



# Agenda

## Council Meeting

7.00pm, Tuesday 7 September 2021

MS Teams

## Council Meetings

Council Meetings are public forums where Councillors come together to meet as a Council and make decisions about important, strategic and other matters. The Mayor presides over all Council Meetings, and they are conducted in accordance with the City of Yarra Governance Rules 2020 and the Council Meetings Operations Policy.

Council meetings are decision-making forums and only Councillors have a formal role. However, Council is committed to transparent governance and to ensuring that any person whose rights will be directly affected by a decision of Council is entitled to communicate their views and have their interests considered before the decision is made.

There are two ways you can participate in the meeting.

## Public Question Time

Yarra City Council welcomes questions from members of the community.

Ideally, questions should be submitted to Council in writing by midday on the day of the meeting via the form available on our website. Submitting your question in advance helps us to provide a more comprehensive answer. Questions that have been submitted in advance will be answered first.

Public question time is an opportunity to ask questions about issues for which you have not been able to gain a satisfactory response on a matter. As such, public question time is not:

- a time to make statements or engage in debate with Councillors;
- a forum to be used in relation to planning application matters which are required to be submitted and considered as part of the formal planning submission;
- a forum for initially raising operational matters, which should be directed to the administration in the first instance.

If you wish to raise matters in relation to an item on this meeting agenda, Council will consider submissions on these items in conjunction with and prior to debate on that agenda item.

When you are invited by the Mayor to ask your question, please come forward, take a seat at the microphone, state your name clearly for the record and:

- direct your question to the Mayor;
- refrain from making statements or engaging in debate
- don't raise operational matters which have not previously been raised with the Council administration;
- not ask questions about matter listed on the agenda for the current meeting.
- refrain from repeating questions that have been previously asked; and
- if asking a question on behalf of a group, explain the nature of the group and how you are able to speak on their behalf.

Once you have asked your question, please remain silent unless called upon by the Mayor to make further comment or to clarify any aspects.

## Public submissions

Before each item is considered, the meeting chair will ask people in attendance if they wish to make submission. If you want to make a submission, simply raise your hand and the Mayor will invite you to come forward, take a seat at the microphone, state your name clearly for the record and:

- Speak for a maximum of five minutes;
- direct your submission to the Mayor;
- confine your submission to the subject under consideration;
- avoid repetition and restating previous submitters;
- refrain from asking questions or seeking comments from the Councillors or other submitters;
- if speaking on behalf of a group, explain the nature of the group and how you are able to speak on their behalf.

Once you have made your submission, please remain silent unless called upon by the Mayor to make further comment or to clarify any aspects.

Once all submissions have been received, the formal debate may commence. Once the debate has commenced, no further submissions, questions or comments from submitters can be received.

## Arrangements to ensure our meetings are accessible to the public

Council meetings are held at either the Richmond Town Hall or the Fitzroy Town Hall. The following arrangements are in place to ensure they are accessible to the public:

- Entrance ramps and lifts (off Moor Street at Fitzroy, entry foyer at Richmond).
- Interpreting assistance is available by arrangement (tel. 9205 5110).
- Auslan interpreting is available by arrangement (tel. 9205 5110).
- A hearing loop is available at Richmond only and the receiver accessory is available by arrangement (tel. 9205 5110).
- Proposed resolutions are displayed on large screen.
- An electronic sound system amplifies Councillors' debate.
- Disability accessible toilet facilities are available at each venue.

## Recording and Publication of Meetings

An audio recording is made of all public Council Meetings and then published on Council's website. By participating in proceedings (including during Public Question Time or in making a submission regarding an item before Council), you agree to this publication. You should be aware that any private information volunteered by you during your participation in a meeting is subject to recording and publication.

## Order of business

1. **Acknowledgement of Country**
2. **Attendance, apologies and requests for leave of absence**
3. **Announcements**
4. **Declarations of conflict of interest**
5. **Confidential business reports**
6. **Confirmation of minutes**
7. **Public question time**
8. **Council business reports**
9. **Notices of motion**
10. **Petitions and joint letters**
11. **Questions without notice**
12. **Delegates' reports**
13. **General business**
14. **Urgent business**

## 1. Acknowledgment of Country

*“Yarra City Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people as the Traditional Owners and true sovereigns of the land now known as Yarra.*

*We acknowledge their creator spirit Bunjil, their ancestors and their Elders.*

*We acknowledge the strength and resilience of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung, who have never ceded sovereignty and retain their strong connections to family, clan and country despite the impacts of European invasion.*

*We also acknowledge the significant contributions made by other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to life in Yarra.*

*We pay our respects to Elders from all nations here today—and to their Elders past, present and future.”*

## 2. Attendance, apologies and requests for leave of absence

### Attendance

#### Councillors

- Cr Gabrielle de Vietri Mayor
- Cr Claudia Nguyen Deputy Mayor
- Cr Edward Crossland Councillor
- Cr Stephen Jolly Councillor
- Cr Herschel Landes Councillor
- Cr Bridgid O’Brien Councillor
- Cr Amanda Stone Councillor
- Cr Sophie Wade Councillor

#### Council officers

- Vijaya Vaidyanath Chief Executive Officer
- Brooke Colbert Group Manager Advocacy and Engagement
- Ivan Gilbert Group Manager Chief Executive’s Office
- Lucas Gosling Director Community Wellbeing
- Gracie Karabinis Group Manager People and Culture
- Chris Leivers Director City Works and Assets
- Diarmuid McAlary Director Corporate, Business and Finance
- Bruce Phillips Director Planning and Place Making
- Rhys Thomas Senior Governance Advisor
- Mel Nikou Governance Officer

#### Leave of absence

- Cr Anab Mohamud Councillor

## 3. Announcements

An opportunity is provided for the Mayor to make any necessary announcements.

## 4. Declarations of conflict of interest (Councillors and staff)

Any Councillor who has a conflict of interest in a matter being considered at this meeting is required to disclose that interest either by explaining the nature of the conflict of interest to those present or advising that they have disclosed the nature of the interest in writing to the Chief Executive Officer before the meeting commenced.

## 5. Confidential business reports

The following items were deemed by the Chief Executive Officer to be suitable for consideration in closed session in accordance with section 66(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 2020. In accordance with that Act, Council may resolve to consider these issues in open or closed session.

### RECOMMENDATION

1. That the meeting be closed to members of the public, in accordance with section 66(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 2020, to allow consideration of confidential information

#### Item

##### 5.1 External Membership of the Audit and Risk Committee

This item is to be considered in closed session to allow consideration of personal information, being information which if released would result in the unreasonable disclosure of information about any person or their personal affairs.

These grounds are applicable because the report contains private information about the personal affairs of an individual.

##### 5.2 Chief Executive Officer – Determination on Performance Review for the period 2020/2021

This item is to be considered in closed session to allow consideration of personal information, being information which if released would result in the unreasonable disclosure of information about any person or their personal affairs.

These grounds are applicable because the report contains private information about the personal affairs of an individual.

##### 5.3 Chief Executive Officer – Adoption of Key Performance Indicators for 2021/2022

This item is to be considered in closed session to allow consideration of personal information, being information which if released would result in the unreasonable disclosure of information about any person or their personal affairs.

These grounds are applicable because the report contains private information about the personal affairs of an individual.

## 6. Confirmation of minutes

### **RECOMMENDATION**

That the minutes of the Council Meeting held on Tuesday 17 August 2021 be confirmed.

That the minutes of the Council Meeting held on Tuesday 24 August 2021 be confirmed.

## 7. Public question time

An opportunity is provided for questions from members of the public.

## 8. Council business reports

Item		Page	Rec. Page	Report Presenter
8.1	2020/21 Annual Plan Progress Report - June	10	13	Julie Wyndham – Manager Corporate Planning and Performance
8.2	2020/21 Annual Financial Statements, Performance Statement, and LGPRF Reports adoption 'in principle'	50	52	Wei Chen – Chief Financial Officer
8.3	Draft Council Plan 2021-25 (incorporating the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan) for public exhibition	149	154	Julie Wyndham – Manager Corporate Planning and Performance
8.4	Draft Long-Term Financial Plan 2021/22 to 2030/31	197	198	Wei Chen – Chief Financial Officer
8.5	Recreation and Leisure Services - Physical Activity Strategy	222	229	Sally Jones – Manager Recreation and Leisure Services
8.6	Proposed draft law to manage consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places	342	367	Malcolm McCall – Manager Social Strategy and Community Development
8.7	Council response to the draft World Heritage Strategy Plan for the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Environs Area	386	395	Richa Swarup - Senior Adviser City Heritage
8.8	Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report	537	539	Rhys Thomas - Senior Governance Advisor
8.9	Instrument of Delegation to Members of Council Staff	547	549	Rhys Thomas - Senior Governance Advisor

## 9. Notices of motion

Item		Page	Rec. Page	Report Presenter
9.1	Notice of Motion No.10 of 2021 - Race to Zero Carbon	619	620	Amanda Stone - Councillor
9.2	Notice of Motion No.11 of 2021 - Planning Reform Agenda of the State Government	621	622	Stephen Jolly - Councillor
9.3	Notice of Motion No.12 of 2021 - Ministerial Approval of Planning Scheme Amendment C270 (Fitzroy and Collingwood)	623	625	Sophie Wade – Councillor

## 10. Petitions and joint letters

An opportunity exists for any Councillor to table a petition or joint letter for Council's consideration.

## 11. Questions without notice

An opportunity is provided for Councillors to ask questions of the Mayor or Chief Executive Officer.

## 12. Delegate's reports

An opportunity is provided for Councillors to table or present a Delegate's Report.

## 13. General business

An opportunity is provided for Councillors to raise items of General Business for Council's consideration.

## 14. Urgent business

An opportunity is provided for the Chief Executive Officer to introduce items of Urgent Business.

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## 8.1 2020/21 Annual Plan Progress Report - June

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### Executive Summary

#### Purpose

To present the 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report – June to Council for noting.

#### Key Issues

The 2020/21 Annual Plan contains 47 actions of which 42 (89%) are On-track or Complete.

Annual targets set a requirement for 75% of Annual Plan actions to be Complete or On Track (>90%) by 30 June each year.

#### Financial Implications

There are no financial implications.

#### PROPOSAL

That Council note the 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report – June.

