitan Melbourne and the regional cities, towns and rural areas in the wider region.

Investment in improved road and rail links under the *Linking Victoria* strategy, and continuing advances in communications, have progressively increased the area influenced by metropolitan Melbourne's day-to-day economy. Enhanced high-standard freeway,

rail and telecommunications connections between metropolitan Melbourne and Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo and the Latrobe Valley are opening up access to metropolitan and regional markets and jobs.

These improvements are bringing smaller towns and rural areas within commuting distance of metropolitan Melbourne, so that a small but increasing proportion of the metropolitan population and housing demand has transferred to these areas. In addition, the resource needs and recreational

demands generated by metropolitan Melbourne's growth are felt across most of Victoria.

The Government's regional development policies, aimed at business and tourism investment, development and promotion, have enhanced economic opportunities across the whole of Victoria, bringing new growth to regional towns and cities, and widening people's choice of location for homes and businesses.

For Victoria's future, it is essential to create a planning strategy that complements these policies and recognises the growing connections between metropolitan Melbourne and the surrounding region.

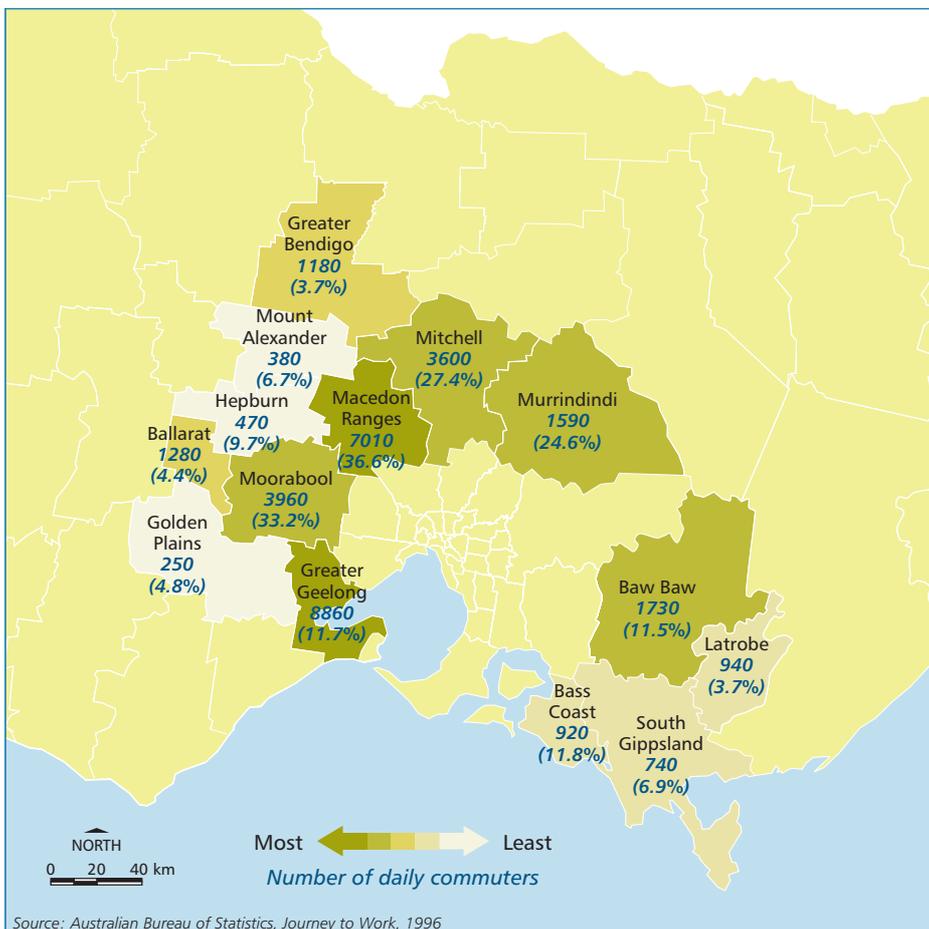


Figure 9. Commuter areas – number of regional residents commuting daily to work in Melbourne





How will it affect regional towns and cities?

