



City of
Moonee Valley

Planning & Citizens Meeting

Wednesday, 2 November 2011 at 7.00pm

Agenda

Public Forum and Question Time

(Part of Council's Planning and Citizens Meeting)

TO COMMENCE AT 6.00pm

The formal Planning and Citizens Meeting of Council will commence at 7.00pm and the public are most welcome to attend.

Agendas are available online on Council's website and copies available for inspection at Council libraries and the Moonee Valley Civic Centre.

6.00pm PUBLIC FORUM

Citizens of Moonee Valley are provided an opportunity to raise topics for discussion and also to ask questions without notice of Council.

Question Time Guidelines

1. Questions without Notice is not a forum for promoting public debate or making of public statements; and given the available time, it is limited to a question and answer session only, thus questions should be clear and to the point, to enable a response.
2. To enable all members of the public to participate in this question time, each individual will be restricted to one question (no form required).
3. The person asking a question is requested to provide his or her name, street and suburb address prior to asking a question (must be a resident or ratepayer).
4. Questions are to be directed through the Chair, who will have the discretion of accepting or rejecting a question, responding to the question or the right to nominate a Councillor or Officer to answer.
5. If a question is unable to be answered, it is to be submitted in writing by the individual and a written response will be provided.

6.45pm CLOSE

Planning & Citizens Meeting

Wednesday, 2 November 2011 at 7.00pm
to be held at the Moonee Valley Civic Centre

Public Forum and Question Time 6:00pm – 6:45pm
Council (Planning) Meeting 7:00pm

- 1. Apologies**
- 2. Confirmation of Minutes**
Planning & Citizens Meeting held on Tuesday, 4 October 2011.
- 3. Declarations of Conflict of Interest**
- 4. Presentations**
- 5. Petitions and Joint Letters**
- 6. Reports**
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- 9. Confidential Reports**
- 10. Close of Meeting**

NEVILLE SMITH
Chief Executive

REPORTS

**6.1 31 Argyle Street, Moonee Ponds (Lot 91 on PS 002250) -
Construction of two double storey dwellings to the rear of an
existing single storey dwelling.**

File No: MV/283/2011
Author: Town Planner
Directorate: City Works & Development
Ward: Myrnong

Applicant	Architectural Plans and Permits
Owner	Sash Stojcevski
Date Received	28 April 2011
Zone	Residential 1
Relevant Overlays	Nil
Restrictive Covenants	Nil
Site Area	658.45 square metres
Further Information Requested	19 May 2011
Further Information Received	10 June 2011
Advertised	23 June 2011
Number Of Objections	10
Public Notification Completed	9 August 2011
Consultation Meeting	22 August 2011
Car Parking Requirements	Clause 55 applies: Required: 3 on-site car spaces Proposed: 3 on-site car spaces

Executive Summary

This application is for the construction of two double storey dwellings to the rear of an existing single storey dwelling at 31 Argyle Street, Moonee Ponds. The subject site is located on the western side of Argyle Street between Burns Street to the north and Melrose Street to the south. The subject site has a secondary street frontage to the rear of the site on Margaret Muir Way. The existing dwelling is orientated to the Argyle Street frontage, whilst Dwellings 1 and 2 are proposed to be orientated to the Margaret Muir Way frontage. Vehicle access for Dwelling 1 and 2 are proposed from Margaret Muir Way.

The site is located within the Residential 1 Zone and is not affected by any overlay controls.

The subject site is located within a well-established residential area. The area has a mixture of single and double storey dwellings which are predominantly constructed from brick or weatherboards, with tiled hipped and gabled roof forms. Intermixed within the locality are newly constructed single dwellings and dual occupancy developments which are interspersed within the existing residential fabric of the locality and provide varied contemporary forms.

The application was advertised and as a result of this procedure 10 objections were received. A Consultation Meeting was held on the 22 August 2011, which was attended by a Ward Councillor, the applicant, the owners, 6 objectors and a planning officer. There was no resolution reached at this meeting.

The application was referred to Council's Engineering Services who did not object to the proposal being approved subject to conditions.

The proposal is generally compliant with the relevant State and Local Planning Policy and the provisions of Clause 55 (ResCode) and it is recommended that Council support the proposal.



Figure 1 – Aerial photograph showing the location of the subject site, 31 Argyle Street, Moonee Ponds. The subject site is highlighted in red.

Recommendation

That Council issue a Notice of Decision to Grant a Permit in relation to Planning Permit Application No. MV/283/2011 for the construction of two double storey dwelling to the rear of an existing single storey dwelling at 31 Argyle Street, Moonee Ponds (Lot 91 PS002250) subject to the following conditions:

1. Before the development starts, amended plans (three copies) must be submitted to and approved to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. The plans must be drawn to scale, with dimensions, and be generally in accordance with the plans submitted and assessed with the application but modified to show:
 - a) The front fence associated with Dwellings 1 and 2 on the Margaret Muir Way property boundary must be transparent in design and a notation placed on the plans accordingly.

Once approved these plans become the endorsed plans of this permit.

2. The layout of the site and the size, design and location of the buildings and works permitted must always accord with the endorsed plan and must not be altered or modified without the further written consent of the Responsible Authority.
3. Before the issuing of an Occupancy Permit, all boundary walls must be cleaned and finished to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
4. Floor levels shown on the endorsed plan(s) must not be altered or modified without written consent of the Responsible Authority.
5. Standard concrete vehicular crossing(s) must be constructed to suit the proposed driveway(s) in accordance with the Responsible Authority's standard specification and any vehicle crossing(s) no longer required must be removed and the land, footpath and kerb and channel replaced all to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. All vehicle access points must be located a minimum of 1.0 metre from any infrastructure including service pits. Alternatively, such assets may be incorporated into the crossover with the written consent of the Responsible Authority and the relevant servicing authority/agency. Subsequent works and costs in association with relocation and/or amendment must be incurred at the owner's cost, to the satisfaction of the relevant servicing authority/agency and the Responsible Authority.
6. An on-site stormwater detention system (OSD) must be installed on the subject land to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. Prior to the commencement of buildings and works a drainage layout plan, together with computations and manufacturing specifications, must be prepared by a suitably qualified Civil Engineer and submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. Once approved by the Responsible Authority the plan must be carried out to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
7. Building or works must not be commenced (and no trees or vegetation shall be removed) until a landscape plan prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person or firm has been submitted to and endorsed by the Responsible Authority. This plans when endorsed shall form part of this permit. This plan must show:

- a) A survey of all existing vegetation, abutting street trees, natural features and vegetation.
- b) Buildings, outbuildings and trees in neighbouring allotments that would affect the landscape design.
- c) Planting within and around the perimeter of the site comprising trees and shrubs capable of:
 - i) Providing a complete garden scheme
 - ii) Softening the bulking bulk
 - iii) Providing some upper canopy for landscape perspective.
 - iv) Minimising the potential of any overlooking between habitable rooms of adjacent dwellings
- d) The proposed design features such as paths, paving, lawn and mulch.
- e) A planting schedule of all proposed vegetation (trees, shrubs and ground covers) which includes, botanical names, common names, pot size, mature size and total quantities of each plant.

Landscaping in accordance with this approved plan and schedule shall be completed prior to the occupation of the dwellings and thereafter maintained to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Once approved these plans become the endorsed plans of this permit.

8. Prior to the occupation of the development hereby permitted, all landscaping (including trees, shrubs and lawn) must be completed in accordance with any approved landscape plan to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
9. This permit will expire if:
 - a) The use and development does not start within two (2) years of the date of this permit; or
 - b) The use and development is not completed within four (4) years of the date of this permit.

Before the permit expires or within three (3) months afterwards the owner or occupier of the land may in writing request the Responsible Authority to extend the expiry date.

Permit Notes

- This is not a building permit under the Building Act. A separate building permit is required to be obtained for any demolition or building works.
- Before the commencement of the development occurs, the applicant should contact the Moonee Valley City Council's Engineering Services Department regarding legal point of discharge, new crossings, building over easements, etc.
- All works within the road reserve shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Moonee Valley City Council's Engineering Services Department.
- No on street parking permits will be provided to the occupiers of the subject site.

- The OSD is to limit the rate of stormwater discharge from the property to pre-development levels ($C=0.4$, $t_c=5$ mins, ARI 1in5). An ARI of 1in10 shall be used for storage and the greater of post development C or $C=0.80$.

Introduction

The subject property is located on the western side of Argyle Street, between Burns Street to the north and Melrose Street to the south. The subject site has a secondary street frontage to the rear of the site on Margaret Muir Way.

The site is rectangular in shape with a frontage to Argyle Street and Margaret Muir Way of 13.72 metres, a depth of 48 metres and has a site area of 658.5 square metres. The site is relatively flat in aspect.

The land is known as Lot 91 on Plan of Subdivision 002250 and can be more commonly described as being Certificate of Title Volume 03624 Folio 780. The Certificate of Title to the land reveals there are no restrictive covenants and the Plan of Subdivision reveals that there are no easements present on the site.

The subject site currently contains a single storey weatherboard dwelling with a gabled terracotta tiled roof. The dwelling is orientated to face Argyle Street with vehicle access to the site obtained via a crossover to Argyle Street and parking location in the front setback which can accommodate two vehicles. The existing dwelling has a setback from Argyle Street of approximately 8.2 metres, a low brick fence along the front property and minimal landscaping within the front yard.



Subject site – 31 Argyle Street, Moonee Ponds



Subject site – 31 Argyle Street, view from Margaret Muir Way

The surrounding area features a mixture of single and double storey dwellings of varying scales and construction materials. Roof forms are a combination of hipped and gable forms with interspersed flat roof forms.

There are examples of multi-unit developments interspersed within the streetscape. Located abutting the subject site to the north and south at No 29 and 33 are single storey hipped roof dwellings which are oriented to face Argyle Street and obtain vehicle access via Margaret Muir Way. Directly opposite the subject site at No.36 Argyle Street are two double storey attached dwellings. These encompass a gabled roof form on the upper floor and flat roof form on the ground level on the front elevation. Construction materials include brick and render and there is a balcony present from the street elevation for each dwelling.



Property directly south of subject site, No. 29 Argyle Street



Property directly north of subject site, No.33 Argyle Street



Property directly east of subject site, No. 36 Argyle Street

Margaret Muir Way provides a second point of access to sites fronting Argyle Street and Scotia Street. Dwellings are oriented to face these streets but utilise the Margaret Muir Way frontage to incorporate an assortment of built forms. These include garages and outbuildings of varying scales, and subdivisions to accommodate new single and double storey dwellings. Buildings along Margaret Muir Way are generally constructed with limited setbacks; roof forms are varied and encompass hipped, gabled and flat forms. Construction materials are of face brickwork and render.



Property directly west of subject site, No. 15 Margaret Muir Way



Property directly west of subject site, No. 23 Margaret Muir Way



Property directly north of subject site, No. 39 Argyle Street (Margaret Muir Way boundary)



Property directly south-west of subject site on Margaret Muir Way

Proposal

The application is for the construction of two double storey dwellings to the rear of an existing single storey dwelling on the subject site. The proposal can be summarised as follows:

Existing dwelling

- Orientated to Argyle Street.
- Consists of a living room, dining, kitchen, two bedrooms and amenity facilities.
- The dwelling has a front setback of 8.2 metres in which an existing car space is located in the front setback and crossover.
- The secluded private open space will have a north westerly aspect with an area equating to 104.54 square metres.
- A new timber picket front fence with a height of 1.2 metres.

Dwellings 1 and 2

- Orientated to Margaret Muir Way and are mirror images of one another.
- The ground floor of these dwelling will consist of an open plan kitchen, dining and living area; and amenity facilities.
- The upper floor will consist of two bedrooms, and bathroom.
- The dwellings will be provided with a single width garage. The garage walls associated with the dwellings will be built to the north and south boundaries and have a height of 3.0 metres from Natural Ground Level.
- The ground floor of the dwellings will feature the garage built to the street boundary and the building line setback 1.0 metre from this frontage.
- The upper floor will have a front setback of 1.16 metres.

- The dwellings will have a maximum overall height of 7.57 metres from Natural Ground Level.
- The secluded private open space for each dwelling will have a north easterly aspect with an area equating to approximately 46.32 square metres.
- A metal fence with a height of 1.5 metres.

General

- Two crossovers are proposed to Margaret Muir Way for their respective dwellings.
- The proposal will result in site coverage of approximately 48.46%.
- The proposal will result in a permeability of approximately 51.53%.

Refer **Appendix A** – Plans (separately circulated).

Background

Planning Permit MV/20245/2009 was refused by Council on the 9 February 2010 and refused by VCAT in an order dated the 31 May 2011, for the construction of four double storey dwellings (two with basements) on one lot. Eleven objections were received to the application.

The main issues relating to this application were:

- Dual basement ramps on the Argyle Street frontage and neighbourhood character.
- Exaggerated vertical form of the Argyle Street dwellings.
- Visual bulk of the double storey form.
- Access arrangements relating to the basement ramps associated with the dwellings oriented to Argyle Street.
- Extensive screening and overlooking measures.
- Insufficient areas of private open space.