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## 8.1 2020/21 Annual Plan Progress Report - June

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/109493
<b>Author</b>	Shane Looney - Corporate Planner
<b>Authoriser</b>	Manager Corporate Planning and Performance

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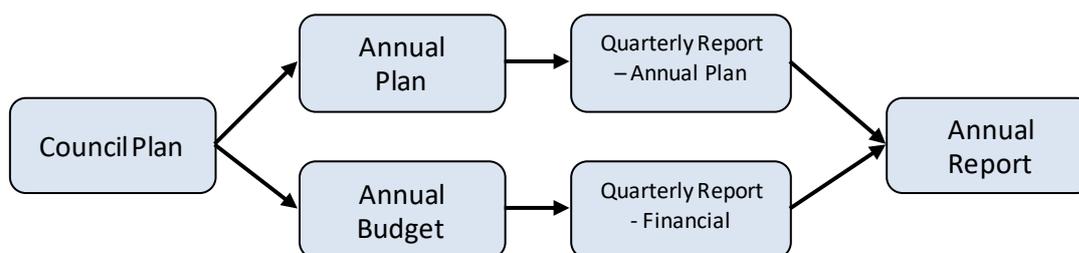
### Purpose

1. To present the 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June 2021 to Council for noting.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. The Annual Plan is the organisation's annual response to Initiatives contained in the 4-year Council Plan. Council Plan Initiatives are significant projects and activities that are proposed to be worked on over the term of the Council Plan.
3. The Annual Plan and Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Reports are two of Council's key accountability documents to the community.

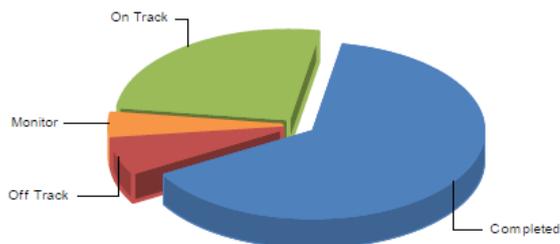


4. This year, 2020/21, represents the fourth and final year of the 4-year Council Plan 2017-21 (incorporating the Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan), adopted by Council on 1 August 2017.
5. The 2020/21 Annual Plan was endorsed by Council on 4 August 2020 and is fully resourced and funded within the 2020/21 Budget.
6. The Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report notes the year-to-date progress of the Annual Plan actions and milestones providing a performance rating and supporting commentary.
7. This is the final report for the 2020/21 Annual Plan and the final report related to the Council Plan 2017-21.

#### Discussion

8. The 2020/21 Annual Plan contains 47 actions.
9. The progress of an action is measured by the status of its individual milestones which are weighted to represent the relative time and effort they contribute to achievement of the overall action.
10. The result at 30 June is 42 of the 47 actions (89%) achieved a result of On Track or Complete.
11. The result of 89% is the highest annual result achieved in the four years of reporting against the Council Plan 2017-21 and exceeds the performance target of 75%.
12. This is a pleasing result, in a year impacted on by COVID-19, and reflects the organisation's focus and commitment to deliver on the community and Council priorities identified in the Council Plan 2017-21 and 2020/21 Annual Plan.

13. Annual Plan action progress summary as at 30 June 2021.



Strategic Objective	No. of Actions Reported	Complete	On track (>=90%)	Monitor (75-90%)	Off track (<75%)	Not Started
A healthy Yarra	18	10	5	0	3	0
An inclusive Yarra	6	3	2	1	0	0
A sustainable Yarra	5	4	1	0	0	0
A liveable Yarra	5	3	2	0	0	0
A prosperous Yarra	2	2	0	0	0	0
A connected Yarra	3	1	2	0	0	0
A leading Yarra	8	7	0	1	0	0
	47 (100%)	30 (63.83%)	12 (25.53%)	2 (4.26%)	3 (6.38%)	0 (0.00%)

14. The following thresholds are used to determine the status of an action:

- (a) On track  $\geq$  90%
- (b) Monitor 75-89%
- (c) Off track < 75%.

15. The 5 actions where progress was rated monitor (75-89%) or off-track (< 75%) are:

Monitor status:

- (a) 2.03 Yarra physical activity plan– all outstanding milestones are scheduled to be completed by September 2021; and
- (b) 7.07 Your say youth forums – outstanding milestones were impacted by COVID-19 restrictions.

Off track:

- (a) 1.13 Reid Street Park, North Fitzroy – construction was delayed and is scheduled to commence in October and be completed in November;
- (b) 1.15 New open space planning and design Cremorne - has been carried over in the 2021/22 Annual Plan; and
- (c) 1.18 Brunswick Street Oval Precinct Redevelopment - has been carried over in the 2021/22 Annual Plan.

Options

16. No options are proposed.

**Community and stakeholder engagement**

- 17. Significant community engagement and consultation was undertaken during the development of the 2020/21 Budget and Council Plan 2017-21. The Plan reflects the community priorities identified during these processes.
- 18. Projects contained in the 2020/21 Annual Plan are subject to external consultation and engagement on a case-by-case basis.

## Policy analysis

### Alignment to Council Plan

19. The 2020/21 Annual Plan represents Year 4 of the Council Plan 2017-21 adopted on 1 August 2017.

### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

20. The Council Plan 2017-21 includes the Strategic Objective A sustainable Yarra: a place where Council leads on sustainability and protects and enhances its natural environment. Action 3.01 in the 2020/21 Annual Plan specifically relates to Climate Emergency.

### Community and social implications

21. The Council Plan 2017-21 includes the Strategic Objective A healthy Yarra: a place where community health, safety and wellbeing are a focus in everything we do. The 2020/21 Annual Plan includes 18 actions that respond to initiatives under this Strategic Objective.

### Economic development implications

22. The Council Plan 2017-21 includes the Strategic Objective A prosperous Yarra: a place where Local businesses prosper and creative and knowledge industries thrive. The 2020/21 Annual Plan includes 2 actions that respond to initiatives under this Strategic Objective.

### Human rights and gender equality implications

23. The Council Plan 2017-21 includes the Strategic Objective An inclusive Yarra: a place where inclusion, diversity and uniqueness are welcomed, respected and celebrated. The 2020/21 Annual Plan includes 6 actions that respond to initiatives under this Strategic Objective.

## Operational analysis

### Financial and resource impacts

24. Actions in the 2020/21 Annual Plan are resourced within the 2020/21 Budget.

### Legal Implications

25. There are no legal implications.

## Conclusion

26. The 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June is presented to Council for noting.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That:
  - (a) Council note the 2020/21 Annual Plan Progress Report for June.

## Attachments

- 1 [2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June](#)



## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

#### Introduction

The Yarra City Council adopted its Council Plan 2017 – 21 on 1 August 2017. The Council Plan 2017 – 21 sets out the medium-term direction of Council and the outcomes sought by Councillors for their term. For the first time, the Council Plan incorporates the Health and Wellbeing Plan. This financial year, 2020/21 is Year 4 of the Council Plan 2017 – 21.

Under the Local Government Act 1989 (the Act under which the Council Plan was adopted), each council is required to produce a four-year Council Plan by 30 June in the year following a general election. The Plan must include Strategic Objectives, Strategies, Strategic Indicators and a Strategic Resource Plan.

Council has identified a number of initiatives under each Strategic Objective which are significant projects and activities that are proposed to be worked on over the term of the Council Plan, subject to approval through the annual budget process.

Council produces an Annual Plan alongside each year's Budget, setting out specific projects and activities that Council will undertake towards achieving the Strategic Objectives. This will include priority projects, capital works projects, actions in response to initiatives in the Council Plan and other Council strategies and plans as well as service reviews and improvements.

The Council Plan 2017 – 21 has seven Strategic Objectives which relate to a different aspect of service delivery :

**A healthy Yarra:** Community health, safety and wellbeing are a focus in everything we do. Council plays a key role in contributing to our community's health and wellbeing. From delivering maternal and child health services to ensuring access to open space, enforcing noise regulations to supporting community and cultural initiatives, community health, safety and wellbeing is central to everything we do.

**An inclusive Yarra:** Inclusion, diversity and uniqueness are welcomed, respected and celebrated. Identity was a passionate and recurring theme throughout community consultation for the Council Plan. Our community values its diversity. Creating a safe place where people of all ages, genders, sexualities, abilities, cultures and backgrounds feel welcome and connected is a priority for Council.

**A sustainable Yarra:** Council leads on sustainability and protects and enhances its natural environment. As Victoria's first carbon-neutral council, we are proud of our commitment to sustainability. Protecting our natural environment and supporting our community to reduce its environmental footprint will continue to be a priority for Council.

**A liveable Yarra:** Development and growth are managed to maintain and enhance the character and heritage of the city. With demand for inner city housing increasing, Council is mindful of the importance of balancing the needs of new and existing residents, and ensuring that development does not encroach on the amenity or heritage of our city.

**A prosperous Yarra:** Local businesses prosper and creative and knowledge industries thrive. Yarra is a great place to do business and to work. Supporting local businesses and creative industries not only contributes to Yarra's economy, but also increases local employment opportunities, enhances street life and fosters community connectedness.

**A connected Yarra:** Connectivity and travel options are environmentally sustainable, integrated and well-designed. Council is committed to creating a city that is accessible to all irrespective of levels of personal mobility, to support a fulfilling life without the need for a car.

**A leading Yarra:** Transparency, performance and community participation drive the way we operate. Council is committed to change through an energised, cohesive team of professionals, recognised for our leadership, innovation and service.

In response to its Strategic Objectives, Council has committed to 47 projects and activities from a broad cross-section of services in the 2020/21 Annual Plan.

Progress of these projects and actions will be reported in the 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Reports. Further information can be found in the published version of the Council Plan 2017 – 21 on the City of Yarra's website (<https://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/about-us/council-information/council-plan>).

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June**

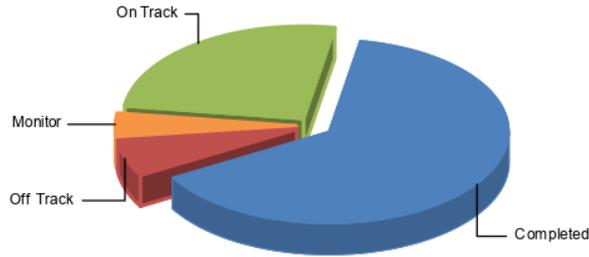
**Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4**

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

**Quarter Summary**

Council has committed to 47 actions across a range of services. Any variations to the Annual Plan are made openly and transparently in the context of priorities that arise over the course of the year.

The status of actions is classified based on the percentage of targets achieved as assessed by the responsible officer (forecast milestones compared to actual work completed).



Strategic Objective	No. of Actions Reported	Complete	On track (>=90%)	Monitor (75-90%)	Off track (<75%)	Not Started
A healthy Yarra	18	10	5	0	3	0
An inclusive Yarra	6	3	2	1	0	0
A sustainable Yarra	5	4	1	0	0	0
A liveable Yarra	5	3	2	0	0	0
A prosperous Yarra	2	2	0	0	0	0
A connected Yarra	3	1	2	0	0	0
A leading Yarra	8	7	0	1	0	0
	47 (100%)	30 (63.83%)	12 (25.53%)	2 (4.26%)	3 (6.38%)	0 (0.00%)

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 1 . A healthy Yarra

a place where...Community health, safety and wellbeing are a focus in everything we do

Council plays a key role in contributing to our community's health and wellbeing . From delivering maternal and child health services to ensuring access to open space, enforcing noise regulations to supporting community and cultural initiatives, community health, safety and wellbeing is central to everything we do.

