



**Flemington Public Housing Estate
Preliminary Social Infrastructure
Assessment**

Final Report

Version 3

Prepared by ASR Research
On behalf of the Victorian Department of Health & Human Services
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

ASR Research was engaged by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to prepare the following preliminary social infrastructure assessment of the proposed renewal of the Flemington public housing estate (the “subject site”).

To facilitate the renewal of this site and other sites within the Public Housing Renewal Program, the Minister for Planning has established an advisory committee process to undertake an independent review of new planning controls for each site. The purpose of the Social Housing Renewal Standing Advisory Committee (the Standing Advisory Committee) is to:

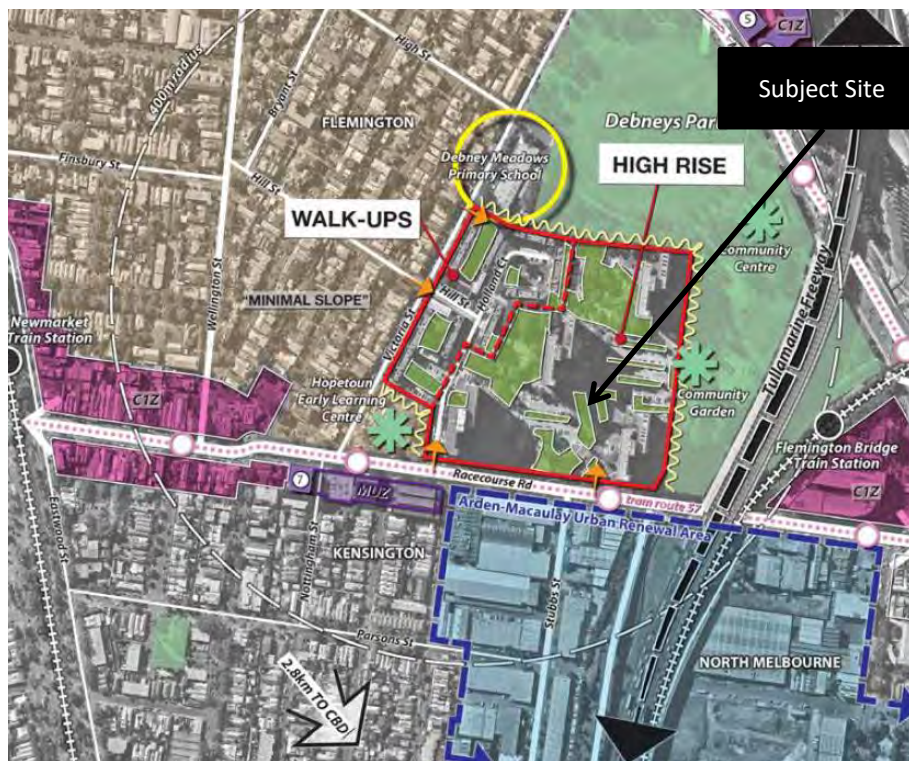
- advise on the suitability of new planning proposals prepared by DHHS to facilitate renewal and redevelopment of existing public housing estates to increase the supply of social housing; and
- provide a timely, transparent and consultative process to facilitate the renewal of Victoria’s social housing stock.

This assessment has been prepared as a background document for consideration by the Standing Advisory Committee as part of its review of the planning proposal for the subject site.

1.2 The Site

As shown in Figure 1 below, the subject site is irregular in shape and has an area of approximately 6.3 hectares. It is bound by Racecourse Road to the south, Victoria Street to the west, Debneys Park and Debney Meadows Primary School to the north, and Debneys Park to the east. It contains an assortment of three to four storey residential walk-up blocks, four twenty-one storey high rise towers, surface level parking, a playground and communal and semi-communal open spaces. Figure 1 also shows the site is on the northern boundary of the Arden-Macaulay Urban Renewal Area.

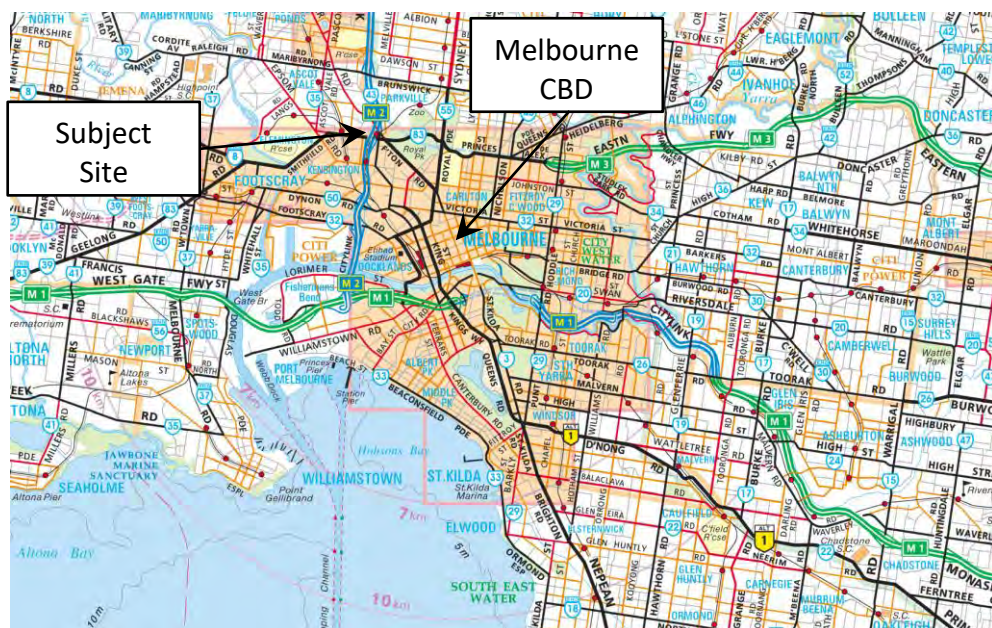
Figure 1 - Locality Plan



1.3 Site Context, Details & Proposed Plan

As shown in Figure 2, the Flemington site is located in Melbourne’s inner north western suburbs, approximately three kilometres from central Melbourne. The site is located within the City of Moonee Valley.

Figure 2 – Subject Site in Relation to the Melbourne CBD



Other relevant site context details shown in Figure 3 on the following page include:

- The site has a varied surrounding context with quite different contextual conditions on all interfaces.
- The most intact urban pattern exists to the west of the site beyond Victoria Street and is comprised fine grain streetscapes on a regular grid with low scale development of individual houses (1-2 storeys).
- To the north of the site is the existing open space of Debneys Park with oval, sports pavilion and community centre. Buildings within the park context are 1-2 storeys.
- To the north-east is the Mt Alexander corridor;
- The eastern side of the site is dominated by the elevated CityLink freeway.
- Racecourse Road to the south and south-west is designated an Activity Centre under the new State Metropolitan Planning Strategy, Plan Melbourne 2017.
- The area to the south of Racecourse Road sits within the Arden Macaulay Urban Renewal area and as such is expected to undergo significant change in the next 5-10 years. The region consists of three proposed centres one of which sits around Flemington Bridge Station and along Racecourse Road as a future local neighbourhood centre.
- Racecourse Road is seen as having a primary street frontage with enhanced boulevard tree planting.

Figure 3 - Location Context



As shown in Figure 4 on the following page the subject site also is characterised the following features:

- The site of the existing housing is integrated with the local parkland and has the quality of 'buildings in landscape'.
- The site has a significant western interface with Victoria Street, which consists of fine grain low scale residential development, generally of single houses in varying styles. Whilst this section of Victoria Street is defined by existing public housing walk-ups on the site, it clearly has the potential to become a good quality residential street with grain, character and trees on both sides of the street.

Figure 4 - Aerial Photo of Subject Site



The site currently has 916 public housing dwellings consisting of four twenty-one storey high rise towers which contain 718 dwellings in total, and multiple three to four storey walkups comprising 198 dwellings. There are parking provisions for 742 cars in large surface car parks. There is a playground located west of the central high-rise tower and other playgrounds and a shop.

The site is zoned General Residential Schedule 1 (GRZ1). No overlays apply.

1.4 Assessment Objectives

The specific objectives of this assessment were to:

- Review the potential implications of existing Local and State Government strategies, plans and policies on the proposed development of the subject site.
- Identify and classify the existing community infrastructure that exists generally within 1.5 kilometres of the subject site;
- Assess the anticipated change to the local population profile and the likely impact on the demand for a variety of social infrastructure forms arising from the proposed development of the subject site;
- Identify potential community infrastructure requirements and opportunities associated with the development of the subject site assuming a development scenario of approximately 1,043 dwellings; and
- Indicate whether a proposed Development Plan Overlay for the subject site should include a reference to the need for additional social infrastructure assessment work to be undertaken as part any future development plan application required to be prepared for the subject site.

1.5 Design Principles

The following Design Principles will guide planning for the redevelopment of Flemington estate and the other public housing estates within the Public Housing Renewal Program.

1. **Public Land Assets.** To maximise the social, economic and environmental ‘return’ of public land assets and ensure the economic viability of the project.
2. **Sustainable Development.** To deliver a sustainable and high quality development that contributes to the longevity of housing stock and minimises the cost of living.
3. **Safe Places.** To create safe buildings and spaces throughout the site.
4. **Site Features.** To respond to the features of the site, such as context, aspect, topography and significant vegetation.
5. **Neighbourhood Contribution.** To integrate with the surrounding area by responding to existing or preferred neighbourhood character, enhancing the public realm and existing networks and delivering ‘good neighbour’ outcomes.
6. **Tenure Equity.** To balance issues of equity in the successful delivery of market and social housing that is ‘tenure blind’.
7. **Non-Residential Uses.** To provide retail, commercial or community uses to meet an identified local need or stimulate local activity and participation.
8. **Active Transport.** To prioritise pedestrian and bicycle access within the site.

9. **Legibility.** To establish legible access and address points for the site, buildings and spaces, including defining private, communal and public spaces.
10. **Social Integration.** To foster social connections between residents and the wider community.
11. **Residential Amenity.** To provide high levels of residential amenity and liveability in accordance with the Better Apartments Design Standards.
12. **Integrated Landscape.** To provide landscaping and communal open space that is resilient and enhances the sense of place, sustainability and liveability of the site and local area.
13. **Accessibility + Adaptability.** To deliver buildings and spaces that are accessible and practical for people of all abilities and readily adaptable to respond to the future needs of residents. The following content provides examples of built-in text styles that must be used.

2. Assessment Scope & Catchment Details

2.1 Scope of Community Infrastructure Items Reviewed

This report contains detailed tables showing the existing supply of community infrastructure generally within a 1.5-kilometre radius of the subject site¹ and indicative estimates of demand and / or supply requirements for each form of community infrastructure. It is envisaged that the subject site's development will have the greatest impact on what is considered neighbourhood level community infrastructure forms that are typically managed by local government, and some higher order community infrastructure forms owned and / or managed by Local Government which have larger population catchments.

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

Categories 1 to 3 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 on the following page.

¹ Some forms of community infrastructure such as libraries, hospitals etc have population catchments which can typically exceed a standard low density urban residential 1.5-kilometre population catchment.

Table 1 – Scope of Social Infrastructure Items Assessed

Population Catchment Hierarchy	Items
Level 1 Neighbourhood Level <i>Provision ratios up to 10,000 people</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space (passive and active) • Local playgrounds • Local bicycle / pedestrian pathways (on and off-road) • Kindergartens • Playgroups • Government primary schools • Neighbourhood house (Inc. Community education services) • Community meeting spaces (Council and Non-Council) • Senior citizens groups • Long Day Child Care • Public art installations • Social housing
Level 2 Precincts (2-3 Neighbourhoods) <i>Provision ratios between 10,000 and 30,000 people</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional Child Care • Government secondary Schools • Catholic primary Schools • Maternal and Child Health Services • Indoor recreation centres • Residential aged care
Level 3 Cluster of Precincts (District) <i>Provision ratios between 30,000 people and 60,000 people</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries • Council aquatic / leisure centres • Community arts centres • Other non-government secondary schools • Community health centres
Level 4 Municipal Level <i>Provision for the total municipality</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal Bicycle Network (on and off-road) • Civic centres
Level 5 Regional Level Provision for 2 or more municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest Order Performance Arts Facility • Universities/TAFEs • Public and private hospitals

Source: City of Wyndham Social Infrastructure Planning 2040 Framework, 2011

2.2 The 20-minute Neighbourhood

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. 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 5 - The 20-minute neighbourhood



Source: Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

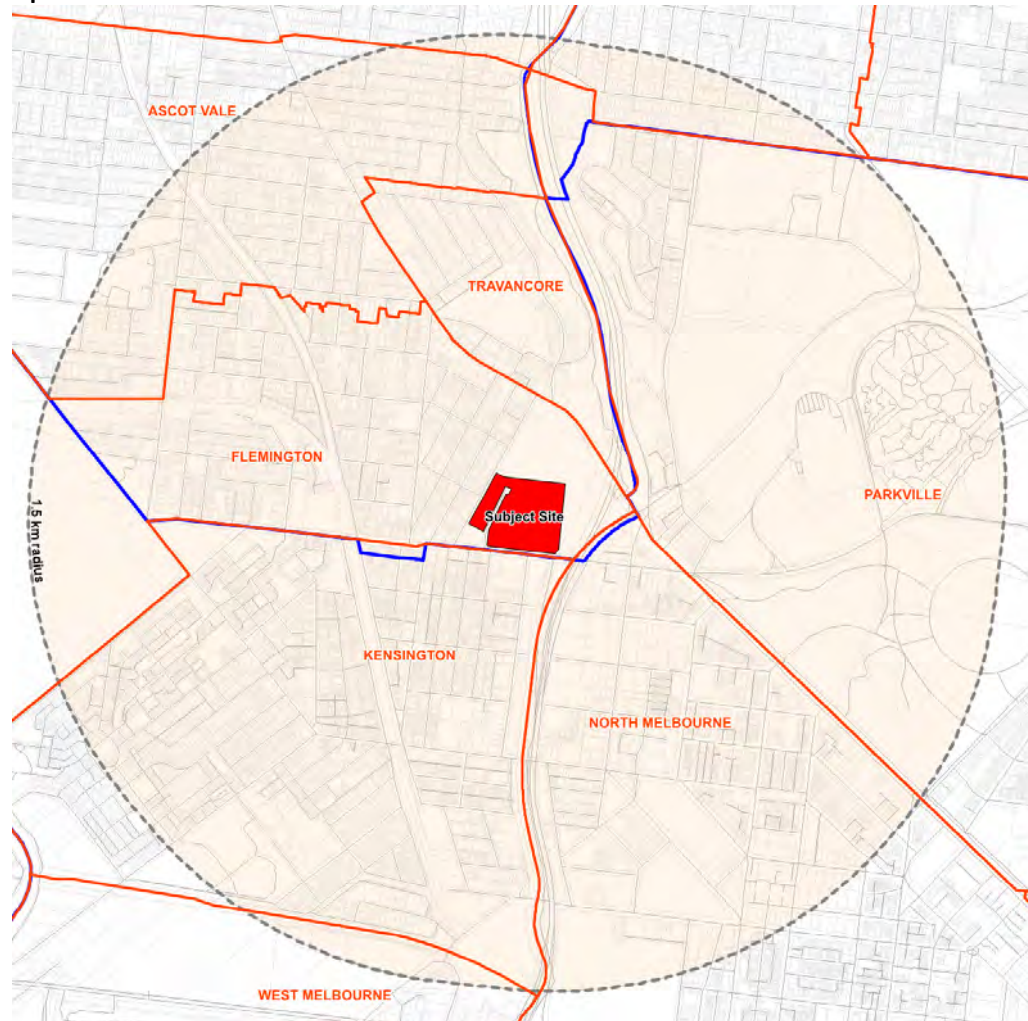
Cited in *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050*, page 115

2.3 Subject Site 1.5 Kilometre Population Catchment

Because of the importance Plan Melbourne places on the 20-minute neighbourhood principle this assessment constructed a 1.5 kilometre geographic catchment for the subject site. Figure 5 on the following page shows the 1.5-kilometre population catchment area of the subject site. Although the site is located within the suburb of Flemington (within the City of Moonee Valley), the 1.5-kilometre population catchment also includes parts of the following suburbs:

- Travancore and Ascot Vale to the north (City of Moonee Valley);
- Parkville to the east (City of Melbourne);
- North Melbourne to the south-east (City of Moonee Valley); and
- Kensington to the south (City of Melbourne).

Figure 6 – Subject Site 1.5 Kilometre Population Catchment



2.4 Current Population and Dwelling Forecasts and Assumptions for Flemington

The population of Flemington-Travancore is projected to increase by approximately 5,000 people between 2016 and 2036 (an increase of 47%), and the number of dwellings are anticipated to increase by approximately 2,800 (an increase of 55%). Average household size is forecast to remain steady over the forecast period at 2.2.

Table 2 - Forecast Population and Dwelling Change for Flemington-Travancore from 2016 to 2036

	Year						
	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Change from 2016 to 2036	% Change from 2016 to 2036
Average h'hold size	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	-0.06	-2.7%
Dwellings	5,016	5,810	6,468	7,131	7,791	2,775	55%
Total Population	10,686	12,302	13,415	14,554	15,665	4,979	47%

Source: Moonee Valley Population and household forecasts, 2011 to 2036, prepared by .id, the population experts, June 2017

These forecasts are based on a number of assumptions including the residential development assumptions listed below:

- Completed - Alexander Lombard Tower, 18 Mt Alexander Road - 396 dwellings (2013);
- 88 Travancore, 72-88 Mt Alexander Road - 46 dwellings (2018);
- Potential future development sites - 2,121 dwellings (2019-2036);
- High level of future development in centres (30-40 dwellings per annum); and
- Low level of infill (2-9 dwellings per annum).

These assumptions may need to be reviewed when the proposed development of the Estate is approved.

3 Review of Relevant Strategic Documents

3.1 Material Reviewed

This section provides an overview of existing strategies, plans and policies that may be of relevance to community infrastructure provision within the subject site and surrounding region. The following strategic material was reviewed as having potential relevance:

- Plan Melbourne 2017;
- City of Moonee Valley Planning Scheme;
- Draft Debnays Precinct Structure Plan (April 2017);
- City of Moonee Valley strategies and plans; and
- Other State Government strategies of relevance to social infrastructure provision.

The main strategic plans for Local Government, legislated by the State Government are the:

- City of Moonee Valley Council Plan;
- Moonee Valley Municipal Strategic Statement; and
- Moonee Valley Public Health and Wellbeing Plan.

