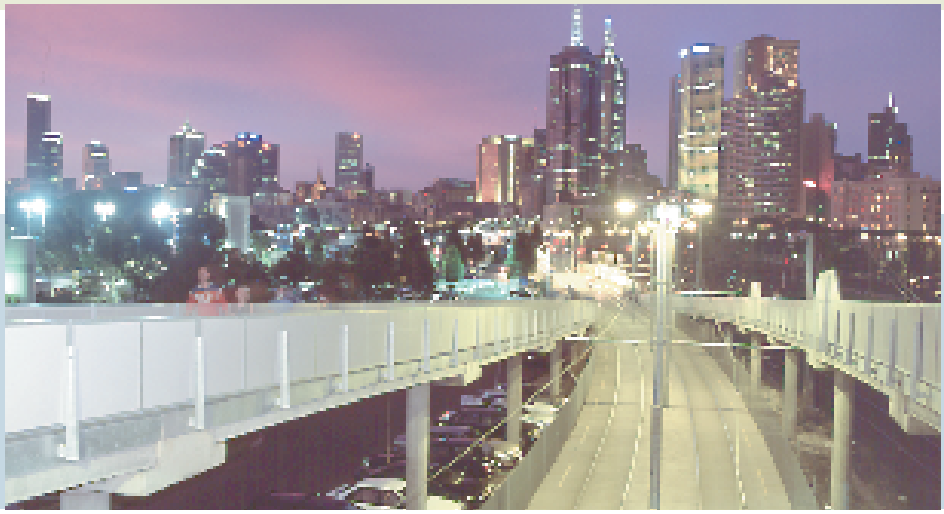
Appendixes



Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
BPEM	Best Practice Environmental Management
CALP (Port Phillip CALP Board)	Port Phillip Catchment Board (one of 10 regional catchment management organisations set up by the State Government to promote and coordinate improved land and water management)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
EPA Victoria	Environment Protection Authority (a State government agency responsible for environmental management, pollution control and waste minimisation)
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Council (a State government-appointed council which advises on future infrastructure priorities)
MMBW	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

Other government strategies

Melbourne 2030 complements and is integrated with many strategies and initiatives developed by the Government.

Title	Description
Active for Life	A collaborative approach to achieving an increase in the number of Victorians who are regularly physically active. The Government recognises that action needs to occur at all levels of our community to capture the full range of benefits available through increased levels of physical activity.
Air Quality Improvement Plan	The plan prepared by EPA Victoria for promoting improvements in air quality around the Port Phillip region.
Biotechnology Strategic Development Plan	A plan that seeks to position Victoria as one of the top five locations around the world for biotechnology by 2010.
Building Great Communities	An initiative to improve social, economic and environmental wellbeing, while reducing inequities and the impact of rapid social change across the State. Local communities are best able to identify the issues that need addressing, but they should not have to work alone. The Government will work in partnership with them to tackle issues of concern and ensure that its services are more responsive to community needs.
Building Tomorrow's Businesses Today	A statement that provides the framework to boost Victoria's medium-term economic performance through a clear focus on building a competitive, innovative and connected business environment.
Community Building Strategy	A program to encourage and develop local community capacity to deal with complex social issues.
Connecting Victoria	The strategy for developing the information, communications and technology industries and sharing the benefits of these technologies across Victoria.
Environments for Health	A framework for local council planning for public health that considers all aspects of the built, social, economic and natural environments.
Growing Victoria Together	A policy framework that sets out the Victorian Government's vision for the future and provides a signpost for Victoria for the next decade. It focuses on providing decent and responsible government and getting the basics right – good schools, quality health care, more jobs, safe streets; and leading the way to a better Victoria with education and lifelong learning as the key. It also balances economic, social and environmental responsibilities.
Innovation Economy Policy	A framework to guide the Government's approach to industry and economic development, placing innovation at the heart of the Victorian economy.
Interim Report of the Infrastructure Planning Council	The report released in October 2001 by the IPC, an independent body set up in May 2000 to advise government on future infrastructure needs and priorities in the areas of water, energy, transport and communications. Containing a number of proposals about Victoria's future infrastructure needs in the four areas, it formed the basis of an extensive consultation program by the IPC.
Linking People and Spaces	A plan for developing and managing metropolitan Melbourne's regional public open space.
Linking Victoria	The program to revitalise Victoria's transport system, link communities and foster economic development and jobs by improving our road, rail and port networks.
Local Learning and Employment Networks	An initiative that brings together local education providers, local employers, local councils and other interested people in the community with an interest in post compulsory education, training and employment within the Local Learning and Employment Networks.
Metropolitan Health Strategy	A strategy that will guide the future level, mix, distribution and quality of health services across metropolitan Melbourne. It will identify and promote emerging models of care for managing demand and improving health outcomes, and will provide the framework in which local health planning and implementation can occur.
Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy	A place-based response to disadvantage that involves government working with local communities to address relative disadvantage and inequality, and create successful, thriving places where people want to live, this is an important part of the Community Building Program.