#### Strategies

Council's work to achieve this Strategic Objective includes the following strategies :

- 1.1 Maintain and enhance Yarra's open space network to meet the diverse range of community uses
- 1.2 Promote a community that is inclusive, resilient, connected and enjoys strong mental and physical health and wellbeing
- 1.3 Provide health promoting environments that encourage healthy eating and active living
- 1.4 Assist to reduce the harms from alcohol and drugs on individuals and the community in partnership with State Agencies and key service providers
- 1.5 Promote environments that support safe and respectful sexual practices, reproductive choices and gender equity
- 1.6 Promote a gender equitable, safe and respectful community
- 1.7 Promote an effective and compassionate approach to rough sleeping and advocate for affordable , appropriate housing
- 1.8 Provide opportunities for people to be involved in and connect with their community

The following actions are being undertaken in 2020/21 to work toward achieving Council's strategic objective of A healthy Yarra.

#### Action Progress Summary

-  At least 90% of action target achieved
  -  Between 75 and 90% of action target achieved
  -  Less than 75% of action target achieved
  -  Not Started
  -  Completed
-  Target
  -  % Complete

Action	Start Date / End Date	Progress	Status
1.01 Advocate for gambling reform	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.02 Population Health Planning	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.03 Yarra Food Network	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.04 Yarra Homelessness Strategy	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.05 Yarra's Community Grants	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.06 Richmond and Collingwood Youth Program Grants 2020-2021	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.07 Volunteering Strategy 2019-2023	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.08 National Aged Care and Disability Reform	01/07/20 30/06/21		

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June**

**Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4**

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

Action	Start Date / End Date		
1.09 Gender Equity Strategy	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.10 Gender Equality Act 2020	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.11 Yarra Open Space Strategy	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.12 State Government suburban parks program	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.13 Reid Street Park, North Fitzroy	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.14 Open space improvements King William Street, Fitzroy	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.15 New open space planning and design, Cremorne	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.17 Ryan's Reserve Pavilion redevelopment	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.18 Brunswick Street Oval Precinct Redevelopment	01/07/20 30/06/21		
1.19 Jack Dyer Pavilion Redevelopment	01/07/20 30/06/21		

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

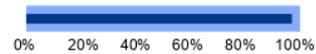
2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

#### 1.01 Advocate for gambling reform

Council Plan initiative  
Participate in the Alliance for Gambling Reform and strive to be a pokie free municipality through advocacy to state government

Action

Council will undertake advocacy to Victorian and Federal governments for gambling reform .



Branch *Social Strategy and Community Development*

**Quarterly Milestones**

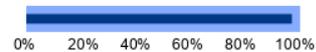
- September** Continue advocacy, particularly focused on cohorts vulnerable post-COVID-19
- December** Utilise the updated Health Status Report including focus on gambling impacts in Yarra , to inform Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) embedded in Council Plan 2021-25
- March** Continue gambling reform advocacy
- June** Continue gambling reform advocacy
- Quarterly Progress** Advocacy continues to occur through conversations with the Alliance for Gambling Reform , who continue to support in the provision of advocacy templates and campaigns. Social strategy has been working with VCGLR to get a stronger understanding of how many venues are approved gambling venues at Yarra. This research is ongoing.
- Comments**

#### 1.02 Population Health Planning

Council Plan initiative  
Continue to provide a range of services and work collaboratively with external groups to improve the health and wellbeing of the Yarra community

Action

Council will undertake research and produce reports to inform the next Health Plan which will be incorporated into the development of the Council Plan 2021-25



Branch *Social Strategy and Community Development*

**Quarterly Milestones**

- September** Prepare a Health Status Report to inform Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) embedded in Council Plan 2021-25
- December** Re-establish the Health and Wellbeing Advisory Committee to consult on the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) embedded in Council Plan 2021-25  
Utilise the updated Health Status Report to inform Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) embedded in Council Plan 2021-25
- March** Produce Discussion Paper: Community health and health promotion provisioning in the City of Yarra to inform MPHWP and integrate with local community health agencies' Integrated Health Promotion Plans)
- June** Continue to finalise and integrate the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) into the Council Plan 2021-25
- Quarterly Progress** The MPHWP is nearing completion and work is continuing to integration of the MPHWP in the Council Plan.
- Comments** Council continues to host meetings with local community agencies to inform and develop the MPHWP including integration with local agency health promotion plans.

#### 1.03 Yarra Food Network

Council Plan initiative  
Continue to provide a range of services and work collaboratively with external groups to improve the health and wellbeing of the Yarra community

Action

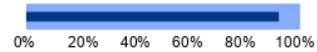
Council will support a coordinated Emergency Food Relief sector in Yarra in the short term , and create a sustainable

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

food systems approach for Yarra in the long term.



**Branch** *Social Strategy and Community Development*

#### Quarterly Milestones

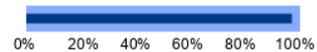
- September** Establish a YFN community of practice and focus initially on food relief coordination (COVID-19)
- December** Host YFN meeting
- March** Transition YFN to food systems approach and community of practice model
- June** Host YFN meeting
- Quarterly Progress** The Yarra Food Network group continue to meet bi-monthly and continue to deal with food relief and community support efforts. A report has been prepared for Council on the transition options to move from a food system to transition to a community of practice model delivered with support from community groups.
- Comments**

#### 1.04 Yarra Homelessness Strategy

Council Plan initiative  
Develop and adopt a Homelessness Strategy

#### Action

The Yarra Homelessness Strategy will look to confirm Council's commitment to social equity and justice, and aim to find practical and compassionate ways to address homelessness and foster a caring and healthy community. The strategies presented will build upon Council's current work in homelessness and be based on local governments' strengths, opportunities and capacities.



**Branch** *Social Strategy and Community Development*

#### Quarterly Milestones

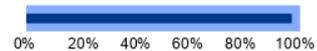
- September** Present Homelessness Strategy to Council for adoption
- December** Promote and publicise Homelessness Strategy
- March** Commence implementation of Homelessness Strategy and provide update
- June** Continue implementation of Homelessness Strategy and provide update
- Quarterly Progress** The first year of Yarra's Homelessness Strategy is well underway, with actions including:  
- Establishment of an internal homelessness working group to coordinate actions and information across the organisation.
- Comments**
  - Convening of the Yarra Housing and Homelessness Network for peer to peer information sharing and guest speakers on current topics.
  - Updates to the website.
  - Investigation of training and support for Council's frontline services.

#### 1.05 Yarra's Community Grants

Council Plan initiative  
Continue to support community led activities through the provision of community grants and in-kind support

#### Action

Yarra provides a range of community grants to support local groups and community initiatives. Each year we distribute more than \$2 million to strengthen our community and promote health and wellbeing. The grant program ranges across several areas including community development, arts and culture, environment, sport and recreation, youth and families.



**Branch** *Social Strategy and Community Development*

#### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Open Small Project Grants process
- December** Open Investing in Community Grants and Annual Grants processes

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

<b>March</b>	Award Investing in Community Grants and Annual Grants
<b>Quarterly Progress</b>	Council approved 11 Investing in Community grants totalling \$301,000 per annum over three years and 143 Annual Grants for \$927,518 at its meeting in February.
<b>Comments</b>	

#### 1.06 Richmond and Collingwood Youth Program Grants 2020-2021

Council Plan initiative

Continue to support community led activities through the provision of community grants and inkind support

Action

Council will provide 3 year's funding to Drummond Street Services Incorporated to deliver a range of programs and initiatives for young people aged 8 – 21 on the Collingwood and Richmond public housing estates.



**Branch** *Family, Youth and Children's Services*

#### Quarterly Milestones

<b>September</b>	Commence programs and activities as per Project Plan Sign Funding Agreement 2020-23, including agreed KPIs
<b>December</b>	Deliver programs and activities as per Project Plan, and against agreed KPIs
<b>March</b>	Submit six-monthly Progress Report (July – December 2020) submitted
<b>June</b>	Deliver programs and activities as per Project Plan, and against agreed KPIs
<b>Quarterly Progress</b>	Coordinator, Youth & Middle Years has met monthly with staff from the drum youth services. The drum have continued to deliver hybrid in-person and online programs given the changing restrictions over the quarter.
<b>Comments</b>	They have retained good engagement with young people across both estates.

#### 1.07 Volunteering Strategy 2019-2023

Council Plan initiative

Encourage volunteering through community organisations, council's libraries and other services

Action

The Volunteering Strategy is a framework to guide Council in promoting , supporting and celebrating the active involvement of volunteering across the City of Yarra.



**Branch** *Social Strategy and Community Development*

#### Quarterly Milestones

<b>September</b>	Provide update on the Year 1 Action Plan and seek endorsement of Year 2 Action Plan for the Volunteer Strategy 2019-2023
<b>March</b>	Report on interim findings from the Library Services Volunteer Trial – delivering community outreach to address social isolation, digital exclusion and promote access to library services
<b>Quarterly Progress</b>	While the pilot Volunteer Library program was delayed due to COVID-19 and the restrictions on use of volunteers, the planning and development (setting up human resources infrastructure), has take place and recruitment and onboarding will commence next quarter.
<b>Comments</b>	

#### 1.08 National Aged Care and Disability Reform

Council Plan initiative

Continue to implement the National Aged and Disability Care reforms and develop new strategic directions for support of older people and people with disability

Action

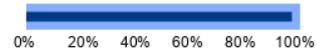
The Federal Government is making major changes to the aged and disability care service system and this requires

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

Council to determine its role and implement changes already announced.



**Branch** *Aged and Disability Services*

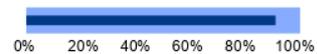
**Quarterly Milestones**

- September** Finalise transition of residents in receipt of Linkages program support to Home Care Packages program
- December** Establish, subject to agreement with Department of Health, community transport as a service option available to older residents under the CHSP program
- March** Review progress on COVID19 CHSP meals support program with local agencies
- June** Subject to Federal Government policy decisions, determine Council role in Commonwealth Home Service Program (CHSP), Home and Community Care Program for Young People (HACCPYP) and Assessment Service
- Quarterly Progress** The Federal Government has delayed its policy decision and extended funding to Council's to continue the delivery of services through to June 2022.
- Comments**

**1.09 Gender Equity Strategy**

Council Plan Initiative  
Continue to take a leadership role by implementing Gender Equity Strategy 2016-2021

**Action**  
Council is progressively implementing its Gender Equity Strategy 2016-2021 to achieve its vision for an organisation which positively and proactively demonstrates a gender-inclusive culture that encourages leadership, participation and contribution from a diverse workforce. Work will commence this year to develop the next Gender Equity Strategy 2021-2026.