3.2 Plan Melbourne 2017

Plan Melbourne 2017 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

- Maintain a permanent urban growth boundary around Melbourne to create a more consolidated, sustainable city
- Facilitate an increased percentage of new housing in established areas to create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods close to existing services, jobs and public transport
- Plan for and define expected housing needs across Melbourne's regions
- Provide certainty about the scale of growth in the suburbs

Deliver more housing closer to jobs and public transport

- Facilitate well-designed, high-density residential developments that support a vibrant public realm in Melbourne's central city
- Direct new housing and mixed-use development to urban-renewal precincts and sites across Melbourne
- Support new housing in activity centres and other places that offer good access to jobs, services and public transport
- Provide support and guidance for greyfield areas to deliver more housing choice and diversity
- Require development in growth areas to be sequenced and staged to better link infrastructure delivery to land release

Increase the supply of social and affordable housing

- Utilise government land to deliver additional social housing
- Streamline decision-making processes for social housing proposals
- Strengthen the role of planning in facilitating and delivering the supply of social and affordable housing
- Create ways to capture and share value uplift from rezonings

Facilitate decision-making processes for housing in the right locations

- Support streamlined approval processes in defined locations
- Facilitate the remediation of contaminated land, particularly on sites in developed areas of Melbourne with potential for residential development

Provide greater choice and diversity of housing

- Facilitate housing that offers choice and meets changing household needs
- Provide a range of housing types in growth areas

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

Create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods

- Create mixed-use neighbourhoods at varying densities
- Support a network of vibrant neighbourhood activity centres

Create neighbourhoods that support safe communities and healthy lifestyles

- Improve neighbourhoods to enable walking and cycling as a part of daily life

Deliver social infrastructure to support strong communities

- Facilitate a whole-of-government approach to the delivery of social infrastructure
- Create health and education precincts to support neighbourhoods
- Support not-for-profit community services to build social capital and stronger communities
- Provide and protect land for cemeteries and crematoria

Deliver local parks and green neighbourhoods in collaboration with communities

- Develop a network of accessible high-quality, local open spaces
- Support community gardens and productive streetscapes

3.3 City of Moonee Valley Planning Scheme

Required by the Planning and Environment Act 1987 the Planning Scheme must relate to the State Government Metropolitan Growth Strategy. The Planning Scheme also includes Council’s local vision and strategies for planning and development. This section of the Planning Scheme is called the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS). It relates to the Council Plan, and will be updated to relate to Moonee Valley Next Generation Community Vision 2035 (MV2035) as part of the Planning Scheme Review. Specific policies within the Scheme deal with matters such as residential and industrial zoning, heritage buildings, the environment, and car parking. These are all aspects of the built and natural environment that can significantly influence the health of the community.

The City of Moonee Valley Planning Scheme contains various clauses directly impacting on affordable housing and social infrastructure provision within the subject site. These are summarised below.

Clause	Relevant references
21.02 Key Issues and Influences	Settlement and Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth and demographic change (such as an ageing population and a decline in household size). • Lack of affordable and accessible housing. • Maintaining a good level of amenity for residential areas. • Providing clear direction on suitable locations for housing growth.

Clause	Relevant references
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The imbalance in dwelling mix in some parts of the municipality. <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An uneven distribution of open spaces throughout the municipality, particularly in the south. • The lack of linkages between areas of open space. • The need to provide open space and recreational opportunities that meet the changing needs of the community. • The need for an adequate range of educational, health and community facilities. • Ageing infrastructure such as drainage, footpaths and roads. • Some areas of municipality are prone to flooding. • The provision of infrastructure to meet the needs of the existing and future community. • Providing well-designed community facilities in convenient locations throughout the municipality. • The need to manage the quality and flow of water from new or intensified development.
21.03-2 Strategic Planning Vision	<p>Housing</p> <p>The vision for housing is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inclusive, sustainable and liveable community where all residents will enjoy a good quality of life. • A diverse range of housing that anticipates the needs of existing and future residents, that is built in appropriate locations and that supports and improves community health and well-being. • New development will enhance the existing areas unique character or cultural significance. <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>The vision for social and physical infrastructure is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A linked, sustainable and accessible system of quality open spaces and community facilities valued and well used by the community.
21.10 Social and Physical Infrastructure	<p>21.10-3 Community Facilities and Recreation</p> <p>Council has prepared a Public Health and Wellbeing Plan and Leisure Strategy which aim to improve the health, wellbeing and physical activity levels of all people who live, work and recreate in Moonee Valley. They incorporate access and inclusion strategies to encourage equitable participation for all members of the community.</p> <p>Major recreational and cultural facilities are concentrated in the southern part of the City, with fewer resources in the northern/western part of the City. There is need to provide and encourage participation in both structured and unstructured activities. There is a general lack of resources to build any new facilities or effectively maintain existing facilities.</p> <p>Sporting clubs in public parks are becoming more commercial and include liquor licences and longer trading hours which create land use tensions.</p> <p>Changes in population will affect the future planning and provisions of facilities. In order to meet the changing community needs and expectations, community facilities will be integrated with planning and development to provide the appropriate balance and mix of facilities.</p> <p>Objective 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide community facilities that are accessible and can be adapted to a changing population and changing community needs. <p>Strategies</p>

Clause	Relevant references
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage flexible multi-purpose and adaptable facilities which could incorporate a range of commercial and community uses instead of stand alone or specialist facilities. • To consider the current capacity and future demand on social and community infrastructure when assessing the location, type and density of new use and development. <p>Objective 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the impact of community facilities on their surrounding areas. <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the amenity of surrounding residential areas when assessing the expansion or creation of a community facility. • Support the use of recreation facilities and public open space for recreation and community activities provided they do not impose significant off-site impacts such as traffic, lighting, hours of operation and noise. <p>21.10-4 Major Institutional Uses</p> <p>Council acknowledges that modern community institutions contribute to the well being of the community as many have a long-term association with the local area and their expansion is generally in response to community needs. The orderly planning of institutional uses will help minimise off site impacts and ensure the safe movement of vehicle and pedestrians, and provide certainty for the institution and residential area.</p> <p>Objective 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage institutional development to be compatible with the character of the residential areas in which they are located and to not unreasonably impact on the amenity of the surrounding area. <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the preparation of master plans to provide residents and institutional bodies effective guidance and greater certainty about the development of schools, higher education and similar facilities as well as mitigating any potential detrimental effects on the amenity of the local residential area. • Ensure that the institutions do not significantly impact on the amenity of the local residential area. • Prevent inappropriate intrusion into adjoining residential areas. • Maintain student numbers that are compatible with the amenity of the residential area. • Ensure that any new development has regard to the heritage significance of existing buildings and the existing character of the built form in the area. • Ensure that any new development provides adequate on-site parking and allows for the safe, secure and easy movement of pedestrians and vehicles and addresses any existing carparking and traffic deficiencies.
<p>22.02 Public Open Space Contribution</p>	<p>22.02-3 Policy</p> <p>It is policy that:</p> <p>Location</p> <p>Land contributions for public open space will generally be preferred over cash contributions for the purposes of Clause 52.01 of the scheme within the areas identified in Map 1 (below). Land will be requested and accepted at Council’s discretion, in accordance with the open space land requirements identified in the Moonee Valley Open Space Strategy.</p> <p>In all other areas of the municipality, a cash contribution equal to the amount specified in Clause 52.01 is preferred, at Council’s discretion.</p>

Clause	Relevant references
	<p>In locations where a land contribution may be sought over a cash contribution, it is policy that the following criteria to be used to determine whether any part of the land in a development proposal is appropriate to be contributed as public open space at the time of the subdivision of the land or building. Land to be contributed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should meet the minimum size for the site to meet its intended purpose, on its own or in combination with adjoining land. The minimum size parcels for each type of open space are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional open space, unlimited - Municipal open space, minimum 3 hectares - Neighbourhood open space, minimum 1 hectare - Local open space, minimum 0.25 hectares (up to 0.99 hectares) - Small local open space, 0.03 hectares (up to 0.25 hectares) minimum width of 10 metres wide in at least one direction - Small local link space, minimum 5 metres wide • Should be accessible or have potential to be accessible • Should not be affected by adjoining land use in a way that diminishes the ecological, social or cultural value of the open space • Should enhance the liveability of neighbourhoods by providing visual relief and adequate levels of sunlight • Should be in good physical condition (e.g. free of contamination and weed infestation) • Should contribute to habitat corridors and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity • Should enhance any indigenous and non-indigenous heritage values • Should contribute to the character and attractiveness of the neighbourhood • Should take into consideration contribution to wider open space network including forming open space corridor links • Should not be unduly restricted by services or easements • Should be visually prominent and generally accessible by at least two access points or local roads • Should have potential to accommodate a range of formal and informal recreational uses • Should be close to a range of transport options such as public transport, linear shared trails and major roads <p>Land that does not meet all of the above criteria may still be appropriate as open space for the purposes of Clause 52.01.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Map 1 – Moonee Valley Open Space Strategy, Sub-precincts Selection criteria for public open space</p>

Clause	Relevant references								
	<p>Design</p> <p>In locations where this policy has identified a preference for a land contribution rather than a cash contribution, an applicant should consult the responsible authority very early in the site analysis phase of a proposal to ascertain whether any part of the land might be suitable and required for public open space purposes.</p> <p>The design of a building on land where public open space will be required should accommodate the provision of public open space in a manner that meets the selection criteria for public open space.</p> <p>If a contribution under Clause 52.01 is likely to be imposed as a land contribution, and the responsible authority is satisfied that an additional part of the land which generally meets the selection criteria for public open space in Clause 22.02-3 should be acquired, the responsible authority should consult with the applicant to determine whether the development application could be modified to enable provision of the additional land to Council at Council’s cost.</p> <p>Land Contributions greater than 5%</p> <p>Land contributions greater than 5% may be required for the subdivision of land into more than ten lots when located within the precincts where land contributions may be sought,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land contributions greater than 5% should have regard to: • The selection criteria for public open space • The open space type and required land size • The existing characteristics of the site including features to be retained • The intensity of the proposed development and surrounding development • The extent of the additional population and the anticipated demographics based on the development design • Recommendations for the site and surrounding area contained in the Moonee Valley Open Space Strategy • Any other relevant strategic planning documents 								
Schedule To Clause 52.01	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="462 1281 821 1312">Type or location of subdivision</th> <th data-bbox="831 1281 1340 1312">Amount of contribution for public open space</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="462 1326 821 1357">Subdivisions of greater than 10 lots</td> <td data-bbox="831 1326 1340 1375">5 per cent where provided as a percentage of the site value of the land</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="462 1388 821 1420"></td> <td data-bbox="831 1388 1340 1473">5 per cent or greater subject to negotiation of the density and layout of the development where provided as land</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="462 1487 821 1518">All other land</td> <td data-bbox="831 1487 1340 1518">5 per cent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type or location of subdivision	Amount of contribution for public open space	Subdivisions of greater than 10 lots	5 per cent where provided as a percentage of the site value of the land		5 per cent or greater subject to negotiation of the density and layout of the development where provided as land	All other land	5 per cent
Type or location of subdivision	Amount of contribution for public open space								
Subdivisions of greater than 10 lots	5 per cent where provided as a percentage of the site value of the land								
	5 per cent or greater subject to negotiation of the density and layout of the development where provided as land								
All other land	5 per cent								

3.4 Debneys Precinct Structure Plan (April 2017)

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and Moonee Valley City Council (MVCC) appointed Message Consultants Australia to prepare a Structure Plan for Debneys Precinct, Flemington.

The Debneys Precinct Structure Plan provides the framework to guide future development and enhancements in the Precinct. It guides the short, medium and long term strategic vision for the precinct to deliver the shared aspirations and needs of DHHS and MVCC. It is intended to be included as a reference document in Council’s Municipal Strategic Statement.

In particular, the Structure Plan:

- Provides government agencies, Council, developers and the local community certainty about future development aspirations;
- Manages the way land within the precinct is to be developed;
- Influences planning scheme decisions and permits for new development;
- Identifies physical changes to streetscapes and the public realm; and
- Guides public and private investment.

The Plan is intended to be implemented in 2 stages as a consequence of the dual land ownership of the precinct:

- Stage 1 will be the redevelopment of the Flemington estate by DHHS.
- Stage 2 will be enhancements to the land owned by the City of Moonee Valley.

As shown in Figure 7 on the following page, the Debneys Precinct consists of the Flemington public housing estate (the 'Flemington estate'), which is owned and managed by DHHS. MVCC owns and manages Debneys Park and the Hopetoun Early Years Centre at 220 Racecourse Road. The park includes the Flemington Community Centre and the Debney Meadow Primary School utilises a portion of the park.

The area is bounded by Mt Alexander Road (north), Tullamarine Freeway (east), Racecourse Road (south) and Victoria Street (west), and has an area of approximately 16.2ha.

Figure 7 – Debneys Precinct Structure Plan Study Area



The Draft Debneys Precinct Structure Plan identifies a number of strategic directions for both Stages 1 and 2, and both contain important social infrastructure implications which are shaded in Table 4 below summarising all the current strategic directions shown in the Draft Plan.

Table 3 – Summary of Relevant Strategic Directions (Draft Debneys Precinct Structure Plan)

	Stage 1: Flemington Estate	Stage 2: Council Land
	Redevelopment of Flemington estate to provide a mix of social and private housing will include the following key directions.	Planning for enhancement to the land owned by MVCC, being Debneys Park and Hopetoun Early Years Centre, will be undertaken by Council in consultation with DHHS and other key agencies.
Built form and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain the 4 existing residential towers. Provide new buildings at the locations and heights shown on the Framework Plan Provide a new multi-purpose community centre fronting Racecourse Road that enables co-location of community facilities. Encourage retail and/or commercial uses fronting Racecourse Road. Provide active frontages to Victoria Street, Racecourse Road, Debneys Park, internal roads, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek ways to enhance the Flemington Community Garden and Flemington Men’s Shed, whilst maintaining connection to Flemington estate. Investigate a potential mixed use development on land not required to meet existing or future community needs.

Stage 1: Flemington Estate		Stage 2: Council Land
	<p>communal open space areas and internal connections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate short-term ways to activate the ground level of the existing residential towers. • Retain and investigate enhancements to the existing convenience shop. 	
Circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an internal road network and pedestrian connections throughout the site, as shown on the Framework Plan • Provide an off-road cycle path along the Racecourse Road frontage (in consultation with VicRoads). • Investigate improvements to the safety and function of the Holland Court intersection (in consultation with VicRoads). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the pathway system around Debneys Park to create a walking / jogging / exercise circuit. • Advocate for improved pedestrian connections to Flemington Bridge Railway Station from Racecourse and Mt Alexander Roads (in consultation with Public Transport Victoria). • Improve the off-road cycle path connection to the Capital City Trail and to the east along Racecourse Road (in consultation with Public Transport Victoria / VicRoads). • Enhance pedestrian and cycle connections between Debneys Park and Flemington estate and the residential area on the opposite side of Victoria Street. • Enhance the Racecourse Road entry to the park through improved sight lines to the main portion of the park.
Landscape and Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain existing trees of medium-high retention value or replace with trees that provide equivalent amenity value to residents and the public realm. • Provide a new 1,000sqm open space area, generally located as shown on the Framework Plan. • Provide indoor and outdoor communal open spaces that provide recreation facilities and gathering places for resident groups, including teenagers, elderly and different cultural groups. • Provide street trees along the east side of Victoria Street. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a master plan for Debneys Park to meet anticipated sport and recreation needs of the community, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced recreation facilities and gathering places for local residents, such as public toilets, BBQ shelters, seating areas and playgrounds, and particularly to address the needs of groups such as teenagers, the elderly and different cultural groups; - Additional trees in the eastern portion of Debneys Park to improve shade of play areas and enhance noise / visual buffering to the Tullamarine Freeway; - Reconfigured sports playing field to include cricket / AFL oval and soccer pitches; - A new sports pavilion; and - New multi-purpose playing courts to meet informal sporting needs of the local community (e.g. tennis, netball and basketball). • Enhance the appearance of the Racecourse Road entry to Holland Court, including provision of street trees. • Contribute to improvement in environmental quality of Moonee Ponds Creek by aligning with the master plan for Moonee Ponds Creek (when completed) and use of sustainability and water reuse measures in Debneys Park (in consultation with Melbourne Water).

3.5 Other Material Reviewed

The list of other Council and non-Council documents reviewed were as follows:

City of Moonee Valley

- Council Plan 2013-17
- Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-17
- Moonee Valley Next Generation 2035: Community Vision
- Housing Strategy 2010
- Draft Housing Issues and Opportunities Paper (March 2015)
- Healthy Ageing Strategy 2012-2017
- Disability Action Plan 2014–23
- Diversity, Access and Equity Policy
- Community Facilities Plan (2011)
- Library and Learning Strategy 2012–16
- Moonee Valley Early Years Plan 2014–22
- Thrive Strategy for Young People
- Arts and Culture Plan 2014-18
- Open Space Strategy (2009)
- Leisure Strategy 2013-2023
- Playspace Plan 2013-23
- Aquatic Leisure Centre Plan (2014)
- Walking and Cycling Strategy (2012 – 2022)

Other Material Reviewed

- Department of Education & Training, School Provision Review for Docklands: Stage Two (2016)
- City of Melbourne, Arden-Macaulay Structure Plan 2012

More details on each of these documents and the potential relevance to the development of the subject site are summarised in Appendix 1 of this report.

4. Social Infrastructure Audit Analysis

Appendix 2 of this report provides an audit of the following existing social infrastructure categories generally located within 1.5 kilometres² of the subject site:

1. Open space (active and passive);
2. Early years services;
3. Community meeting spaces, libraries and learning centres;
4. Indoor recreation facilities;
5. Education facilities;
6. Health services;
7. Police & Emergency services; and
8. Residential and facility based aged care.

The implications of the audit findings are included in Section 5 of this report which provides an assessment of the likely social infrastructure demand impacts generated by the proposed development of the subject site.

² Plan Melbourne 2017, the city's metropolitan planning strategy, proposes a city made up of 20 minute neighbourhoods where every home will be within 20 minutes travel time of jobs, shops, cafes, schools, parks and community facilities. 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 assessment the 1.5 kilometre radius was chosen as it approximately equates to a 20 minute walk.

5. Assessment of Development Generated Social Infrastructure Demand

5.1 Social Infrastructure Standards and Demand and Supply Estimates

Appendix 3 of this report provides indicative estimates for various forms of social infrastructure that lend themselves to some form of quantifiable demand and / or supply measure. The source of these demand / supply measures is also identified in Appendix 1. ***It should be emphasised that the numbers indicated should not be interpreted as final provision recommendations for the subject site development scenario.*** Social infrastructure assessments also require existing strategic priorities be taken into consideration, as well as the capacity of existing services and facility to meet current and future needs.

5.2 Subject Site Dwelling and Population Scenario

For the purposes of this report, a dwelling yield of 1,043 has been assumed, consisting of 218 social housing dwellings and 825 private dwellings. Under this development scenario the dwelling yield is likely to generate a residential population of approximately 2,295 people. However, as noted earlier in Section 1.2 of this report, the subject site currently accommodates 198 public housing dwellings. Therefore, the net increase in all dwellings is anticipated to be 845 and would increase the population of the site by approximately 1,860 people. This should be taken into consideration when assessing the analysis and recommendations contained within this report.

The estimated population yield was calculated by applying the projected average household size for the Flemington-Travancore small area in 2036 (2.2 persons per household)³. However, this represents a conservative upper household size assumption as the public housing component of the development is likely to a high proportion of single bedroom dwellings. An age profile was then developed for the subject site using the single age profile projected for the Flemington-Travancore small area in 2036⁴. Population yields anticipated for both the proposed development of the Flemington estate and the broader Flemington-Travancore small area are shown in Table 3 below. 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;
- 4 Years - Preschool Services;

³ Source: Small Area Population Forecasts for the City of Moonee Valley (June 2017), prepared by .id on behalf Moonee Valley City Council.