Title	Description
Partnerships Victoria	A policy to optimise the level of infrastructure spending through a responsible use of resources from the public and private sectors. Value for money and the public interest are its keynotes.
Port Phillip Bay Environmental Management Plan	A coordinated plan to reduce nutrient levels and introduced marine pests.
Safer Streets and Homes – the Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy for Victoria 2002-05	Developed to better integrate the Government's approach to crime and violence prevention into the community safety programs that aim to make Victoria safe and ensure that Victorians are confident about their safety.
State Disability Plan	A 10-year plan being developed with extensive community input, that will involve community education, capacity-building, working with local councils and making public services more accessible. It reflects the aspirations of people who live with a disability and it aims to make Victoria a more inclusive, welcoming and equal place by the year 2011.
Tourism Industry Strategic Plan 2002–06	A plan to guide all aspects of Victoria's tourism industry, including metropolitan Melbourne.
Victoria's Biodiversity: Directions in management 1997	A strategy to increase awareness of biodiversity, that sets directions in biodiversity management across Victoria.
Victorian Coastal Strategy 2002	Provides a vision for the Victorian coast and for the actions Victorians need to take to achieve that vision.
Victorian Firewood Strategy	A strategy under development that aims to ensure an ecologically sustainable supply of firewood for Victorians; and to minimise the impacts of firewood collection on flora and fauna communities.
Victorian Greenhouse Strategy	Provides a comprehensive framework for addressing Victoria's greenhouse reduction commitments, and includes actions across a wide range of sectors including energy production and use, transport, industry, waste, forestry and sinks, and agriculture.
Victorian River Health Strategy	A draft strategy that outlines the Government's long-term direction for managing Victoria's rivers. It provides a clear vision, comprehensive policy direction on issues affecting river health, and a blueprint for integrating all our efforts on rivers and for gaining maximum benefit for this investment.
Victorian Rural Human Services Strategy	A strategy under development that recognises the need for comprehensive health and human services in regional and rural Victoria. It will provide a framework to guide and support planning, investment and service delivery from 2002–07.
Water Resources Strategy for Greater Melbourne	A strategy for providing a secure, safe and sustainable water supply for Melbourne.
Werribee Plains: a vision for substainable growth	A plan to transform the western plains of Melbourne into a major 'green region'.

Technical reports

#	Metropolitan Strategy Technical Reports
1	Environmental Issues and their Impact on Metropolitan Strategy, August 2000
2	Green Wedges and Non-urban Issues, September 2000
3	Globalisation, Competitiveness and Metropolitan Strategy, May 2000
4	Housing Past, Housing Futures, November 2000
5	Melbourne and Regional Areas, April 2001
6	Victoria in Future 'The Victorian Government's population projections 1996–2021', 2000
7	Aspects of the Greater Melbourne freight task, November 2000
8	Activity Centres Review, June 2001
9	Culture and the Metropolis, May 2001
10	Protecting Heritage in a Changing Melbourne – Integrating Heritage into the Metropolitan Strategy, April 2002
11	Rural Living Development in the Metropolitan Region, May 2002
12	Sense of Place: urban design principles for the metropolitan strategy, October 2002

Consultation reports

Challenge Melbourne: issues in metropolitan planning for the 21st century – a discussion paper, October 2000

All Ears Listening – reports of the first round public forums, October–December 2000