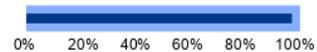
**Branch** *Organisational Culture, Capability and Diversity*

**Quarterly Milestones**

- September** Commence planning for development of the Gender Equity Strategy 2021-2026  
Continue to implement actions from the Gender Equity Strategy 2016-2021
- December** Commence drafting Gender Equity Strategy 2021-2026  
Continue implementation of actions from the Gender Equity Strategy 2016-2021
- March** Present draft Gender Equity Strategy 2021-2026 to council for endorsement for public exhibition  
Continue implementation of actions from the Gender Equity Strategy 2016-2021
- June** Present final Gender Equity Strategy 2021-2026 to Council for adoption
- Quarterly Progress** Implementation of current actions has continued alongside the review of the existing strategy in partnership with an external consultant. A report with findings and recommendations together with a draft Statement of Commitment will be presented to Executive on July 2021. The Statement of Commitment will take the place of the strategy.
- Comments**

**1.10 Gender Equality Act 2020**

Council will undertake work to ensure compliance with the Gender Equality Act 2020 which aims to improve workplace gender equality across the Victoria public sector, universities and local councils.



**Branch** *Organisational Culture, Capability and Diversity*

**Quarterly Milestones**

- September** Present report to Council on obligations under the Gender Equality Act
- December** Commence development of systems and processes to embed obligations under Gender Equality Act
- March** Commence organisational obligations under the Gender Equality Act 2020

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

**Quarterly Progress Comments** The Gender Equity Act commenced 31 March and work to address organisational obligations is taking place.

#### 1.11 Yarra Open Space Strategy

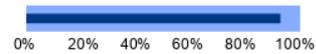
Council Plan initiatives

Develop an open space strategy to ensure Yarra's public open space is managed as a functional network that encourages shared use and active living, and  
Prepare a Planning Scheme Amendment to introduce the open space strategy into the Yarra Planning Scheme and increase the rate of contribution towards open space (Strategic Objective 4: A liveable Yarra)

Action

The Yarra Open Space Strategy guides the future provision, planning, design and management of public open space in Yarra. The new Open Space Strategy is a renewed direction for the provision and enhancement of the open space network, including changes in community needs since the last strategy was developed. The strategy aims to achieve a cohesive, linked and well managed network of open space to meet the full range of residents' needs.

Following adoption of the new Open Space Strategy, Council will prepare a Planning Scheme amendment seeking an increase in the percentage of public open space contributions in the Yarra Planning Scheme.



**Branch** City Strategy

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Present Open Space Strategy to Council for adoption  
**December** Formulate draft Planning Scheme amendment regarding proposed new open space contribution percentage  
**March** Report to Council to seek 'authorisation' from Minister for Planning for putting Planning Scheme Amendment on exhibition  
**June** If authorisation provided, exhibit planning scheme amendment  
**Quarterly Progress Comments** Council received authorisation from the Minister for planning scheme amendment C286, regarding proposed new open space contribution percentage to be placed on public exhibition. Officers are preparing material to meet the authorisation conditions and commence the public exhibition.

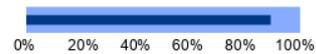
#### 1.12 State Government suburban parks program

Council Plan initiative

Increase the amount and quality of green open space through the strategic acquisition of land, the conversion of urban land to open space and/or the creation of pocket parks in high density areas

Action

Council will undertake consultation, planning and design of two new open spaces (Cambridge Street extension and Otter Street Park) within the electorate of Richmond. This project is part of the State Government's Suburban Parks Program.



**Branch** City Strategy

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Commission relevant background investigations (eg. Feature & Levels Survey)  
Complete initial internal consultation  
**December** Complete traffic audits  
Appoint landscape architectural consultant  
Complete 'Initial Ideas' community consultation  
**March** Complete preliminary concept design  
**June** Complete road closure trial and associated community consultation

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

**Quarterly Progress Comments** Preliminary Concept Designs for both the Cambridge Street Expansion and New Otter Street Park projects have been completed.

Cambridge Street closure trail and associated Pop-Up community consultation was scheduled for Saturday 29 May. COVID lockdown at this time resulted in cancellation of this event. Consultation was completed via on-line survey and scheduled discussion with officers.

Approval will be sought from Councillors to commence community consultation on the Otter Street preliminary Concept Design in July.

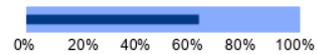
#### 1.13 Reid Street Park, North Fitzroy

Council Plan initiative

Increase the amount and quality of green open space through the strategic acquisition of land, the conversion of urban land to open space and/or the creation of pocket parks in high density areas

Action

Council will construct a small local park (300sqm) in Reid Street, Fitzroy North, providing additional open space for the local community.



**Branch** City Strategy

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Complete internal consultation  
Prepare preliminary concept design

**December** Complete community consultation for concept design

**March** Complete documentation  
Engage contractor

**June** Complete construction works

**Quarterly Progress Comments** Consultation completed final design documentation nearing completion, while construction works have been delay they are expected to commence and construction is scheduled to commence in mid October and completion in mid November

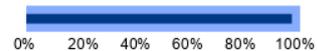
#### 1.14 Open space improvements King William Street, Fitzroy

Council Plan initiative

Increase the amount and quality of green open space through the strategic acquisition of land, the conversion of urban land to open space and/or the creation of pocket parks in high density areas

Action

Council will undertake a feasibility study for open space improvement at the Condell Street and Young Street Community Hub.



**Branch** City Strategy

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Establish key working group  
Complete internal stakeholder engagement

**December** Complete workshops and engagement with key external stakeholders

**March** Prepare functional layouts  
Progress community consultation

**June** Complete consultation  
Agree functional layouts

**Quarterly Progress Comments** All stages of the initial feasibility and functional layout studies have been completed. Future funding will be required for the project to move forward to the next stage.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

#### 1.15 New open space planning and design, Cremorne

Council Plan initiative

Increase the amount and quality of green open space through the strategic acquisition of land, the conversion of urban land to open space and/or the creation of pocket parks in high density areas

Action

Council will prepare design documentation for park extension and redevelopment of the following sites:

- Gwynne Street, Cremorne – small public space on the corner of Gwynne and Stephenson Street
- Stephenson Reserve, Cremorne – small public space on the corner of Dover and Stephenson Street



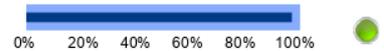
Branch *City Strategy*

##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Complete preliminary concept design and internal consultation (Gwynne Street)  
Prepare preliminary concept design and complete internal consultation (Stephenson Reserve)
- December** Complete community consultation for concept design (Gwynne Street)  
Complete community consultation for concept design (Stephenson Reserve)
- March** Complete documentation and engage contractor (Stephenson Reserve)  
Complete final design (Gwynne Street)
- June** Complete construction works (Stephenson Reserve)  
Complete tender documentation (Gwynne Street)
- Quarterly Progress Comments** Council received over 180 responses during its community engagement phase for the proposed expansion and upgrade of two existing small public spaces. Further design works are under development with the aim to reflect the improvements and changes that the broader community identified in the consultation that they want to see happen in these spaces. This has delayed the completion of the design phase of the project.

#### 1.17 Ryan's Reserve Pavilion redevelopment

Redevelopment of the Ryan's Reserve netball and tennis centre pavilion including public toilet facilities , to complement the recently renewed courts.



Branch *Building and Asset Management*

##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Issue tender for design and construction
- December** Award tender for design and construction
- March** Submit town planning application for new pavilion
- Quarterly Progress Comments** A tender for design and construction of the pavilion has been conducted and the contract awarded in February 2021. Following amendment VC194 (inserting clause 52.31 Local Government Projects) to the Yarra Planning Scheme, Yarra Statutory Planning determined in April 2021 that the pavilion redevelopment project was exempt from requiring planning approval, which allows for design and construction activities to proceed and earlier forecast completion of the project.

#### 1.18 Brunswick Street Oval Precinct Redevelopment

Council will undertake a major redevelopment that addresses the grandstand, tennis club and courts (being the original and continuously operated sporting facilities in Edinburgh Gardens) along with the community rooms. The Edinburgh Gardens Sporting Community (EGSC) has secured \$6.5 million funding from the State government for the redevelopment of the buildings in this precinct, to be administered through Sport and Recreation Victoria (SRV). The EGSC comprises the Edinburgh Cricket Club, Fitzroy Football Club, Fitzroy Junior Football Club, and Fitzroy Tennis Club.



Branch *Building and Asset Management*

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Submit heritage permit and town planning applications

**March** Commence detailed design documentation (subject to heritage and town planning outcomes)

**June** Finalise detailed design and documentation

**Quarterly Progress Comments** Pre-application meetings were held with Heritage Victoria (HV) and Yarra Statutory Planning in December 2020 in readiness for applications. Yarra Statutory Planning was broadly supportive of the material prepared for the planning application. Heritage Victoria raised concerns regarding the material prepared for the heritage application (in relation to the grandstand); despite changes to accommodate their feedback, a grandstand design that met HV requirements and those of other stakeholders could not be agreed.

On this basis, officers are examining options to vary the overall precinct design in a way that would meet HV, Yarra planning and stakeholder sporting club requirements, and (subject to Council approval) proceed with development of the design detail for the preferred alternative design option and amended heritage and planning applications.

#### 1.19 Jack Dyer Pavilion Redevelopment

Construction of a new replacement Jack Dyer Pavilion (in Citizens Park, Richmond) to provide modern and fit-for-purpose facilities and amenities for sporting clubs and the general community.



**Branch** *Building and Asset Management*

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Award tender for construction

**December** Commence contractor on-site and demolition

**March** Commence construction

**Quarterly Progress Comments** The tender for construction of the redeveloped pavilion was awarded in September 2020, the demolition works completed in November 2020 and construction commenced in January 2021.

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 2 . An inclusive Yarra

a place where...Inclusion, diversity and uniqueness are welcomed, respected and celebrated

Identity was a passionate and recurring theme throughout community consultation for the Council Plan. Our community values its diversity. Creating a safe place where people of all ages, genders, sexualities, abilities, cultures and backgrounds feel welcome and connected is a priority for Council.

#### Strategies

Council's work to achieve this Strategic Objective will include the following strategies :

- 2.1 Build resilience by providing opportunities and places for people to meet, be involved in and connect with their community
- 2.2 Remain a highly inclusive Municipality, proactive in advancing and advocating for the rights and interests of specific groups in the community and community issues
- 2.3 Continue to be a local government leader and innovator in acknowledging and celebrating Aboriginal history and culture in partnership with Traditional Owners
- 2.4 Acknowledge and celebrate our diversity and people from all cultural backgrounds
- 2.5 Support community initiatives that promote diversity and inclusion

The following actions are being undertaken in 2020/21 to work toward achieving Council's strategic objective of An inclusive Yarra.

#### Action Progress Summary

-  At least 90% of action target achieved
  -  Between 75 and 90% of action target achieved
  -  Less than 75% of action target achieved
  -  Not Started
  -  Completed
-  Target
  -  % Complete

Action	Start Date / End Date	Progress	Status
2.01 LGBTQ+ Strategy	01/07/20 30/06/21		
2.02 Community support, resilience and recovery	01/07/20 30/06/21		
2.03 Yarra Physical Activity Plan	01/07/20 30/06/21		
2.04 Active and Healthy Ageing Strategy and Action Plan	01/07/20 30/06/21		
2.05 Access and Inclusion Plan	01/07/20 30/06/21		
2.06 Yana Ngargna Plan 2020-2023	01/07/20 30/06/21		

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 2.01 LGBTIQ+ Strategy

Council Plan initiative  
Advocate to support social justice and community issues including preventing family violence, LGBTIQ+ rights and welcoming refugees

Action  
Council will seek community feedback on and adopt a whole-of-Council LGBTIQ+ strategy.