Refer **Appendix B** – Plans (separately circulated)

Zone and Overlays

Pursuant to Clause 32.01 of the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme, the subject site and surrounding properties are located within a Residential 1 Zone and are not affected by any overlay controls. Pursuant to Clause 32.01-4, a permit is required to construct two or more dwellings on a lot. Therefore in this instance a permit is required as a result of the zoning controls.



Figure 5 – Zoning map showing the zoning of the subject site 31 Argyle Street and surrounding land. The subject site is highlighted in red.

Planning Scheme Provisions

The following planning scheme provisions are considered to be relevant to this application:

State Planning Policy Framework

- Clause 11 Settlement
- Clause 15 Built Environment and Heritage
- Clause 16 Housing

Local Planning Policy Framework

- Clause 21.01 Municipal Profile – Moonee Valley Today
- Clause 21.02 Vision Statement – Moonee Valley Tomorrow
- Clause 21.04 Housing
- Clause 21.05 Built Environment

Particular and General Provisions

- Clause 55 Two or More Dwellings on a Lot
- Clause 65 General Provisions

What referrals were required?

The application was not required to be referred to any external authorities. However, it was internally referred to Council's Engineering Services. Council's Engineering Services Department has required the installation of an on-site detention system to manage stormwater. The above requirements are able to be incorporated as conditions should a planning permit be issued. Council's Traffic and Transportation Department has no objections to the proposal.

Was public notice given of the application?

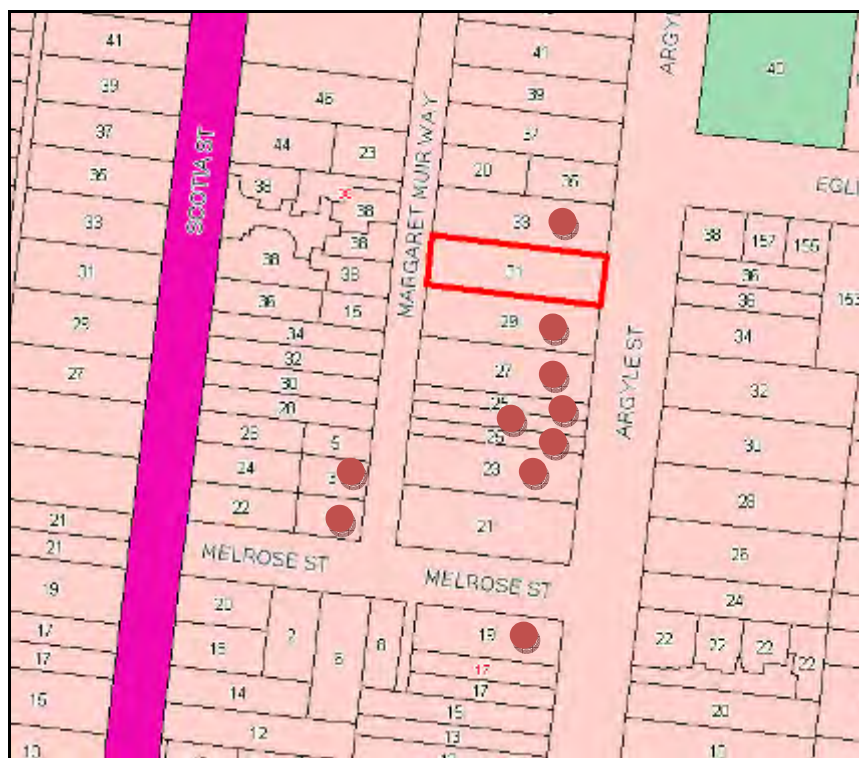
Pursuant to Section 52 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, the application was advertised by mail to adjoining and surrounding properties with two notices erected on the site frontages on Argyle Street and Margaret Muir Way.

As a result, 10 objections were received from the following properties:

- 19, 23, 25, 25a, 25b, 27, 29 and 33 Argyle Street, Moonee Ponds.
- 1 Melrose Street, Moonee Ponds and
- 3 Margaret Muir Way, Moonee Ponds

The objections can be summarised as follows:

- Out of character with area
- Increase in traffic
- Reduction in on street parking
- Developers intent to develop existing dwelling in the future
- Overdevelopment
- Overcrowding
- Privacy
- Planting on boundaries/tree heights



- This plan shows the location of objector's properties in relation to the application site at 31 Argyle Street, Moonee Ponds.

Was a Consultation Meeting held?

In response to the objections being received, a Consultation Meeting was held on the 22 August 2011, which was attended by, a Ward Councillor, the applicant, the owners, 6 objectors and planning officer. There was no resolution reached at this meeting.

Discussion

Is the proposal consistent with the State and Local Planning Policy Framework?

The subject site's redevelopment is supported by State Planning Policy which provides direction and strategies towards developing parcels of land, particularly those which provide opportunities to accommodate change. This change ensures that enough residential land is available for a growing city in areas which have access to existing infrastructure within close proximity. The subject site has access to public and private community facilities within close proximity and has existing infrastructure servicing the site. Therefore the direction has been achieved.

The Residential 1 Zone of the subject site aids the opportunities for residential development to create a range of diverse dwellings and densities to accommodate future housing needs. This redevelopment is supported as long as it respects the character of the area and the capabilities of the subject site to accommodate the development are suitable. It is considered that the site has the capabilities to support a density increase.

The site can comfortably accommodate three dwellings without causing adverse off-site impacts or having a negative impact on the streetscape character.

This development is also consistent with the Local Planning Policy which refers to the preferred 'Built Environment' for Moonee Ponds (Clause 21.05), as identified in the following section of this report.

Taking these considerations into account it is considered that the proposed application for the construction of two double storey dwellings to the rear of an existing single storey dwelling is appropriate for the site, as the redevelopment of this site is supported by the objectives of the State and Local Planning Policy.

Is the proposal respectful of the streetscape and how does the development comply with Clause 21.05 (Built Environment)?

Clause 21.05-3 refers to "Objectives and Strategies – Urban Design" and contains the following objective:

"To achieve contemporary development that is innovative, legible and designed in a manner that responds to its location and context."

The following is an analysis of the proposal against the relevant policy items listed above:

- The development through the use of setbacks, window forms and construction materials is considered to create a sufficient degree of visual interest and displays an appropriate degree of articulation.
- The development manages its off-site impacts and should not result in an unreasonable loss of amenity to adjoining properties.
- The massing of the proposed development is considered to be acceptable. The subject site is located in an area with double storey developments. The graduation between heights is considered to be consistent and therefore appropriate.

- There is also a pattern of detached and attached dwellings within the streetscapes which is mimicked by the attached double storey form.
- The front façade has a clearly articulated façade with a sense of address for each dwelling. This provides a positive outcome for the streetscape as it provides a visually interesting development.
- The side setbacks provided on the ground floor enables landscaping opportunities to soften the built form from the neighbouring dwelling's areas of private open space.
- The mirror imaged front elevation creates a balanced façade with equal vertical and horizontal scale and massing.
- Each street frontage adopts a separate pattern of development which is sufficiently represented in the proposed design response on the site. This includes the retention of the existing single storey dwelling on the Argyle Street frontage with landscaping within the front setback, and the siting and form of the proposed double dwellings on Margaret Muir Way.
- The boundary to boundary form of the proposed double storey dwellings on Margaret Muir Way is acceptable as it mimics similar developments in the streetscape.
- The presentation of two single garages on the front elevation of the proposed dwellings is also acceptable. The Margaret Muir Way frontage could accommodate a single dwelling with a double garage visible from this elevation, which is commonly present on surrounding sites, but the application adopts two smaller dwellings in an attached form each with a single garage. Therefore either proposal would achieve an outcome of two garages present.
- The garages sited in front of the main building line of each dwelling on Margaret Muir way mimics the integration of garages on the front façade of dwellings within the streetscape. New dwellings in Margaret Muir Way have the garage set forward of the main dwelling line and abutting the streetscape property boundary. Therefore this design element would not divert away from the common pattern of forms sufficiently represented within the streetscape.

Discussion of previous VCAT decision

Reasons for previous VCAT decision – Application No.MV/20245/2009	Response in relation to the current planning application
Two basement ramps present on the Argyle Street frontage not in accordance with neighbourhood character	The new proposal is for two double storey dwellings and the retention of the existing dwelling. Therefore the incorporation of basement ramps on this street frontage has been deleted from the new proposal.
Exaggerated vertical form of the dwellings oriented to Argyle Street due to basement level set above natural ground level.	Both these dwellings have been deleted as part of the proposal.
Visual bulk of the double storey components of all dwellings, especially relating to the two dwellings oriented to Margaret Muir Way and the amenity impact on the neighbouring dwellings areas of private open space.	Greater setbacks on the ground and first floor levels have been provided, along with the integration of landscaping along a section of these setbacks to soften the built form of the dwellings from the neighbour’s perspectives. This provides a design which responds to previous determinations issue of borrowed amenity from adjoining properties.
Access arrangements regarding basement ramps and basement parking.	Both these dwellings have been deleted as part of the proposal.
Excessive screening and overlooking measures applied to Dwellings oriented to Argyle Street.	Both these dwellings have been deleted as part of the proposal.
Insufficient areas of private open space for each dwelling	The areas of private open space provided for each dwelling on the site have increased in area and dimensions.

Does the proposal meet the Clause 55 Objectives and Standards?

Clause 55 of the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme applies to an application that seeks to construct more than one dwelling on a lot.

The development generally complies with the requirements of the standards and objectives of this clause. A Clause 55 assessment for the site has been completed and attached as **Appendix C**.

Comments on Objections

Out of character with neighbourhood and streetscape

The objectors are concerned that the proposal is out of character. As mentioned previously, the subject site is located in an area which has a Residential 1 Zone which has the capabilities to accommodate new infill development. Also the dwellings have incorporated design elements which complement the preferred character of the area including roof form, building materials, transitional facades and window proportions.

Increase in traffic

The traffic generated from the proposal would be acceptable as the residential street the proposal is located on has the capabilities to accommodate such a density and traffic increase. Therefore it is considered that the proposed development would not detrimentally increase traffic within the street.

Reduction in on street parking

The proposal has provided sufficient on site car parking which satisfies the requirements of Clause 55. Therefore the potential for parking generated from residents of these dwellings should be accommodated by the on-site car parking facilities provided. The realignment of a crossover on the Margaret Muir way frontage provides dimensions between the two crossovers to accommodate an on street car space which is currently not available. This is a positive outcome for on street parking within Margaret Muir Way.

Developer's intent to develop existing dwelling in the future

The development as proposed seeks to maintain the existing dwelling on the Argyle Street frontage. The objectors are concerned that a second application to development this existing dwelling will arise once approval for the rear dwellings has been obtained. The application as currently lodged with Council can only be assessed in accordance with the submitted plans and intended development. Any future applications will be assessed upon their merits and be subject to a planning application process.

Overdevelopment

The subject site has the capability to accommodate the proposed three dwellings. The proposal would see the implementation of three residences with adequate spacing between each dwelling and adjoining dwellings, a level of building articulation present within the locality, a front setback on Argyle Street where large amount of existing landscaping can be accommodated and well proportioned area of private open space for each dwelling respectively. There are also ample opportunities provided for onsite parking facilities and small building envelopes are proposed. Therefore it is considered that the development would not propose an overdevelopment of the site.

Overcrowding

The proposal is compliant with the standards of Clause 55 (Rescode) of the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme. This is an indication of the scale and density of the development due to the amenity objectives contained. These include for example car parking, private open space, setbacks, site coverage, solar access, and sunlight to habitable room windows. The dwellings also have adequate room dimensions which do not create small unusable spaces for future residents. Therefore the amenity of the

future residents of these dwellings is considered to be acceptable and the proposal therefore does not constitute an overcrowding effect.

Privacy

All of the first floor habitable room windows have been suitably treated so as to prevent overlooking towards adjoining private open space. Furthermore, the plans indicate a 1.9 metre high boundary fencing which will prevent overlooking from all of the proposed ground floor windows

Planting on boundaries/tree heights

The planting of screening plants along the north and south boundaries seeks to minimise and soften the development from the private open space of neighbouring dwellings. This is in accordance with the VCAT order on the site and the members findings that greater levels of landscaping needed to be provided on the subject site to unbalance the development to more comfortable site within its surroundings and not borrow on the amenity of neighbouring dwellings. The planting of screening plants/trees is considered acceptable given it adds to the landscaping amenity of the location.

Conclusion

The application has been assessed against the relevant provisions of the SPPF, LPPF, Clause 55 and the decision guidelines at Clause 65 of the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme.

It is therefore recommended that with respect to Planning Permit Application MV/283/2011 that the application be supported.