All Ears Listening – report of the first Mayors and CEO forum, December 2000

Victorian Youth Planning Table: Young People Planning for Melbourne's Future, March 2001

Moving Forward Together – reports of the second round public forums, April – May 2001

Metropolitan Strategy: Work in Progress @ Mayors and CEO Forum – report of the second Mayors and CEO forum, July 2001

Women in Melbourne Project – Consultation for the Metropolitan Strategy, July 2001

Glossary

Term	Definition
Activity centres	Provide the focus for services, employment and social interaction in cities and towns. They are where people shop, work, meet, relax and often live. Usually well-served by public transport, they range in size and intensity of use from local neighbourhood strip shopping centres to traditional universities and major regional malls.
Affordable housing	Well-located housing, appropriate to the needs of a given household, where the cost (whether mortgage repayment or rent) is no more than 30 per cent of that household's income. Exceeding the mark places one under 'housing stress', particularly in the lower 40 per cent of the income distribution scale.
Biosolids	Stabilised organic solids derived from sewage treatment processes that can be managed and used safely for nutrient, soil conditioning, energy or other value.
Broadband services	Communications that send several different channels of digital information down a wire at the same time, or use a wider range of frequencies to transmit a single data stream. Broadband is often referred to as 'high bandwidth' and is applied to technologies such as cable Internet, where it allows constant connection.
Catchment	An area of land where run-off from rainfall goes into one river system.
Central Activities District	Metropolitan Melbourne's largest activity centre with the greatest variety of uses and functions, and the most intense concentration of development. It includes the Central Business District, Docklands, the Sport and Entertainment Precinct, the Knowledge Precinct, the Arts Precinct, and Southbank.
Central Business District	Melbourne's gridded original street layout designed by Robert Hoddle bounded by the Yarra River, Spring Street, La Trobe Street and Spencer Street, as well as the triangular area to the north bounded by Victoria, Peel and La Trobe Streets. This is part of the larger Central Activities District.
Central Melbourne	Those parts of the cities of Melbourne, Yarra and Port Phillip with a capital city function.
Corridors	Main road/rail transport routes linking key cities, towns or other land uses (and see Metropolitan radial corridors, Regional corridors).
Community capacity building	The process of accumulation of human, financial and social capital within disadvantaged communities.
Ecological footprint	A way of measuring human impact on natural systems.
Ecologically Sustainable Development	Development that improves the total quality of life, now and in the future, in a way that maintains the ecological processes on which life depends.
Freight corridors	Routes that carry significant volumes of freight (greater than two million tonnes each year).
Fringe	Areas of the city that border on non-urban areas or the 'edge' (loosely defined) of the built-up urban area.
Greenfield site	Undeveloped land identified for residential or industrial/commercial development, generally on the fringe of the metropolitan area.
Greenhouse effect	The warming of the earth's surface caused by greenhouse gases in the lower atmosphere. These gases regulate the earth's temperature – making it capable of sustaining life – by retaining some of the heat that otherwise would radiate back into space.
Greenhouse gases	The most prominent greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (mainly from the burning of fossil fuels and land clearing), methane and nitrous oxide.
Green wedges	The non-urban areas that provide opportunities for infrastructure that supports urban areas (such as airports). They safeguard agricultural uses, preserve rural and scenic landscapes, non-renewable resources and natural areas including water catchments, and provide opportunities for tourism, recreation and a network of open space.
Grey water (or sullage)	Waste water from showers, baths, handbasins, laundries and kitchens.
Growth areas	Areas on the fringe of metropolitan Melbourne around major regional transport corridors that are designated for large-scale change, over many years, from rural to urban use. The new communities of the future will be located in growth areas, with housing, shopping, employment, parks and other features of urban life.
Heritage	Aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
Higher-density housing	Housing units on a given area of land that are more numerous than the average in the surrounding locality.
Hinterland	The broader area within the economic sphere of influence of a settlement.