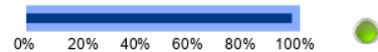
Branch *Organisational Culture, Capability and Diversity*

#### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Present draft LGBTIQ+ Strategy to Council for endorsement  
Complete public exhibition of draft LGBTIQ+ Strategy
- December** Present final LGBTIQ+ Strategy to Council for endorsement
- March** Commence implementation of Year 1 Action Plan
- June** Continue implementation of Year 1 Action Plan
- Quarterly Progress** Officers continue to implement the LGBTIQ+ Strategy year 1 Action Plan, convene Council's internal Working Group and recognise and support key events. Council's Rainbow Advisory Group was established
- Comments** and a highly successful inaugural meeting with a diverse community representation was held in June 2021.

### 2.02 Community support, resilience and recovery

Council adopted the City of Yarra COVID-19 Community and Economic Support Package on 2 April 2020. The package entails a mix of new Council initiatives or enhanced services, foregoing of income in various forms, and the granting of funds to community organisations and local businesses. A total of \$688k was distributed to the local community through grants in 2019/20. In 2020/21, there is \$1.1167M remaining in the Emergency Community Support Fund and \$340k remaining to deliver co-produced initiatives to promote local economic recovery



Branch *Social Strategy and Community Development*

#### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Award Bridging the digital divide – small and medium-sized grants  
Award Material Aid Grants – Round 1  
Award Addressing Family Violence grants  
Award Recovery For Our Creative Community – small-sized grants
- December** Award Tackle Social Isolation And Promoting Community Connection – medium-sized grants  
Award Material Aid Grants – Round 2  
Award Tackle social isolation and promoting community connection – small-sized grants  
Award Recovery For Our Creative Community – medium-sized grants
- Quarterly Progress** A second round of Food Security Grants was instigated to support not-for-profit organisations to help address local food insecurity. The Grants opened in quarter one on 2 September 2020 and closed on 16 September 2020, with a funding pool of \$200,000. There were eighteen applications submitted and the total requested funding was \$440,500. In November (quarter 2) eleven organisations were funded, with eight just receiving grant moneys and four, which service specific population cohorts, allocated a further \$72,736 from CHSP funding (including cohealth who didn't receive a grant).
- Comments**

The STIMULATE Creative Grant Program is a \$200,000 commitment to promote recover for our creative community through investing in a creative-led re-imagination of our community. Applications for this program closed on 4 October. A total of 201 applications were received, requesting \$2,094,720 in funding. Given the extraordinary level of request for this extraordinary round, 28 applications to the total of \$220,000 have been recommended for funding.

The Local Business and Precinct Support Fund, which is valued at \$320,000, was drawn upon for two rounds of Precinct Business Recovery Grants. These grants support groups of businesses or community members with businesses to deliver projects which aim to activate, promote, or enhance our retail and services

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

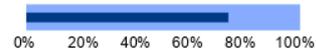
precincts. In the second round eight projects were awarded funding, these are: Experience Japan in Yarra (Brunswick and Smith Streets), The Smith Street Artisan Christmas Market, Yarra Beer Trail across Collingwood, Creative Corner on Brunswick Street, Queens Parade Christmas Shopping Day, North Fitzroy Village - Your Hood with the Good and Gertrude Saturdays, People of Gertrude Street. One application related to Bridge Road Precinct was sent to the Traders Association for assessment and potential funding of \$20,000

There has not been grantmaking in relation to bridging the digital divide (i.e. access to internet for under resourced communities). The Victorian Department of Education and Training has been providing laptops and other hardware to local state secondary school pupils in need of devices; and, officers are also working with NBN Co on the means by which broadband internet could be made more accessible and affordable for public housing residents within the City of Yarra.

This milestone to award grants to tackle social isolation was established early in 2020, at that time Council grants were considered the only option. The intent of the action has been met through the extensive work achieved by Yarra libraries, Family Youth and Children's Services, Aged and Disability Services and the establishment of Yarra Community Action and Social Isolation initiative network led by the Neighbourhood Justice Centre (which specifically target social isolation, made up of more than 30 agencies, and funded by Department of Health and Human Services).

#### 2.03 Yarra Physical Activity Plan

Develop a physical activity action plan to support the lifelong mental and physical health of all people who live, work, learn and play in Yarra, to combat inadequate levels of physical activity.



**Branch** Recreation and Leisure Services

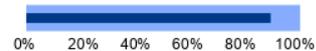
##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Draft Yarra physical activity plan  
Undertake research and collaboration with key stakeholders.
- December** Brief Council on the Yarra physical activity plan
- March** Launch the Yarra physical activity plan internally to build awareness and a One Yarra approach
- June** Implement Yarra physical activity plan, including promotion to the Yarra community
- Quarterly Progress** Draft Strategy developed and presented to the Executive group in June 2021. The Draft Strategy will be presented to Council in Quarter 1 2021/22.
- Comments**

#### 2.04 Active and Healthy Ageing Strategy and Action Plan

Council Plan initiative  
Work with the community and other levels of government and advocate to challenge discrimination, and address disadvantage, whether based on income, age, gender, sexuality, cultural background, religion or abilities

Description  
Council will work with key stakeholders to develop the 2020-2022 Active and Healthy Ageing action plan.



**Branch** Aged and Disability Services

##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Undertake consultations with key stakeholders on the 2020-2022 Active and Healthy Ageing Action Plan
- December** Complete the 2020-2022 Active and Healthy Ageing Action Plan
- March** Work with the Dementia Alliance to continue developing a dementia friendly community
- June** Complete recruitment and training of community connectors as part of the Healthy Ageing project
- Quarterly Progress** Council continues to work with the Dementia Alliance to develop a dementia friendly community and has negotiated an extension with the funding agency (Australia Dementia) to 30 December 2021. The extension is in response to delays caused by the current COVID pandemic. Council has been in regular contact with
- Comments**

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

members throughout this process, future meeting have been scheduled and will be promoted in the September edition of Yarra News.

Recruitment and training of community connectors has been delayed due to the COVID pandemic. The Department of Health and Human Services has acknowledged this and has extended funding inot the 2021/22 financial year for this to be completed.

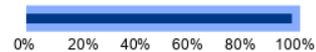
#### 2.05 Access and Inclusion Plan

Council Plan initiative

Work with the community and other levels of government and advocate to challenge discrimination , and address disadvantage, whether based on income, age, gender, sexuality, cultural background, religion or abilities

Action

Council will work with key stakeholders to develop the 2020-2022 Access and Inclusion Plan.



Branch *Aged and Disability Services*

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Undertake consultations with key stakeholders on the 2020-2022 Access and Inclusion Action Plan

**December** Complete the 2020-2022 Access and Inclusion Action Plan

**March** Implement HACCPYP funded project to identify and support residents who are eligible but not accessing home based services.

**Quarterly Progress** Implementation of the Home and Community Care Pprogram for Young People project has been completed, the findings are being analysed to inform the 2021/22 program.

**Comments**

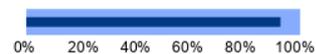
#### 2.06 Yana Ngargna Plan 2020-2023

Council Plan initiative

Implement the Aboriginal Partnerships Plan [renamed Yana Ngargna\* Plan (\*meaning Continuing Connection)]

Action

The Yana Ngargna Plan 2020-2023, developed through extensive consultation, lays the foundation for Council's partnerships and collaborative projects with the local Woi Wurrung , Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community. Council adopted the Yana Ngargna Plan in 2019/20 and will continue to implement the Year 1 action plan and adopt the Year 2 action plan.



Branch *CEO Office*

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Continue implementation of the 52 actions in the 2020 Yana Ngargna Year 1 Action Plan (calendar year) ensuring adaption are made, where possible to meet Covid-19 restrictions

**December** Commence report to Council on implementation of the actions in the 2020 Yana Ngargna Year 1 Action Plan (calendar year)

Commence planning for the 2021 Yana Ngargna Year 2 Action Plan

**March** Present report to Council on the 2020 Yana Ngargna Year 1 Action Plan

Present 2021 Yana Ngargna Year 2 Action Plan to Council for adoption

**June** Continue implementation of the 2021 Yana Ngargna Year 2 Action Plan

**Quarterly Progress** Implementation of the 2021 Yana Ngargna Year 2 Action Plan has commenced within the constraints posed by the current COVID restrictions. Notable achievement included our National Sorry Day broadcast

**Comments** which was viewed over 5000 times in the first week. The 'Parkies of Old Fitzroy's photo exhibition projected at Peel Street, exhibited at Fitzroy Library and 'pasted up' around Fitzroy/Collingwood received lots of positive community feedback.

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 3 . A sustainable Yarra

a place where...Council leads on sustainability and protects and enhances its natural environment

As Victoria’s first carbon-neutral council, we are proud of our commitment to sustainability. Protecting our natural environment and supporting our community to reduce its environmental footprint will continue to be a priority for Council.

#### Strategies

Council’s work to achieve this Strategic Objective will include the following strategies :

- 3.1 Investigate strategies and initiatives to better manage the long term effects of climate change
- 3.2 Support and empower a more sustainable Council and Community
- 3.3 Lead in sustainable energy policy and deliver programs to promote carbon neutral initiatives for the municipality and maintain Council as a carbon neutral organisation.
- 3.4 Reduce the amount of waste-to-landfill with a focus on improved recycling and organic waste disposal
- 3.5 Promote responsible water usage and practices
- 3.6 Promote and facilitate urban agriculture with a focus on increasing scale and uptake in the community
- 3.7 Investigate strategies and initiatives to improve biodiversity

The following actions are being undertaken in 2020/21 to work toward achieving Council’s strategic objective of A sustainable Yarra.

#### Action Progress Summary

-  At least 90% of action target achieved
  -  Between 75 and 90% of action target achieved
  -  Less than 75% of action target achieved
  -  Not Started
  -  Completed
- Target  
■ % Complete

Action	Start Date / End Date	Progress	Status
3.01 Climate Emergency	01/07/20 30/06/21		
3.02 Embedding Sustainability	01/07/20 30/06/21		
3.03 Integrated Water Management Plan	01/07/20 30/06/21		
3.04 Stormwater Harvesting Schemes feasibility study and concept design	01/07/20 30/06/21		
3.05 Glass Bin Service	01/07/20 30/06/21		

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

#### 3.01 Climate Emergency

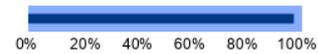
Council Plan Initiatives

Promote programs that monitor and reduce emissions across the municipality and strive to achieve carbon neutral status, and

Continue to invest in initiatives to reduce energy use and emissions from Council operations

Action

Council adopted its first Climate Emergency Plan in 2019/20. This year, Council will mobilise and enable our community to take effective climate action



Branch *Sustainability*

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Commence development of a '100% Renewable Yarra' campaign which supports renewable energy uptake in the community

**December** Provide status report on progress against the adopted Climate Emergency Plan actions  
Brief Councillors on a draft climate action program designed to enable and support the community to lead and participate in climate action  
Submit documentation for Council to remain a certified carbon neutral Council

**March** Continue with implementation of CEP programs as budget allows

**June** Update Council on the status of implementation of the Climate Emergency Plan actions

**Quarterly Progress** Council continues to implement the Climate Emergency Plan programs while maintaining its Carbon Neutral status.