⁴ Source: Small Area Population Forecasts for the City of Moonee Valley (June 2017), prepared by .id on behalf Moonee Valley City Council.

- 0-6 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
- 12-17 Years - Secondary School, School Holiday programs;
- 15 years and over - Participation in organised sport and leisure activities
- 55+ Years- Senior Citizens Groups and Centres;
- 70+ Years - HACC Services, Nursing Homes/Aged Hostels / Retirement Villages;
- Centre Based Support Services (e.g. Planned Activity group); and
- All population age cohorts – Libraries, Neighbourhood Houses etc.

Table 3 - Target Population Projections for key Community Infrastructure Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	Community infrastructure types the age cohort is relevant to	Flemington - DHHS	Flemington - Private Development	Total Flemington Development	Flemington-Travancore by 2036
0-3	MCH, Playgroups	27	103	131	893
4	4 Year Old Kindergarten	6	22	28	188
0-4	Long Day Child Care & Occasional Child Care	33	125	158	1,081
5-11	Primary School enrolments, out of school hours care	32	120	151	1,032
5-14	Participation in organised children's sport	42	160	202	1,378
15+	Participation in organised youth & adult sport	404	1,530	1,934	13,205
15-24	Participation in higher education (youth & young adult)	73	276	349	2,385
25+	Participation in higher education (older adults)	331	1,254	1,585	10,820
12-17	Secondary School enrolments	23	86	109	745
70+	Residential & home based aged care services	37	140	176	1,204
0 to 69 years	HACC services (younger clients)	443	1,675	2,118	14,460
	Total Population	480	1,815	2,295	15,664
	Total Dwellings	218	825	1,043	7,791

Using ASR Research’s previous experience of undertaking community infrastructure assessments, the implications of this population profile can be summarised as follows:

- An net additional 845 dwellings is likely to increase the number of dwellings within the Flemington-Travancore small area by approximately 21% (based on 2016 City of Moonee Valley Population Forecasts showing the Flemington-Travancore small area had approximately 5,016 dwellings – note: the percentage calculated will decrease as other housing stock is constructed within the catchment); and
- An net additional population of approximately 1,860 people is likely to increase the population within the Flemington-Travancore small area also by approximately 15% (based on 2016 City of Moonee Valley Population Forecasts showing the Flemington-Travancore small area had approximately 10,686 residents – note: the percentage calculated will decrease as other housing stock is constructed within the catchment).

It is noted that the redevelopment of Flemington estate will take place over 8 to 10 years, with population increases occurring over a similar timeframe.

5.3 Projected Change to Public Housing Provision

The current Design Framework for the subject site anticipates a total of a minimum of 218 public housing dwellings and 825 private dwellings will be delivered from the proposed development. This will lead to the creation of at least 20 additional social housing dwellings, which represents an increase of 10% or more in the number of social housing dwellings to be delivered on the site. The profile of new social housing will consist of 55% 1-bedroom dwellings (120 dwellings), 34% 2-bedroom dwellings (73 dwellings) and 11% 3-bedroom dwellings (25 dwellings). The proposed social housing profile will allow DHHS to better meet the relatively higher demand for smaller 1 and 2-bedroom dwellings rather than 3-bedroom dwellings, as well as replacing ageing infrastructure with much needed new dwellings.

5.4 Summary of Development Generated Demand Impacts & Recommended Response Measures

Table 4 on the following pages summarises the key findings, issues and demand impacts associated with the proposed development of subject site and outlines recommended response measures for each form of social infrastructure.

Table 4 – Detailed Assessment of Social Infrastructure Response Measures

Service / Community infrastructure type	Key Assessment Findings	Recommended Response Measures
<p>Passive Open Space</p>	<p>The Moonee Valley Planning Scheme requires a 5% or greater public open space contribution for subdivisions of greater than 10 lots.</p> <p>The subject site is located adjacent to Debneys Park and the Moonee Ponds Creek Linear Corridor. Other major open space reserves within the catchment area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Park to the east; • Delhi Reserve to the north; • Travancore Park to the north; • Farnham Reserve and Canterbury Reserve to the west; • Clayton Reserve to the south; • North Melbourne Recreation Reserve to the south; • JJ Holland Park to the south west; and • Newmarket Reserve to the west. <p>The City of Moonee Valley Open Space Strategy (2009) includes the subject site within the Flemington precinct, Sub-precinct 3031B. The Strategy recommends the following actions for Flemington:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the provision of additional Small Local open space in the sub-precinct 3031B for the existing and future population. Opportunities should be sought to achieve additional open space via land contributions as part of the future redevelopment in this area. <p>It is noted that the Racecourse Road Structure Plan prepared by Council in 2012 suggested potential new open space areas for this precinct (this Plan was later abandoned by Council).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debneys Park - Complete and implement the Master Plan for this reserve. • Canterbury Street Reserve - Upgrade this reserve and monitor to meet existing and future local community needs. • Farnham Reserve - Implement the existing landscape Concept plan for this reserve, providing a diversity of facilities to meet the local needs. • Pridham Plaza - Continue to maintain this reserve. 	<p>The proposed DPO8 over Flemington estate requires provision of a new 1,000sqm open space area on the subject site. Existing open space around the existing towers will also remain. Communal open spaces will also be provided for new dwellings in accordance with the Planning Scheme. The proposed DPO8 also requires a legible pedestrian circulation system to be provided within the site, as well as connections to pedestrian and cycle pathways adjoining the site.</p> <p>The Debneys Precinct Structure Plan proposes enhanced recreation facilities and gathering places for resident groups within the adjoining Debneys Park, including pedestrian and cycle pathways.</p> <p>This assessment supports these measures, which will also help to achieve the relevant actions in Council’s Open Space Strategy that apply to Sub-precinct 3031B and specifically the subject site.</p> <p>Further measures to address increased demand on existing passive open space resulting from the development should be determined at the development plan stage for Flemington estate and in Stage 2 of the Debneys Precinct Structure Plan.</p> <p>The increased demand on passive open space should also be considered as part of Council’s future review of its Open Space Strategy, Walking and Cycling Strategy and Leisure Strategy.</p>

Service / Community infrastructure type	Key Assessment Findings	Recommended Response Measures
<p>Active Open Space</p>	<p>The catchment area contains the following nine active open space reserves that cater for organised sport:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Debneys Park; 2. Delhi Reserve (Essendon Hockey Centre); 3. Newmarket Reserve; 4. Manning Reserve Royal Park; 5. State Netball & Hockey Centre; 6. Other Royal Park playing fields; 7. North Melbourne Recreation Reserve; 8. JJ Holland Park; and 9. Ormond Park. <p>The development is likely to generate in excess of 660 additional participants in organised sport. Major participation sport demand estimates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 102 additional tennis players (81 from the private development); • 84 additional netball players (66 from the private development); • 70 additional AFL players (55 from the private development); • 51 additional soccer players (41 from the private development); and • 48 additional cricket players (38 from the private development). 	<p>Stage 2 of the Debneys Precinct Structure Plan includes preparation of a master plan for Debneys Park to meet anticipated sport and recreation needs of the community. This master plan will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconfigured sports playing field to include cricket / AFL oval and soccer pitches; • A new sports pavilion; and • New multi-purpose playing courts to meet informal sporting needs of the local community (e.g. tennis, netball and basketball). <p>This assessment supports these measures. The increased demand resulting from the development should be confirmed at the development plan stage and incorporated into the master plan process for Debneys Park, as well as Council’s future review of its Open Space Strategy.</p>

Service / Community infrastructure type	Key Assessment Findings	Recommended Response Measures
<p>Early Years Services</p>	<p>The 1.5-kilometre catchment area contains 2 sessional Kindergarten facilities, 12 long day child care facilities, 2 occasional child care facilities, 4 maternal and child health services and 2 playgroup venues.</p> <p><i>Long Day Child Care</i> The development is likely to generate the equivalent of an additional 50 Long Day Child Care places (40 from the private housing component).</p> <p><i>4 & 3 year old Sessional Kindergartens</i> The development is likely to generate an additional 17 enrolments (14 from the private housing component) for four-year-old sessional Kindergarten programs and similar a number for three year old programs. This increased demand equates to 2 additional sessional kindergarten rooms.</p> <p><i>Maternal & Child Health (MCH)</i> The development is likely to generate the equivalent of an additional 2.2 MCH sessions per week (1.7 sessions from the private housing component).</p> <p><i>Occasional Child Care</i> The development is likely to generate the equivalent of an additional 4 Occasional Child Care places (3 from the private housing component).</p> <p><i>Playgroups</i> The development is likely to generate the equivalent of an additional 2 playgroup sessions per week (1.5 from the private housing development).</p>	<p>The demand estimates indicate a need to expand provision for long day child care and sessional kindergarten as a result of the development. The increased demand resulting from the development should be confirmed at the development plan stage, with potential measures to address increased demand determined in consultation with MVCC. The proposed Mixed Use Zone and DPO schedule provides for the establishment of a child care centre in the Flemington estate. A child care centre, kindergarten could be co-located with the multi-purpose community centre proposed to be established within Flemington estate in the Debneys Precinct Structure Plan. This centre will also include flexible meeting spaces that could accommodate playgroup activities. Future expansion of the Hopetoun Children’s Centre may also be possible.</p> <p>The increased demand on these facilities should also be considered as part of Council’s future review of its Community Facilities Plan and Early Years Plan.</p> <p>The demand estimates do not support the need for additional MCH or occasional child care services as a result of the development.”</p>
<p>Community Meeting Spaces</p>	<p>The 1.5-kilometre catchment contains numerous community facilities offering a wide variety of meeting spaces to the general community and organisations. Existing facilities offering meeting spaces for hire include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flemington Community Centre; • Crown Street Stables; • Canterbury Street Stables; • Farnham Street Neighbourhood Learning Centre; • Kensington Neighbourhood House; • North Melbourne Community Centre; • North Melbourne MCH Centre; and • North Melbourne Recreation Centre. 	<p>The catchment area is well served by a diverse range of existing community facilities offering community meeting spaces.</p> <p>The proposed new multi-purpose community centre within Flemington estate will also provide Council an opportunity to provide additional community meeting spaces to further meet the future needs of the local community.</p>

Service / Community infrastructure type	Key Assessment Findings	Recommended Response Measures
<p>Neighbourhood Houses</p>	<p>The 1.5-kilometre catchment area is well supplied with three existing Neighbourhood Houses. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farnham Street Neighbourhood Learning Centre to the north-west of the subject site; • Kensington Neighbourhood House to the south-west; and • North Melbourne Language & Learning to the south east. <p>The development is likely to generate the equivalent of an additional 0.2 Neighbourhood House facilities.</p>	<p>Given the more than satisfactory supply of existing neighbourhood houses within the catchment area, no additional neighbourhood house services are recommended.</p> <p>The proposed new multi-purpose community centre within Flemington estate will also provide Council an opportunity to identify Neighbourhood House services and activities offered by existing providers that could operate from the new facility on an outreach basis.</p>
<p>Libraries</p>	<p>The 1.5-kilometre catchment area contains the Flemington Library, a relatively small shop-front facility a short distance west of the Flemington estate.</p> <p>The development is likely to generate the equivalent of an additional 19,900 loans per annum (14,200 from the private housing) and 14,900 visits per annum (11,800 from the private housing development).</p>	<p>Although the Council’s Library and Learning Strategy 2012–16 refers to actively examining “new opportunities for libraries to be best positioned in relation to the communities they serve”, this assessment considers the current location of the Flemington Library to be very satisfactory and reasonably accessible to the Flemington estate. Therefore, additional library provision or relocation of the Flemington Library to the subject site is not recommended.</p> <p>The increased demand on library facilities should, however, be considered as part of Council’s future review of its Library and Learning Strategy.</p>
<p>Council Indoor & Aquatic Leisure Centres</p>	<p>The 1.5-kilometre catchment area contains three key municipal / State indoor recreation facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North Melbourne Recreation Centre (gym, 1 indoor court and 25m outdoor pool); 2. Kensington Recreation Centre (gym, 1 indoor court and 25m indoor pool); and 3. State Netball & Hockey Centre (2 outdoor hockey fields, 4 outdoor and 5 indoor netball courts). It is noted that Netball Victoria and Hockey Victoria submitted a \$60 million masterplan to redevelop the State Netball and Hockey Centre to the Victorian State Government in early 2017. This project would address a lack of inner-city netball courts and hockey fields and increase capacity for sports such as gymnastics and martial arts. <p>Council is currently undertaking an indoor facilities strategy plan to identify both the extent of future demand and potential sites options for multipurpose indoor facilities within the municipality.</p> <p>The proposed development generates the equivalent of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 additional Council aquatic leisure centre memberships; and • 0.2 additional indoor courts. 	<p>Although the provision of both aquatic and Council gymnasium services appears satisfactory in the catchment area, there is a documented shortage of indoor multipurpose courts suitable for competition sport.</p> <p>This assessment considers the Netball Victoria / Hockey Victoria joint proposal to redevelop and expand the capacity of the State Netball and Hockey Centre to be the most appropriate strategy for meeting the future needs of the wider inner northern sub-region.</p> <p>The increased demand on indoor recreation and aquatic facilities should considered as part of Council’s future review of its Leisure Strategy and Aquatic Leisure Centre Plan.</p>

Service / Community infrastructure type	Key Assessment Findings	Recommended Response Measures
<p>Education Facilities</p>	<p>The 1.5-kilometre catchment area contains the following schools (2016 enrolments also shown):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debney Meadows Primary School (Government Primary School, 97 enrolments) • Flemington Primary School (Government Primary School, 448 enrolments) • Kensington Primary School (Government Primary School, 475 enrolments) • Ascot Vale Primary School (Government Primary School, 247 enrolments) • Kensington Community High School (Government Secondary School, 104 enrolments) • Mount Alexander 7-12 College (Government Secondary School, 324 enrolments) • Travancore School⁵ (Government Special School) • Ascot Vale Special School (Government Special School, 109 enrolments) • St Brendan’s School (Catholic Primary School, 173 enrolments) • St Michael’s School (Catholic Primary School, 120 enrolments) • St Aloysius College (Catholic Secondary College, 533 enrolments) <p>The <i>School Provision Review for Docklands: Stage Two</i> (2016) report, commissioned by the Department of Education and Training, recommends “<i>the immediate commencement of detailed planning processes for a new co-educational primary and additional secondary school provision.</i>” In particular, this report recommends that the Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “<i>Commence the planning process for a new co-educational primary school to support the North Melbourne and Docklands communities.</i>” • “<i>Commence the planning process to increase the networks secondary school capacity.</i>” • “<i>Continue to progress planning for new provision within the Fishermans Bend Urban Renewal Area and the Arden Macaulay Framework Plan as these plans and future populations are finalised.</i>” <p>Additionally, it is recommended that the Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “<i>Develop strong partnership opportunities with the VPA, Development Victoria and City of Melbourne to test the suitability of potential school sites, including sites held by Places Victoria.</i>” 	<p>Although the <i>School Provision Review for Docklands: Stage Two</i> (2016) report, commissioned by the Department of Education and Training, acknowledges some current long-term capacity constraints for both government primary and secondary schools in the catchment area within which the subject site is located, it appears unlikely that DET will seek to establish a new school within the site. Additional provision in both North Melbourne and Docklands will help alleviate future enrolment pressure.</p> <p>The report, however, clearly identifies the need to work with Debney Meadows Primary School to develop options for improving the public perception of the school to attract more local enrolments, as the school currently has significant spare capacity.</p>

⁵ Travancore School is a Department of Education and Training (DET) school that endeavours to meet the emerging requirements of mental health services and the growing interest in schools for specialised assistance and support to better understand and manage mental health issues.

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Service / Community infrastructure type	Key Assessment Findings	Recommended Response Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop partnership opportunities with the MPA, Places Victoria and City of Melbourne to ensure transport planning in this network considers the accessibility of both existing and planned schools. Consideration should also be given to safe off-road bike and walking routes, particularly for families residing in the Docklands.</i> • <i>Draw on the experiences of the Ferrars Street Primary School planning process and international examples of vertical schools when considering options for school provision in inner city areas.</i> • <i>Undertake annual monitoring of schools with a restricted zone to ensure that students located outside of the zones (but within the designated neighbourhood boundary), have improved access to a local school.</i> • <i>Provide opportunities for stronger partnerships between all schools in the network.</i> • <i>Work with schools that are/or are expected to experience significant enrolment pressures (including North Melbourne Primary School, Kensington Primary School and Footscray City Primary School) to consider the introduction of enrolment caps and placement policies.</i> • <i>Work with Debney Meadows Primary School to develop options for improving the public perception of the school with consideration for partnership opportunities with nearby schools or the development of specialist programs to attract more local students.”</i> <p>The development is likely to generate the equivalent of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57 Government Primary School enrolments (45 from the private development) • 60 Catholic Primary School enrolments (48 from the private development) • 18 Non-Government Primary School enrolments (14 from the private development) • 41 Government Secondary School enrolments (33 from the private development) • 35 Catholic Secondary School enrolments (28 from the private development) • 21 Non-Government Secondary School enrolments (16 from the private development) • 67 TAFE enrolments (53 from the private development) • 229 University enrolments (181 from the private development) 	
<p>Police & Emergency Services</p>	<p>The 1.5-kilometre catchment contains the Flemington Police Station a short distance north east of the subject site. Less than 3 kilometres from the subject site are the City Ambulance Station and MFB Station 3 (both in Carlton), the North Melbourne Police Station and MFB Station 50 in Moonee Ponds. Response times (a key measure of the adequacy of provision for police and emergency services) to the subject site are therefore likely to be considered satisfactory.</p>	<p>The existing presence of police and major emergency service forms (i.e. MFB and ambulance) within 3 kilometres of the subject site indicates that additional facilities at the subject site will not be required.</p>

Service / Community infrastructure type	Key Assessment Findings	Recommended Response Measures
Acute & Community Health Services	Although the 1.5-kilometre catchment area includes significant acute and community health service provision. These include eight campuses of cohealth and three acute health facilities including the Royal Children’s Hospital. Just beyond the 1.5-kilometre catchment, south-east of the subject site, is the Parkville Health Precinct that includes the Royal Women’s Hospital and Royal Melbourne Hospital. The Melbourne Private Hospital is located a similar distance from the subject site to the west.	The significant presence of acute and community health services in the catchment area indicates that additional acute or community health provision at the subject sites is not warranted. However, the establishment of any new community facilities as part of the proposed development provides potential opportunities for organisations such as cohealth to deliver outreach services within the Flemington estate.
Residential Aged Care	There are eight existing residential aged care providers within the 1.5-kilometre catchment area supplying a total of 471 beds. The proposed development generates the equivalent of 14 additional residential aged care beds (11 from the private development).	Given the reasonable supply of residential aged care facilities within the 1.5-kilometre catchment, additional demand resulting from the development could be considered as part of future planning for new or expanded residential aged care facilities in the local area.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions and recommendations have been prepared to inform planning for the renewal of the Flemington estate.