Term	Definition
Incompatible land uses	Land uses that have negative effects on adjacent land uses.
Innovation economy	An economy in which research, knowledge, technology skills and innovation underpin the competitiveness of traditional sectors (such as mining and agriculture) and of emerging sectors. The term is more encompassing than 'knowledge economy', and is about new processes, practices and ways of doing things, locally and internationally.
Interface councils	A self-formed grouping of fringe municipalities including Wyndham, Melton, Hume, Whittlesea, Nillumbik, Yarra Ranges, Cardinia, and Mornington Peninsula.
Knowledge workers	People who work with information and turn it into new ideas, concepts or products.
Linear open space network	Corridors of open space, mainly along river valleys, the coast, disused railways lines and aqueducts, that link together forming a network.
Logistics industry	The transport and storage of goods and supporting activities.
Metropolitan Melbourne	The 31 metropolitan municipalities that make up the metropolitan region: Banyule, Bayside, Boroondara, Brimbank, Cardinia, Casey, Darebin, Frankston, Glen Eira, Greater Dandenong, Hobsons Bay, Hume, Kingston, Knox, Manningham, Maribyrnong, Maroondah, Melbourne, Melton, Monash, Moonee Valley, Moreland, Mornington Peninsula, Nillumbik, Port Phillip, Stonnington, Whitehorse, Whittlesea, Wyndham, Yarra and Yarra Ranges.
Metropolitan radial corridors	Main metropolitan transport routes into the Central Activities District.
Municipal Strategic Statements	Part of the Local Planning Policy Framework, these contain the strategic planning land-use and development objectives of the relevant planning authority, the strategies for achieving these objectives, and the relationship to controls over the use and development of land in the planning scheme.
Natural capital	Non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels and natural ecosystems.
Non-urban areas	Public and private land outside metropolitan Melbourne, regional cities and regional towns including State and national parks, agricultural areas and mineral resource areas.
Potable water	Water suitable for humans to drink.
Principal Public Transport Network	A high-quality public transport network that connects Principal and Major Activity Centres, and comprises the existing radial fixed-rail network, extensions to this radial network and new cross-town bus routes.
Product stewardship	A method whereby producers and users of goods share responsibility for managing the environmental impacts of those goods and services throughout their life cycle. This includes minimising wastes at each stage of the life cycle, and disposing of any residual wastes in an environmentally acceptable manner.
Ramsar	International treaty on the protection of wetland habitat for waterfowl.
Regional cities	Cities at the scale of Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, and Traralgon.
Regional corridors	Main road and rail lines that link metropolitan Melbourne with the regional cities.
Regional towns	Townships at the scale of Wallan, Kyneton, Ocean Grove, Warragul.
Relative equality	Equality defined by reference to the living standards of the majority in any given society.
Renewable energy	Electricity generated from clean, renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, biomass and hydro power.
ResCode	A package of provisions for residential development that was introduced in Victoria in August 2001, and incorporated into planning schemes and the Building Regulations.
Salinity	The total amount of water-soluble salts present in the soil or in a stream.
Septic tank	An installation within individual properties that treats household waste water.
Sewage	Waste water that is treated in sewage treatment plants (such as the Eastern and Western Treatment Plants) or in septic tanks.
Sewerage system	A network of pipes (sewers) to collect waste water and transfer it to a central plant for sewage treatment.
Social capital	The mutual trust and social behaviours that allow and define civic engagement.