##### Comments

A detailed report on the implementation of the Climate Emergency Plan occurred in March 2021. It was deemed that reporting again just a couple of months later was not required. The next update will be provided to Council before the end of 2021.

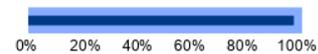
#### 3.02 Embedding Sustainability

Council Plan Initiative

Embed adaptation sustainability across Council decision making processes

Action

Council will continue to embed sustainability and adaptation across its strategies, policies, and decision making processes.



Branch *Sustainability*

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Update QBL tool, training, and Climate Adaptation Guidance Tool to align with Climate Emergency Plan commitments

**December** Further integrate sustainability into Council's corporate planning processes

**March** Embed climate adaptation considerations into all new budget bids (discretionary projects and strategies)  
Engage Councillors in future strategic work for managing improved sustainability

**Quarterly Progress** Council is currently undertaking various significant strategic processes which support and will guide additional future strategic work for managing improved sustainability. This includes the Community

**Comments** Vision, and Council Plan. Following completion of these processes future work will look at the potential development of a Yarra Sustainability Statement, and a review of the embedding sustainability process and QBL Tool.

#### 3.03 Integrated Water Management Plan

Council Plan Initiative

Continue to implement and promote evidence based water conservation initiatives

August 05, 2021

Page 19 of 36

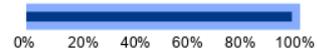
## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

**Action**

Council will consult the community to develop an Integrated Water Management Plan.



**Branch** Infrastructure Traffic and Civil Engineering

**Quarterly Milestones**

**December** Undertake public consultation to capture the community's priorities and feedback

**June** Report to Council on the findings of the public consultation and the final Integrated Water Management Plan for endorsement

**Quarterly** Council adopted the Water Management Plan in September 2020.

**Progress**

**Comments**

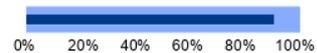
#### 3.04 Stormwater Harvesting Schemes feasibility study and concept design

**Council Plan Initiative**

Continue to implement and promote evidence based water conservation initiatives

**Action**

Council will investigate the feasibility of introducing storm water harvesting schemes at Council operated open spaces and venues.



**Branch** Infrastructure Traffic and Civil Engineering

**Quarterly Milestones**

**September** Prepare a project brief to investigate the feasibility of introducing stormwater harvesting schemes at Council-operated open spaces and venues

**December** Report to Council on the results of the investigation and nominate 3 sites to proceed

**June** Finalise the concept designs for the 3 nominated sites

**Quarterly** The scope for the project has been expanded in coordination and with funding from Melbourne Water to provide a municipality wide Integrated Water Management strategic opportunities study. Officers will work with Melbourne Water and other stakeholders to determine and present integrated water management opportunities and develop concept designs for relevant projects. The study will be undertaken in the first half of 2021/22

**Progress**

**Comments**

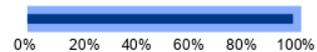
#### 3.05 Glass Bin Service

**Council Plan Initiative**

Reduce volume of kerbside waste collection per capita by behaviour change programs and increase of recycling

**Action**

Roll out of a glass-only bin across Yarra to provide a kerbside recycling system that will allow the separation of recycled glass out of the recycling bin.



**Branch** City Works

**Quarterly Milestones**

**September** Deliver the Community Engagement Program to inform the community about the roll out

**December** Complete implementation of the glass-only bin across Yarra

**March** Audit the recycling bin material and the glass bin material

**June** Provide a status report to Council on the new service and outcomes to date

**Quarterly** An Audit of the recycling and glass bin materials was completed and the results and status of the new service roll out reported to Council.

**Progress**

**Comments**

August 05, 2021

Page 20 of 36

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 4 . A liveable Yarra

a place where... Development and growth are managed to maintain and enhance the character and heritage of the city

With demand for inner city housing increasing, Council is mindful of the importance of balancing the needs of new and existing residents, and ensuring that development does not encroach on the amenity or heritage of our city.

#### Strategies

Council's work to achieve this Strategic Objective includes the following strategies :

- 4.1 Protect Yarra's heritage and neighbourhood character
- 4.2 Actively plan for Yarra's projected growth and development and advocate for an increase in social and affordable housing
- 4.3 Plan, promote and provide built form, open space that is accessible to all ages and abilities
- 4.4 Protect Council assets through effective proactive construction management
- 4.5 Encourage and promote environmentally sustainable building, urban design, place-making and public realm outcomes
- 4.6 Provide direction and improve decision making on infrastructure projects through the application of the Strategic Community Infrastructure Framework
- 4.7 Encourage engagement with the community when developments are proposed

The following actions are being undertaken in 2020/21 to work toward achieving Council's strategic objective of A liveable Yarra.

#### Action Progress Summary

-  At least 90% of action target achieved
  -  Between 75 and 90% of action target achieved
  -  Less than 75% of action target achieved
  -  Not Started
  -  Completed
-  Target
  -  % Complete

Action	Start Date / End Date	Progress	Status
4.01 Progress the Yarra Planning Scheme rewrite	01/07/20 30/06/21		
4.02 Built Form Analysis for Major Activity Centres	01/07/20 30/06/21		
4.03 Structure Planning for Major Activity Centres	01/07/20 30/06/21		
4.04 Built Form Analysis for Heidelberg Road, Alphington	01/07/20 30/06/21		
4.05 Develop a framework for management of Council's own heritage assets	01/07/20 30/06/21		

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

#### 4.01 Progress the Yarra Planning Scheme rewrite

The Planning Scheme sets out how land can be used, developed and protected. Council has been working on a major rewrite of the Planning Scheme to update areas of local policy that needed to be strengthened. This year Council will finalise the draft Planning Scheme



**Branch** City Strategy

##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Exhibit Planning Scheme Amendment (if 'authorisation' provided)
- December** Brief Councillors on submissions received (if authorisation provided)
- March** Consider and prepare response to submissions
- June** Report back to Council post-exhibition regarding submissions and recommend final planning scheme provisions
- Quarterly Progress** Councillors were provided a copy of submissions as part of a Councillor briefing held late June. The Report on submissions and officer responses will be presented at the Council meeting in July 2021.
- Comments**

#### 4.02 Built Form Analysis for Major Activity Centres

Council Plan Initiative  
Prepare a built form analysis as part of the preparation of structure plans for major activity centres

**Action**  
Council will prepare Built Form Analysis for Alexandra Parade, Fitzroy West and Victoria Parade to inform Structure Plans for the Brunswick Street/Smith Street Major Activity Centres in Yarra and to support the future preparation of Design and Development Overlays in the Yarra Planning Scheme.



**Branch** City Strategy

##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Complete Built Form Framework for Alexandra Parade, Fitzroy West and Victoria Parade
- December** Finalise amendment documentation for interim planning controls
- March** Report to Council to seek Council resolution to request interim controls from the Minister for Planning
- June** Provide an update to Councillors on the status of the request to the Minister
- Quarterly Progress** Councillors have been advised of the Minister's approval for the extension of interim Design and Development Overlays for Victoria Street, Bridge Road and Collingwood South; and that a decision is still to be made on the remaining interim requests.
- Comments**

#### 4.03 Structure Planning for Major Activity Centres

Council Plan Initiative  
Continue to develop structure plans for Yarra's major activity centres which build on the unique character of each precinct

**Action**  
Council will prepare Built Form Analysis and Structure Plans for Major Activity Centres in Yarra to support the future preparation of Design and Development Overlays in the Yarra Planning Scheme.



**Branch** City Strategy

##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Complete background analysis report for Victoria Street and Bridge Road
- December** Complete outline of draft structure plans - Removed by Council Resolution 18 May 2021
- March**

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

	Brief Council on consultation with the community to inform the draft structure plans - Removed by Council resolution 18 May 2021
<b>June</b>	Complete draft Structure Plan - Removed by Council resolution 18 May 2021
<b>Quarterly Progress</b>	Council has resolved to request the Minister to appoint an advisory committee to consider translating interim controls into permanent controls. This initiative means the current and future milestones are no longer relevant to the direction Council is taking and it is recommended they be removed by resolution of Council.
<b>Comments</b>	

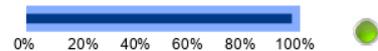
#### 4.04 Built Form Analysis for Heidelberg Road, Alphington

Council Plan initiative

Develop planning controls for Heidelberg Road, Alphington in conjunction with Darebin Council

Action

Council will preparation and exhibit a Local Area Plan and permanent planning controls for Heidelberg Road, Alphington.



**Branch** City Strategy

##### Quarterly Milestones

<b>September</b>	Liaise with Darebin Council officers on a draft Local Area Plan
<b>December</b>	Work with Darebin Council officers to complete the draft Local Area Plan - Removed by Council resolution 18 May 2021
<b>March</b>	Commence preparation of permanent planning scheme provisions - Removed by Council resolution 18 May 2021
<b>June</b>	Report to Council on draft Planning Scheme provisions recommending a preferred option to seek permanent controls - Removed by Council resolution 18 May 2021
<b>Quarterly Progress</b>	Built Form analysis has been finalised and formed the basis of the interim controls request which was submitted to the Minister to approve in early 2020. This action has been superseded by the Council resolution to seek the appointment of an advisory committee. A request has been sent to the Minister to appoint an advisory committee to consider translating interim controls into permanent controls. Officers have completed their milestones contributing to this action.
<b>Comments</b>	

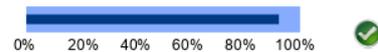
#### 4.05 Develop a framework for management of Council's own heritage assets

Council Plan initiative

Strengthen the protection of Yarra's heritage through the planning scheme, education, and resource provision

Action

Council will identify and list its heritage assets and understand their heritage attributes so that their management can be integrated with Council's asset management framework and processes.



**Branch** CEO Office

##### Quarterly Milestones

<b>September</b>	Present a draft framework to Executive
<b>December</b>	Present a draft framework to Council
<b>Quarterly Progress</b>	The Draft Framework was presented to Executive following which officers were instructed to review of some aspects, this is taking place and it is planned to go back to Executive in the second half of this year before being presented to Council.
<b>Comments</b>	

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 5 . A prosperous Yarra

a place where...Local businesses prosper and creative and knowledge industries thrive

Yarra is a great place to do business and to work. Supporting local businesses and creative industries not only contributes to Yarra's economy, but also increases local employment opportunities, enhances street life and fosters community connectedness.