APPENDIX C

Clause 55 Assessment

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
<p>Clause 55.02-1 Neighbourhood Character Objectives</p> <p>To ensure that the design respects the existing neighbourhood character or contributes to a preferred neighbourhood character;</p> <p>To ensure the development responds to the features of the site and surrounding area.</p>	<p>Standard B1 (Cannot be varied)</p> <p>The design response <u>must</u> be appropriate to the neighbourhood and the site.</p> <p>The proposed design must respect the existing or preferred neighbourhood character and respond to the features of the site.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>As discussed in the main body of the report in the Clause 21.05 assessment, it is considered that the development is appropriate for the area, and respects and responds to the preferred character of the area.</p>
<p>Clause 55.02-2 Residential Policy Objectives</p> <p>To ensure that residential development is provided in accordance with any policy for housing in the SPPF and the LPPF including the MSS and local planning policies;</p> <p>To support medium densities in areas where development can take advantage of public transport and community infrastructure and services.</p>	<p>Standard B2 (Cannot be varied)</p> <p>An application <u>must</u> be accompanied by a written statement that describes how the development is consistent with any relevant policy for housing in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the SPPF; and • the LPPF including the MSS; and Local Planning Policies 	<p>Complies</p> <p>The State Planning Policy Framework objectives which are for increased densities in a well established and accessible residential area.</p>
<p>Clause 55.02-3 Dwelling Diversity Objective</p> <p>To encourage a range of dwelling sizes and types in development of ten or more dwellings.</p>	<p>Standard B3 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Developments of 10 or more dwellings <u>should</u> provide a range of dwelling sizes and types including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwellings with a different number of 	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>Only three dwellings are being proposed in this instance.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	bedrooms; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least one dwelling with a kitchen, bath or shower, and toilet and wash basin at ground floor level. 	
<p>Clause 55.02-4 Infrastructure Objectives</p> <p>To ensure development is provided with appropriate utility services and infrastructure;</p> <p>To ensure development does not unreasonably overload the capacity of utility services and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Standard B4 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Development <u>should</u> be connected to reticulated services including reticulated sewerage, drainage, electricity and gas if available.</p> <p>Developments <u>should</u> not unreasonably exceed the capacity of utility services and infrastructure, including reticulated services and roads.</p> <p>In areas where utility services or infrastructure have little or no space capacity, developments <u>should</u> provide for the upgrading or mitigation of the impact on services or infrastructure.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>It is not expected that this development will not overload the capacity of the existing utility services.</p>
<p>Clause 55.02-5 Integration with the Street Objective</p> <p>To integrate the layout of development with the street.</p>	<p>Standard B5 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Developments <u>should</u> provide adequate vehicle and pedestrian links that maintain or enhance local accessibility.</p> <p>Dwellings <u>should</u> be orientated to front existing and proposed streets.</p> <p>High fencing in front of dwellings <u>should</u> be avoided if practicable.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The proposed dwellings are oriented to face Margaret Muir Way. There is high and non-transparent front fences proposed for the dwellings on the Margaret Muir Way elevation. The proposal is not directly adjoined by public open space.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	<p>Development next to existing public open space <u>should</u> be laid out to complement the open space.</p>	
<p>Clause 55.03-1 Street Setback Objective</p> <p>To ensure that the setbacks of buildings from a street respect the existing or preferred neighbourhood character and make efficient use of the site.</p>	<p>Standard B6 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Walls of buildings <u>should</u> be setback from streets the distance specified in Table B1.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>Dwelling 1 and 2 have garages built to the front boundary of Margaret Muir Way with no setback proposed. It is common practise for garages to be built to the boundary. Therefore it is considered that Dwellings 1 and 2 satisfy the requirement of this standard.</p>
<p>Clause 55.03-2 Building Height Objective</p> <p>To ensure that the height of buildings respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character.</p>	<p>Standard B7 (Can be varied)</p> <p>The max building height <u>should</u> not exceed 9m, unless the slope of the natural ground level at any cross section wider than 8m of the site of the building is 2.5 degrees or more, in which case the max building height should not exceed 10m.</p> <p>Change of building height between existing buildings and new buildings <u>should</u> be graduated.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The proposed maximum height of the dwellings are: Dwelling 1 – 7.3 metres Dwelling 2 – 7.3 metres</p> <p>The heights of the proposed dwellings are below 9 metres. Therefore the requirements of this standard have been satisfied.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
<p>Clause 55.03-3 Site Coverage Objectives</p> <p>To ensure that the site coverage respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character and responds to the features of the site.</p>	<p>Standard B8 (Can be varied)</p> <p>The site area covered by buildings <u>should</u> not exceed 60%.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The proposed site coverage is 48.46%, which is below the 60% advocated under this standard.</p>
<p>Clause 55.03-4 Permeability Objectives</p> <p>To reduce the impact of increased stormwater run-off on the drainage system;</p> <p>To facilitate on-site stormwater infiltration.</p>	<p>Standard B9 (Can be varied)</p> <p>At least 20 % of the site <u>should</u> not be covered by impervious surfaces.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The subject site has a permeability level greater than the minimum requirement of 20%, being approximately 51%. It is noted that the plans indicate a permeable area of 64.5% which is considered to be incorrect given the extent of hard surfacing such as the proposed concrete driveway.</p>
<p>Clause 55.03-5 Energy Efficiency Objectives</p> <p>To achieve and protect energy efficient dwellings and residential buildings;</p> <p>To ensure the orientation and layout of development reduce fossil fuel energy use and make appropriate use of daylight and solar energy.</p>	<p>Standard B10 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Buildings <u>should</u> be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientated to make appropriate use of solar energy. • Sited and designed to ensure that the energy efficiency of existing dwellings on adjoining lots is not unreasonably reduced. • Living areas and private open space <u>should</u> be located on the north side of the dwelling, if practicable. 	<p>Complies</p> <p>The proposed dwellings make use of solar energy and are sited and designed to ensure there is no unreasonable amenity to adjoining lots.</p> <p>The areas of private open space and the living areas receive full exposure to northern and eastern sunlight.</p> <p>The dwellings are provided with adequate window openings that would allow for appropriate access to daylight and provide for</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	Developments <u>should</u> be designed so that solar access to north-facing windows is maximised.	cross-ventilation.
<p>Clause 55.03-6 Open Space Objective</p> <p>To integrate the layout of the development with any public or communal open space provided in or adjacent to the development.</p>	<p>Standard B11 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Any public or communal open space <u>should</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be substantially fronted by dwellings, where appropriate; • provide outlook for as many dwellings as practicable • be designed to protect any natural features on the site; and • be accessible and useable. 	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>There is no public or communal open space proposed by the development.</p>
<p>Clause 55.03-7 Safety Objective</p> <p>To ensure the layout of development provides for the safety and security of residents and property.</p>	<p>Standard B12 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Entrances to dwellings and residential buildings <u>should</u> not be obscured or isolated from the street and internal accessways.</p> <p>Planting which creates unsafe spaces along streets and accessways <u>should</u> be avoided.</p> <p>Developments <u>should</u> be designed to provide good lighting, visibility and surveillance of car parks and internal accessways.</p> <p>Private spaces within developments <u>should</u> be</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The dwellings front entrances are not obscured or isolated which would create an unsafe space. The areas for car parking and access are not visually obscured and the private open space for each dwelling are secure and provide a safe recreational space for future residents.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	protected from inappropriate use as public thoroughfares.	
<p>Clause 55.03-8 Landscaping Objectives</p> <p>To encourage development that respects the landscape character of the neighbourhood;</p> <p>To encourage development that maintains and enhances habitat for plants and animals in locations of habitat importance;</p> <p>To provide appropriate landscaping;</p> <p>To encourage the retention of mature vegetation on the site.</p>	<p>Standard B13 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Landscape layout and design <u>should</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect any predominant landscape features of the neighbourhood. • Take into account the soil type and drainage patterns of the site. • Allow for intended vegetation growth and structural protection of buildings. • In locations of habitat importance, maintain existing habitat and provide for new habitat for plants and animals. • Provide a safe, attractive and functional environment for residents. • Developments <u>should</u> provide for the retention or planting of trees, where these are part of the character of the neighbourhood. • Development <u>should</u> provide for the replacement of any significant trees that have been removed in the 12 months prior to the application being made. 	<p>Complies subject to condition</p> <p>A condition would need to be placed on the permit requiring the submitted landscaping plan.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape design <u>should</u> specify landscape themes, vegetation (location and species), paving and lighting. 	
<p>Clause 55.03-9 Access Objectives</p> <p>To ensure vehicle access to and from a development is safe, manageable and convenient;</p> <p>To ensure the number and design of vehicle crossovers respects the neighbourhood character.</p>	<p>Standard B14 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Accessways <u>should</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be designed to allow convenient, safe and efficient vehicle movements and connections within the development and to the street network. Be designed to ensure vehicles can exit a development in a forwards direction if the accessway serves 5 or more car spaces, 3 or more dwellings, or connects to a road in a Road Zone. Be at least 3m wide. Have an internal radius of at least 4m at changes of direction. Provide a passing area at the entrance that is at least 5m wide and 7m long if the accessway serves 10 or more spaces and connects to a road in a road zone. The width of accessways or car spaces <u>should</u> not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33% of the street frontage if the width 	<p>Complies with Objective</p> <p>The existing crossover to Argyle Street is proposed to be retained.</p> <p>Dwelling 1 and 2 each have a 3.0 metre wide crossover proposed on Margaret Muir Way. This also exceeds the maximum allowable width of access ways on this frontage. Due to existing conditions on the site being two crossovers of which one will service Dwelling 2 and one will be realigned for Dwelling 1 it is considered acceptable to allow a variation in the standard on the Margaret Muir Way frontage for Dwelling 1 and 2.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	<p>of the street frontage is more than 20m; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of the street frontage if the width of the street frontage is less than 20m. 	
<p>Clause 55.03-10</p> <p>Parking Location Objectives</p> <p>To provide for convenient parking for residents and visitor vehicles;</p> <p>To avoid parking and traffic difficulties in the development and the neighbourhood;</p> <p>To protect residents from vehicular noise within developments.</p>	<p>Summary of Standard B15 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Car parking facilities <u>should</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be reasonably close and convenient to dwellings and residential buildings; Be secure; Be designed to allow safe and efficient movements within the development. Be well ventilated if enclosed. Large parking areas <u>should</u> be broken up with trees, buildings or different surface treatments. Shared accessways or car parks of other dwellings and residential buildings <u>should</u> be located at least 1.5m from habitable room windows. This setback may be reduced to 1m where there is a fence at least 1.5m high or where window sills are at least 1.4m above the accessway. 	<p>Complies</p> <p>The garages are conveniently located with direct access to their respective dwellings. Vehicles exiting this parking location would need to reverse out onto Argyle Street or Margaret Muir Way, this is considered acceptable as it is a residential road and the proposal is for only three dwelling on two street frontages.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
<p>Clause 55.03-11</p> <p>Parking Provision Objectives</p> <p>To ensure that car and bicycle parking for residents and visitors is appropriate to the needs of residents.</p> <p>To ensure that the design of parking and access areas is practical and attractive and that these areas can be easily maintained.</p>	<p>Summary of Standard B16 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Car parking for residents <u>should</u> be provided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One space for each 1 or 2 bedroom dwelling; • Two spaces for each 3 or more bedroom dwelling, with one space under cover. • Studies or studios that are separate rooms must be counted as bedrooms. • Development of five or more dwellings should provide visitor car parking of one space for every five dwellings. The spaces should be clearly marked as visitor parking. • In developments of five or more dwellings, bicycle spaces should be provided. • Car spaces and accessways <u>should</u> have the minimum dimensions specified in Table B2. A building may project into a car space if it is at least 2.1m above the space. • Car spaces in garages, carports or otherwise constrained by walls, <u>should</u> be at least 6m long and have an internal width of 3.5m for a single space, or 	<p>Complies</p> <p>The existing dwelling and proposed dwellings are all provided with two bedrooms. Accordingly one on-site car spaces is required for each dwelling.</p> <p>Each dwelling has provided one on site car space.</p> <p>All car spaces are in accordance with their relevant dimensions.</p> <p>The requirements of this standard have been satisfied.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	<p>5.5m for a double space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parking facilities <u>should</u> be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed for efficient use and management; • Minimise the area of hard surface; • Designed, surfaced and graded to reduce run-off and allow stormwater to drain into the site; and • Lit. 	
<p>Clause 55.04-1 Side and Rear Setbacks Objective</p> <p>To ensure that the height and setback of a building from a boundary respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character and limits the impact on the amenity of existing dwellings.</p>	<p>Summary of Standard B17 (variable)</p> <p>New building not on, or within 150 mm of boundary <u>should</u> be setback from side or rear boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1m, plus 0.3m for every metre height over 3.6m up to 6.9m, plus 1m for every metre height over 6.9m. • Sunblinds, verandahs, porches, eaves, gutters etc may encroach not more than 0.5m into the setbacks of this standard. 	<p>Complies</p> <p>All side and rear setbacks for dwellings on the ground and first floor comply with the requirements of this standard.</p> <p>Dwelling 1 and 2 first floor north and south setback provided: 1.8 metres</p> <p>Dwelling 1 and 2 first floor north and south setback required: 1.72 metres</p>
<p>Clause 55.04-2 Walls on Boundaries Objective</p> <p>To ensure that the location, length and height of a wall on a boundary respects the</p>	<p>Standard B18 (Can be varied)</p> <p>New wall on or within 150mm of a side or rear boundary of a lot, or a carport on or within 1m of a side or rear boundary</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>There are walls proposed on the north and south boundaries. All of these walls do not exceed 3 metres. Furthermore the length of boundary walls</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
<p>existing or preferred neighbourhood character and limits the impact on the amenity of existing dwellings.</p>	<p><u>should</u> not abut the boundary for a length of more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10m plus 25% of the remaining length of the boundary of an adjoining lot; or the length of an existing or simultaneously constructed wall or carport whichever is the greater. • A new wall or carport may fully abut a side or rear boundary where the slope and retaining walls would result in the effective height of the wall or carport being less than 2m on the abutting property boundary. • A building on a boundary includes a building up to 150mm from a boundary. • New walls on or within 150mm of a side or rear boundary of a lot, or a carport on or within 1m of a side or rear boundary <u>should</u> not exceed an average of 3m height, with no part higher than 3.6m, unless abutting a higher existing or simultaneously constructed wall. 	<p>does not exceed that stipulated under the standard.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
<p>Clause 55.04-3 Daylight to existing windows objective To allow adequate daylight into existing habitable room windows.</p>	<p>Standard B19 (Can be varied) Buildings opposite an existing habitable room window <u>should</u> provide for a light court to the existing window, of at least 3m² and 1m clear to the sky. The area may include land on the abutting lot.</p> <p>Walls or carports more than 3m high opposite an existing habitable room window <u>should</u> be setback from the window at least 50% of the height of the new wall if the wall is within a 55 degree arc from the centre of the existing window. The arc may be swung to within 35 degrees of the plane of the wall containing the existing window.</p> <p>Note: Where the existing window is above ground level, the wall height is measured from the floor level of the room containing the window.</p>	<p>Complies There are no existing windows within 3.0 metres of a boundary where the proposed dwellings are to be sited. Therefore the requirements of this standard have been satisfied.</p>
<p>Clause 55.04-4 North-facing windows objective To allow adequate solar access to existing north-facing habitable room windows.</p>	<p>Standard B20 (Can be varied) If a north-facing habitable room window of an existing dwelling is within 3m of a boundary of an abutting lot, a building <u>should</u> be setback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1m, plus 0.6m for every metre height over 3.6m up to 6.9m, plus 1m for every metre height over 6.9m, for a distance of 	<p>Complies There are no north facing windows within 3 metres of the proposed dwellings.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	3m from the edge of each side of the window.	
<p>Clause 55.04-5 Overshadowing open space objective</p> <p>To ensure buildings do not significantly overshadow existing secluded private open space.</p>	<p>Standard B21 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Where sunlight to the secluded private open space of an existing dwelling is reduced, at least 75%, or 40m² with a minimum dimension of 3m, whichever is the lesser area, or the secluded open space <u>should</u> receive a minimum of 5 hours sunlight between 9am and 3pm at 22 September.</p> <p>If existing sunlight to the secluded private open space of a dwelling is less than the requirements of this standard, the amount of sunlight <u>should</u> not be further reduced.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>Shadow diagrams have been submitted which illustrates the extent of shadowing on the September equinox as required by this clause. The diagrams indicate that the proposed development is able to comply with the standard.</p>
<p>Clause 55.04-6 Overlooking objective</p> <p>To limit views into existing secluded private open space and habitable room windows.</p>	<p>Standard B22 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Habitable room windows, balconies, terraces etc <u>should</u> be located and designed to avoid direct views to secluded private open space and habitable room windows of an existing dwelling within 9m distance, and a 45 degree arc from the window , balcony etc.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>All first floor habitable room windows have been appropriately treated and therefore the development complies with this standard.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
<p>Clause 55.04-7 Internal Views Objective</p> <p>To limit views into the secluded private open space and habitable room windows of dwellings and residential buildings with a development.</p>	<p>Standard B23 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Windows and balconies <u>should</u> be designed to prevent overlooking of more than 50% of the secluded private open space of a lower-level dwelling or residential building directly below and in the same development.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>There are no internal views between the proposed dwellings private open space or between habitable room windows.</p>
<p>Clause 55.04-8 Noise Impacts Objectives</p> <p>To contain noise sources in developments that may affect existing dwellings; To protect residents from external noise.</p>	<p>Standard B24 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Noise sources such as mechanical plant, <u>should</u> not be located near bedrooms or immediately adjacent existing dwellings.</p> <p>Noise sensitive rooms and secluded private open spaces of new dwellings and residential buildings <u>should</u> take account of noise sources on immediately adjacent properties.</p> <p>Dwellings and residential buildings close to busy roads, railway lines or industry <u>should</u> be designed to limit noise levels in habitable rooms.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>It is considered that the noise emitted from the dwellings would be similar to that of other residential developments in the area and it is not expected that the noise emitted would significantly affect existing dwellings.</p>
<p>Clause 55.05-1 Accessibility Objective</p> <p>To encourage the consideration of the needs of people with limited mobility in the design of developments.</p>	<p>Standard B25 (Can be varied)</p> <p>The dwelling entries of the ground floor of dwellings and residential buildings <u>should</u> be accessible or able to be easily made accessible to people with limited mobility.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The proposed dwellings are all provided with services on the ground level. Ground floor entrances are available to people with limited mobility.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
<p>Clause 55.05-2 Dwelling Entry Objective To provide each dwelling or residential building with its own sense of identity.</p>	<p>Standard B26 (Can be varied) Entries to dwellings and residential buildings <u>should</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be visible and easily identifiable from streets and other public areas; and • Provide shelter, a sense of personal address and a transitional space around the entry. </p>	<p>Complies Each dwelling proposes an entry point which is visible and easily identifiable. The front porches provide shelter and there are transitional spaces provided around the entrances.</p>
<p>Clause 55.05-3 Daylight to New Windows Objective To allow adequate daylight into new habitable room windows.</p>	<p>Standard B27 (Can be varied) A window in a habitable room <u>should</u> be located to face: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an outdoor space clear to the sky or a light court with a minimum area of 3m² and minimum dimension of 1m, not including land on an abutting lot, or a verandah provided it is open for at least 1/3rd of its perimeter, or a carport provided it has two or more open sides and is open for at least 1/3rd of its perimeter. </p>	<p>Complies All windows located in habitable rooms have a clear dimension of 1 metre to receive adequate daylight. The requirements of this standard have been satisfied.</p>
<p>Clause 55.05-4 Private Open Space Objective To provide for adequate private open space for the reasonable recreation and service needs of residents.</p>	<p>Summary of Standard B28 (Can be varied) A dwelling or residential building <u>should</u> have private open space of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40m² with one part to be secluded private open space at the side or rear with a minimum area of 25m² and </p>	<p>Complies <u>Existing Dwelling</u> This dwelling has been provided with an approximate POS area of 104.54 square metres <u>Dwelling 1</u> This dwelling has been provided with 46.32 square</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	<p>convenient access from a living room.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A balcony of 8 square metres with a minimum width of 1.6 metres and convenient access from a living room. 	<p>metres of POS in which more than 25 square metres is secluded <u>Dwelling 2</u></p> <p>This dwelling has been provided with 46.32 square metres of POS in which more than 25 square metres is secluded.</p> <p>The proposal satisfies the requirement of this standard.</p>
<p>Clause 55.05-5 Solar Access to Open Space Objective</p> <p>To allow solar access into the secluded private open space of new dwellings and residential buildings.</p>	<p>Standard B29 (Can be varied)</p> <p>The private open space <u>should</u> be located on the north side of the dwelling or residential building if appropriate.</p> <p>The southern boundary of secluded private open space <u>should</u> be setback from any wall on the north of the space at least (2 +0.9h), where 'h' is the height of the wall.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>The secluded private open space for all of the dwellings is located with a northern orientation. It is considered that these areas would have sufficient access to solar access.</p> <p>It is considered that the proposal complies with the standard.</p>
<p>Clause 55.05-6 Storage Objective</p> <p>To provide adequate storage facilities for each dwelling.</p>	<p>Standard B30 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Each dwelling <u>should</u> have convenient access to at least 6m³ of externally accessible, secure storage space.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>Each dwelling has the provision of 6 cubic metres of external storage space.</p>
<p>Clause 54.06-1 Design detail objective</p> <p>To encourage design detail that respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character.</p>	<p>Standard B31 (Can be varied)</p> <p>The design of buildings <u>should</u> respect the existing or preferred neighbourhood character, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facade articulation and detailing; 	<p>Complies</p> <p>These issues have generally been covered in the main body of the report.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Window and door proportions; • Roof form; and • Verandahs, eaves and parapets. • Garages and carports should be visually compatible with the development and the existing or preferred neighbourhood character. 	
<p>Clause 55.06-2 Front Fences Objective</p> <p>To encourage front fence design that respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character.</p>	<p>Standard B32 (Can be varied)</p> <p>The design of front fences <u>should</u> complement the design of the dwelling or residential building and any front fences on adjoining properties.</p> <p>A front fence within 3m of a street <u>should</u> not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2m height for streets in a Road Zone, Category 1; or • 1.5m height for any other street. 	<p>Complies subject to condition</p> <p>A front fence is of 1.2 metres is proposed on Argyle Street. It is a timber picket fence and accords with fence heights and styles in the street.</p> <p>A 1.5 metre high fence is proposed on Margaret Muir Way associated with each respective dwelling. It is a steel fence and will be required to be transparent in design.</p>
<p>Clause 55.06-3 Common Property Objectives</p> <p>To ensure that communal open space, car parking, access areas and site facilities are practical, attractive and easily maintained;</p> <p>To avoid future management difficulties in areas of common ownership.</p>	<p>Standard B33 (Can be varied)</p> <p>Developments <u>should</u> clearly delineate public, communal and private areas.</p> <p>Common property where provided, <u>should</u> be functional and capable of efficient management.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>There is no communal or common property proposed.</p>