Term	Definition
Social cohesion	The degree to which participants in social systems feel committed to the system and the wellbeing of other participants.
Social housing	Non-profit housing owned and managed for the primary purpose of meeting social objectives such as affordable rents, responsible management, security of tenure and good location in relation to employment services. The term encompasses public housing and includes housing owned or managed by the community.
Social/cultural infrastructure	Infrastructure that contributes to or supports social and cultural purposes, such as community meeting places.
Social polarisation	The concentration of people at the high and low ends of the income and opportunity spectrums, with a decrease in the numbers clustered around the middle. Growing social polarisation is often linked with changing labour market opportunities of different groups, particularly the ability to participate in the 'new' economy.
Stormwater	Rainwater that runs off streets and gutters, enters drains and waterways and is eventually discharged to the sea; in Victoria, stormwater is untreated but may be filtered by traps or wetlands.
Strategic infrastructure	Large-scale infrastructure, such as ports or airports, that has a major and long-term impact on activities in a region.
Strategic redevelopment sites	Areas within the built-up urban area designated for higher-density residential development. These include activity centres and major redevelopment sites.
Structure plans	Planning tools that set out an integrated vision for the desired future development of a place, and establish a planning and management framework to guide development and land-use change in order to achieve stated environmental, social and economic objectives.
Sustainable development	Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Synchrotron	The circular microscope, 100 metres in diameter, to be built next to Monash University's Clayton campus. It will produce high-intensity light and X-rays and use them to probe matter, and will be able to produce microscopic parts in a range of manufacturing sectors. It is expected to revolutionalise scientific research and manufacturing in Victoria, becoming fully operational by about 2010.
Trade waste	Waste water from industry (excluding sewage from employees) piped to sewerage systems for treatment.
Transport interchanges	Places where people change modes of transport, for example, from train to bus.
Triple-bottom-line	Integrated approach to the achievement of environmental, social and economic outcomes.
Urban growth boundary	A management tool to contain urban areas and limit their expansion. It divides land that is urban – to be used for housing, shops, factories – from land that is non-urban and to be used for purposes such as conservation, agriculture, mineral extraction, airports and the like. An urban growth boundary encourages urban consolidation and protects valued non-urban areas from urban development.
Urban infrastructure	Infrastructure, such as water supply, sewage disposal plants, and other improvements that are essential for urban development.
Urban metabolism	A method of assessing sustainability by measuring the flow of resources into, and waste outputs from, settlements.
Victoria Planning Provisions	Policies and requirements for the use, development and protection of land in Victoria.
Walkable	Walkable communities, or locations, make footpath-based travel as easy as possible for all members of the community including children, people with prams/shopping carts and people using mobility aids. Walkability encompasses issues of safety (traffic and personal), attractive surroundings, distance between destinations, gradients, appropriate surfaces and physical barriers to access such as steps and gutters.
Waste water (or effluent)	Water that has been used for various purposes by households, businesses and industry; includes domestic sewage (grey water and black water) and trade wastes. Effluent is treated waste water.
Wildlife corridors	Strips of land that provide for the movement of wildlife between larger areas of habitat.

Topics

Topic	Subject	Policy
Activity centres	Activity centres structure plans	1.1
	Affordable housing	6.1, 1.3
	Arts and entertainment facilities	6.4
	Central Melbourne	1.1, 4.2
	Central Melbourne public transport capacity	4.2
	Classification of centres	1.1
	Docklands	4.2
	Education and health facilities	1.2
	Housing	1.3, 6.1
	Higher-density housing	1.1, 1.3
	Major Activity Centres	1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 8.3
	Parking policies	8.8
	Monash precinct	4.4, 8.1
	Neighbourhood Activity Centres	1.1, 1.2, 5.5
	Network of centres	1.1, 2.2
	Out-of-centre development	1.2
	Performance criteria	1.1
	Principal Public Transport Network	1.1, 1.3, 2.2, 4.2, 8.1
	Principal Activity Centres	1.1, 1.2, 8.1, 8.3
	Specialised Activity Centres	1.1, 8.3
	Sport and entertainment facilities	4.2, 1.1
	Transit Cities	1.1
Art and culture	Access to cultural facilities	6.4
	Creativity and innovation	4.4, 6.4
	Cultural identity	5.2
	Cultural planning	5.2
	Indigenous heritage	5.4
	Heritage	5.4
	Public art	5.1
	Sense of community	5.1, 5.2
	Social, cultural and creative infrastructure	6.2
Cycling	Improved cycling facilities	8.7
	Cycling safety	5.3
	Principal Bicycle Network	8.7

Topic	Subject	Policy
Economy	Broadband access impact statements	4.5
	Broadband networks	4.5
	Business clusters	4.4
	Digital divide	4.5
	Innovation economy policy	4.4
	Libraries as learning centres	4.4
	Not-for-profit enterprises	4.4
	Telecommunications services	4.5
	Small business and innovation	4.4
	Tourism	5.10
Energy	Efficiency	5.1, 7.3
	Energy generation	4.1
	Powerlines	5.1
	Renewable energy	7.3, 7.9
Environment	Air quality	7.6
	Bays and waterways	5.8, 7.4
	Biodiversity	7.7
	Climate change	5.9, 7.3
	Coasts and foreshore	5.9
	Contaminated land	7.5
	Ecologically Sustainable Development	7.8
	Environment management system	7.9
	Green travel plans	8.8
	Greenhouse	7.3
	Ground water protection	7.5
	Landfills	7.2
	Local sustainability	7.8
	Native habitats	7.7
	Native vegetation management	7.7
	Neighbourhood Environment Improvement Plans	5.5
	Regional catchment strategies	5.8
	Regional waste management plans	7.2
	Salinity and acid sulphate soils	7.5
	Septic tanks	7.5
	Sewerage backlog	7.5
	Stormwater management	7.4
	Sustainability	7.8
	Urban stormwater management	7.4
	Waste disposal	2.4
	Waste minimisation	7.2
	Water recycling	7.1
	Waterway management	5.8