#### Strategies

Council's work to achieve this Strategic Objective include the following strategies :

- 5.1 Maintain and strengthen the vibrancy and local identity of retail and commercial precincts
- 5.2 Strengthen and monitor land use change and economic growth including new and emerging economic clusters
- 5.3 Create local employment opportunities by providing targeted and relevant assistance to facilitate business growth, especially for small and medium size enterprises and entrepreneurs through the attraction and retention of businesses
- 5.4 Develop Innovative Smart City solutions in collaboration with government, industry and community that use technology to embrace a connected, informed and sustainable future
- 5.5 Facilitate and promote creative endeavour and opportunities for the community to participate in a broad range of arts and cultural activities
- 5.6 Attract and retain creative and knowledge industries in Yarra
- 5.7 Ensure libraries and neighbourhood houses support lifelong learning, wellbeing and social inclusion

The following actions are being undertaken in 2020/21 to work toward achieving Council's strategic objective of A prosperous Yarra.

#### Action Progress Summary

-  At least 90% of action target achieved
-  Between 75 and 90% of action target achieved
-  Less than 75% of action target achieved
-  Not Started
-  Completed
-  Target
-  % Complete

Action	Start Date / End Date	Progress	Status
5.01 Economic Development Strategy	01/07/20 30/06/21		
5.02 Develop Yarra as a Smart City	01/07/20 30/06/21		

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

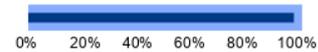
#### 5.01 Economic Development Strategy

Council Plan Initiative

Promote the benefits of doing business locally including the benefit of access by walking and cycling

Action

Council will adopt a new Economic Development Strategy outlining how Council can best support economic development by fostering greater investment and jobs growth in the municipality. Council is also providing assistance to the business community through its COVID-19 support package.



**Branch** City Strategy

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Continue to support local business through COVID-19 period and assist where Council has the ability in recovery period  
Report to Council on outcomes of community consultation process  
Undertake consultation on draft Economic Development strategy

**December** Finalise draft strategy and report back to Council seeking adoption of new Economic Development Strategy

**March** Commence implementation of Economic Development Strategy action plan

**June** Continue implementation of Economic Development action plan and report progress to Council

**Quarterly Progress Comments** The Economic Development Strategy 2020-2025 has 11 strategies and over 50 actions. Officers have started a number of these actions and are working with internal stakeholders to ensure they are progressing agreed actions.

The Economic Development team has allocated 18 actions from the 2020-2025 Strategy into the 21/22 work plan. A report will be circulated to Councillors on the achievements of the team and engagement metrics at the end of the calendar year.

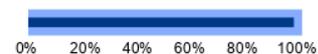
#### 5.02 Develop Yarra as a Smart City

Council Plan Initiative

Implement an innovation hub to bring people together to focus on creative solutions, enabling a culture of continuous improvement, innovation and collaboration, and  
Develop innovative Smart City solutions in collaboration with government, industry and community which will use open data technology (Strategic Objective 7: A leading Yarra)

Action

Collaborate with the local community and relevant stakeholders to ensure Yarra becomes a Smart City which delivers a connected, informed and sustainable future.



**Branch** Office of the Director City Works and Assets

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Commence the Public Safety Infrastructure Grant project in Victoria Street, Richmond

**December** Host a City Works and Assets Data Strategy Workshop to explore the use of data to inform decision making and create value

**March** Establish the IMAP Smart City Working Group

**June** Develop a data roadmap for City Works and Assets that will enable data to be utilised to progress and inform decision making  
Implement Yarra Science Play within the Yarra Libraries program

**Quarterly Progress Comments** The Smart Council Working Group (SCWG) was established with representative leaders from participating inner-Melbourne and neighbouring councils including the Cities of Yarra, Stonnington, Melbourne, Maribyrnong, Boroondara, Darebin and Moreland. The working group participants are all directly involved in influencing the research, planning, design and execution of smart cities, the Internet of Things (IoT), innovation and transformation strategies and programs.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

#### 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

Following the completion of the City Works and Assets (CWA) data survey and analysis of results, a high-level draft report was developed outlining four identified objective areas for the CWA data roadmap . Development of the roadmap was put on hold as other organisational needs were prioritised. This action is progressing for completion during Quarter 1 2021/22.

Yarra Science Play has been implemented within Yarra Libraries with the launch of Yarra Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Math (STEAM) Labs : a new program that extends opportunities for children to engage around smart technology, computer coding, experimentation, design, creativity, and the arts. It also provides access to real world smart technology learning experiences through tailored events including STEAMfest: an all-ages STEAM festival being held at Bargoonga Nangjin in August as part of National Science Week. This festival will showcase the smart technologies and expertise of our innovation partners, and will include interactive exhibits, special STEAM workshops and learning opportunities.

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 6 . A connected Yarra

a place where...Connectivity and travel options are environmentally sustainable, integrated and well-designed

Council is committed to creating a city that is accessible to all irrespective of levels of personal mobility, to support a fulfilling life without the need for a car.

Strategies

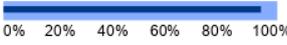
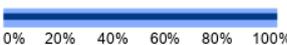
Council's work to achieve this Strategic Objective includes the following strategies :

- 6.1 Manage traffic movement and promote road safety within local roads
- 6.2 Work in partnership with Vicroads and influence traffic management and road safety on main roads
- 6.3 Investigate and implement effective parking management options
- 6.4 Improve accessibility to public transport for people with mobility needs and older people
- 6.5 Develop and promote pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure that encourages alternate modes of transport, improves safety and connectedness
- 6.6 Advocate for increased infrastructure and performance of public transport across Melbourne

The following actions are being undertaken in 2020/21 to work toward achieving Council's strategic objective of A connected Yarra.

#### Action Progress Summary

-  At least 90% of action target achieved
-  Between 75 and 90% of action target achieved
-  Less than 75% of action target achieved
-  Not Started
-  Completed
-  Target
-  % Complete

Action	Start Date / End Date	Progress	Status
6.01 Review parking practices and options throughout the municipality	01/07/20 / 30/06/21		
6.02 Public Transport Advocacy	01/07/20 / 30/06/21		
6.03 LAPM Policy review	01/07/20 / 30/06/21		

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

#### 6.01 Review parking practices and options throughout the municipality

Council Plan Initiative

Continue to utilise data, technology and community consultation to inform the management of parking

Action

Council will continue to promote and educate the community on the complexity and requirements of parking within Yarra and assess the use of appropriate data in decision making .



Branch *Compliance and Parking Services*

##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Review parking guidelines and enforcement practices in line with demand, occupancy rates, safety and the needs of businesses in commercial zone
- December** Investigate and utilise technology options to evaluate available data to streamline enforcement practices and variable pricing options
- March** Extend the roll-out of in-ground sensors and report to Council on actions taken to implement Council's policy of there being on 4 ways of legally parking in Yarra  
Examine and implement communication opportunities to educate the community in correct parking behaviour and Council policies
- June** Examine and implement as appropriate consistent restrictions within identified commercial shopping strips
- Quarterly Progress Comments** All the preparation work and decision making with regards to consistent restrictions along Smith Street and Brunswick Street within our activity centres have been completed. Smith Street changes have been implemented and Brunswick Street is due for completion in August. The slight delay in implementation has been due to the covid lockdown.

#### 6.02 Public Transport Advocacy

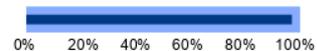
Council Plan Initiative

Advocate to the State Government for improved accessibility to public transport services

Action

Advocate for improved public transport services to meet the needs of significant population growth in Yarra and advocate for:

- DDA (Disability Discrimination Act) tram stops in Bridge Road (east of Church St) and Swan Street,
- increased rollout of electric buses in routes through Yarra ,
- improved interchanges amongst modes to better service users,
- trialling changed tram stop locations in Brunswick Street to assist in improved public spaces and safer cycling opportunities,
- Melbourne Metro 2 (MM2) linking the Clifton Hill rail group lines with the central city,
- NEL-Eastern Freeway busway remedying the gap east-west along Alexandra Parade, and
- bus or other public transport services for the AMCOR development and linking Victoria Street East with Richmond/Burnley.



Branch *Strategic Transport*

##### Quarterly Milestones

- September** Continue to advocate to the State Government to require providers to increase electric buses on routes in Yarra  
Continue to advocate for DDA tram stops in Bridge Road east
- December** Continue to advocate for east west public transport improvements along Alexandra Parade  
Actively advocate for changes to tram stops in Brunswick Street to enable improved public spaces and safer cycling  
Continue to advocate for a bus route from Burnley Station to the northern suburbs via Chandler Highway past the former AMCOR site

August 05, 2021

Page 28 of 36

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

<b>March</b>	Advocate to the State Government for MM2 to connect to the Clifton Hill group of lines Continue to actively assist Department of Transport on any proposed improvement projects to the public transport system in Yarra
<b>June</b>	Continue to advocate for improved DDA compliance at train stations in Yarra
<b>Quarterly Progress Comments</b>	Council continues to advocate to the State Government for improved public transport, DDA compliant train stations and tram stops and increase electric buses on routes in Yarra. Current discussions with PTV on public transport network planning have included upgrades to Clifton Hill and Burnley stations.

#### 6.03 LAPM Policy review

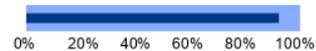
Council Plan Initiative

Transition Local Area Traffic Management program to Local Area Place Making programs

Action

Council will review the LAPM Policy and determine an approach which will supersede the 2017 Local Area Place Making Policy. The proposed approach:

- Aims to ensure a proactive, consistent, fair and comprehensive approach to the investigation, consultation, design, implementation and monitoring of road safety
- Establishes clearly defined road safety/traffic management objectives to allow for a robust, focused approach to addressing safety issues
- Ensures the Council's responsibility as road manager focuses on road safety and the provision of safe and accessible streets, particularly for more vulnerable road uses as the primary objective
- Demonstrates a commitment to reduce the adverse impact of motor vehicles in the local street network, to improve road safety, prioritise active transport and enhance community amenity
- Looks to gain a strategic understanding of the value of place to the community (i.e. schools, libraries, cafes, parks, shopping strips etc.) and seeks opportunities to provide safe and accessible connections and/or improved infrastructure to these places for all road users
- Allows for the majority of traffic safety treatments to be funded via external channels such as Department of Transport (DoT) and Transport Accident Commission (TAC)



**Branch** *Infrastructure Traffic and Civil Engineering*

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Develop draft LAPM Policy following internal consultation

**December** Present draft LAPM Policy to Council

**March** Present final LAPM policy to Council for endorsement

**June** Commence implementation of LAPM Policy

**Quarterly Progress Comments** Councillors were briefed in December on the Road Safety Study Policy (RSSP) which was presented as an alternative approach to addressing local road safety and proposed to replace the previous LAPM Policy.