6.1 Dwelling & Population Assumptions

This assessment assumes a net increase of 845 dwellings for the subject site over the next 10 or so years and anticipates this will result in the following population and dwelling changes:

- Based on a net additional dwelling yield of 845 dwellings, the proposed development of the subject site will generate an additional residential population of approximately 1,860 people;
- A net additional 845 dwellings is likely to increase the number of dwellings within the Flemington-Travancore small area by approximately 21%; and
- A population of 1,860 people is likely to increase the population within the Flemington-Travancore small area by approximately 15%.

6.2 Demand on Social Infrastructure

The additional resident population of Flemington estate will generally increase demand on existing social infrastructure within the 1.5km catchment of the subject site.

This assessment has determined that the increased demand may exceed the current capacity of the following social infrastructure:

- Passive open space;
- Active open space;
- Long day child care; and
- 4 & 3 year old sessional kindergartens.

It is recommended that demand on social infrastructure be confirmed at the development plan stage for Flemington estate. At this stage, greater detail of proposed dwelling yields and anticipated demographic changes will be known. At this stage, the need for any additional or improved social infrastructure as a result of the development will be determined. The preferred method to deliver any additional or improved social infrastructure can then be determined in consultation with Moonee Valley City Council.

A new Council multi-purpose community facility is proposed within Flemington estate, which will replace the existing Flemington Community Centre within Debneys Park. There will be opportunities to incorporate community facilities, such as shared meeting rooms, to help meet the increased demand for community facilities.

A master plan for Debneys Park will be prepared as part of Stage 2 of The Debneys Precinct Structure Plan, which will provide enhanced sport and recreation facilities within the local area.

The increased demand on social infrastructure should also be considered as part of Council's future review of relevant policies, including:

- Open Space Strategy;
- Walking and Cycling Strategy;
- Leisure Strategy;
- Community Facilities Plan;
- Early Years Plan;
- Library and Learning Strategy;
- Leisure Strategy; and
- Aquatic Leisure Centre Plan.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Review of Strategic Documents

Table 4 - Summary of Moonee Valley City Council strategic documents

Strategic Document
Council Plan 2013-17
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The Moonee Valley Council Plan 2013–17 is Council’s main planning document which describes exactly what Council aims to achieve in its four-year term. The themes of the Council Plan reflect those in the Moonee Valley Next Generation Community Vision 2035, which is another important document Council uses to plan and deliver its services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 1: Friendly and safe: A community where people feel connected and safe • Theme 2: Clean, green and beautiful: A sustainable environment for future generations • Theme 3: Sustainable living: Clear direction for the growth and development of the city • Theme 4: Vibrant and Diverse: Opportunities for all <p>Relevant references</p> <p>The most relevant strategic objectives from Council’s Plan are listed below.</p> <p><u>Theme 1: Friendly and safe: A community where people feel connected and safe</u></p> <p>Strategic Objective 5: Support other organisations in contributing to community wellbeing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Council’s role in planning and coordinating the range of services in the community 2. Strengthen partnerships with private, government and not-for-profit providers of services 3. Work with partners to identify how services are best provided and seek to reduce overlap, increase efficiency and optimise outcomes 4. Strengthen the capacity of local community organisations through provision of grants, training and other support <p><u>Theme 2: Clean, green and beautiful: A sustainable environment for future generations</u></p> <p>Strategic objective 2: Make the city more attractive through maximising opportunities for greening the public realm</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Further develop Moonee Valley as an urban forest through continued planting of appropriate species in streets, boulevards, plazas and other public meeting points 2. Enhance the city’s appearance and identity through appropriate plantings at city gateways and along major corridors 3. Continue to upgrade local neighbourhood parks to provide greater shade, support local ecology and improve neighbourhood amenity <p>Strategic objective 3: Lift the level of functionality and sustainability of the municipality’s infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allocate funds in the budget to ensure assets are fit for purpose 2. Allocate discretionary capital funds according to priorities determined through long term service planning, precinct planning and actions identified within asset management plans 3. Ensure infrastructure and facilities planning takes account of major developments and demographic change 4. Plan for and manage the impact of change in the climate and extreme weather events on Council infrastructure <p>Strategic objective 5: Protect and enhance the quality and scale of open space for conservation and community enjoyment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify traditional and non-traditional opportunities to increase open space as the population grows and changes

Strategic Document
<p>2. Increase access to a broader range of play spaces appropriate for the whole family</p> <p>3. Take account of weather patterns, microclimates and natural resource impacts in the design of open space so it caters for greater use and remains resilient</p> <p><u><i>Theme 3: Sustainable living: Clear direction for the growth and development of the city</i></u></p> <p>Strategic objective 3: Encourage housing development that is environmentally sustainable and caters for our diverse existing and future population</p> <p>1. Align the Housing Strategy to inform new planning zones and support appropriately located housing development that matches population change and expected household size</p> <p>2. Develop communication strategies to assist developers and residents to understand and incorporate principles of environmentally sustainable development in their plans</p> <p>3. Use advisory mechanisms and explore partnerships to support development of more affordable housing</p> <p>Strategic objective 4: Enhance the look and feel of the city through good design</p> <p>1. Create attractive, safe and welcoming places for people through the application of best practice urban design principles in all new projects</p> <p>2. Utilise the 'Complete Street' principles to design safe, attractive, and multi-purpose streets that facilitate comfortable access for all users</p> <p>3. Seek opportunities to install public art in activity centres and other key locations and encourage developers to include appropriate artworks as part of new developments</p> <p><u><i>Theme 4: Vibrant and Diverse: Opportunities for all</i></u></p> <p>Strategic objective 2: Facilitate and encourage access to diverse, affordable and enjoyable leisure and learning opportunities</p> <p>1. Provide up-to-date, easy to access information about local leisure options</p> <p>2. Strengthen partnerships with private, not-for-profit and community recreation providers to increase the range of opportunities available</p> <p>3. Together with community organisations, seek ways to maximise shared use of existing and future community infrastructure</p> <p>4. Keep abreast of changing trends in leisure activities in different demographic groups to enable responsive adaptation to community interests</p> <p>5. Support the further development of accessible library programs for all community segments</p> <p>6. Strengthen local learning opportunities and encourage the community to keep mentally active</p> <p>7. Develop and nurture partnerships with artists, educational bodies, community organisations, government and businesses to achieve stronger participation in arts and cultural activities</p>
<p>Moonee Valley Next Generation 2035: Community Vision</p> <p><i>Purpose</i></p> <p>The purpose of this document is to outline the Community Vision for Moonee Valley in 2035, to report on the consultation that led to it and to discuss its implications, particularly in terms of how Council might best respond.</p> <p><i>Relevant references</i></p> <p>The overarching Community Vision that has emerged is that in 2035 Moonee Valley will be a city of clean, green and beautiful, vibrant, diverse and sustainable communities that people experience as friendly and safe to live in.</p> <p>This Vision builds on four interrelated themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Friendly and safe ● Clean, green and beautiful ● Sustainable living ● Vibrant and diverse

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The vision for each of these themes is outlined below.

1. Friendly and safe: Our picture of Moonee Valley in 2035 is a friendly and safe city:

- It is happy, welcoming and fun – with a feeling of energy.
- It is supportive, caring and inclusive – with a sense of acceptance.

2. Clean, green and beautiful: Our picture of Moonee Valley in 2035 is emphatically green and clean with:

- Trees, parks and gardens that enhance the wellbeing and attractiveness of our community
- An environmentally sustainable community

Specifically, it has:

- Plenty of open and green space
- Existing parks, playgrounds and street trees well maintained
- More and diverse trees
- Community gardens and farmers markets
- Dog off-lead areas
- Activities within parks
- Clean parks and streets
- Clean Maribyrnong River and Moonee Ponds Creek

Our picture of Moonee Valley in 2035 is a beautiful place that is peaceful and relaxing to live in and visit including:

- Parks, trees, gardens, open spaces and other attributes of the natural environment
- Heritage architecture and buildings
- Low rise character across much of the city

Growth will be well managed to avoid:

- Pollution from increased traffic congestion
- Rubbish resulting from increased density

3. Sustainable living: Our picture of Moonee Valley in 2035 includes a Council that leads the way in promoting environmental and sustainable living with ongoing strategies encouraging:

- Renewable energy
- Recycling
- Green, future proof building design
- Less car usage by facilitating increased cycling and pedestrian infrastructure and promoting more accessible public transport

4. Vibrant and diverse: Moonee Valley in 2035 is a vibrant city with diverse communities. Together, these communities reflect our multicultural origins, high education levels, well connected transport, diverse entertainment and recreational options and thriving business community. Specific aspects people identify that this builds on are:

- Investment in education and transport
- Celebrating the community, its diversity and encouraging social interaction through investment in arts and cultural activities
- Young people, the elderly and Moonee Valley's diverse ethnic mix as important contributors to and beneficiaries of arts, sports, recreational and cultural events
- Council support of businesses including investment in the appearance and safety of shopping precincts

Housing Strategy 2010

Purpose

The Moonee Valley Housing Strategy has been developed to respond to the following vision statement:

Strategic Document

‘The City of Moonee Valley will continue to be an inclusive, sustainable and liveable community where all residents will enjoy a good quality of life. The City of Moonee Valley will foster the provision of diverse housing that anticipates the needs of existing and future residents, that is built in appropriate locations and which supports and improves community well-being. New development will be balanced with retaining existing areas of unique character or cultural significance.’

The strategy is supported by the following goals:

- **Location Appropriate:** To direct new housing development to strategic locations which provide access to and which will support, community services, facilities, public transport and economic opportunities.
- **Meeting Diverse Needs:** To provide accommodation to suit the diverse needs of the community through a range of housing types.
- **Affordability:** To provide housing which is affordable to a range of household income types. Housing should be well located to take advantage of savings afforded by living in locations with easy access to a range of lifestyle opportunities.
- **Socially Responsive:** To work in partnership with social and community housing providers and other key stakeholders to deliver high quality housing and social inclusion in the community.
- **Sustainable Design:** To provide housing which has been designed to minimise the impacts on the natural environment through appropriate site location, construction and design.
- **Urban Character:** To protect and enhance valued urban character of neighbourhoods ensuring new housing responds appropriately to local conditions.

Relevant references

Relevant strategic actions include:

- Encourage new housing developments which provide a range of housing types in appropriate locations
- Support a broad range of measures that will increase the accessibility and adaptability of existing and future homes in the City of Moonee Valley
- Advocate for the adequate supply of all forms of residential aged care including high/low care and independent living developments
- Ensure housing in the City of Moonee Valley provides accommodation for young people
- Encourage affordable dwelling options through some smaller dwelling sizes in medium to high density developments located in activity centres and in well serviced strategic locations.
- Through an affordable housing action plan develop strategies to increase the amount of affordable housing stock available for different groups in the Municipality
- Strengthen and formalise Council’s relationship with the Office of Housing and Community housing providers in the area
- Provide assistance to the Office of Housing and relevant community housing providers with the implementation of their housing priorities
- Advocate to State and Federal Governments for the improvement in the quality, type and supply of public housing within the City of Moonee Valley
- Identify strategic sites (land or buildings) that may be suitable for public and / or community housing
- Advocate for the provision of housing support services to be located within the City of Moonee Valley

Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2013-17

Purpose

The creation of a new Health Plan, a requirement of the Health and Wellbeing Act 2008, provides the opportunity to take stock of the health and wellbeing of our community. It is the tool to ensure that Council, local health providers and relevant groups and organisations are working towards the same priorities for the community. The Moonee Valley Public Health and Wellbeing Plan sets out Council’s priorities when it comes to the physical and emotional health of our community. The four themes of the Plan are:

1. Healthy places
2. Safe and connected communities
3. Healthy people
4. Strong governance and partnerships

Relevant references

Strategic Document
<p>Draft Housing Issues and Opportunities Paper (March 2015)</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Council adopted a Housing Strategy in 2010. Since this Strategy was adopted, there have been a number of changes both to demographics, as well as housing policy particularly at a state level. Council has also successfully implemented a number of actions within the 2010 Housing Strategy. It was therefore necessary to develop a new Housing Strategy which will better address the current issues related to housing needs of residents now and over the next 10 years.</p> <p>Relevant references</p> <p>The Paper discusses issues, constraints and opportunities under the following four housing themes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building design - including internal and external amenity • Housing Affordability • Transport Infrastructure - including parking and traffic • Housing Growth • Housing accessibility and adaptability
<p>Healthy Ageing Strategy 2012-2017</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The Healthy Ageing Strategy provides a strategic direction and actions for Council to support healthy and active ageing and to improve people’s experience of ageing.</p> <p>The Strategy was developed from conversations and information gathered from over 1,000 people who live in Moonee Valley. To achieve healthy and active ageing, there needs to be a whole-of-community response. Council has a key role in developing age-friendly cities and strategic partnerships to enable people to age actively. Council’s role includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation • Resources and services • Advocacy • Planning • Coordination • Collaborations and partnerships <p>Relevant references</p> <p>Strategic Goals of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Goal 1: Moonee Valley is an age-friendly city. Ageing well in Moonee Valley is strengthened by a whole-of-Council and whole of-community response to developing Moonee Valley as an age-friendly city. • Strategic Goal 2: Older people are engaged and their voices are valued. Increase and improve two-way engagement that genuinely values older people’s views and informs Council’s leadership role in supporting an age-friendly Moonee Valley. • Strategic Goal 3: People are kept well informed as they age. Ensure older people have access to information that promotes and supports their participation in the community and encourages active ageing. • Strategic Goal 4: Services for older residents are of high quality. Continue to deliver high quality aged care services to promote independence and support people to remain living in their community. • Strategic Goal 5: Older people benefit from a range of activities. Encourage people as they age to participate in a range of activities that promote health, wellbeing and social inclusion. • Strategic Goal 6: Ageing is supported through a caring community. Build community capacity to embrace and support inclusion and participation in the community for people as they age. • Strategic Goal 7: Accessible transport options are increased. Increase transport options for older people to enhance their independence, community participation and access to activities. • Strategic Goal 8: The ageing population’s needs are understood and represented. Continue to represent and advocate for the needs of Moonee Valley’s growing ageing population.

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<p>Key actions of potential relevance to the assessment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen strategic partnerships and alliances with allied health and community support services in the municipality. • Creatively utilise available venues and open space. • Support access and participation by regularly reviewing facilities and venues to identify access issues and implement modifications.
Diversity, Access and Equity Policy
<p>Purpose</p> <p>This policy supports Council’s continued commitment to an inclusive city that builds on the strengths of its diverse community. The community has expressed their vision for a friendly, safe, vibrant and diverse city in the Moonee Valley Next Generation 2035 Community Vision (MV2035). The Moonee Valley Diversity, Access and Equity Policy supports this vision by respecting the human rights of all its citizens, celebrating diversity and promoting participation in all aspects of community life.</p> <p>The Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 requires councils to consider human rights in developing laws, policies and delivering services. This Diversity, Access and Equity Policy has adopted a human rights framework by embedding the values of inclusion, access and participation by all. The goal of this Diversity, Access and Equity Policy is to support an inclusive city that respects the human rights of all its citizens, celebrates their diversity and promotes their participation in all aspects of community life. This will be achieved through commitments relating to four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 1 Fostering respect and celebrating diversity • Theme 2: Promoting participation • Theme 3: Creating accessible places and spaces • Theme 4: Leadership and representation <p>Relevant references</p> <p>Of most relevance to this assessment are those commitments listed under Theme 3 – creating accessible places and spaces. Under this Theme Council will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocate for development of safe, welcoming and accessible built environment and streetscapes to encourage all citizens to use public spaces. 2. Promote active urban design and accessible transport options in Moonee Valley. 3. Foster a city that supports the varying needs of people at different life stages and different abilities, including creating a child-friendly, age-friendly and accessible municipality. 4. Ensure infrastructure and facilities planning takes account of demographic change. 5. Schedule measures to enhance ease of access of all Council infrastructure over time. 6. Together with community organisations, seek ways to maximise shared use of existing and future community infrastructure.
Community Facilities Plan (2011)
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The purpose of this Community Facilities Plan is to ensure a network of facilities across the City for people to meet and participate in the life of their communities and neighbourhoods. The plan was developed based on assessment and analysis of the quantity and quality of existing community facilities in Moonee Valley, their varied functions and significance and the needs of citizens and other users.</p> <p>Relevant references</p> <p>Potentially relevant recommendations (subject to whether they have been implemented) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase kindergarten places to 33 at Coronation Kindergarten. • Improve facility drainage at Flemington Childcare Centre. • Improvements at Hopetoun Children’s Centre and includes outdoor playspace improvement. • Improve existing administration space at Shuter Street.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert existing childcare spaces to 22 place kindergarten at Flemington Children’s Centre. • Stage 2 works at Hopetoun Children’s Centre to meet Universal Access with an extension of kindergarten room plus 3-5 room. • Flemington Children’s Centre convert existing rooms to 33 place room (total 55 places) and improve admin, staff areas and outdoor space. • At Shuter Street master plan new facility in conjunction with redevelopment of Shuter Street car park site. • At Shuter Street, develop new occasional care facility for 40 places and 2 x MCH rooms as part of redeveloped adjacent car park site. • Relocate Ascot Vale MCH to new Shuter Street centre. • Master Plan staged improvements to Hub at Hopetoun Children’s Centre. • Staged asset improvements at Hopetoun Children’s Centre. • Develop Moonee Valley’s community facilities including community centres, arts facilities and community halls in a way that is inclusive of young people and explore other opportunities to accommodate services for youth. • Explore the possibilities of increasing the number and geographic spread of Neighbourhood Houses. • Develop Neighbourhood Centres located in the north and west as multi-purpose community facilities to provide district level provision of multi-purpose space in the north and west of the municipality, which is currently at capacity. • Utilise the existing network of community halls and multi-purpose facilities to provide accommodation for community arts groups and arts activities, in particular in the west of the municipality. • Undertake planning to improve the Fairbairn Park North and Middle Pavilions in accordance with the endorsed Fairbairn Park Master Plan. • Secure a site for local netball competition and training with 10 outdoor courts. • Provide improved facilities at Fairbairn Park (north and middle pavilions) to accommodate multiple user groups and support Fairbairn Park sports users, in accordance with the endorsed Fairbairn Park Master Plan. • Refurbish Fairbairn Park south pavilion to provide useable change rooms, in accordance with the endorsed Fairbairn Park Master Plan. • Implement water and energy saving initiatives at Ascot Vale Leisure Centre.