OBJECTIVES	STANDARD	COMPLIANCE
<p>Clause 55.06-4 Site Services Objectives</p> <p>To ensure that site services can be installed and easily maintained;</p> <p>To ensure that site facilities are accessible, adequate and attractive.</p>	<p>Standard B34 (Can be varied)</p> <p>The design and layout of dwellings and residential buildings should provide sufficient space (including easements where required) and facilities for services to be installed and maintained efficiently and economically.</p> <p>Bin and recycling enclosures, mailboxes and other site facilities should be adequate in size, durable, waterproof and blend in with the development.</p> <p>Bin and recycling enclosures should be located for convenient access by residents.</p> <p>Mailboxes should be provided and located for convenient access as required by Australia Post.</p>	<p>Complies</p> <p>There is sufficient area for the provision of on-site services and these services provided would be easily accessed and maintained by future residents.</p> <p>There is the provision of mailboxes for each dwelling conveniently located on the front boundary of the site facing the applicable street frontage.</p> <p>Bin and recycling spaces have been provided.</p> <p>A clothes line is provided in the rear private open space of each dwelling.</p>

6.2 ESD Assessment in the Planning Process

File No: FOL/10/594
Author: Strategic Planner
Directorate: City Works & Development
Ward: Municipal

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to outline options for accommodating environmental initiatives in the Planning Scheme and to introduce a process to consider the environmental sustainability of development.

Executive Summary

- At its Ordinary Meeting on 18 August 2009, Council resolved to support a Notice of motion and resolved that Council:
 - “Request the Chief Executive to bring a report to Council to advise on options for accommodating environmental initiatives in the Planning Scheme.”
- Council’s commitment to sustainability in built form is clearly articulated in its Municipal Strategic Statement as well as in numerous Council documents.
- Despite this, the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme provides limited direction on improving a building’s environmental sustainability.
- The State Planning Policy Framework does not provide guidance for addressing environmentally sustainable design (ESD) in the built environment and the Minister for Planning has not been amenable to proposed planning scheme amendments which seek to introduce local policies to address the environmental impact of development.
- In the absence of State-wide regulation, several Victorian municipalities have implemented locally developed ESD initiatives in the planning process. These initiatives are generally enforced on a voluntary basis.
- There is therefore an opportunity for Council to provide consistency with other Victorian municipalities and adopt similar initiatives.
- A consultant was sought to explore the options and undertake an implementation framework for the introduction of design ESD assessment in the planning permit assessment process.
- The implementation framework recommends that Council adopts and modifies the Sustainable Design Assessment in the Planning Application Process (SDAPP).

- SDAPP currently operates in 11 Victorian local governments and approximately 15 other councils have expressed interest in being involved or are currently working towards implementing the program.
- Adopting SDAPP will provide Council with a consistent metropolitan approach to sustainability assessment in the planning process.