In reviewing their future planning strategies in the light of *Melbourne 2030*, rural and regional councils outside metropolitan Melbourne will need to take particular note of *Melbourne 2030's* Direction 3, Networks with the regional cities. Local councils bordering the metropolitan area will need to ensure there is a smooth transition between city and country. Principles to consider will include the consolidation of activity around public transport nodes, the protection of established urban character and restriction on rural living development.

Local circumstances and priorities should be taken into account by each council while consistently applying the planning principles.

The Government is responding to the needs of individual regional cities and their surrounding areas in ways that match the needs and circumstances of each centre. For example, in 2001, a framework was developed for the future of the Latrobe Valley. This sought to redress significant social and economic problems that have faced the Latrobe Valley since the restructuring of the electricity industry.

What is Melbourne?

Generally, the extent of metropolitan Melbourne, as understood in *Melbourne 2030*, is set by:

1. the combined catchment of Western Port and Port Phillip Bay
2. the boundaries of the total area governed by Melbourne's 31 municipal councils – this includes some rural land at the city fringe
3. *Melbourne 2030's* urban growth boundary, which confines urban use to the developed parts of Melbourne and the designated growth areas, the satellite areas of Melton, Sunbury and Hastings, and some bayside areas of the Mornington Peninsula

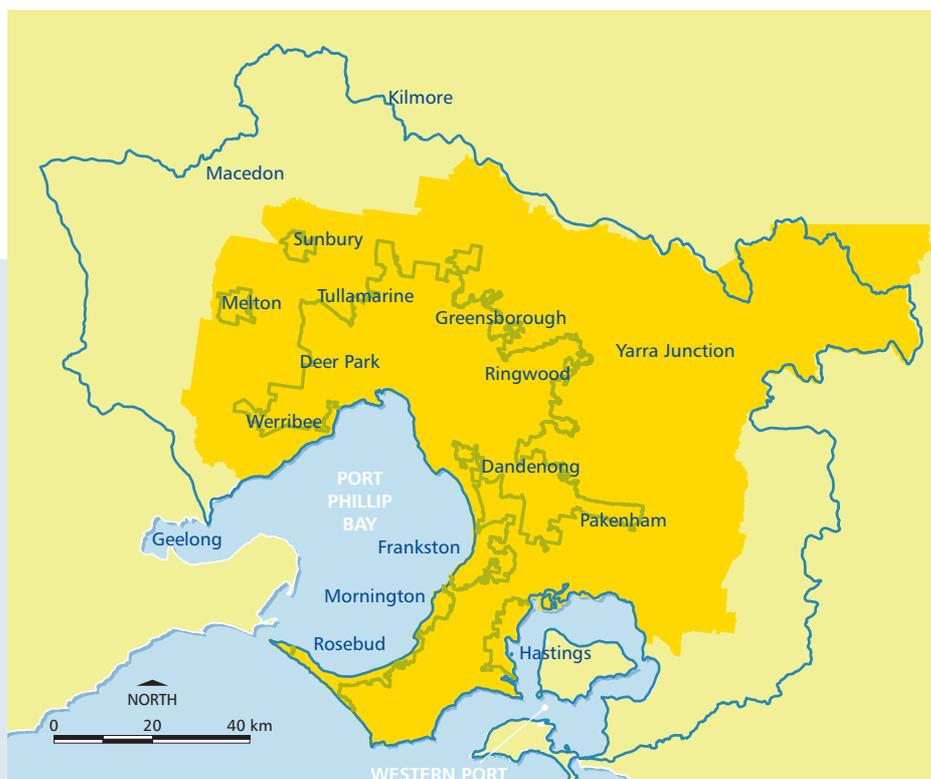


Figure 10. Definitions of 'Melbourne'

- Metropolitan Melbourne – combined 31 local government areas
- Urban growth boundary
- Port Phillip and Western Port Catchment Boundary