Library and Learning Strategy 2012–16

<p>Purpose</p> <p>This strategy has been developed to guide the further evolution of Moonee Valley City Council libraries in Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights (Library and Learning Centre), Flemington, Moonee Ponds (Sam Merrifield Library) and Niddrie. It follows on from the Library Strategy Plan 2008-2010 and provides a framework for the service from 2012 to 2016.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies 3 main goals which contain 12 specific strategies. The 3 main goals and 12 strategies are:</p> <p>Goal 1: Visibly supporting and adding value to the work of Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We will work with other Council departments to identify ways in which we can assist them to communicate most effectively with residents, using existing library channels and new media opportunities. 2. We will explore, with other Council departments, the potential for libraries to deliver Council priorities especially in terms of service delivery and community engagement. <p>Goal 2: Providing a flexible, contemporary service, appropriate to the changing needs of the community</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. We will continue to provide a comprehensive library service – books and other resources for people to borrow; programs and events which attract existing and new audiences; technology that enables everyone to access the internet. 4. Our program planning will recognise the role of libraries in lifelong, informal learning, supporting formal education and providing a pathway to qualifications and employment. 5. We will articulate the library service’s approach to community engagement as part of the wider Council strategy.
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Strategic Document	
<p>6. Where possible (according to the opportunity and funding), we will reinterpret library interiors as modern, multi-function, relaxed living, working and study spaces.</p> <p>7. During the life of the strategy, we will review the continued suitability of premises, in terms of location, capacity and configuration. We will investigate opportunities for co-location, relocation and larger scale renovation.</p> <p>8. We will take an active approach to partnerships both within Council and with external organisations.</p> <p>9. We will monitor trends in technology use in libraries; advocate as appropriate for further investment in IT, and develop technology policies that are in line with current practice.</p> <p>10. Our workforce planning will recognise the changing demands and the changing shape of the library service.</p> <p>11. We will develop a model to ensure residents continue to have access to books in the new book industry environment.</p> <p>Goal 3: Making a positive contribution to the advancement of public libraries</p> <p>12. We are committed to a regional approach and will actively collaborate with the wider Victorian public library network.</p> <p>Relevant references</p> <p>The Strategy describes the Ascot Vale Library in the following way:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>“There is a strong sense of the home-from-home about Ascot Vale library, which could be a factor of its intimate size, convenient location, friendly staff and stable user base. The user profile tends towards retired people who have lived in the area for many years, families with young children, and more recent arrivals.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>The compact space creates challenges in terms of the number of public use PCs (three), increased popularity of wifi, the size and scope of the LOTE collection (mainly Italian and Spanish) and the dedicated area available for children. There is only room for small popular collections that have high usage. However despite these constraints the library is a much-loved community asset” (page 6).</i></p> <p>Potentially relevant strategic actions identified within the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satellite centres - Council will investigate the degree to which libraries can act as satellite Council information points without it impacting on the community’s perception of libraries as neutral spaces. • Meetings - Libraries will continue to provide a relaxed, neutral venue for formal and informal meetings. • Location - Library services will be located where there are people – for example, in busy shopping streets, at transport hubs, co-located with other Council services. In an ever-changing environment, Council will actively examine new opportunities for libraries to be best positioned in relation to the communities they serve. • Design - Libraries will be designed in line with the concept of a third place, neither home nor school/work, but a modern, multi-function, relaxed community space. • Places - Where there is the opportunity to reconfigure or build new library facilities, Council will draw our inspiration from outstanding libraries across the globe. 	
Moonee Valley Early Years Plan 2014–22	
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The plan focuses on families from pregnancy through to children 12 years of age and sets out what the community, services and Council want to achieve for Moonee Valley's youngest citizens over the next few years.</p> <p>Strategic objectives are grouped under the following three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme 1: People – inspire community connection, inclusion, support and participation of all children and families in Moonee Valley • Theme 2: Places – stimulate design in child and family friendly spaces for learning, play, leisure, celebration and getting about in Moonee Valley • Theme 3: Partnerships – motivate innovation in how people and agencies work together to create a child friendly Moonee Valley 	

Strategic Document
<p>Relevant references</p> <p>Of most relevance to the assessment are the strategic actions recommended under Theme 2 (Places). These are:</p> <p>Strategic Objective 1: Celebrate and enhance the green, clean and beautiful features of Moonee Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1 Apply urban ecology principles to public spaces that promote adventurous spaces and sensory experiences for children. • 1.2 Promote understanding and prioritise sustainable features across early years services, programs and public areas. • 1.3 Strengthen children’s ambassadorship in local parks, playgrounds, reserves and waterways. <p>Strategic Objective 2: Generate child-friendly neighbourhoods and public spaces that encourage active and independent children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.1 Advocate and generate a child friendly and intergenerational response to urban design and the natural and built environment. • 2.2 Progress the Complete Street principles to rethink, reprioritise and reorder streets to encourage public transport, safe walking and cycling. • 2.3 Identify opportunities to activate public space that supports children’s creativity, independence and the freedom to safely explore. <p>Strategic Objective 3: Generate child-friendly neighbourhoods and public spaces that encourage active and independent children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.1 Learn about, represent, promote and celebrate the diversity of our community to support access and equity through urban design. • 3.2 Recognise the changing growth and development of children and design outdoor play spaces that inspires and values access for all. • 3.3 Understand the emerging changes of how we live, challenge assumptions and encourage inclusive and multiple use of places and spaces.
<p>Thrive Strategy for Young People (2015)</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p><i>Thrive is the ‘how-to’ guide for Council and the community to achieve the goals of the Council Plan and the Public Health and Wellbeing Plan, specifically in relation to young people. Thrive builds on the work of the Moonee Valley Early Years Plan 2014-22 to support young people’s transition to adulthood. The following six action areas are identified by the Strategy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Action Area 1: Being loved and safe</i> • <i>Action Area 2: Having material basics</i> • <i>Action Area 3: Being Healthy</i> • <i>Action Area 4: Learning</i> • <i>Action Area 5: Participation</i> • <i>Action Area 6: Supportive systems and environments</i> <p>Relevant references</p> <p><i>A number of relevant objectives are outlined under each of the Action Areas. These include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Objective 8. Advocate for a diversity of housing stock to provide affordable options for young renters and home-buyers</i> • <i>Objective 10. Provide creative spaces and opportunities for young people to have fun, exercise and maintain physical health</i> • <i>Objective 13. Offer dynamic spaces for diverse learning needs, such as online learning and study</i> • <i>Objective 14. Provide spaces and opportunities for group and peer-to-peer learning</i> • <i>Objective 23. Plan for and develop young people friendly community spaces and facilities</i>
<p>Arts and Culture Plan 2014-18</p>

Strategic Document
<p>Purpose</p> <p><i>The Arts and Culture Plan 2014-18 provides a framework to guide the planning and provision for arts and culture services and facilities, for this Council term and beyond.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the Arts and Culture Plan is to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Guide the future provision for arts and culture in the City of Moonee Valley, which will integrate with and support Council's other plans and key strategies.</i> 2. <i>Review existing cultural resources and identify gaps or opportunities.</i> 3. <i>Build on existing strengths and develop them to meet community needs and aspirations.</i> 4. <i>Improve facilities and spaces for the arts.</i> 5. <i>Provide direction for the type and level of support Council should provide for arts and culture activities.</i> 6. <i>Address the barriers preventing people from participating and accessing arts and culture activities.</i> 7. <i>Continue to provide a diverse array of arts experiences including high end and community arts so that our residents have good choices for different art options available to them.</i>
<p>Relevant references</p> <p>Relevant strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy 1.3.1 - To develop initiatives and opportunities that can activate open spaces in partnership with local businesses and communities. • Strategy 1.4.1 Support the development of an integrated arts facilities plan which identifies the current and future gaps in Council's provision of appropriate arts facilities and articulates renewal works in terms of requirements for use (service need). The plan should enable strategic and timely provision of a range of different facilities, which are required to meet the community's identified needs and demands. They should consider the improved use, renewal and redevelopment of existing facilities, and the construction of new facilities to fill service gaps. The plan should also consider the need for existing and new facilities to be appropriately equipped for various arts activities based on the community's needs and demands. The development of the plan would be in-line with Council's existing Community Facilities Plan and the Facilities Asset Management Plan. This should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An audit of Council and community facilities to determine the capacity and suitability of existing facilities for local and community artists and/or arts programs and activities. - An assessment of the potential to develop some facilities as multi-use community arts facilities suitable for rehearsals, small performances and workshops. These facilities may become part of a 'pathways' network that encourages community organisations to develop capacity and skill to be able to fill or use larger and more technical venues, such as the Clocktower Centre or the Incinerator Gallery. • Strategy 1.4.3 - Develop a strategy and guidelines to support access to and use of key public buildings and activity hubs such as the libraries and community houses for arts activities. The range of activities could include, but not be limited to, community exhibition space, arts group meetings and workshops. • Strategy 4.1.1 - Develop a Moonee Valley Arts Collection Strategy. This should include development of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Public Art Policy that provides a clear framework and guidelines for the commissioning and installation of public art by Council or other stakeholders. - An Arts Acquisition Policy that sets guidelines for the purchase and commissioning of artwork for inclusion in the Moonee Valley art collection or public art collection through a developer contribution scheme and city capital works contributions. - Appropriate interpretation for all current and future public art. • Strategy 4.1.3 - Establish a program to repaint/renew Moonee Valley's infrastructure such as footbridges and walls as opportunities to commission artists, using each footbridge or wall as a separate work of art that interprets the culture, social, and/or environmental elements of Moonee Valley.
<p>Open Space Strategy (2009)</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p><i>"The Moonee Valley Open Space Strategy builds on the excellent system of existing open space already established in Moonee Valley to cater for the growing and changing needs of the community and the environment. The strategy sets out a direction for the future provision, design and management of publicly owned land for leisure, recreation and nature conservation purposes.</i></p> <p><i>For the purposes of this Strategy, 'open space' is defined as all publicly owned land that is reserved for recreation, passive outdoor enjoyment, leisure and nature conservation purposes and includes parks, gardens, reserves and urban plazas where the land is owned by Council and other government agencies.</i></p>

Strategic Document

Ancillary open space is also referred to in the Strategy, and is other public land used some of the time by the public for recreation, passive outdoor enjoyment, leisure and nature conservation purposes but is primarily reserved for another use. It includes roads, schools and privately owned open space. Future provision, design and management of ancillary open space is determined by other strategies and plans, hence while these public areas are acknowledged there are no recommendations for these areas directly referred to in this Strategy (page 1).

Relevant references

As shown in the Figure below, the Strategy refers to the Flemington estate as located in “Flemington Sub-precincts 3031B”.



It describes this area and Flemington open space provision more broadly as follows:

“...Debneys Park and the Farnham Reserve provide accessible open space for residents for this sub-precinct. Debneys Park is extremely well used and Canterbury Street Reserve provides for both the local community and regional visitors. Farnham Reserve is the only Local open space and due to the anticipated future growth planned in this precinct, along with the existing intensity of use, an additional Small Local open space is proposed in this sub-precinct to meet existing and future open space needs.” (page 174-5).

The City of Moonee Valley Open Space Strategy (2009) recommends the following actions for Flemington:

- Investigate the provision of additional Small Local open space in the sub-precinct 3031B for the existing and future population. Opportunities should be sought to achieve additional open space via land contributions as part of the future redevelopment in this area.
- Debneys Park - Complete and implement the Master Plan for this reserve.
- Canterbury Street Reserve - Upgrade this reserve and monitor to meet existing and future local community needs.
- Farnham Reserve - Implement the existing landscape Concept plan for this reserve, providing a diversity of facilities to meet the local needs.
- Pridham Plaza - Continue to maintain this reserve.

Leisure Strategy 2013-2023

Purpose

The Leisure Strategy provides a framework to guide Council planning for leisure services, places and spaces for the next ten years. The purpose of the Leisure Strategy is to:

1. Guide the future provision of leisure in the City of Moonee Valley, which will integrate with and support Council’s other major strategies

Strategic Document
<p>2. <i>Identify major gaps, challenges, opportunities and strategies to encourage people to be more active, more often</i></p> <p>3. <i>Develop a rationale and priorities for future provision of leisure places, spaces and services</i></p> <p>4. <i>Provide direction in relation to the type and level of support Council should provide to leisure</i></p> <p>5. <i>Outline key strategies to achieve leisure objectives</i></p> <p>Relevant references</p> <p>This Strategy identifies a number of high level goals, strategic focus areas and key actions that will drive a more detailed internal action plan.</p> <p>Goal 1: Enhanced program and service delivery</p> <p>Goal 2: Optimise, develop or redevelop spaces and places for leisure activities to meet the needs of multiple users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align future developer contribution plans with Leisure Strategy actions and appropriate funding. • Work across Council departments to identify and optimise opportunities for the range of Council's places and spaces to be used for leisure activity. • Review existing usage agreements for Council spaces and places to enable and encourage multiple users and multi-use. • Develop a programmed asset management approach that integrates service needs and asset management procedures that ensures existing and future leisure infrastructure is renewed, upgraded, maintained in a • timely fashion and operated to meet service standards. • Integrate environmentally sustainable design and universal design principles into the planning, design and development/ redevelopment of leisure spaces and places. • Continue to develop a dynamic, green and connected Public Realm based on the Healthy City Principles, made up of a diverse open space system and walkable public spaces. <p>Goal 3: Encourage leisure participation across the whole community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the overall number of residents who are active leisure participants giving particular focus to targeting those people and/or group who are least likely to be active. This includes young people, older people, children, people from different cultural backgrounds, people with mental and physical challenges and people who are geographically and socially isolated. • Identify and secure external funding programs and initiatives to address issues such as obesity, increase physical activity, provide programs/support for people with a disability, providing programs/support for people who are socially isolated, infrastructure development and environmental sustainability. • Ensure that actions for encouraging involvement in leisure activities are integrated in all of Council's other service and strategic plans as appropriate. <p>Goal 4: Ensure that people are informed about leisure opportunities</p> <p>Goal 5: Support both structured and casual leisure activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop public spaces and places to accommodate and encourage non-formal leisure activities. • Continue to enhance walking and cycling trails and connections to support the high levels of community participation in non-structured, casual leisure activity. • Develop improved shared use and strategies that support and enable dog walking as a way to improve community health, fitness and wellbeing. • Facilitate and/or develop opportunities for the community to use the City's parks and environmental areas for appropriate leisure activities. • Continue to provide or facilitate leisure activities and programs based on community gardens and gardening. <p>Goal 6: Support, facilitate and build effective partnerships</p>
<p>Playspace Plan 2013-23</p>
<p>Purpose</p>

Strategic Document	
<p><i>The Playspace Plan will guide the planning and implementation of playspaces in public open space for the next 15 years. The focus of the plan is on free outdoor play within open space management by Council, including within parks, reserves and plazas.</i></p> <p><i>Play is an important part of children’s development. Moonee Valley City Council aims to provide play to children of all ages within the open space network. Different types of play are recognised as being important to the development of children and there needs to be a balance of play types provided. This includes access to unstructured natural play as well as more structured play activities.</i></p> <p>Relevant references</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore opportunities for play in the following open spaces to fill identified gaps in provision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport West Easement, Airport West • Wallis Mall, Niddrie • Quinn Grove Reserve, Keilor East • Essendon Junction Activity Centre and Windy Hill, Essendon • Grandview Reserve, Moonee Ponds • Moonee Ponds Activity Centre, Moonee Ponds • Progress Hillside Reserve, Strathmore 2. Implement the following playspaces which are included in existing master plans, to fill identified gaps in playspace provision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale Heights Library and Learning Centre, Avondale Heights • Cross Keys Reserve, Essendon 3. Explore opportunities to upgrade Boeing Reserve in Strathmore Heights from medium hierarchy to large. Upgrade the following playspaces from minor hierarchy to medium: Queens Park West, Moonee Ponds; Neil Heinz Reserve, Essendon West; Travancore Park, Travancore; Canning Street Reserve, Avondale Heights; and JH Allan Reserve, Keilor East. 4. Look for opportunities for wayfinding signage to the Maribyrnong River corridor to encourage the use of this environment for natural play opportunities in sections where there is an identified gap in playspace provision 5. Provide more diversity in play opportunities across the municipality with a balance of types of play experience including natural play experiences, implementation of the Skate and BMX Strategy and youth friendly play. 6. Provide more diversity in play provided for all age groups, in particular for the senior and youth age groups. 7. Continue with current renewal program (based on cyclical condition audits) 8. Continue to promote Moonee Valley City Council’s playspaces to the community 9. Continue to support Council’s commitment to the UNICEF Child Friendly Cities Project 	
Aquatic Leisure Centre Plan (2014)	
<p>Purpose</p> <p><i>Moonee Valley City Council provides three aquatic leisure centres for the community - East Keilor Leisure Centre (EKLC), Ascot Vale Leisure Centre (AVLC) and Queens Park Swimming Pool (QPSP) – which provide a range of health, fitness, leisure, aquatic and rehabilitation activities to the Moonee Valley community. Services and programs are also provided at the Windy Hill Fitness Centre, which is owned and operated by the Essendon Football Club and whilst taken into account is not guided by this aquatic plan.</i></p> <p><i>The purpose of the plan is to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide a vision for the long term provision of aquatic leisure centres within the municipality</i> • <i>Identify the community’s expectations of our existing aquatic leisure centres</i> • <i>Identify gaps, challenges, opportunities and synergies in the provision of aquatic and leisure services</i> • <i>Identify centre developments that will increase participation in a broad range of activities for the improved health and wellbeing of the community</i> <p>Relevant references</p> <p>Current centre coverage is adequate for the current and future population with no need for additional centres. This is supported by the Indoor Aquatic and Recreation Facility Development Guidelines developed by Aquatics</p>	

Strategic Document

and Recreation Victoria in 2011 which suggests that aquatic leisure centres such as EKLC and AVLC can serve a catchment population of between 50,000 and 70,000 people.

The majority (75%) of AVLC members come from suburbs that are less than 5kms from the centre including Ascot Vale, Flemington, Kensington, Moonee Ponds, Essendon, Maribyrnong and North Melbourne.

Taking into account a review of services and elements at existing centres, the findings of the community consultation and a review of industry trends, a number of gaps in municipal wide service provision have been identified. These gaps are likely to restrict Council's ability to deliver on the key principles of this Plan.

- People in the north of the community do not have good access to warm water exercise and rehabilitation facilities
- There is a lack of year round lap swimming provision across the municipality. This has an impact on lap swimmers and swim clubs
- There are limited water play opportunities for both children and families at all centres
- Change room quality is poor at all centres
- Disability access is poor at all centres

Recommendations for the Ascot Vale Leisure Centre

The current financial performance, attendance and customer satisfaction levels at AVLC indicate that major redevelopment is not of high priority in comparison with the works required at EKLC. However, works are required to the 25m pool and to assist with delivering on the guiding principles a number of key development options have been identified. These will be further tested through a detailed planning phase in the future.

- Investigate options for remediation works to the 25m pool concourse and water galleries
- Provide ramp access to the 25m pool
- Install an elevator to provide access to second story program areas
- Increase 25m pool by a minimum of two lanes
- Refurbish and expand change room
- Install leisure water area and associated water play features
- Refurbish spa
- Refurbish group fitness hall to suitable program room standard

Walking and Cycling Strategy (2012 – 2022)

Purpose

The aims of the Walking and Cycling Strategy (2012 – 2022) include:

- *Develop a walking and cycling culture including increasing the number of people who walk and cycle particularly for short trips (under 2 kilometres walk and 5 kilometres ride)*
- *Prioritising walking and cycling in planning and decision-making processes across Council*
- *Promoting walking and cycling as easy, healthy, inexpensive and enjoyable ways to travel that promote social inclusion*

Relevant references

Key recommendations are:

- Renew the Moonee Ponds Creek Shared Path and market it to new users.
- Create a cycling and walking route parallel to the Craigieburn Rail corridor through signage, on-road symbols and by improving crossings of major roads and allowing two-way bicycle traffic on one way roads.
- Develop walking and cycling routes on local roads using signage, on-road symbols, bicycle wheeling ramps on stairs and intersection treatments and promotion.
- Advocate to VicRoads to lower speed limits around shopping centres, Maribyrnong Road from Mount Alexander Road to Union Road, The Boulevard and around the perimeter of schools; and to lower the default speed limit.
- Retrofit 25 existing roundabouts on local roads and advocate for reconfiguration of major roundabouts over the next ten years to make them safer for walkers and bike riders. Prioritise those near public transport, schools, activity centres and on the principal bicycle network.