A report on the process for incorporating SDAPP into Council's operations was presented at Council's Planning and Citizens Meeting on 6 September 2011 and Council resolved to defer consideration of ESD assessment in the planning process pending a further report from the Chief Executive on:

- a) The outcome of the State Government's current review of the Planning System;*
- b) Advice from the MAV in relation to any advantages and disadvantages that the process provides;*
- c) Experiences from other Councils who have implemented this process; and*
- d) Further detailed costing on implementing this planning process.*
- e) A response to these issues is presented in the discussion of this report.*

Recommendation

That Council:

1. Endorse the Moonee Valley ESD in Planning Implementation Framework (provided as **Appendix A**).
2. Endorse the implementation of the Sustainable Design Assessment in the Planning Process (SDAPP) for use in the planning permit approvals process to assess the environmental performance of built form.
3. Refer for consideration in the preparation of the 2012/13 budget, the need for an ESD Officer to facilitate the SDAPP program and Council Alliance for Sustainable Built Environment (CASBE) membership fees.

Background

Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD)

A notice of motion was raised at the ordinary Council meeting dated 18 August 2009 which requested the Chief Executive to prepare a report that advises on options for accommodating environmental initiatives in the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme.

ESD is the use of design principles and strategies that help reduce the environmental impact of buildings. Council can promote the incorporation of ESD principles into development through its role as planning authority. Council's commitment to sustainability in built form is articulated in its Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS):

"The City will encourage an environmentally sustainable culture placing major emphasis on energy efficiency - particularly in terms of development and subdivision design and layout, improved access to public transport, support for home based employment, facilitation of energy and water conservation and the recycling of waste products"

“Encouraging contemporary and innovative, environmentally sustainable design for all new buildings is important including mandating a minimum Green Star rating for new commercial, industrial, shopping centres and multi unit residential buildings and significant refurbishments”

Council’s commitment to improving the environmental performance of buildings is also reflected in numerous Council documents, including the Council Plan 2009-2013, Housing Strategy 2010, Environmental Sustainability Plan 2007-2012 and the Greenhouse Strategy 2010. In addition to these policies, structure plans for the Moonee Ponds, North Essendon, Keilor Road and Airport West Activity Centres contain clear objectives that encourage all new developments to incorporate sustainable building practices and water sensitive urban design.

State Government Context

Despite existing Council policies and objectives, the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme provides limited direction on improving a building’s environmental sustainability. The State Planning Policy Framework (SPPF), the area of the planning scheme that is consistent throughout Victoria, says little of how to integrate environmental initiatives into the planning approval process.

This lack of State regulation is further exacerbated by the fact that, in the past, local planning policies which have sought to implement ESD requirements for development have proven difficult to introduce due to the Minister for Planning not authorising the preparation of planning scheme amendments of this nature. Despite this precedence, various Victorian councils have recently submitted a local ESD Policy for authorisation to the Minister for Planning. It is advised that Council await the Minister’s response to these other amendments before initiating any further steps and following suit. In the interim, the absence of ESD considerations in Victorian planning schemes results in statutory planners finding it difficult to justify decisions, particularly permit conditions, relating to the environmental performance of buildings.

Local Government Context

In the absence of State-wide regulation, several Victorian local governments have implemented locally developed ESD initiatives in the planning process. In most cases, the requirements are not yet formally part of their planning schemes and are enforced on a voluntary basis, with the submission of ESD related information ‘strongly encouraged’ by statutory planners assessing planning applications. The level of ESD information applicants are expected to provide is proportional to the application size and type of building.

STEPS & SDS Assessment Tools

Councils requiring ESD considerations as part of the planning permit process commonly request the use of ESD assessment tools and/or the provision of detailed reports. Moreland and Port Phillip City Councils have developed ESD assessment tools (STEPS and SDS) to provide consistent decision-making tools to achieve ESD outcomes. Moreland and Port Phillip administer the STEPS and SDS tools respectively and there is an agreement to share them at no cost with other local governments and the wider general public. In-built within these tools are targets and standards for improved sustainability that have been rigorously researched. As a result, many municipalities in Victoria are currently making use of these tools. Indeed,

Council itself has committed to investigating the use of these tools in its Environment Sustainability Plan 2007, Housing Strategy 2010, Greenhouse Action Plan 2010 and Greenhouse Strategy 2010. The use of these tools allows planning applicants to assess their development against a number of criteria with the view to reducing the development's environmental impacts beyond the minimum legal requirements.

Sustainable Design Assessment in the Planning Process (SDAPP)

Further to the use of these tools, the Municipal Association of Victoria (MAV) has developed a Sustainable Design Assessment in the Planning Process (SDAPP) that provides guidance on the available tools and processes. The SDAPP program currently operates in 11 Victorian local governments. Approximately 15 other councils have expressed interest in being involved or are currently working towards implementing SDAPP. The program seeks to assist all local governments to be streamlined and consistent in requesting improved environmental outcomes through the planning process.

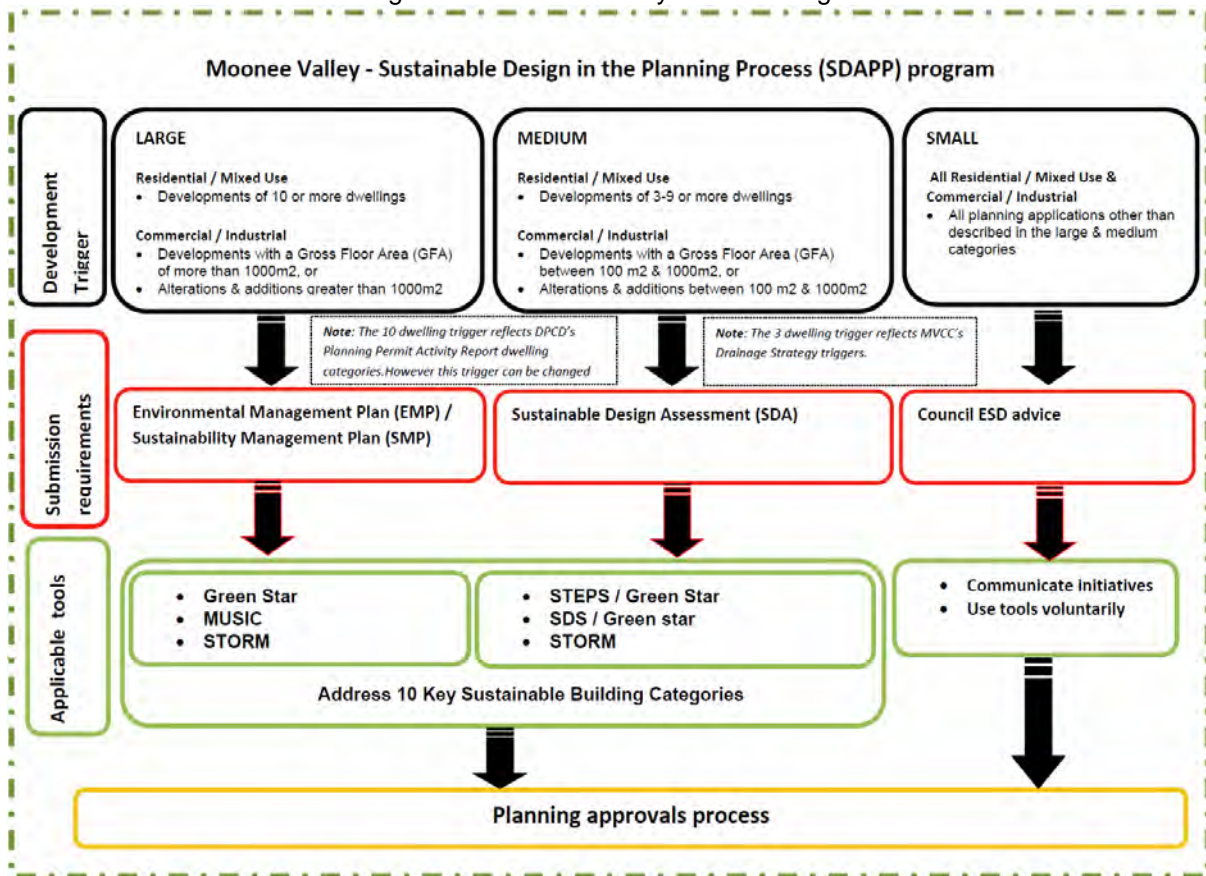
Discussion

Introduction of SDAPP at Moonee Valley City Council

Council has identified a clear need to improve outcomes in ESD through its planning process and there is an opportunity to provide consistency with other Victorian municipalities. As such, a consultant was sought to undertake an implementation framework for the introduction of ESD assessment in the planning permit assessment process. The consultancy *Sustainable Built Environments* were engaged to establish a framework which sets out a methodology, guidelines, decision making criteria, and training needs for assessing the environmental performance of buildings as part of the planning permit process. The completed Implementation Framework is provided at **Appendix A** (separately circulated).

The SDAPP model encapsulates what Council is seeking to achieve in terms of improving the environmental performance of the built environment. As many municipalities have been using the programme for some time, it also provides a tested and robust framework for the inclusion of ESD requirements in the planning process. The Implementation Framework therefore recommends that Council adopts and modifies the SDAPP model. Figure 1 provides an overview of the proposed development triggers and submission requirements for planning applications received by Council. It is envisaged that adoption of the program will lead to stronger skills in and familiarity with sustainable design and assessment among planners and the development industry, which will in turn, lead to enhanced industry acceptance of sustainability requirements.

Figure 1 – Moonee Valley SDAPP Program



The program suggests applicable tools for applicants to use in assessing their developments. For medium sized developments, Council will encourage the use of two electronic tools developed and administered by Moreland and Port Phillip City Councils.

These include STEPS, which sets out clear environmental performance criteria for residential development, and SDS, which sets criteria for non-residential developments.

For large scale projects, Council will recommend the use Green Star tools from the Green Building Council of Australia. The suite of Green Star tools provide a comprehensive national environmental rating scheme.

In addition, the use of two tools for assessing Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) measures are encouraged: Melbourne Water's Stormwater Treatment Objective – Relative Measure (STORM) calculator and the Model for Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation (MUSIC) tool.

The process would be voluntary for applicants. In the initial roll out of SDAPP, it is proposed to focus on “large” developments (refer to Figure 1 for definition). By initially targeting large applications, the roll out can be trialled as a prelude to more formal implementation of SDAPP, allowing statutory planners and applicants to become familiar with the new processes. Council will generally target applications which are

unlikely to be contentious on non-sustainability issues, in order for Council officers to spend application time on sustainability issues. The initial roll out phase would take place for a period of six months and be followed by an evaluation phase.

ESD Officer

A critical step in establishing SDAPP formally at Moonee Valley is to obtain budgetary allowance to run the program. All councils that are actively implementing the SDAPP program employ a dedicated ESD Officer to facilitate, assess and monitor their SDAPP programs. On lodgement of applications, Statutory Planners refer plans and any relevant ESD information submitted to the ESD Officer, who provides advice and recommendations for improving the development's environmental performance. These recommendations can then form part of permit conditions.

In the absence of budgetary allowance for an ESD officer in the 2011/2012 budget, Council will seek the support of ESD Consultants to provide Statutory Planners with referral advice during the six month trial period. However, it should be noted that the continued success of the program is heavily dependent on Council committing funds towards the recruitment of an in-house ESD Officer on a permanent basis.

Local ESD Policy

Several councils are currently trying to incorporate SDAPP as a local policy in their planning schemes. Discussions are continuing with the State Government in relation to the best way to incorporate SDAPP into the planning process. The Strategic Planning department is liaising closely with other councils as to the progress of this work with a view to developing a local policy if appropriate, as per the recommendations of the Implementation Framework.

Council Alliance for a Sustainable Built Environment (CASBE)

In addition to the introduction of SDAPP, the Implementation Framework recommends that Council becomes a CASBE (Council Alliance for a Sustainable Built Environment) member council. CASBE is a collection of Victorian municipal governments committed to the creation of a more sustainable built environment both within and beyond their municipalities. The Alliance originally formed around the joint implementation, promotion and support of the SDAPP program. Councils sign a Memorandum of Understanding with CASBE/MAV to implement the process.

To facilitate a greater uptake of SDAPP throughout Victoria, CASBE provides support through Council briefings, one-on-one support, example documentation, officer and industry training (through Moreland Energy Foundation Ltd (MEFL)) and regular CASBE meetings. While the primary role of CASBE is related to the SDAPP programme, the Alliance has also provided assistance to councils in incorporating ESD into council-managed buildings and capital works projects.

Participating in the network will provide Council with access to additional support and resources for the successful implementation of the SDAPP program. Whilst no funding is provided in this year's budget for the first CASBE membership fee of \$4,500, the matter will be referred to the midyear budget review for consideration. The second and third fees (\$4,725 and \$4,961 respectively) will need to be budgeted for the 2012/13 and 2013/14 financial years.