Topic	Subject	Policy
Freight	Access to ports	4.3
	Dynon hub	4.3
	Freight and logistics strategy	4.3
	Key freight routes	4.3, 8.5
Green wedges	Growth management	2.1
	Planning and management	2.4, 5.1
Growth management	Coordination of infrastructure	6.3
	Development sequencing	2.3, 6.3
	Energy efficiency	7.3
	Green wedges	2.2
	Growth area planning`	2.2, 2.3, 6.3
	Growth areas	2.2
	Native vegetation management	7.7
	Public transport in growth areas	2.2
	Subdivision provisions	5.5
	Urban growth boundary	2.1
Housing	Affordable housing	1.3, 2.4, 5.5, 6.1
	Density	1.3, 2.2
	Energy efficiency ratings	7.3
	Established areas	1.3, 2.2
	Higher density	1.3
	Location of affordable housing	1.3, 6.1
	Neighbourhood Principles	5.5
	Public housing	6.1
	Rural residential	2.2, 3.2
	Pedestrian and cycling safety	8.4, 8.8
	Strategic sites for higher density	1.3
Implementation	Community involvement	9.3, 9.5
	Partnerships with local government	9.4
	Place management	9.5
Industry	Industrial land monitoring	6.3
	Industrial land supply	4.1
	Location for freight generators	4.1
	Reduction of environmental impacts	8.7
Open space	Local open space	5.6
	Parklands Code	5.6
	Regional open space provision	5.7
Planning	Appeals	9.2
	Faster decision-making	9.1, 9.2
	Permits	9.1
	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT)	9.2

Topic	Subject	Policy
Ports/airports	Avalon Airport	4.3
	Aviation strategy	4.3
	Melbourne Airport	4.3
	Essendon Airport	4.3
	Laverton Airport	4.3
	Moorabbin Airport	4.3
	Pt Cook Airport	4.3
	Port of Melbourne	4.3
	Port of Geelong	4.3
	Regional ports/airports	4.3
	Port of Hastings	4.3
Public transport	Central Melbourne public transport capacity	4.2
	Integrated transport plans	8.4
	Mode-specific action plans	8.1
	Principal Public Transport Network	8.1
	Regional fast rail	8.1
	Safety	5.3
	Scoresby Integrated Transport Corridor	8.5
Regional cities and towns	Key regional towns	3.1
	Networked cities	3.1
	Regional Centre action plans	3.1
Roads	Freeway development (Scoresby)	8.4, 8.6
	New technology	8.6
	Outer suburban arterials	8.6
	Priority for public transport	8.1
	Provision for cycling and public transport	8.5
Rural	Green wedges	2.4
	Maintaining access to resources	4.1
	Rural planning	3.2
	Rural residential	2.2, 3.2
Social infrastructure	Equitable distribution	6.2
	Neighbourhood houses	6.2
	Priority investment areas	5.1
	Provision in growth areas	2.3
Tourism	Tourism Industry Strategic Plan	5.10
Transport	Community transport services	6.2
	Coordination of modes	8.5
	Emission control	7.6, 7.3
	Integrated transport plans	8.4
	Safety	5.3
	Scoresby Integrated Transport Corridor	8.4
	Transport pricing	8.1
	Transport system management plans	8.5