Strategic Document

- Work with VicRoads to reduce waiting and increase crossing times and install best practice pedestrian and cyclist signals at key signalised intersections.
- Advocate to VicRoads for full time on-road separated bicycle lanes on Mount Alexander Road.
- Develop a regular audit and maintenance program for shared paths and footpaths.
- Promote walking and cycling through targeted travel behaviour change programs, including developing and implementing school travel plans and a Greenscript program where doctors prescribe walking.
- Investigate the feasibility of installing bike lanes on Buckley Street and footpaths on Buckley Street across Steele Creek to link East Keilor and Avondale Heights to Essendon.
- Investigate opportunities for new and improved walking and cycling links from neighbourhoods, across waterways, railway lines and major roads and to adjacent councils.
- Work with VicRoads to install on-road bicycle facilities on Roberts Road, Moore Street, Woodland Street, Racecourse Road, Park Street, Matthews Avenue, Fullarton Road, Glass Street, Bulla Service Road, Hoffmans Road, The Strand, Pascoe Vale Road, Epsom Road and Ormond Road.

Key actions recommended in the vicinity of the Flemington estate include:

- Action Package 2 – Establish the Craigieburn Rail Corridor Cycling and Walking Route
An existing informal route follows the Craigieburn rail corridor along lit quiet streets from Essendon to Newmarket Stations. This route caters for walkers and less confident cyclists unlikely to use Mount Alexander Road, has the potential to attract new cyclists and walkers for short trips to train stations and activity centres, and connects to good routes to the CBD. Moonee Valley will collaborate with Melbourne, Moreland and Hume City Councils to investigate the feasibility of continuous route from the CBD to Craigieburn Station. Investigate funding opportunities with VicRoads and the Department of Transport.

- Action Package 8 - Support Epsom Road-Racecourse Road as a Major East/West Bicycle Route

Epsom Road - Racecourse Road is an important on-road east-west bicycle route linking cyclists in the inner west area to Flemington Road and the Moonee Ponds Creek Trail. It caters for more confident cyclists. Safety and access improvements will help existing riders and attract less confident cyclists. These cycling improvements are complemented by improvements for walkers in package 2.

Figure 8 - Proposed walking and cycling routes and links

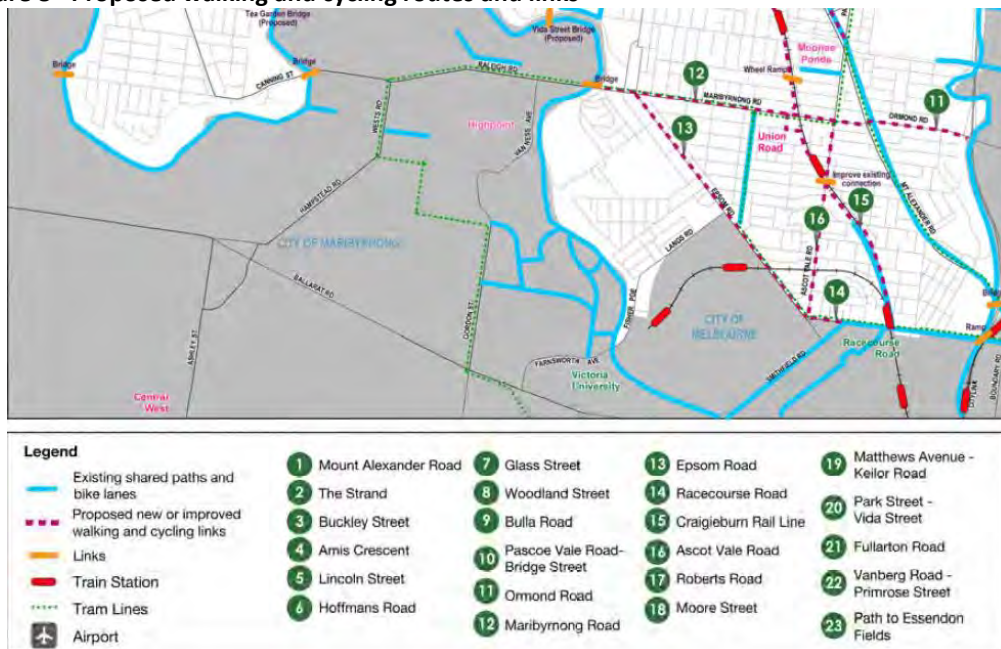


Table 5 - Summary of non-Council strategic documents

Strategic Document
<p>School Provision Review for Docklands: Stage Two (2016)</p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The Department of Education and Training commissioned Capire and Spatial Vision to undertake a needs assessment for additional primary and secondary school provision to support the Docklands community. The assessment synthesises school planning data provided by the Department with feedback and consultation received from representatives of the local community, Melbourne City Council (Council), Metropolitan Planning Authority (MPA), Places Victoria, local school principals and a community reference group (CRG). The project has been conducted over two stages. Findings from the Stage One report, assess the level of need generated from Docklands and surrounding communities, for both primary and secondary school education. Stage two (this report) develops recommendations to meet these identified needs.</p> <p>Relevant references</p> <p><i>“The network for this assessment was determined in Stage One and has focussed on Docklands and includes the nearby suburbs of North Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Albert Park, Parkville, Flemington, Carlton, Footscray, South Melbourne, Kensington and Ascot Vale. The secondary school study area is slightly larger than the primary school study area in order to accommodate the larger catchments attributed to secondary schools.</i></p> <p><i>The key findings have been grouped into three themes: planning and monitoring, operations, management and communications, and infrastructure. These themes are based on the analysis of policy, key data and feedback from the CRG and key stakeholders. The “supporting evidence” refers to the Department policy, strategy and the analysis of data. The “lived experience” relates to the feedback received from the CRG and key stakeholders.</i></p> <p><i>Each key theme has short term recommendations (actions to commence within the next six months), ongoing and longer term recommendations (as required).</i></p> <p><u>Summary of key issues</u></p> <p><i>The assessment has identified a range of issues and factors that impact primary and secondary school provision, these include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The rate of development and population growth in Docklands is rapid and the community is feeling a sense of urgency for additional school provision to be provided immediately.</i> • <i>The effectiveness of planning for schools at a network level is complex given individual schools have a level of autonomy and are a key partner in the implementation of a range of policies.</i> • <i>Some schools are more popular than others and sometimes additional capacity is within a school that is not necessarily a school of choice.</i> • <i>Physical and land-use barriers, placement policies and restricted zones can limit access for some students.</i> <p><u>Summary of recommendations</u></p> <p><i>The report recommends the immediate commencement of detailed planning processes for a new co-educational primary and additional secondary school provision. In particular, this report recommends that the Department:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Commence the planning process for a new co-educational primary school to support the North Melbourne and Docklands communities.</i> • <i>Commence the planning process to increase the networks secondary school capacity.</i> • <i>Continue to progress planning for new provision within the Fishermans Bend Urban Renewal Area and the Arden Macaulay Framework Plan as these plans and future populations are finalised.</i> <p><i>Additionally, it is recommended that the Department:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop strong partnership opportunities with the MPA, Places Victoria and City of Melbourne to test the suitability of potential school sites, including sites held by Places Victoria.</i> • <i>Develop partnership opportunities with the MPA, Places Victoria and City of Melbourne to ensure transport planning in this network considers the accessibility of both existing and planned schools.</i>

Strategic Document
<p><i>Consideration should also be given to safe off-road bike and walking routes, particularly for families residing in the Docklands.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Draw on the experiences of the Ferrars Street Primary School planning process and international examples of vertical schools when considering options for school provision in inner city areas.</i> • <i>Undertake annual monitoring of schools with a restricted zone to ensure that students located outside of the zones (but within the designated neighbourhood boundary), have improved access to a local school.</i> • <i>Provide opportunities for stronger partnerships between all schools in the network.</i> • <i>Work with schools that are/or are expected to experience significant enrolment pressures (including North Melbourne Primary School, Kensington Primary School and Footscray City Primary School) to consider the introduction of enrolment caps and placement policies.</i> • <i>Work with Debnay Meadows Primary School to develop options for improving the public perception of the school with consideration for partnership opportunities with nearby schools or the development of specialist programs to attract more local students” (pages 2 and 3 of the Executive Summary).</i> <p>The report also anticipates a shortfall in secondary school supply.</p> <p><i>“In the long-term, there is expected to be significant unmet demand for government secondary school provision in the network. Across the network, there is likely to be a shortfall of almost 2,000 enrolment places by 2031 for local demand” (page 18).</i></p>

Arden-Macaulay Structure Plan 2012
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The City of Melbourne has identified Arden-Macaulay as an urban renewal area that will accommodate more residents and employment growth over the next 30 years.</p> <p>The plan includes a series of strategies and actions relating to land use including the delivery of new and improved open spaces and attractive and safe streetscapes. It also contains actions relating to transport, community infrastructure and sustainable infrastructure.</p> <p>Key directions</p> <p>Five key directions have been identified for the urban renewal of Arden-Macaulay. These provide the overarching future direction for development and set out how the evolution is envisaged.</p> <p>1- Develop Arden Central as a new extension of Melbourne’s Central City A new extension to Melbourne’s capital city is proposed in the south eastern end of Arden-Macaulay. This will bring significant investment and employment opportunities to the area. Arden Central will accommodate 14,000 jobs, 4,000 residents and 12,000 students within an active, mixed use precinct. The viability of this centre is dependent upon the extension of a high quality rail service connecting Arden Central directly to Melbourne.</p> <p>2 - Develop three new local centres within a mixed use neighbourhood To meet the local and everyday needs of the new community, three new local centres containing retail, commercial, community services and other facilities will be located at Macaulay, Flemington Bridge and North Melbourne stations. This will create a local hub of activity, jobs and community gathering spaces.</p> <p>3 - Expand transport connectivity to and within Arden-Macaulay A new metro railway station and transport interchange will be located in Arden Central, within a new active, mixed use precinct. This will be connected to a high frequency bus service on an extended Boundary Road. Macaulay and Flemington Bridge railway stations and connections to them will be upgraded. Pedestrian and bicycle networks will be enhanced to create accessible neighbourhoods.</p> <p>4 - Upgrade the Moonee Ponds Creek parkland corridor and establish five new parks New parkland will be established along an upgraded Moonee Ponds Creek. The creek banks will be redesigned to create recreation areas, habitat protection and improved walking and cycling links. This redesign will contribute to flood mitigation. Five new parks will be established to ensure that all dwellings are within a 300m walking distance of green open space.</p> <p>5 - Make Arden-Macaulay energy, water and waste efficient</p>

Strategic Document

New sustainable infrastructure will be incorporated into the overall renewal of Arden-Macaulay to establish local energy generation, to harvest and reuse stormwater and to create smart, networked distribution systems.

Relevant references

Public Realm

Chapter 5 of the Structure Plan deals with Public Realm (or open space) issues and measure. The document states:

“The public realm within Arden-Macaulay includes all the public space between buildings – the open spaces (public parks, squares) and the streets and laneways. This accounts for 35 per cent of all the land area in Arden-Macaulay. Of this, approximately one third is public open space and two thirds are streets and laneways.

All four parks and reserves are located east of the creek which results in a shortage of open space west of the creek to meet the needs of the existing community. The City of Melbourne’s Open Space Strategy indicates that the growing community in Arden-Macaulay will require additional open space and a more diverse range of open spaces than is currently available.

Urban renewal has potential to offer new experiences of the public realm in Arden-Macaulay. New, attractive public open spaces will encourage outdoor activity and opportunities to meet and socialise. People will move through and within the area via safe, attractive and uncluttered streets, with enhanced pedestrian priority”.

The public realm strategies identified in the Plan are:

- Strategy 1 - Revitalise the Moonee Ponds Creek environs as a recreational and environmental corridor
- Strategy 2 - Create a new Capital City open space at Arden Central
- Strategy 3 - Create five new local parks to address the needs of the existing and future local community
- Strategy 4 - Upgrade North Melbourne Community Centre
- Strategy 5 - Transform Clayton Reserve and the Canning Street and Macaulay Road Reserve into a space that is the focus of community activity within the new Macaulay local activity centre
- Strategy 6 - Creation of a larger open space for a growing population
- Strategy 7 - Improve accessibility at key connections to open space
- Strategy 8 - Enhance the role of Arden-Macaulay’s streets in the open space network
- Strategy 9 - Integrate new open spaces in large development sites

Community Infrastructure

Chapter 6 of the Structure Plan deals with Community Infrastructure. The document states:

“Social infrastructure and community facilities in Arden-Macaulay must meet the diverse needs of the community, including primary healthcare facilities, family services, children’s play and recreation facilities, services for young people, older people and people with disabilities, as well as libraries, sports and recreation facilities, open space, schools and arts related activities.

At present, there are limited community and cultural facilities in Arden-Macaulay. The majority of these are located on the eastern side of the Moonee Ponds Creek, which is not accessible to the whole community. There is also a lack of local services co-located with these facilities to provide a high level of convenience to the community. New and upgraded community and cultural facilities and services will need to be provided in Arden-Macaulay to support the health and wellbeing of the growing community”.

The community infrastructure strategies identified in the Plan are:

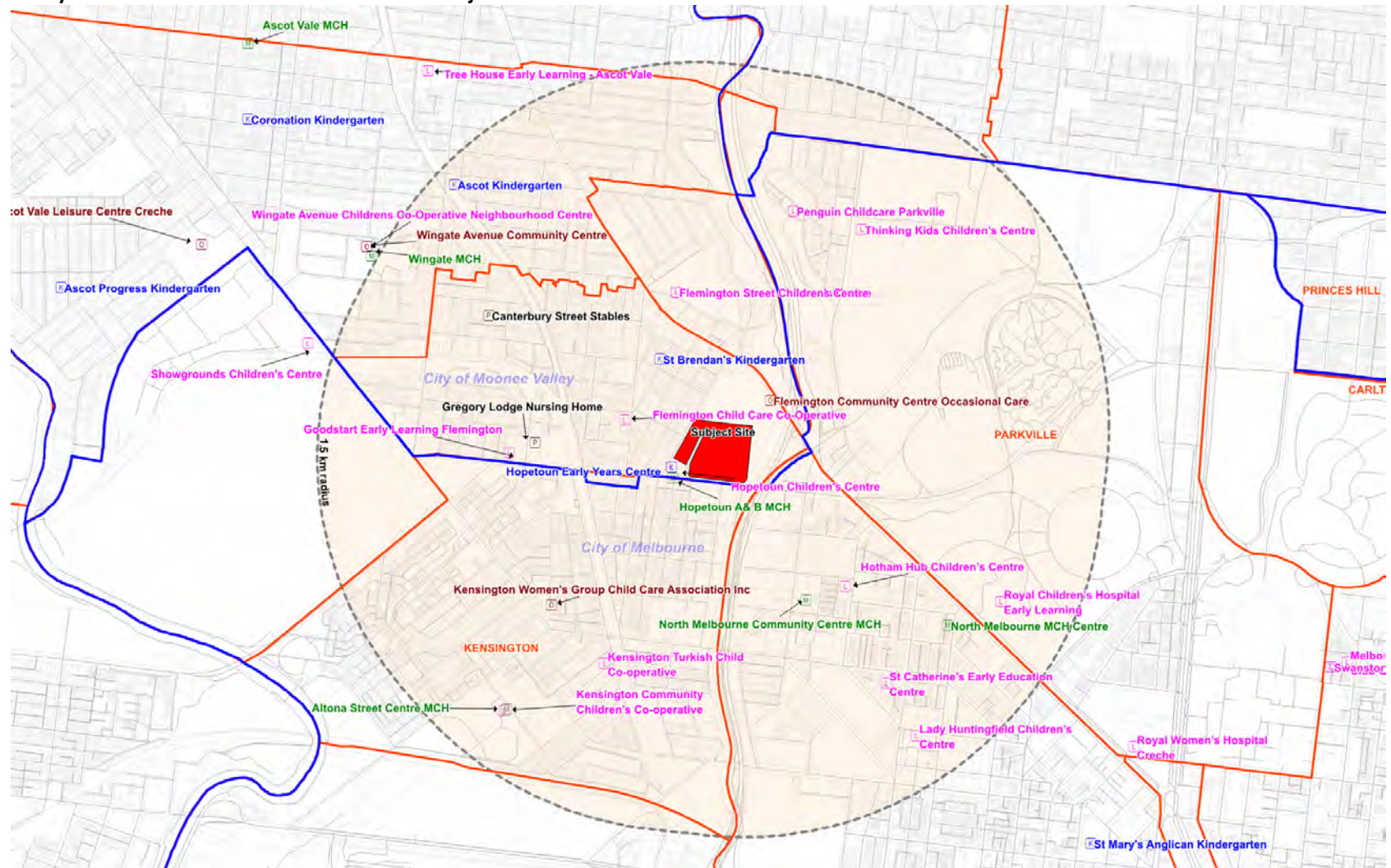
- Strategy 1 - Establish a Macaulay community centre
- Strategy 2 - Upgrade and consolidate existing community facilities
- Strategy 3 - Encourage the development of a community hub in Arden Central
- Strategy 4 - Identify a new school site
- Strategy 5 - Provision of affordable, accessible and diverse housing
- Strategy 6 - Provision of creative and cultural spaces

