

proposed crematorium at Brooklyn comparable facilities will also be available for cremations.

However, while the overall facilities are ample, the eastern suburbs are badly served and existing cemeteries will be filled in about 10 years. At least one new cemetery will be needed in this area. It should be located in the rural zone convenient to means of public transport. A number of suitable sites are available and no special reservation is necessary.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES

The principal amenities contributing to the comfort and convenience of the modern home are electricity, gas, water, sewerage and an effective system for the removal and disposal of garbage.

In Melbourne, the removal and disposal of garbage is the responsibility of individual municipal councils. Three public utility authorities — the State Electricity Commission, the Gas and Fuel Corporation, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works — provide and operate the other services over the greater part of the metropolitan area.

In addition, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission now supplies water to the Dandenong, Chelsea and Frankston areas, but in the future these areas will probably be served from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works' system.

A municipal gas undertaking supplies gas to Mordialloc and a private company — the Colonial Gas Association — supplies the territory west of the Maribyrnong River and areas from Box Hill to Dandenong and Frankston. However, about 85% of the total gas supply comes from the works of the Gas and Fuel Corporation.

Another facility which has become indispensable in business and a great convenience in the home is the telephone and telegraph service operated by the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department.

Each of the larger authorities has a specialised knowledge of the particular problems associated with its undertakings. Each has well-considered plans for meeting future needs and is carrying out these plans within the limits imposed by available labour and finance. However, because of the lack of an overall planning scheme as is now presented, each authority has been compelled to make its own independent estimates, not only of how many people it will have to provide for in the years to come, but also where those people are likely to live and where industry is likely to be located.

The advantage of a planning scheme is that it enables such authorities to plan on a common basis, and thus eliminates much uncertainty. The more definite the basis on which their future proposals are founded, the more soundly and economically can they plan and construct their various works. Planning is a means of co-ordinating the land use requirements of public authorities and it can assist

them by reserving areas for their future needs. Generally, however, the various public authorities have looked well ahead, and with their powers of acquisition have already secured their principal land requirements for many years.

There is no part of the metropolitan area to which these utility services cannot be extended, but the cost of installation varies greatly in different parts of the metropolitan area. The average cost of providing water, gas, electricity and telephone services to the volcanic areas of the north and west is about 20% greater than it is in the silurian areas of the east, and about 40% greater than in the tertiary areas of the south.

This factor must, therefore, be weighed when considering new areas for expansion, for it is apparent that development of Melbourne to the north and west will impose a greater burden on the community than extension to the south and east. It is because of this and of the very obvious desire of the great majority of people to live in the southern and eastern suburbs, that the planning scheme has provided greater area for expansion in these districts than to the north and west.

The State-wide developments in the generation of electricity and the manufacture of gas contemplated by the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation will ensure adequate supplies for the needs of the metropolitan area.

With more intensive use of the waters of the River Yarra there can be made available to the metropolitan area a supply of water for the planned population of 2,500,000.

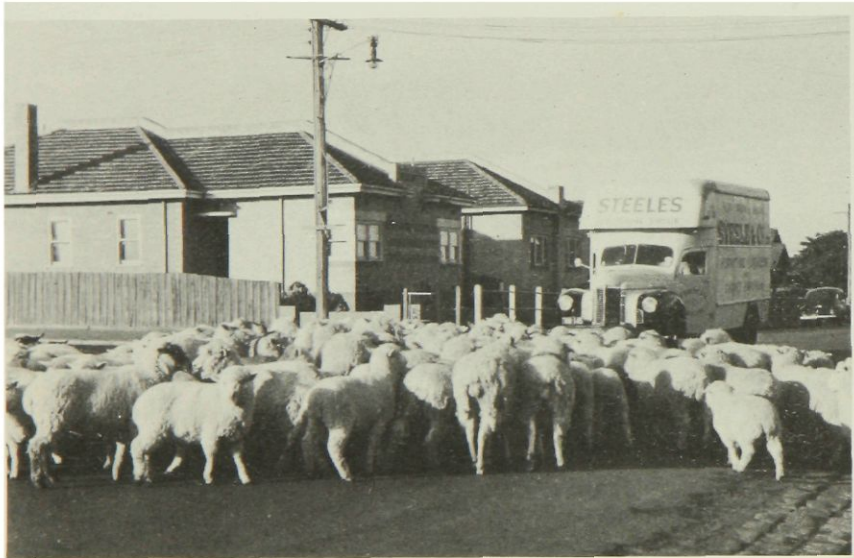
Extensions to the sewerage system to provide for a population of 2,500,000 are being planned. These include the construction of a new outfall sewer from the eastern suburbs to the vicinity of Cape Schanck, which will enable sewerage facilities to be extended to the outer southern suburbs at reasonable cost. This has had an important bearing on the planning proposals because it will remove one of the present residential disabilities of these areas.

About 90% of the garbage of the city is now disposed of by controlled tipping. With proper control this is not only a satisfactory and economical way of dealing with it, but it enables low-lying land, quarries and clayholes to be reclaimed. Useless and unsightly areas can thus be made of value to the community. There are ample places within the metropolitan area where garbage can be so disposed for at least 100 years, but they are not conveniently situated for all municipalities. To achieve the maximum benefits from this method of disposal it is necessary that there should be greater co-ordination than at present to enable as many municipalities as possible to adopt this economical method, and so that a system of priorities can be established to ensure that areas whose reclamation is most desirable from the community standpoint are reclaimed as soon as possible.

In the inner suburbs, in particular, reclamation of excavations and low-lying ground presents an excellent opportunity for securing much-needed recreational space.



"Droving of livestock through the streetsis objectionable"



Recreational area on a reclaimed quarry site.