The following discussion responds to the points raised in the Council resolution of 6 September 2011.

a) The outcome of the State Government's current review of the Planning System

The Minister for Planning established a Ministerial Advisory Committee in June 2011 to review the Victorian Planning System. The purpose of the Committee is to provide advice on ways of improving the planning system. The review is proposed to be carried out in three stages:

Stage 1: Call for submissions

Stage 2: Analyse and prioritise the issues

Stage 3: Prepare a priorities and recommendations report

Council's submission to the Victorian Planning Systems Review was endorsed at the Planning and Citizens Meeting held 6 September 2011 and has subsequently been forwarded to the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) for consideration. The submission, amongst other things, raised a number of issues with regard to addressing sustainability in the built environment through the planning system. These issues can be summarised as follows:

- There is a need for the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP) to define ESD in relation to urban planning, and from this definition, set minimum performance targets for development requiring planning permission.
- The motherhood statements contained in the VPP requiring consideration of issues such as reducing energy use and greenhouse emissions need to be translated into prescriptive statutory requirements that can be quantified.
- A common methodology is required for assessing the environmental performance of every building assessed under the provisions of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.
- There is a need to introduce appropriate ESD assessment tools into the VPP which are based on information that is accessible during the design phase of development and not simply seek to duplicate building regulations.

All submissions to the review are currently being registered and collated by DPCD. The terms of Reference of the Ministerial Advisory Committee stipulates that the Committee must submit at least a preliminary report to the Minister by 30 November 2011. If a preliminary report is submitted, the final report must be submitted at a time directed by the Minister. It is therefore unknown when a final report containing priorities and recommendations will be released to the public.

To this end, it is recommended Council pursue the introduction of voluntary ESD requirements at the planning permit stage until such time that further direction is provided by the State government. Community expectations regarding the

sustainability of development are ever growing. It is considered that implementation of SDAPP is of fundamental importance in realising the duty of care Council has to ensuring that the needs of current and future generations of Moonee Valley and the broader community can be met.

b) Advice from the MAV in relation to any advantages and disadvantages that the process provides

Although not a comparative analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the SDAPP process, the following provides a discussion of the previously published opinions of the MAV with regards to the advantages of implementing the process.

The MAV have been vocal advocates for prompt legislative change to implement new initiatives regarding the sustainability of buildings and have been clear in stating that opportunities exist as part of the planning process to achieve this.

In 2003 the MAV called for a sustainability assessment tool to be integrated into the planning permit process in order to “create a paradigm shift by requiring that government and industry give regard to issues not considered before at the design stage of planning applications”. Similarly, in their 2006 Planning Position Statement, the MAV advocated for State-wide minimum ESD standards to be introduced into the planning system.

In 2007, the MAV initiated a Local Government ESD Advocacy Group, with one of its key priorities being “achieving a comprehensive State-wide or national approach to achieving ESD outcomes integrated into both the planning and building frameworks”. Within the Group’s terms of reference they state one of their roles as being to “advocate for legislation of comprehensive ESD requirements for the built form and incentives for minimising the impact of the built form”.

In their 2011 submission to the Victorian Planning Systems Review, the MAV requested agreement from the Minister for Planning for a work program to progress and conclude reviews to support the priority planning policy issues for local government, including allowing councils to incorporate ESD requirements in the planning permit process.

Concurrent to their advocacy work, and in the absence of State-wide provisions, the MAV have developed the SDAPP approach to assessing the environmental performance of development requiring a planning permit. This report recommends Council adopt SDAPP approach. In order to support the implementation of SDAPP across Victorian municipalities, the MAV published the *Local Government Planning for Sustainable Buildings Guide*. The guide contains information regarding what local government can do to improve the sustainability of buildings and states that local government plays an important role in achieving sustainability through its role as planning authority and close connection to the community.

The SDAPP approach encourages early consideration of ESD, ensuring ESD initiatives are recognised at the beginning of a project, thus keeping opportunities alive

in the early stages of design and enabling economical implementation. Introducing of certain ESD measures at later stages is often more difficult and might require additional financial resources. Thus, the MAV have identified the planning stage as an ideal opportunity for considering ESD initiatives.

To maximise the successful implementation of the SDAPP process, the MAV strongly recommends that a permanent (either full-time or part-time) specialist ESD Officer be appointed.

c) Experiences from other Councils who have implemented this process

As previously mentioned, a number of Councils are already employing the SDAPP assessment method to improve the environmental performance of the built environment. An advantage these Councils have found is that using this approach builds critical mass of support for sustainable building assessment as part of the planning process.

These councils encourage applicants to use ESD rating tools to promote early integration of sustainable design initiatives into the development process. Some of the councils have already experienced a voluntary take up rate of 50% of eligible applications. The response is therefore generally positive, particularly for applicants who have gone through the process on more than one occasion and have become familiar with the requirements and their benefits. In particular, some councils have found that consultants are extremely supportive of the requirements, as they provide much needed justification for implementing ESD initiatives that clients may resist or not be aware of.

Council officers using the SDAPP program believe that it is assisting in getting applicants to think about broader environmental issues that the Building Code of Australia (BCA) doesn't cover. The BCA mandates specific performance of building elements but is yet to address a range of sustainability issues. At present in Victoria, the BCA only addresses the performance of the thermal envelope and services of a building and mandates that new Class 1 (individual residential) buildings include either a rainwater tank connected to all sanitary flushing systems or a solar water heater system.

At the building permit stage of a project, the focus is more on aspects within the boundaries of the site and the built form itself. For example, the BCA does not address:

- Construction waste management
- Health, safety and embodied energy of indoor materials
- Water efficiency of fixtures and fittings
- Water conservation elements (e.g. grey water & black water recycling)
- Native and water efficient landscaping
- Operational waste management and recycling provisions

- Building management controls

Therefore, many major issues in ESD are well outside the scope of the current BCA and as such, the code fails to consider the broader sustainability context of a building such as its location, waste production, materials use, environmental emissions and links to infrastructure when calculating a building's rating.

These are considerations which planning approval assessments have the potential to address because planning approval is often the first step in approval of development and planners can exert a considerable amount of control over details of siting, design and location of a development.

d) Further detailed costing on implementing this planning process

The MAV stresses that the introduction of the SDAPP process should be adequately resourced. This involves ensuring that sufficient staff resources exist to deal with the number of planning permit applications that will be reviewed by the ESD Officer, in a timely manner.

There is currently no position within Council to undertake this work. Existing planning staff do not have the specialist skills to undertake thorough assessments of the environmental performance of buildings. Furthermore, existing environment staff do not have the capacity to take on this role as they need to deliver environment services for all teams in Council and this intensive support cannot currently be serviced.

It is therefore recommended that Council refer the need for an ESD Officer to facilitate the SDAPP program for consideration in the preparation of the 2012/13 budget. The ESD Officer would be responsible for providing ESD technical referral advice on internal / external development and expert advice to inform and educate the community, Council and staff on sustainable design and development. It is proposed that this position be paid at a Band 7 level to reflect the complexity of work to be undertaken, autonomy of the position and the judgement and decision making required to undertake the work. The hours of duty for this position are expected to be 22.8 hours per week.

Consultation

This report has been prepared in consultation with Council's Statutory Planning and Environment Departments, who both provided their support for the recommendations presented in this report. External consultation was undertaken with the MAV, CABSE and the MEFL.

A communications strategy for the launch of the SDAPP program will be prepared to ensure that the program benefits are actively promoted to planning permit applicants, the community, the development industry and internal staff involved. It is anticipated to provide substantial support to applicants to achieve a successful program start.

Implications

1. Legislative

There are no legislative considerations arising from this report. Should Council chose to proceed with the recommendations of this report, however, there is the possibility of a future Planning Scheme Amendment in order to introduce a local ESD policy into the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme.

2. Council Plan / Policy

The recommendations of this report align with the Council Plan's vision of "Caring for our environments", which envisages each of us will take an active responsibility for improving the sustainability of our open spaces, water, land, air quality and energy needs. Strategic Objective 1 of the Council Plan seeks to achieve "A healthy environment and sustainable City". The SDAPP program will provide Council with a consistent metropolitan approach to assessing environmental impacts of planning applications and facilitate improved built environment sustainability outcomes.

3. Financial

The budget for 2011/12 has no funds allocated for an ESD Officer. It is recommended that Council refer the need for an ESD Officer to facilitate the SDAPP program for consideration in the preparation of future budgets, along with associated membership fees.

4. Environmental

Alternatively, the report could refer to relevant parts of the Council's Environmental Sustainability Plan to confirm compliance.

Endorsing the use of the SDAPP process will provide Council with consistent decision-making tools to achieve ESD in the built environment. The use of ESD principles offers an opportunity to improve the environmental performance of Moonee Valley's building stock. This will in turn reduce greenhouse emissions, improve water conservation and biodiversity protection and ultimately contribute to the mitigation of climate change.

Conclusion

Council can promote the incorporation of ESD principles in development through its role as planning authority. It is therefore recommended Council adopt the SDAPP program to facilitate improved sustainability outcomes for the built environment. Adopting SDAPP will provide a consistent metropolitan approach to sustainability assessment.

The successful establishment of SDAPP at Moonee Valley will be largely dependent on obtaining budgetary allowance to run the program. In the absence of a dedicated ESD Officer, external ESD Consultants will provide referral advice to the Statutory Planning Department during the initial 6 month roll out phase. After which, a permanent ESD Officer will be required. It is therefore recommended that Council refer for consideration in the preparation of the 2012/13 budget, the need for an ESD Officer to facilitate the program.

6.3 Roads to Recovery Program

File No: FOL/09/500
Author: Manager Assets & Engineering
Directorate: City Works & Development
Ward: Municipal

Purpose

This report seeks Council support to advocate for an extension of the Roads to Recovery Program beyond 2014 when the current program is due to end.

Executive Summary

- Federal funding towards local roads has been provided through the Roads to Recovery Program since 2000.
- Council currently receives approximately \$325,000 per year through Roads to Recovery funding.
- The current Roads to Recovery Program ends in 2014.
- The Australian Local Government Association has initiated a campaign to advocate for the extension of the Program and seeks Council's support.

Recommendation

That Council write to the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, Minister for Infrastructure and Transport, Opposition Spokesperson for Transport, the Federal Member for Maribyrnong and the Federal Member for Wills requesting that the Federal Government:

1. Recognise the successful delivery of the Roads to Recovery Program by local government since 2000;
2. Continue the Roads to Recovery Program on a permanent basis to assist local government to meet its responsibilities of providing access for its communities;
3. Continue the Roads to Recovery Program with the current administrative arrangements; and
4. Provide an increased level of funding under a future Roads to Recovery Program that recognises the shortfall of funding on local roads of \$1.2 billion annually.

Background

The Roads to Recover Program has been operating since 2000, providing Federal funding towards the upkeep of local roads across the country. In the first phase of the Program from 2000 to 2004, Moonee Valley received an average of \$484,800 per year towards the local roads program. In the Roads to Recovery 2 Program from 2005 to

2008, Council received an average of \$353,000 per year, with an additional one-off payment of \$353,000. In the current 2009-2014 Program, Council is due to receive an average of \$325,000 per year. The current Program ends in 2014.

Discussion

Roads to Recovery funding has become established as an important source of funding for local roads. The current program is due to end in 2014, at which time Council would lose \$325,000 per year of Federal funding.

The Australian Local Government Association has initiated a campaign to advocate for the Program to be made permanent at a rate that recognises the backlog of needs on local roads. Analysis by local government across the country indicates that the backlog of needs is approximately \$1.2 billion annually. Moonee Valley has an annual renewal gap of approximately \$2.4 million for local roads.

As part of the campaign, Councils have been requested to write to the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, Minister for Transport, Opposition Spokesperson for Transport and local Federal Members, advising them of Council's support for a new Roads to Recovery Program.

Consultation

The nature of this report does not require any consultation.

Implications

1. Legislative

There are no statutory considerations resulting from this report.

2. Council Plan / Policy

This report is linked to the successful delivery of Council's Strategic Objective 5 – A well-planned and managed City. More specifically it relates to Strategy 5.1.1 – Manage, maintain and renew appropriate Council infrastructure and facilities for the benefit of the community and future generations.

3. Financial

If the Roads to Recovery Program is not extended beyond 2014, Council stands to lose \$325,000 per year of Federal funding.

4. Environmental

If local roads do not receive adequate funding, the rate of deterioration will escalate. When road condition is left to deteriorate to the point of failure, the long term cost increases because expensive road reconstruction is needed rather than maintenance and resurfacing treatments. There is a corresponding environmental cost, due to the additional materials required for reconstruction, particularly crushed rock which is becoming scarce in Victoria.

Conclusion

The current Roads to Recovery Program is scheduled to end in 2014. The Australian Local Government Association has initiated a campaign to advocate for the program to be made permanent. It is in Council's interest to support this campaign as Moonee Valley currently receives \$325,000 annually from the program.

Funds provided through the Roads to Recovery Program are generally used to resurface local roads. If these funds are not received the condition of Council's local roads will decline unless additional funds are provided from elsewhere. It is recommended that Council support the Australian Local Government Association's campaign to advocate for continuation of the Roads to Recovery Programs.

6.4 Draft Library and Learning Strategy

File No: FOL/11/680
Author: Manager Libraries and Learning
Directorate: Citizen Services & Information Management
Ward: Municipal

Purpose

The Library and Learning Strategy 2012-2016 provided as **Appendix A** (separately circulated) has been developed to guide the further evolution of Moonee Valley City Council libraries. It follows on from the Library Strategy Plan 2008-2010 and provides a framework for the service from 2012 to 2016.