Strategic Document

Appendix 2 Existing Community Infrastructure Maps

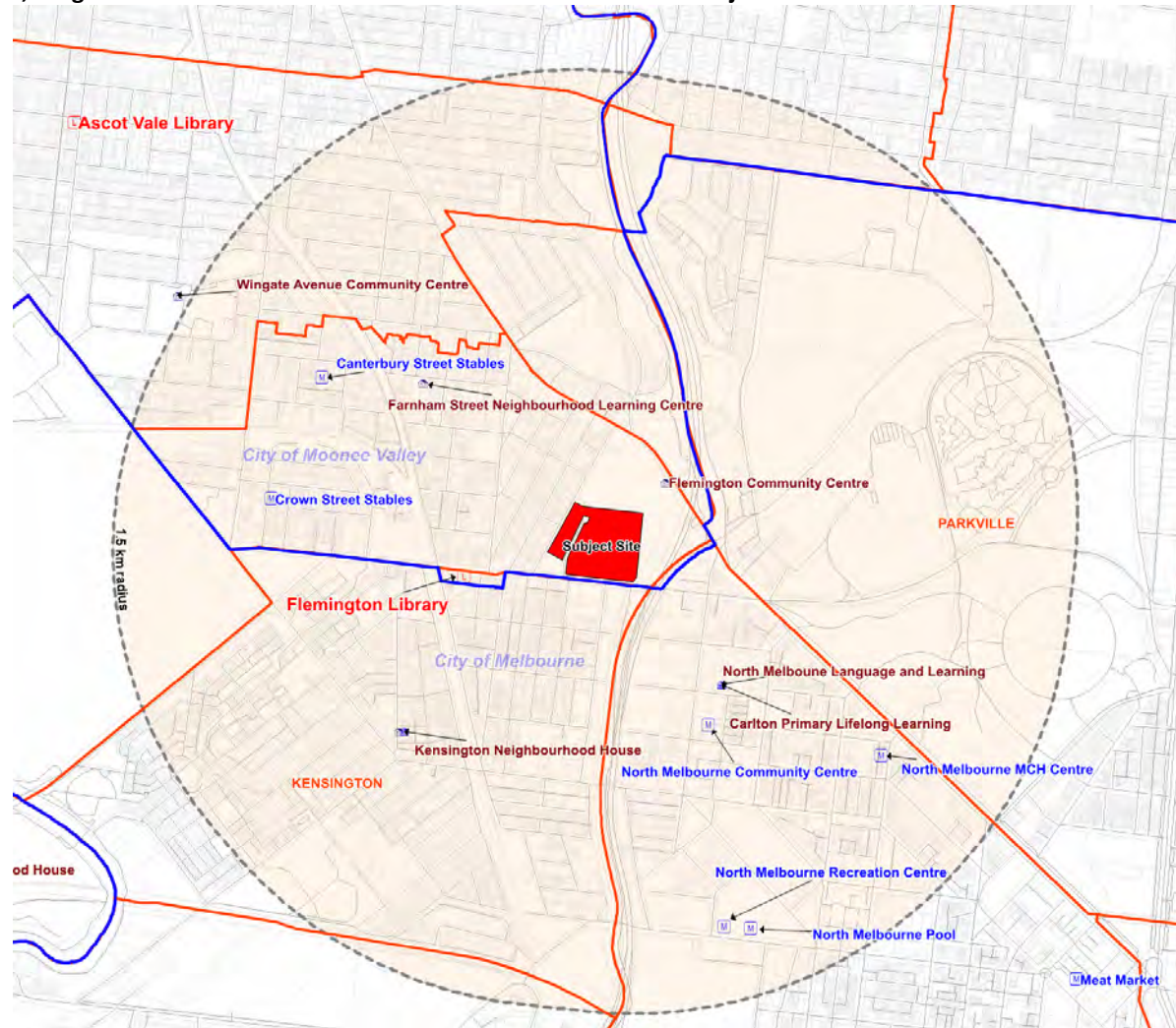
Early Years Services

Figure 9 - Early Years Facilities within 1.5 Kilometres of Subject Site



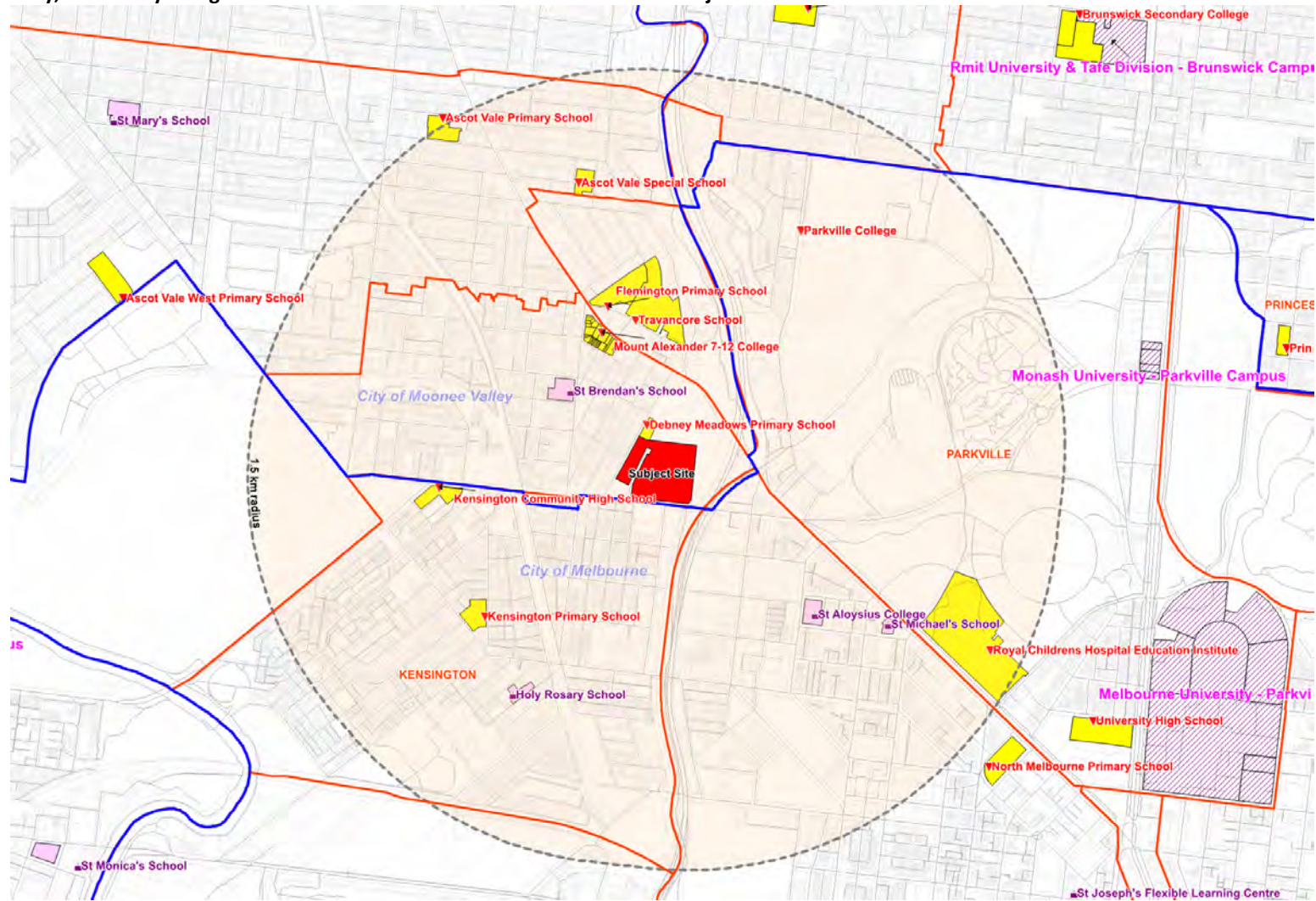
Community Meeting Spaces, Libraries & Learning Centres

Figure 10 – Community Centres, Neighbourhood Houses & Libraries within 1.5 Kilometres of Subject Site



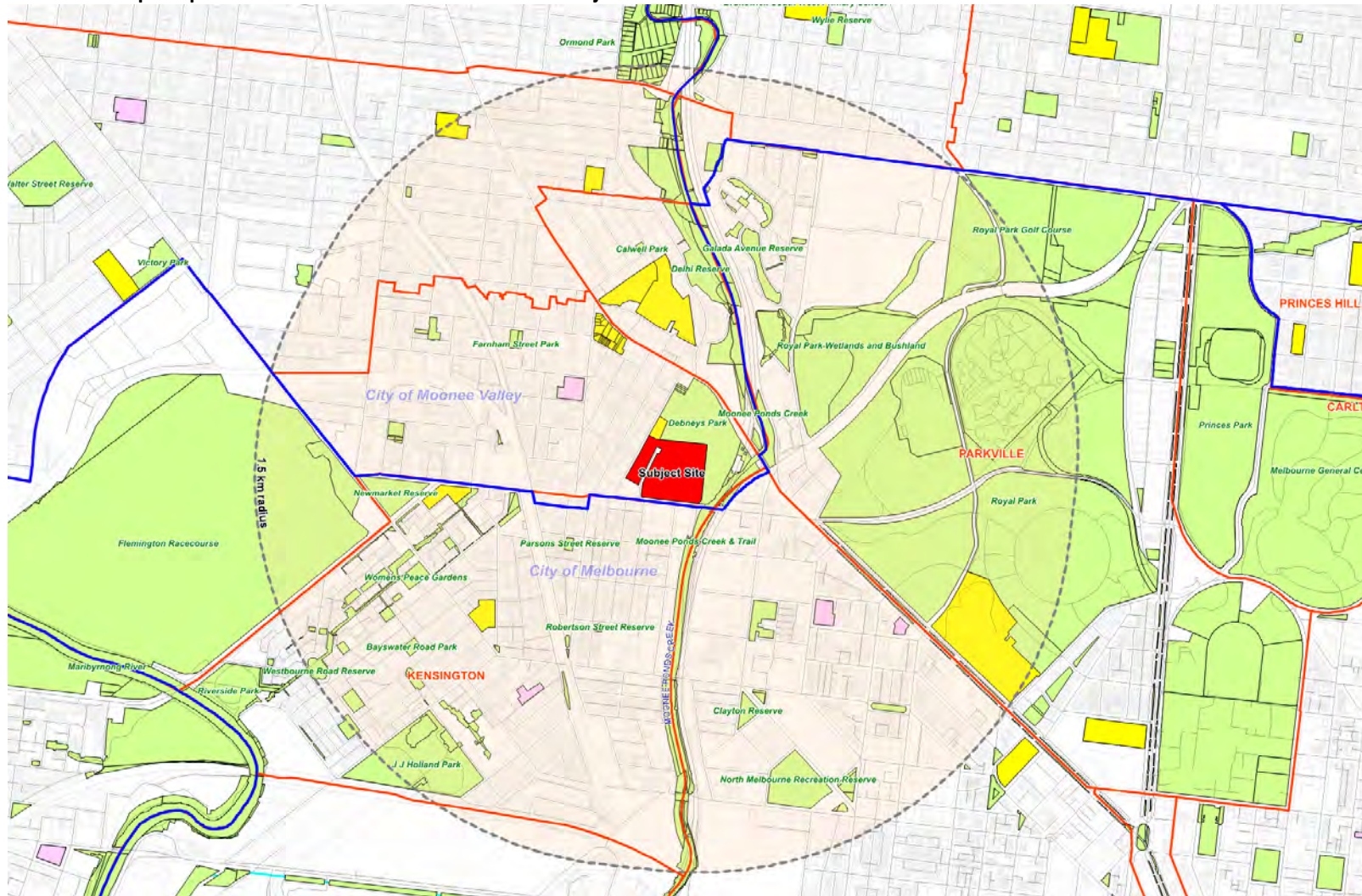
Education Facilities

Figure 11 – Primary, Secondary & Higher Education Facilities within 1.5 kilometres of Subject Site



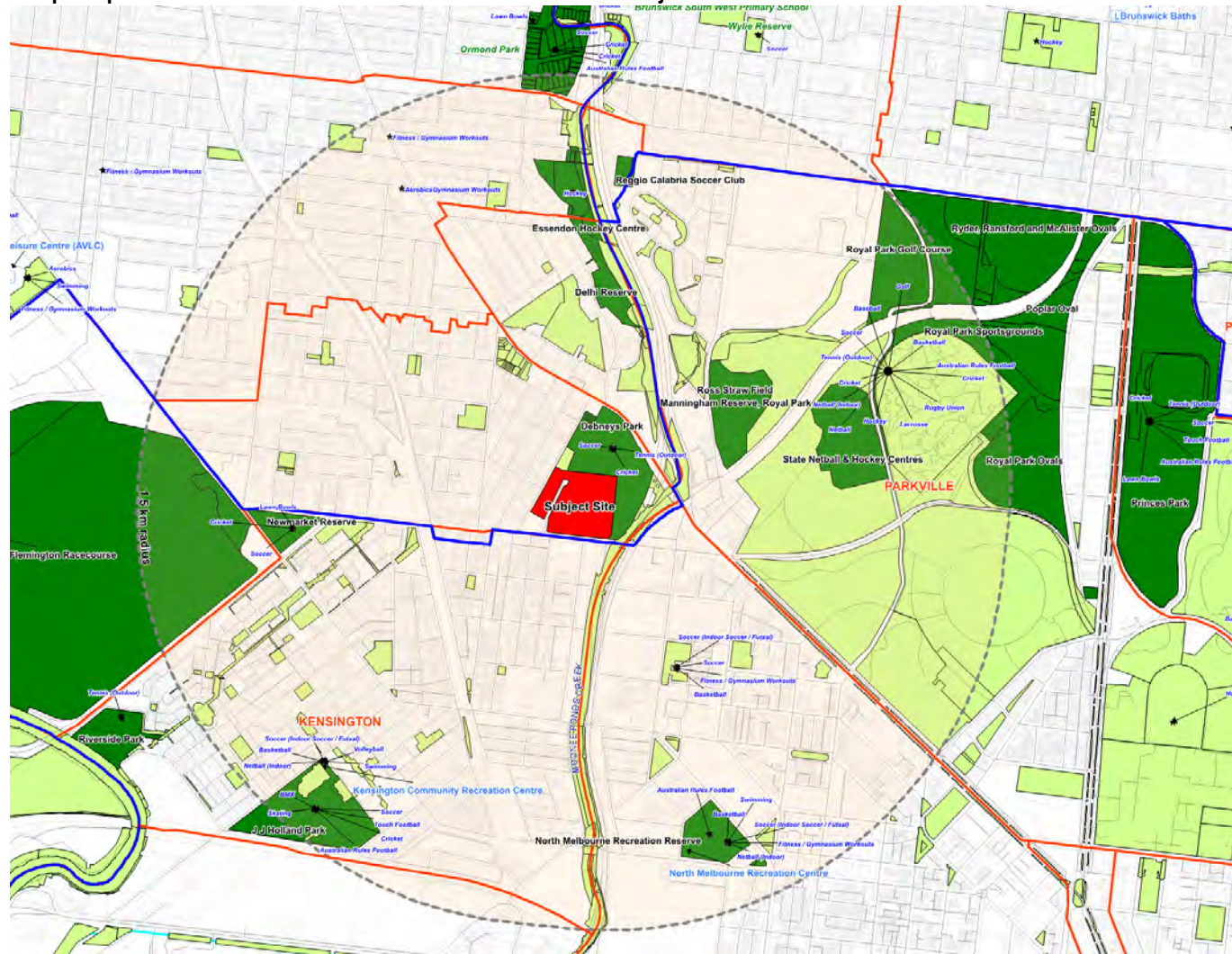
Open Space

Figure 12 – Main Public Open Space Reserves within 1.5 Kilometres of Subject Site



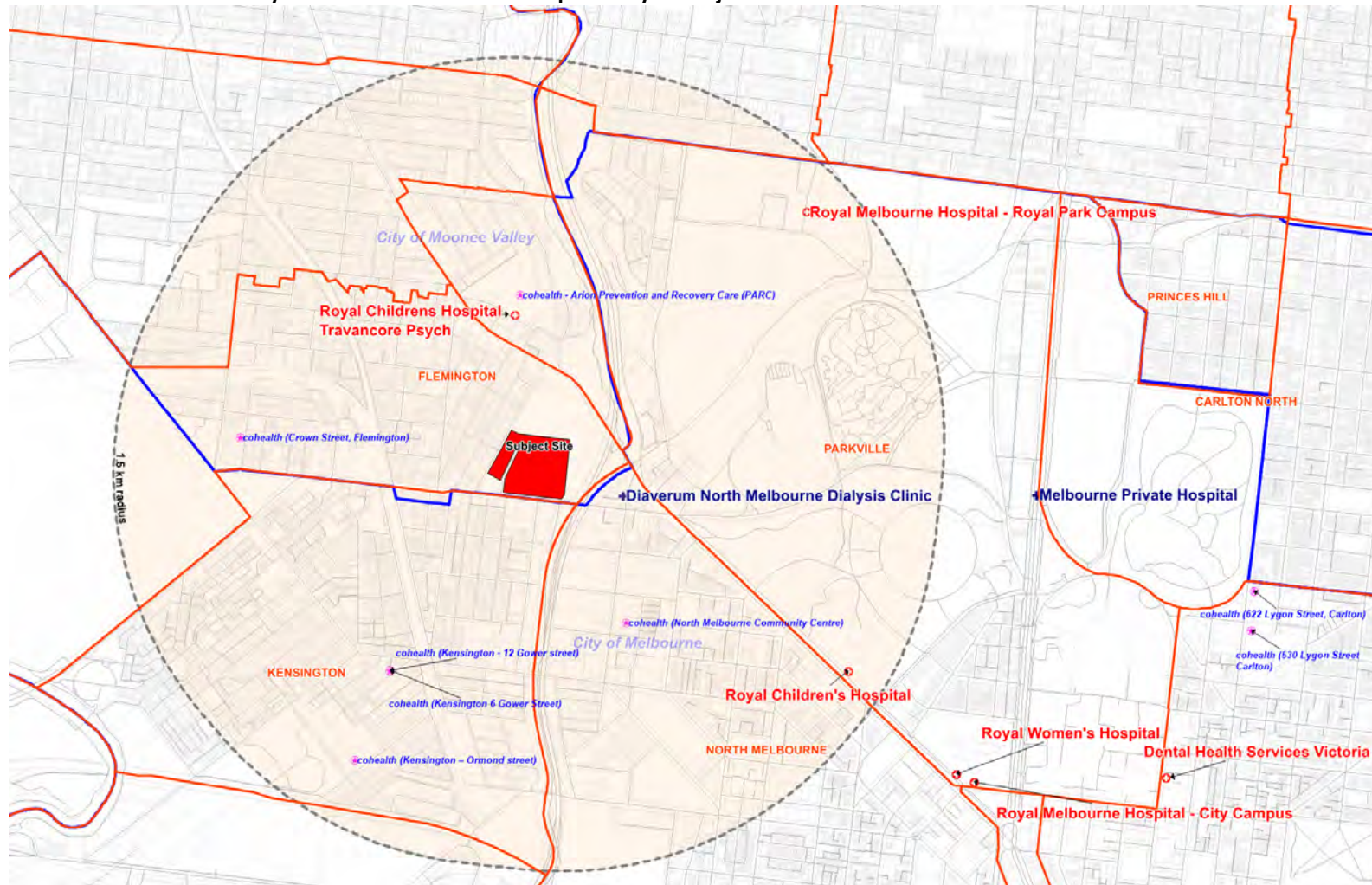
Outdoor & Indoor Recreation Facilities

Figure 13 – Major Active Open Space & Recreation Facilities within 1.5 Kilometre of Subject Site