Topic	Subject	Policy
	Travel demand management	8.6
	TravelSmart program	8.8
	Walking and cycling in road management	8.8
Urban design	Improved cycling facilities	5.5, 8.7, 8.8
	Heritage	5.4
	Integrated transport plans for major development	8.4, 8.5
	Landscape character	5.1
	Neighbourhood character	5.2
	Neighbourhood design	5.3, 5.5
	Neighbourhood Principles	2.2, 5.5
	Open space planning	5.6, 5.7
	Role of urban design	5.1
	Safety	5.3, 8.4
	Subdivision provisions	5.5
	Sustainable communities	5.5
	Urban design guidelines	5.1
	Water-sensitive design	7.4
Walking	Safety	5.3
	Walkable neighbourhoods	5.1, 5.5
	Walking action plan	1.3, 5.1, 5.3

Information boxes

Melbourne's planning history	11
The Infrastructure Planning Council and transport in Victoria	41
Performance criteria	53
Transit Cities	54
Out-of-centre assessment criteria	56
The Yarra Plan	82
Victorian Freight and Logistics Strategy	86
Digital River and the digital building access code	90
Principles for development of urban design guidelines	94
Community safety	97
Victorian Heritage Strategy	99
Neighbourhood Principles	102
Neighbourhood Environment Improvement Plans	102
The Parklands Code: urban open space principles	104
Western Coastal Parklands	108
The Werribee Precinct	108
Improving wellbeing for all Victorians	119
The Brookside Learning Centre at Caroline Springs	121
Water recycling trial in the Domain	126
Werribee Plains: a vision for sustainable growth	126
The waste hierarchy	128
The Victorian Greenhouse Strategy	131
Climate change projections for Victoria	131
Water-sensitive urban design	134
Sustainability models	142
Local sustainability initiatives in Victoria	143
Bus, tram and train plans	149
Tram 109	151
Inner West Integrated Transport Strategy	153
TravelSMART	160
Encouraging public participation and scrutiny	165
Place management	168
'Melbourne Principles' a world first	171

Figures

Figure 1. Strategy elements	6
Figure 2. Growing and linking all of Victoria	13
Figure 3. Population growth projections for the Melbourne Statistical Division, 2001–31	14
Figure 4. Projected growth of population and households for the Melbourne Statistical Division 2001–31	14
Figure 5. Population by age group, Melbourne Statistical Division (trend projection)	14
Figure 6. Projected share, by household type, of the 620,000 additional households Victoria 2001–31	15
Figure 7. The Strategy process	16
Figure 8. Urban growth options	17
Figure 9. Commuter areas – number of regional residents commuting daily to work in Melbourne	20
Figure 10. Definitions of 'Melbourne'	21
Figure 11. Urban growth 1928–96	22
Figure 12. Areas of relative disadvantage, 1996	23
Figure 13. Increases in population, car travel and public transport trips	24
Figure 14. Freight movements (2000 estimates)	24
Figure 15. Percentage of jobs accessible within 40 minutes travel (by car and by public transport)	24
Figure 16. Water demand for metropolitan Melbourne	25
Figure 17. Compact city	30
Figure 18. Making car-based centres work better	32
Figure 19. Managing urban growth	33
Figure 20. Green wedges	34
Figure 21. Networked cities	35
Figure 22. Economic foundations	37
Figure 23. Desired sustainable directions	40
Figure 24. Potential ways to change travel behaviour and increase public transport use	41
Figure 25. Better planning systems and processes	43
Figure 26. Partnerships and integration	43
Figure 27. Network of activity centres	50
Figure 28. Significant environmental resources and constraints	60
Figure 29. Significant water resources	61
Figure 30. Growth areas–land supply	63

Figure 31. Focusing growth – Werribee growth area example	64
Figure 32. Regional cities and townships	73
Figure 33. Significant agricultural resources	76
Figure 34. Northbank concept	82
Figure 35. Enabling efficient freight movement	84
Figure 36. Selected economic clusters and precincts	87
Figure 37. Sustainable neighbourhood structure	101
Figure 38. Sustainable urban structure	101
Figure 39. Regional public open space	106
Figure 40. Indicative coastal land use	112
Figure 41. Melbourne's Principal Public Transport Network	147
Figure 42. Travel mode, 2020 target	148
Figure 43. Scoresby Corridor	154
Figure 44. Providing for cycling	158
Figure 45. Partnerships	169
Figure 46. Process for implementation, monitoring and review	170

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