Executive Summary

- The strategy provides background information, including information technology and new media, the book industry, the changing role of libraries and the National Year of Reading 2012.
- The strategy describes a vision for Library and Learning as:
 - Visibly supporting and adding value to the work of Council
 - Providing a flexible, contemporary service, appropriate to the changing needs of Moonee Valley residents
 - Making a positive contribution to the advancement of public libraries
- The strategy outlines a strategic framework, actions and activities to achieve this vision.

Recommendation

That Council:

1. Note the Draft Library and Learning Strategy to be released for community consultation from 4 November to 25 November 2011.
2. Note that following community consultation, a further report will be presented to Council at a later date.

Background

The Library and Learning department, within the Citizens Services and Information Management directorate, delivers a range of services to support the needs of the community for learning, information and recreation. There are five libraries in Moonee Valley: Sam Merrifield Library (Moonee Ponds); Avondale Heights Library and Learning Centre; Niddrie Library; Flemington Library and Ascot Vale Library. The previous library strategy expired in 2010.

In May 2011, a consultant was engaged to develop a Library and Learning Strategy for 2012-2016. A series of internal workshops were carried out and focus groups held with library and non-library users.

Discussion

The previous Library strategy expired in December 2010. To develop a new strategy, The Library Agency was engaged to develop a Library and Learning Strategy for 2012-2016. As part of the consultation process, a series of facilitated internal workshops and focus groups were carried out including:

- Two community focus groups held on 30 August with library and non-library users. This included a mix of people of different ages and backgrounds, and representing borrowers from each library branch.
- Feedback from a Library Youth Advisory group meeting on 24 February was also considered.

An environmental scan was carried out to analyse relevant Council Policies and Plans, population and demographics, trends in technology, and the changing role of libraries. Library and Learning strategies of neighbouring municipalities were evaluated for common trends.

The outcomes of the environmental scan and workshops formed the basis of the draft strategy, understanding there is a need for further community consultation and discussion within the community.

The new Library and Learning Strategy 2012-2016 acknowledges the changing role of libraries in relation to information technology, new media, the book industry, and the lifelong learning role of libraries. It recognises the important role of libraries in providing a service to community, how libraries can support and add value to the work of Council, and the opportunity to collaborate with other public libraries.

The strategic framework, activities and actions described in the strategy commit Moonee Valley Library and Learning to:

- Act as communication channels, information providers and service delivery points. They will provide the opportunity for even greater community engagement and they will demonstrate Council values in action.
- Deliver a library service built around five themes: access, connection, leisure, information and learning. The library service in each branch (and online) will be designed around the needs and profile of the community. The library service will be reviewed and revised regularly to keep it current
- Collaborate with other public libraries across Victoria, through the Public Libraries Victoria Network, contributing towards state-wide initiatives. This will confirm our position in the premier league of Victorian public libraries by building upon our reputation for innovation and best practice.

Consultation

In addition to internal workshops, two community focus groups were held with library and non-library users, to represent the community. A range of people of different ages

and backgrounds formed the focus groups, representing borrowers from each of the five libraries within the municipality.

Implications

1. Legislative

There are no legislative requirements.

2. Council Plan / Policy

This Strategy links to the Council Plan 2009-2013, in particular:

- *Outcome 1.1: Culture, arts and learning opportunities that contribute to vibrancy, diversity and social inclusion in the community*
- *Strategy 1.1.2: Provide services and facilities that support and enhance the learning, recreational, cultural and information requirements and aspirations of the community*

This strategy has been developed within the context of other Council plans, namely:

- MV2020 Community Vision
- Moonee Valley City Council Council Plan 2009-2013
- Moonee Valley Community Facilities Plan 2011
- Moonee Valley City Council Cultural Plan 2009-2014
- Moonee Valley Community Wellbeing Strategy 2008-2012
- Moonee Valley Municipal Early Years Plan 2010-2013
- Moonee Valley Youth Engagement Strategy 2009-2013
- Avondale Heights Community Learning Centre Vision & Strategic Use Framework 2009
- World Class.Locally

3. Financial

Any future actions related to meeting the goals and strategic activities outlined in the strategy will be referred to the budget process.

4. Environmental

The strategy highlights environmental opportunities. Libraries can promote environmental initiatives and the buildings themselves can showcase energy efficiency, water sensitive urban design and the use of natural materials. Book borrowing is a classic form of recycling.

Conclusion

The draft Library and Learning Strategy 2012-2016 provides a comprehensive framework to guide the future development of services. The key elements of the strategy that will focus activity over the next four years are:

- Visibly supporting and adding value to the work of Council
- Providing a flexible, contemporary service, appropriate to the changing needs of Moonee Valley residents
- Making a positive contribution to the advancement of public libraries

The next stage of community consultation will provide an opportunity for residents to provide feedback and comments on the draft, to ensure that libraries continue to meet the future needs of the community.

6.5 Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plan, Community Report and Statement of Commitment

File No: FOL/11/605
Author: Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Place Manager
Directorate: Citizen Services & Information Management
Ward: Myrnong

Purpose

This report informs Council of the community consultation undertaken through the Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Community Survey, the issues identified and the chosen actions of the Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership as detailed in the Action Plan, see **Appendix A** (separately circulated).

Executive Summary

- Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal was announced in May 2009 and officially began implementation in January 2010 as a partnership between Council, State Government and community.
- The partners to Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal work together to plan and deliver local solutions to enhance social and economic participation and create a place that people are proud to live.
- To date, significant achievements of Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal include:
 - Well established Governance Structure, including resident participation
 - Increased employment through SEED Project and Career Hub
 - Completion of open space transformation on and off the Flemington Public Housing Estate
 - Completing a program of community safety audits
 - Development of an Affordable Internet and Community Portal
- The Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Community Survey was undertaken between August 2010 and February 2011, providing insight into the experiences and perceptions of life on the Flemington Estate. Information from the survey and other consultations and data sources were combined to form the Flemington Community Report see **Appendix B** (separately circulated).
- The Community Report was the basis for the development of the Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plan.
- The Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Board endorsed the Action Plan and Community Report on 22 August 2010. It also developed the Statement of Commitment, see **Appendix C** (separately circulated) that outlines the expectations and responsibilities of all partners to Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal.

- The Action Plan, Community Report and Statement of Commitment were launched by the Minister for Housing, the Honourable Wendy Lovell MLC, on Wednesday 5 October 2011.

Recommendation

That Council receive and note the Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plan, Community Report and Statement of Commitment.

Background

Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal was announced in May 2009 and implementation officially began in January 2010, to listen and deliver local solutions to increase both social and economic participation of residents. Preceding Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal, The Flemington Project initiated in June 2007, operated on a similar but smaller model and resourcing from Council and State Government.

Flemington is the twenty first Neighbourhood Renewal site, with many previous sites now “mainstreamed” – a term used to refer to the sustainable model left behind at completion of concentrated operational funding.

Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal has a commitment of funding from State Government for four years until June 2013, although most other previous Neighbourhood Renewal sites have been funded for eight years. Council has also made a commitment of a minimum \$70,000 per annum over the current funded life of the project (four years) as a contribution towards staffing and other project arrangements as per the 20 October 2009 Ordinary Meeting of Council.

Discussion

Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal is a partnership between Moonee Valley City Council, State and Federal Government, services and the local community that works in a collaborative and consultative manner to listen, plan, coordinate and deliver local solutions in Flemington.

The Action Plan, see **Appendix A** (separately circulated) responds to community identified needs and is the basis for all decisions and actions for Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal. It forms the central planning and reporting tool, driving decision making and outlines projects to be jointly implemented by all stakeholders.

The Action Plan is based on consultation with the local community, particularly through the Community Survey, where over 250 residents provided insight into their perceptions and experiences of life in Flemington.

Information from the survey and other consultations and data sources were combined to form the Flemington Community Report see **Appendix B** (separately circulated).

The Action Plan grew from the six Key Objectives of Neighbourhood Renewal and has 17 Strategic Goals that are specific to the needs of the community living on the Flemington Estate. For a full list of these Objectives and Goals please see **Appendix D**.

Project teams will be formed to implement the different actions. It will be the responsibility of the Neighbourhood Renewal Board to monitor the progress of the Action Plan and support project teams to complete their tasks.

To date, Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal has made a number of significant achievements including:

- Increasing participation in employment and learning through the Flemington Career Hub, SEED Project and Trade Taster Program
- Improvements to physical environment responding to community identified needs through Debneys Park and Moonee Ponds Creek Transformation Project, Flemington Community Gathering and Play Space, upgrades to two foyers and car parking zones
- Building pride and participation in the local community through support for the annual Flemington Multicultural Eid Festival and other community events, support and mentoring for local soccer clubs to increase sustainability, celebration of talents of young people through youth theatre workshops
- Improving health and wellbeing, particularly through the twelve month Peer Health Educators Project and reducing social isolation for older Chinese and Vietnamese residents
- Responding to concerns of community safety through identification of concerns around perceptions of safety, intentional and unintentional injury and incidence of crime and implementing recommended responses
- Working with residents and partners to create access to the internet and through the development of a community portal improve access to information for culturally and linguistically diverse communities

To ensure that the Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal partnership operates in a coordinated and cohesive manner, a Statement of Commitment (**Appendix C**) has been developed. The Statement outlines the expectations and responsibilities of all partners, including residents, services and government to Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal. It publically conveys the shared commitment of these partners to achieving the vision of Flemington being an active and friendly neighbourhood where people are really proud to live.

The Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Board endorsed the Action Plan and Community Report at their meeting on 22 August 2011 and both were launched by the Honourable Wendy Lovell MLC, Minister for Housing, on Wednesday 5 October 2011. At this launch, Board members, representatives of the funding partnership and members of the community were invited to sign the Statement of Commitment.

Consultation

The Action Plan has been developed following considerable Community Consultation, as detailed in the Community Report. Of most significance is the Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Community Survey. The Survey saw 20 local residents recruited as surveyors. The surveyors received accredited training from Victoria University and were casually employed to survey 251 other Estate residents between August 2010 and February 2011.

The structure and content of the Survey is set by the Department of Human Services to allow benchmarking, monitoring and evaluation across the state wide program.

The completed Survey provided significant insight into the experiences and perceptions of the Estate community and when combined with a range of statistical data, provided a strong understanding upon which to base the development of the Action Plan. This interpreted data and information is available through the Community Report attached.

During the development and drafting of the Action Plan, the community, along with service and government partners, were provided with a range of opportunities to comment.

A public forum was held on 22 June 2011 as an opportunity for residents and agencies to provide feedback on the Action Plan. Over 70 people attended, including representatives from 15 agencies, nine community groups, along with individual residents from the Flemington Estate.

Specific consultation sessions were held for individuals and groups who could not attend the forum, those who requested further information and groups who had specific requirements such as interpreters. This process included:

- Five consultation sessions with community groups: 18 attendees.
- A lunch with participants and surveyors from the community survey: 43 attendees.
- Two briefings specifically targeting community leaders: 2 attendees.

The draft Action Plan was displayed on Moonee Valley City Council's website, including opportunities to provide feedback. The draft Action Plan and the forum were advertised through:

- local newspapers
- community notice boards on the Flemington Estate
- briefings with community members
- Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal E-News – sent to over 200 individuals and organisations
- translated flyers in Arabic, Chinese, Vietnamese, Amharic and Somali
- word of mouth – a very powerful communication tool across the Flemington Estate

Implications

1. Legislative

Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal and the Action Plan are in accordance with an objective and role, specified by the Local Government Act 1989, "to foster community participation and improve the overall quality of life of people in the local community".

The Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006, has been considered by a review of the actions outlined within the Plan and have been found to adhere to the Charter of Human Rights.

2. Council Plan / Policy

Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal and the Action Plan align strongly with Council's Strategic Objective 1: A creative City with connected communities.

3. Financial

There is no direct financial implication for Council as the result of noting this Action Plan.

Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal has a commitment of funding from the State Government until June 2013. A key role of the Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Board and Council is to advocate for a further 4 years funding allowing the delivery of the preferred 8 years of Neighbourhood Renewal.

4. Environmental

Within the Action Plan are a number of Actions relating to Environmental Sustainability, in particular the trialling of recycling in low rise buildings and also broader community education programs.

Conclusion

Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal aims to work with government, services and residents to make Flemington an active and friendly neighbourhood, where people are really proud to live. Through the shared implementation of the Action Plan this vision will become a reality.