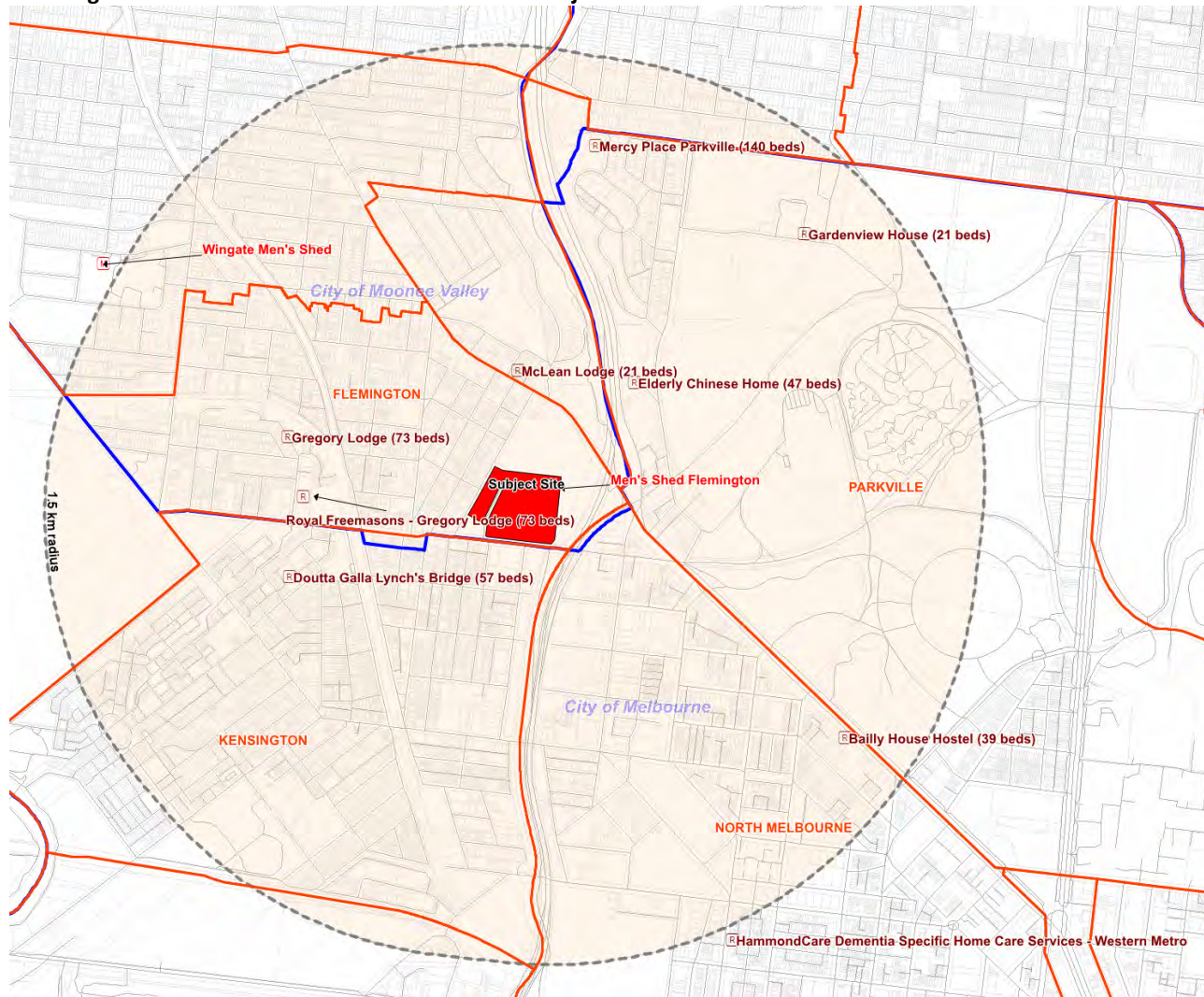
Acute & Primary Health Services

Figure 14 – Acute Health and Community Health Services within close proximity of Subject Site



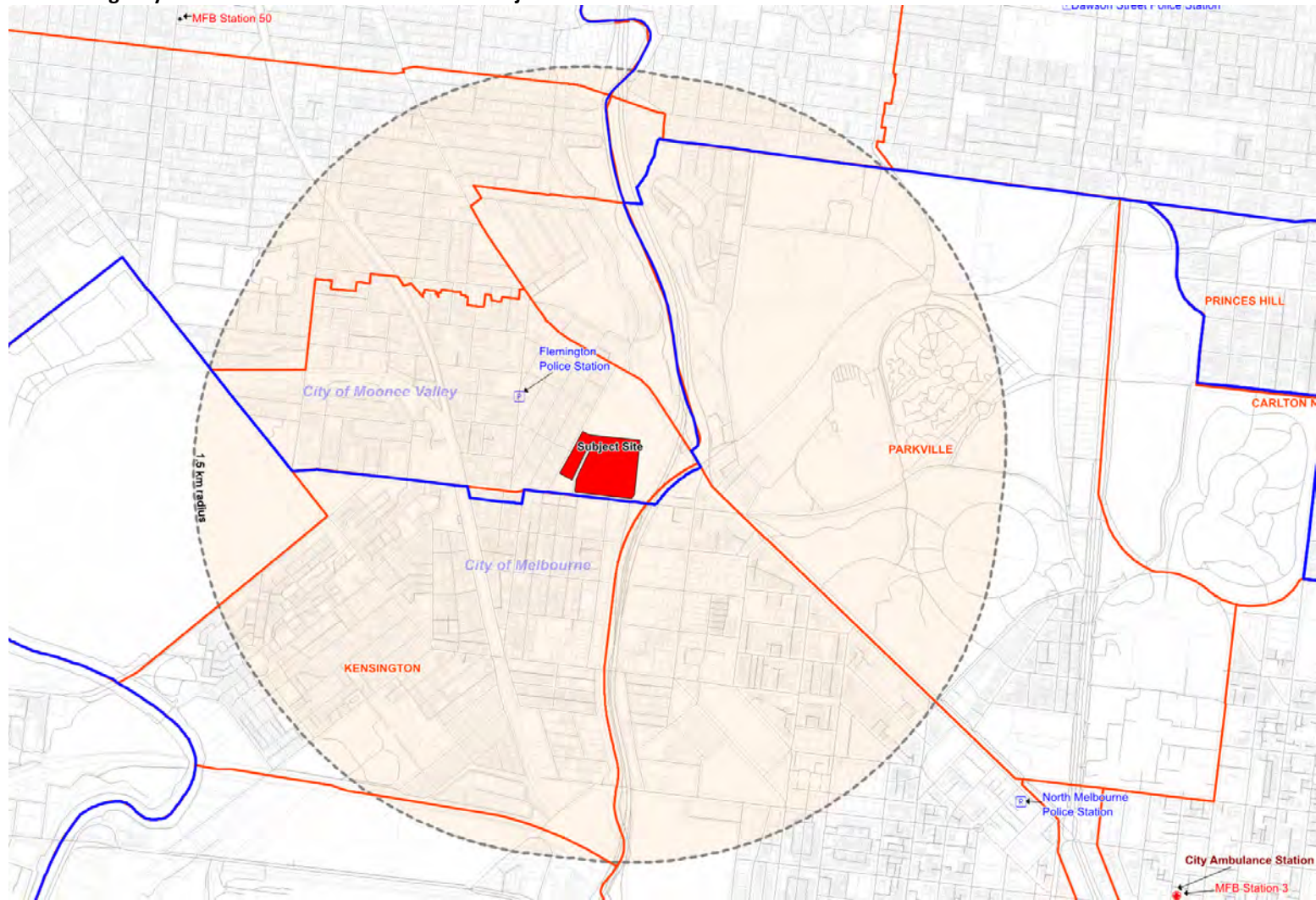
Residential Aged Care & Other Aged Care Services

Figure 15 – Residential & Other Aged Care Facilities within 1.5 Kilometres of Subject Site



Police & Emergency Services

Figure 16 - Police & Emergency Services within 1.5 Kilometres of Subject Site



Appendix 3. Social Infrastructure Standards & Demand & Supply Estimates

Table 6 on the following pages shows the main social infrastructure provision standards (and its source) used for the purposes of this assessment, and the indicative demand and supply estimates generated by the proposed development. It should be noted that these standards reflect what the ultimate needs of the community are.

The standards were developed from a variety of sources to assist with estimating both the demand for, and supply of community infrastructure within area. The sources of these standards include:

- Victorian Planning Authority, Melbourne Metropolitan Community Infrastructure Assessment(MMCIA): Local and Subregional Rates of Provision (2015);
- *Precinct Structure Plan Guidelines* (PSP Guidelines), Metropolitan Planning Authority (2010);
- Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas (PCIGA), ASR Research (2008);
- Population and census data, and other survey data from sources such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics;
- Municipal Strategies & Plans;
- Other indicative guidelines provided by State Government Departments (e.g. Department of Education & Early Childhood Development) and key non-Government agencies (e.g. Catholic Education Melbourne), some of which are identified within the PCIGA report, but others were obtained during the course of the consultation process undertaken as part of the update.

As noted in Section 5.2 of this report, the community infrastructure demand and supply estimates are based on a development scenario of 1,043 dwellings.

Table 6 - Description of Social Infrastructure Provision Standards & Demand & Supply Estimates for Development Scenario & Flemington-Travancore Small area by 2036

Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Open space contribution	5.0%	SQM of land required under the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme for public open space	Moonee Valley Planning Scheme	Refer to total	Refer to total	To be confirmed	Not available
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).	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6
Council aquatic / leisure centre memberships	3.4%	% of Population who are members of a Council aquatic / leisure centre	Based on 2010 CERM PI® Operational Management Benchmarks for Australian Public Sports & Aquatic Centres	16	62	78	533
Council aquatic / leisure centres	60,000	Approximate total population per facility in Moonee Valley (2016)	ASR Research calculation based on Moonee Valley having two Council aquatic leisure centres (2017).	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Organised Sport Participation							
Participation in Sport & Leisure: People aged 15 and over							
Total participating in organised sport	28.0%	% of people aged 15 + years and over participating in organised sporting activity	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2011-12	113	428	542	3,697
Walking for exercise	24.3%	As above	As above	98	372	470	3,209

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Fitness/Gym	17.6%	As above	As above	71	269	340	2,324
Cycling/BMXing	8.8%	As above	As above	36	135	170	1,162
Jogging/Running	7.8%	As above	As above	32	119	151	1,030
Swimming/Diving	7.7%	As above	As above	31	118	149	1,017
Golf	4.6%	As above	As above	19	70	89	607
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	4.2%	As above	As above	17	64	81	555
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	3.5%	As above	As above	14	54	68	462
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	3.2%	As above	As above	13	49	62	423
Australian Rules football	2.0%	As above	As above	8	31	39	264
Cricket (outdoor)	2.0%	As above	As above	8	31	39	264
Soccer (outdoor)	1.9%	As above	As above	8	29	37	251
Yoga	1.9%	As above	As above	8	29	37	251
Bush walking	1.8%	As above	As above	7	28	35	238
Lawn bowls	1.4%	As above	As above	6	21	27	185
Martial arts	1.4%	As above	As above	6	21	27	185
Dancing/Ballet	1.3%	As above	As above	5	20	25	172
Fishing	0.9%	As above	As above	4	14	17	119
Surf sports	0.6%	As above	As above	2	9	12	79
Football sports	0.2%	As above	As above	1	3	4	26

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Participation in Sport & Leisure: Children aged 5 to 14							
At least one organised sport	61%	% of people aged 5 to 14 years and over participating in organised sporting activity	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Victoria, 2012	26	97	122	834
Swimming and diving	19%	As above	As above	8	31	39	267
Soccer (outdoor)	7%	As above	As above	3	12	15	101
Australian Rules football	16%	As above	As above	7	25	31	214
Netball	8%	As above	As above	3	13	16	110
Basketball	14%	As above	As above	6	22	28	192
Tennis	10%	As above	As above	4	16	21	142
Martial arts	6%	As above	As above	3	10	13	87
Gymnastics	5%	As above	As above	2	9	11	74
Cricket (outdoor)	5%	As above	As above	2	8	10	66
Rugby League	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Athletics, track and field	3%	% of people aged 5 to 14 years and over participating in organised sporting activity	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Victoria, 2012	1	5	7	47
Rugby Union	Not available	Not available	As above	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Touch football	Not available	Not available	As above	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Soccer (indoor)	Not available	Not available	As above	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Hockey	1%	% of people aged 5 to 14 years and over participating in organised sporting activity	Australian Bureau of Statistics, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Victoria, 2012	1	2	3	19
Other organised sports	9%	As above	As above	4	14	18	123
Early Years Services							
Kindergartens							
% of 4 year olds participating in 4 year old Kindergarten	100%	% of all eligible children participating in 4 Year Old Subsidised Kindergarten	Based on indicator 31.1a Number of four year old kindergarten participation rate for Moonee Valley: 100% (2015 data). Victorian Child and Adolescent Monitoring System (VCAMS), Department of Education & Training	6	22	28	188
Total number of enrolments in 4 year old sessional Kindergarten	63%	% of participating children (see above) enrolled at a 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 Moonee Valley: 37% (2015 data).	4	14	17	118
Number of Kindergarten rooms when proposed policy changes are implemented	66	Number of sessional Kindergarten rooms required if 1 Kindergarten room accommodates 66 enrolments per week	ASR Research constructed measure assuming one kindergarten room is licensed for 33 places	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.8
Total number of 4- year old Kindergarten sessions per week	14	Total number of 4 year olds per 4-year old Kindergarten session, per week	ASR Research calculation based on data available from the City of Moonee Valley website (Kindergarten timetable data, 2017)	0.4	1.7	2.1	14

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Total number of 3- year old Kindergarten sessions per week	45	Total number of 3 year olds per 3-year old Kindergarten session, per week	ASR Research calculation based on data available from the City of Moonee Valley website Kindergarten timetable data, 2017)	0.1	0.5	0.7	4
Maternal & Child Health							
Number of MCH sessions per week	60	1 session per 60 children aged 0-3 years	ASR Research calculated measure using actual Growth Area Council data (2008)	0.5	1.7	2.2	15
Number of MCH consulting units	10	Number of MCH consulting units required based on number of sessions per week (see above)	ASR Research calculated measure using actual Growth Area Council data (2008)	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.5
Playgroup							
Number of 2 hr playgroup sessions per week	70	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 website derived data for the City of Moonee Valley (2017)	0.4	1.5	1.9	13
Occasional Child Care							
Number of occasional child care places	36.8	Total number people aged 0 to 6 years per licensed place	Victorian Planning Authority, Melbourne Metropolitan Community Infrastructure Assessment: Local and Subregional Rates of Provision (MMCIA). A provision rate of long day child care places equal to that documented by the MMCIA report (2015) for the City of Moonee Valley	0.9	3.4	4.3	29
Number of occasional child care centres	30	Total number of facilities required based on number of licensed places generated (see above)	ASR Research constructed measure based on a typical sized occasional child care facility.	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0
Long Day Child Care Centres							

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Number of Long Day Child Care places	316	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 of long day child care places equal to that documented by the MMCIA report (2015) for the City of Moonee Valley	10	40	50	342
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.	0.1	0.3	0.4	3
Community Centres, Meeting spaces, Neighbourhood Houses & Libraries							
Local multipurpose community centre	3,000	Number of dwellings per local facility	ASR Research constructed measure typically applied in Melbourne’s outer growth areas.	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.6
multipurpose community meeting space seating capacity	130	Total number people per seat	ASR Research constructed measure using available seating capacity data identified on the City of Moonee Valley website.	4	14	18	120
Neighbourhood Houses							
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.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
Libraries							
Number of library loans annum	7.8	Total loans per person	Public Libraries Victoria Network, 2015-16 PLVN Annual Statistical Survey (2016)	3,741	14,157	17,898	122,179
Number of library visits per annum	6.5	Total visits per person	Public Libraries Victoria Network, 2015-16 PLVN Annual Statistical Survey (2016)	3,117	11,798	14,915	101,816

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Number of library facilities	4.3	Library facilities per 100,000 people	Victorian Planning Authority, Melbourne Metropolitan Community Infrastructure Assessment: Local and Subregional Rates of Provision (MMCIA). A provision rate of library facilities equal to that documented by the MMCIA report (2015) for the City of Moonee Valley	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
Education Enrolment & Facility Estimates							
Primary Schools							
Govt Primary Enrolment	38%	% of 5-11 year old population	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, based on data for Moonee Valley Local Government Area	12	45	57	392
Catholic Primary Enrolment	40%	% of 5-11 year old population	As above	13	48	60	413
Non Govt Primary Enrolment	12%	% of 5-11 year old population	As above	4	14	18	124
Total Primary Enrolment	90%	% of 5-11 year old population	As above	28	108	136	929
Govt Primary School	10,000	Total number of dwellings per facility	Department of Education & Training, based on <i>School Provision Review for Docklands: Stage Two</i> report (2016)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8
Secondary Schools							
Govt Secondary Enrolment	38%	% of 12-17 year old population	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, based on data for Moonee Valley Local Government Area	9	33	41	283
Catholic Secondary Enrolment	32%	% of 12-17 year old population	As above	7	28	35	238
Non Gov Secondary Enrolment	19%	% of 12-17 year old population	As above	4	16	21	142

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Total Secondary Enrolment	89%	% of 12-17 year old population	As above	20	77	97	663
Govt Secondary School	30,000	Total number of dwellings per facility	Department of Education & Training, based on <i>School Provision Review for Docklands: Stage Two</i> report (2016)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
TAFE							
TAFE Full-Time Enrolment (15 to 24)	4.2%	% of 15-24 year old population	Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, based on data for Moonee Valley Local Government Area	3	12	15	100
TAFE Full-Time Enrolment (25+)	0.5%	% 25 + year old population	As above	2	6	8	54
TAFE Part-Time Enrolment (15 to 24)	3.1%	% of 15-24 year old population	As above	2	9	11	74
TAFE Part-Time Enrolment (25+)	0.9%	% 25 + year old population	As above	7	26	33	97
Universities				14	53	67	326
University Full-Time Enrolment (15 to 24)	24.5%	% of 15-24 year old population	As above	18	68	86	584
University Full-Time Enrolment (25+)	1.3%	% 25 + year old population	As above	4	16	21	141
University Part-Time Enrolment (25 to 24)	2.4%	% of 15-24 year old population	As above	2	7	8	57
University Part-Time Enrolment (25+)	1.7%	% 25 + year old population	As above	24	91	115	184
Primary & Acute Health Services							

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Number of public and private hospital beds	3.6	Number of public and private beds per 1,000 people (Australian hospital statistics 2012–13)	Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, Australian hospital statistics 2012–13	2	7	8	56
Number of public hospital beds	2.4	Number of public beds per 1,000 people (Australian hospital statistics 2012–13)	Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, Australian hospital statistics 2012–13	1	4	6	38
General practices	0.56	Number of general practices per 1,000 people (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	0	1	1	9
Dental services	0.40	Number of dental services per 1,000 people (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	0	1	1	6
Pharmacies	0.30	Number of pharmacies per 1,000 people (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	0	1	1	5
Projected hospital admissions	381	Hospital admissions per 1,000 people (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	183	692	874	5,968

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Community Infrastructure Category	Provision ratio / participation Rate	Description of measure	Source of measure	Flemington – Social Housing Development	Flemington - Private Development	Total for Subject Site	Flemington-Travancore Small Area by 2036
Emergency presentations	244	Emergency presentations per 1,000 people (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	117	443	560	3,822
Drug & alcohol clients	5.9	Drug & alcohol clients per 1,000 people (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	3	11	14	92
Mental health clients	11.6	Mental health clients per 1,000 people (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	6	21	27	182
Aged Care & HACC							
Aged Care							
Number of residential aged care beds	80	Number of beds per 1000 people aged 70 years +	Proposed Australian Government Planning Ratio by 2021 (2012)	3	11	14	96
Number of Community Aged Care Packages	45	Number of Community Aged Care Packages per 1000 people aged 70 years +	Proposed Australian Government Planning Ratio by 2021 (2012)	2	6	8	54
HACC Services							
HACC clients aged 0-69 years	266.1	Per 1,000 target population (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	10	37	47	320

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HACC clients aged 70+	361.5	Per 1,000 target population (Melbourne's Inner North, Metropolitan Health Plan)	Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Plan Technical Paper, May 2011	13	50	64	435
Total HACC clients				23	88	111	756