APPENDIX D

Flemington Neighbourhood Renewal Key Objectives and Strategic Goals:

1. Increase people's pride and participation in the community
 - 1.1. Celebrate the diversity and achievements of the community.
 - 1.2. Build strong leadership to drive community decision making and advocacy.
 - 1.3. Enable community groups to be active in the local neighbourhood.
2. Enhance housing and physical environment
 - 2.1. Work for improved housing on the estate and community facilities both on the estate and within the surrounding neighbourhood.
 - 2.2. Encourage environmentally sustainable lifestyles.
 - 2.3. Increase awareness of and use of Housing Services to improve resident wellbeing.
3. Lift employment and learning opportunities, and expand local economies
 - 3.1. Increase local relevant, high quality education and training opportunities.
 - 3.2. Create employment and career pathways including improved access to employment services.
 - 3.3. Improve access to computers, the internet and new technologies.
4. Improve personal safety and reduce crime
 - 4.1. Undertake collaborative responses to issues of personal safety and crime.
 - 4.2. Work to reduce impact of antisocial behaviour, including drug use, violence and graffiti.
5. Promote health and wellbeing
 - 5.1. Undertake proactive approaches to supporting family wellbeing.
 - 5.2. Increase community awareness and response to factors affecting health.
 - 5.3. Promote physical activity through varied sport and recreation options.
6. Increase access to services and improve government responsiveness
 - 6.1. Improve shared processes for distributing information about available services and activities.
 - 6.2. Strengthen resident engagement and collaborative planning in local services and project development.
 - 6.3. Advocate for improvements and increased responsiveness of government programs servicing the Flemington community, including public transport and health.

6.6 Establishment of an Interfaith Network

File No: FOL/11/305
Author: Manager Community Development
Directorate: Citizen Services & Information Management
Ward: Municipal

Purpose

To present Council with recommendations from the Intercultural and Interfaith Community Advisory Committee (IICAC), regarding the establishment of a Moonee Valley Interfaith Network.

Executive Summary

- On 16 February 2010 Council carried a resolution to establish an Intercultural Community Advisory Committee and following an expression of interest process the first IICAC meeting was held in August 2010.
- In July 2011, IICAC obtained a \$15,000 grant (auspiced by Council) from the Victorian Multicultural Commission (VMC) to establish an Interfaith Network and deliver its first two projects.
- To develop the Moonee Valley Interfaith Network (MVIN), IICAC formed a Governance Working group whose recommendations were approved by IICAC at its 6 October 2011 meeting. The Working Group's recommendations are at **Appendix A** and include a staged approach.
- The MVIN membership would include ordinary members and a group of seven members making up an Executive Board. Ordinary membership would be open to people who demonstrate a connection to Moonee Valley, are interested in interfaith work and sign a Statement of Intention.
- A Standing Executive Board would be elected by and from MVIN members in early March 2012 and include five community members, as well as a Councillor and Council's Diversity Planner. It is also proposed that a Senior Officer of Council be included in the composition of the Board to provide strategic support and guidance particularly in the initial establishment phase of the Moonee Valley Interfaith Network. A further two Council representatives would act as advisors to the Executive Board; a Councillor and a Senior Officer.
- An Interim Executive Board consisting of IICAC members nominated at the 8 December 2011 meeting with their key responsibility to recruit MVIN members in the new year.
- The Intercultural and Interfaith Community Advisory Committee would be suspended once the Standing Executive Board is elected in March 2012 (due to

the likely overlap of members and purposes), with its last meeting being 8 December 2011.

- The Moonee Valley Interfaith Network would be launched in mid-March 2012 during the delivery of its first project; Multifaith Bus Tours.

Recommendation

That Council:

1. Endorse the membership and governance as at **Appendix A** with the addition of a Senior Officer.
2. Nominate Cr _____ as a co-opted Executive Board member and Cr _____ as an advisor to the Board.
3. Endorse the suspension of the Intercultural Community Advisory Committee once the Moonee Valley Interfaith Network is established and undertake a review of its suspension after 12 months.

Background

On 16 February 2010, Council carried a resolution to establish an Intercultural and Interfaith Community Advisory Committee and nominated Councillors Sipek and Kenos to act as Chairperson and Co-Chairperson.

From expressions of interest received from community representatives from March 2010, and according to membership limits set in its Terms of Reference, IICAC has a membership of 12 community members (**Appendix B**) and has been meeting every second month since August 2010.

In February 2011, IICAC launched *Living Together; Giving Together: Moonee Valley's Multicultural Blood Drive* which is a project with the Australian Red Cross Blood Service aimed at bringing people together on an issue affecting all people, regardless of faith or culture.

With Council as its auspice, in July 2011 IICAC received a \$15,000 grant from the VMC to establish an Interfaith Network and deliver its first two projects; Multifaith Bus Tours and an Interfaith Directory. At their August 2011 meeting, IICAC established a Network Governance Working Group.

Interfaith Networks

According to the VMC, "*Interfaith projects bring different faith and community groups together to promote community harmony, celebrate shared values and increase understanding of, and respect for, differences*".

VMC's 'Promoting harmony: Multifaith and Interfaith' grants are provided to "*promote understanding about the diversity of faiths within Victoria and engage the wider Victorian community*".

The first Interfaith Network established in Australia was in the City of Greater Dandenong in 1989. Today, 35 Interfaith Networks exist across Victoria and are driven and operated by community members, usually with a level of Council support.

Discussion

The Intercultural and Interfaith Community Advisory Committee at its meeting of 6 October 2011 resolved to recommend to Council the proposed Moonee Valley Interfaith Network membership and governance arrangements detailed in **Appendix A** and as summarised below.

Moonee Valley Interfaith Network (MVIN) Membership

Ordinary MVIN members would need to live, work, study or attend a place of spirituality in Moonee Valley and submit a membership form. An important step is signing a Statement of Intention setting out what the MVIN is and is not, its goals and values. Members would be required to comply with the Statement or leave the MVIN.

MVIN Standing Executive Board

Part of the first MVIN membership forms would be a request for nominations for its Executive Board, which will be elected at its first meeting and consist of seven members; five community members, as well as a Councillor and Council's Diversity Planner. It is also proposed that a Senior Officer of Council be included in the composition of the Board to provide strategic support and guidance particularly in the initial establishment phase of the Moonee Valley Interfaith Network. A further two Council representatives would act as advisors to the Executive Board; a Councillor and a Senior Officer.

The Interim Executive Board will determine a process for ensuring the Board has a diverse representation of faiths and cultures.

Interim Executive Board

IICAC would nominate members for an Interim Executive Board at its next meeting on 8 December 2011. The Board's primary responsibilities would be to establish the MVIN, recruit members in the new year and develop the Multifaitth Bus Tours.

Advisors to the Executive Board

Up to two Council representatives would act as advisors to both the Interim and Standing Executive Boards; a Councillor and a Senior Officer.

Timeframe

The Moonee Valley Interfaith Network would be launched on 21 March 2012. This date is Harmony Day and falls during the delivery of MVIN's first project; five Multifaitth Bus Tours. The MVIN's second project; an Interfaith Directory, would be delivered by June 2012.

Intercultural and Interfaith Community Advisory Committee (IICAC)

It is also proposed that with the establishment of the MVIN Executive Board, the existing IICAC be suspended. Given the objectives and operation of the MVIN would be very similar to IICAC and that if both were to continue, they would likely involve the same community members who would be stretched and more likely to focus on the MVIN.

It is proposed that IICAC's last meeting would be on 8 December 2011, when they nominate members for an Interim Executive Board. IICAC members not nominated onto this Board will be welcome to attend Board meetings until March 2012 when they will be invited to join the MVIN.

The suspension of IICAC would be reviewed after twelve months.

Consultation

The recommendations in this report are being proposed by IICAC members. There were three community members of IICAC's Governance Working Group and the Advisory Committee approved the recommendations at its October meeting for the consideration of Council. Absent members were provided the opportunity for comment, however no issues were raised.

In addition, the Faith Communities Council of Victoria's Multifaith Officer and the below five new and older Victorian Interfaith Networks were consulted:

- Interfaith Network of the City of Greater Dandenong
- Mornington Peninsula Interfaith Network
- Brimbank and Maribyrnong Interfaith Network
- Boroondara Interfaith Network
- Whitehorse Interfaith Network

Implications

1. Legislative

The project is in accordance with a role of Council as specified by the Local Government Act 1989; *"to foster community cohesion, encourage active participation and improve the overall quality of life of people in the local community"*.

The MVIN supports Council's obligations under the Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006. For example, the rights to:

- Freedom of expression
- Peaceful assembly and freedom of association
- Freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief
- Cultural rights
- Take part in public life

2. Council Plan / Policy

The implementation of the Interfaith Network aligns with Council's aims and objectives:

- Aim One of the *Moonee Valley 2020 Community Vision*: creating and sustaining healthy, safe and active communities
- Strategic Objective One of the *Council Plan 2010-14*: a creative City with connected communities
- Key Priority Area One of the *Diversity, Access and Social Inclusion Strategy 2009-2013*: leadership and advocacy

3. Financial

The 2011/12 budget provides for the work of IICAC and its transition to an Interfaith Network. The \$15,000 grant will be used to establish a MVIN and deliver its first two projects.

4. Environmental

There are no environmental impacts. As part of a general increase in the community's understanding of other's faiths, there may be opportunities to create more awareness about the importance of the land and waters to Aboriginal spirituality and increase the value the community places on the environment and their likelihood of caring for it.

Conclusion

Council approval of and representation on a Moonee Valley Interfaith Network is an important way for Council to support its diverse faith and cultural groups and its implementation of plan and policy commitments. The suspension of the Intercultural and Interfaith Community Advisory Committee will allow the Moonee Valley Interfaith Network to benefit from the involvement of key community members who have demonstrated commitment and capability in interfaith work.

APPENDIX A

Moonee Valley Interfaith Network (MVIN) Membership and Governance

Membership

The Moonee Valley Interfaith Network will include ordinary membership and Executive Board membership. All members will need to:

- live, work, study or attend a place of worship or spirituality in Moonee Valley
- be interested in Interfaith work
- sign the MVIN Statement of Intention
- submit a membership form

The structure opens membership to people who don't identify with a particular faith. This means that people who identify with a culture can join and reflects the intercultural aspect of the MVIN. It also means that others can join the MVIN, for example, an agnostic wanting to learn about faiths and assist interfaith work.

A key part of joining the MVIN is signing its Statement of Intention.

Statement of Intention

This statement would set out what the MVIN is and is not, its goals and values. For example, a forum to promote interfaith dialogue and understanding and not to convert, proselytise, disapprove, criticise or question other's personal beliefs. A carefully developed Statement and corresponding Terms of Reference item provides scope for the Board to ask people to leave if they act inappropriately.

Interim Executive Board

To manage the establishment of the MVIN, nominations for an Interim Executive Board would be sought from current IICAC members, all of whom are Moonee Valley residents. The Board would be finalised at IICAC's next meeting on 8 December 2011.

The Interim Board would operate until the Standing Executive Board is elected at the first MVIN meeting in early March 2012 and:

- Manage recruitment of MVIN members
- Develop a MVIN Statement of Intention
- Continue to meet as IICAC
- Establish working groups (where necessary)
- Develop and deliver the Multifaith Bus Tours
- Determine a process for ensuring diverse representation of faiths and cultures among the Standing Executive Board's five community members
- Convene the first MVIN meeting
- Manage nominations and election of the Standing Executive Board

Standing Executive Board

The Standing Executive Board would be elected from new MVIN members at its first meeting; nomination details would be part of the first membership forms. The Board would maintain the same roles and responsibilities as the Interim Board as well as:

- Develop the MVIN Terms of Reference
- Develop and deliver the Interfaith Directory

Executive Board Roles

Both the Interim and Standing Executive Boards would consist of a:

- President
- Vice-President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Ordinary Member
- Convenor – Council’s Diversity Planner
- Advisor – a Councillor

Advisors to the Executive Board

Both the Interim and Standing Executive Boards would benefit from the advice of two Council representatives acting as ‘friends to the Board’:

- a Councillor
- a senior Council officer

These roles would not be Board members or need to join MVIN as ordinary members.

Timeline

The below timeline provides a guide to the steps involved in establishing a MVIN and pre-empts approval of the recommendations made in the Council report.

Action	Timeframe
IICAC hold its last meeting and nominate an Interim Executive Board from among its members	8 December 2011
MVIN member recruitment and Standing Executive Board nominations commence	30 January 2012
First MVIN meeting is convened and the Standing Executive Board is elected	Early-Mid March 2012
Five Multifaith Bus Tours are delivered	17 March – 14 April 2012
MVIN is launched	21 March 2012
An Interfaith Directory is launched	May – June 2012
The suspension of IICAC is reviewed.	March 2013

APPENDIX B

**Community members of Council's
Intercultural and Interfaith Community Advisory Committee (IICAC)**

- Rev. Konstantine Apostolellis
- Mr Frank Di Blasi
- Rev. Mark J Dunn
- Ms Gopi Elton
- Ms Senem Eren
- Mr Tony De Fazio
- Ps. Joe Gagliardi
- Mr Al-Amin Idris
- Ms Michelle Isles
- Ms Kokila Naidu
- Rev. Dr. Duncan Reid
- Mr Inderbir Singh

7. Notice of Motion

7.1 Notice Of Motion No. 2011/44

Title: National Disability Day 2012
From: Cr Shirley Cornish
Ward: Rose Hill Ward
File No: FOL/11/135

Take notice that at the Planning and Citizens Meeting of Council to be held on 2 November 2011, it is my intention to move:

That Council consider in its 2012/13 budget deliberations, the introduction of an annual National Disability Day event, commencing in 2012.