Officers are currently working to ensure alignment of the RSSP with the Placemaking Framework, Transport Action Plan, with the intent to present this back to Council for consideration in August 2021.

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 7 . A leading Yarra

a place where...Transparency, performance and community participation drive the way we operate

Council is committed to change through an energised, cohesive team of professionals, recognised for our leadership, innovation and service.

Strategies

Council's work to achieve this Strategic Objective includes the following strategies :

- 7.1 Ensure Council's assets and financial resources are managed responsibly to deliver financial sustainability
- 7.2 Continue to develop a culture of continuous improvement and innovation
- 7.3 Maintain a culture of transparency, governance, ethical practice and management of risks that instils a high level of community respect and confidence in Council decision-making
- 7.4 Ensure Council services are efficient, well-planned, accessible and meet community needs
- 7.5 Provide the community with meaningful and genuine opportunities to contribute to and participate in Council planning and decision making processes with a focus on young people, hard to reach and traditionally underrepresented communities
- 7.6 Enable greater transparency and access to the conduct of Council Meetings
- 7.7 Develop innovative Smart City solutions in collaboration with Government, Industry and Community which will use open data technology
- 7.8 Continue a 'customer centric' approach to all service planning and delivery
- 7.9 Advocate for the best interests of our community

The following actions are being undertaken in 2020/21 to work toward achieving Council's strategic objective of A leading Yarra.

#### Action Progress Summary

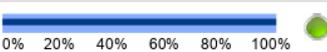
-  At least 90% of action target achieved
  -  Between 75 and 90% of action target achieved
  -  Less than 75% of action target achieved
  -  Not Started
  -  Completed
-  Target  
 % Complete

Action	Start Date / End Date	Progress	Status
7.01 Develop Governance Rules	01/07/20 30/06/21		
7.02 Develop a Public Transparency Policy	01/07/20 30/06/21		
7.03 Develop a Community Vision	01/07/20 30/06/21		
7.04 Our Voice, Our Actions, Our Customer Experience (CX): CX Program 2020-2022	01/07/20 30/06/21		
7.05 Mid-Year Budget Review	01/07/20 30/06/21		
7.06 Business Improvement	01/07/20 30/06/21		
7.07 Your Say Yarra Youth Forums	01/07/20 30/06/21		

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

Action	Start Date / End Date	
7.08 Develop and implement the Risk Management Framework	01/07/20 30/06/21	

# Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

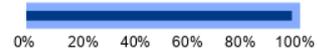
## Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

### 7.01 Develop Governance Rules

Council Plan Initiative  
Provide training and re-enforcement of good governance practices

Action  
Council will develop Governance Rules to, among other things, guide the conduct of Council meetings, the disclosure of conflicts of interest, and the requirements during an election period.



Branch *CEO Office*

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Continue development of Governance Rules

**December** Present Governance Rules to Council for adoption

**Quarterly** The revised Governance Rules were adopted by Council in August 2020 after a period of public consultation.

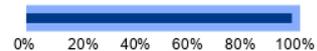
#### Progress

#### Comments

### 7.02 Develop a Public Transparency Policy

Council Plan Initiative  
Provide training and re-enforcement of good governance practices

Action  
Council will develop a policy to give effect to the public transparency principles in the Local Government Act 2020, that sets out which information is freely available and how a member of the public may request further information.



Branch *CEO Office*

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Continue development of the Public Transparency Policy

**December** Present Public Transparency Policy to Council for Adoption

**Quarterly** The Public Transparency Policy was adopted by Council in August 2020.

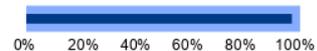
#### Progress

#### Comments

### 7.03 Develop a Community Vision

Council Plan Initiative  
Continue to implement strategies that enhance customer and community experience with Council across services

Action  
Work with the community through a deliberative engagement model to develop a Community Vision that captures the future aspirations of our community. Our community's Vision will provide direction and guidance for all of Council's future strategic planning and demonstrate our compliance with the Victorian Local Government Act 2020 (Act).



Branch *Corporate Planning and Performance*

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Commence engagement with internal stakeholders on future issues and opportunities

**December** Commence engagement with broad community on future issues and opportunities

**June** Commence preparation of the Community Vision for presentation to Council

Commence targeted, deliberative engagement with community to develop a Community Vision

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

**Quarterly Progress Comments** Yarra community members were recruited to participate in the deliberative engagement panel to develop the Community Vision. A random selection process was managed independent of Council and sought to match the potential panel members to the demographic profile of Yarra and provide increased opportunities for Yarra's underrepresented voices.

A total of 55 panel members participated across four in person sessions during May 2021 (a total of 13-hours of learning and deliberations) to produce the Yarra 2036 Community Vision (Vision). It contains an overarching Vision Statement describing the future state of Yarra by 2036, eight Vision Themes and thirty Future Priorities that set out the community's vision for Yarra for the next fifteen years.

Members of the panel presented the Vision to Councillors at a briefing in June 2021. The final document will be adopted by Councillors at a Council meeting in July 2021 and satisfies all requirements of the Local Government Act 2020.

#### 7.04 Our Voice, Our Actions, Our Customer Experience (CX): CX Program 2020-2022

Council Plan Initiative

Continue to implement strategies that enhance customer and community experience with Council across services

Action

Our CX Program frames a three year program of internal and external service experience improvements to build our vision of 'working together to build a better experience for all' into a reality.



**Branch** Customer Service

##### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Develop Organisation wide CX competencies

**December** Define and select business improvement projects to demonstrate value of CX

**June** Define and build a business partnering model

**Quarterly Progress Comments** Business partnering models have been established by the Customer Service, HR, IS, Risk & Safety Branches. These models have been tailored to support the diverse business areas across Council. The Customer Service Branch has now advanced to a review/evaluation stage to support further improvements.

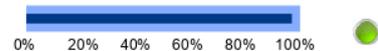
#### 7.05 Mid-Year Budget Review

Council Plan Initiative

Regularly review and update long-term financial planning to guide our budget decisions to ensure they are responsible and sustainable

Action

Council will undertake a detailed review of its mid-year financial performance compared to budget to ensure achievement of financial sustainability measures across Council and appropriate allocation of financial resources toward achievement of the Council Plan.



**Branch** Finance

##### Quarterly Milestones

**March** Review half-yearly financial actuals against budget and identify any adjustments that are required to Council's full year forecast result to be reported in the half yearly finance report to Council

**Quarterly Progress Comments** Review completed, adjustments to end of year financial results identified and a report presented to Council in February 2021.

#### 7.06 Business Improvement

Council Plan Initiative

Continue to train staff in the application of appropriate continuous improvement methodologies.

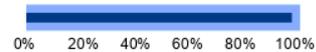
## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

#### Action

Council's Business Improvement Framework identifies the operating context, goals, key activities, outputs and outcomes to be delivered. It incorporates a stronger and more consistent approach to continuous quality improvement. Implementation of the framework and staff training in continuous improvement methodologies will ensure that Yarra's business improvement priorities are driven by a stronger customer-focussed approach.



**Branch** *Corporate Planning and Performance*

#### Quarterly Milestones

**December** Support Post Covid-19 recovery and business continuity improvement planning  
Define, prioritise and action business improvement projects and activities  
Design and deliver the Business Improvement Program

**June** Define, prioritise and action business improvement projects and activities  
Support Post Covid-19 Recovery and business continuity improvement planning  
Design and deliver the Business Improvement Program

**Quarterly Progress Comments** The Customer Experience Plan Implementation has been a key focus for the Business Improvement Unit. The CX Program will equip us with the skills and resources to better understand end user needs and design systems and processes which build a better experience for all. The focus for 2021 is how we build our skills to better understand and respond to other's needs through the Active Empathy Project – 'In your Shoes'. This project will be implemented in the second half of 2021.

The Customer Payments Project has investigated the current payment experience and is exploring practical options to improve the customer experience.

Delivery of online training for Introduction to Process Mapping was a key focus for the BIU in 2020/21. Process mapping offers a visual representation of business processes so they can be better understood, adapted and improved. It helps to ensure transfer of knowledge, consistency and transparency across the organisation. An easy to use software – Promapp – is used to assist in the training for process mapping.

The Improvement Foundations Course will be launched in the second half of 2021. This is an introductory course on business improvement methods that will be delivered by the Improvement Unit and will provide practical tips and knowledge of the latest continuous improvement practices for Yarra staff.

In 2020/21, the BIU developed process maps for the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Team illness protocol to assist managers in understanding and incorporating COVID-19 safe measures in their daily practice/staff management.

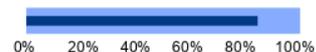
#### 7.07 Your Say Yarra Youth Forums

Council Plan Initiative

Promote programs to educate and encourage young people in decision making and participation in their local community

#### Action

Council will develop an advisory and engagement platform for young people to engage with Council and Councillors.



*Family, Youth and Children's Services*

#### Quarterly Milestones

**September** Establish online platform for young people to have their say on issues affecting them in Yarra, and contribute to community consultations (via Your say Yarra website)

August 05, 2021

Page 34 of 36

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June

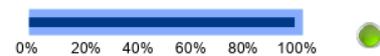
### Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

<b>December</b>	Provide advocacy and media training for young people
<b>June</b>	Support young people to meet with Councillors via Your Say Yarra Youth Forums (min. 4 per year) - Deferred by Council resolution 15 December 2020.
<b>Quarterly Progress Comments</b>	The planned advocacy and media training and Your Say Yarra youth forums were put on hold due to COVID-19 restrictions, in their place Yarra Youth Services provided other youth engagement opportunities (including Yarra Youth @ Front, and Yarra Youth Ambassadors programs), and is working with the Neighbourhood Justice Centre to develop ongoing mechanisms for youth engagement with Council and other key decision makers in Yarra. A briefing of Councillors on the progress of the alternate forums and alternative approaches for Councillor meetings with Youth members occurred in May.

#### 7.08 Develop and implement the Risk Management Framework

Council will develop and implement a Risk Management Framework.



**Branch** *Risk and Safety*

##### Quarterly Milestones

<b>September</b>	Present Risk Management Framework to Executive for approval
<b>December</b>	Develop Risk Management training program
<b>March</b>	Complete Risk Management training program
<b>June</b>	Review effectiveness of Risk Management Framework
<b>Quarterly Progress Comments</b>	The draft Risk Management Framework was presented to Executive in June and is undergoing minor amendments. It is scheduled to go back to Executive in July for endorsement.

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June**

**Council Plan 2017-2021 : Year 4**

2020/21 Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report - June Final

*August 05, 2021*

*Page 36 of 36*

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## 8.2 2020/21 Annual Financial Statements, Performance Statement, and LGPRF Reports adoption 'in principle'

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/112569
<b>Author</b>	Wei Chen - Chief Financial Officer
<b>Authoriser</b>	Director Corporate, Business and Finance

---

### Purpose

1. To adopt the 2020/21 Financial Statements and Local Government Performance Reporting Framework (LGPRF) Reports (including the Performance Statement) 'in principle', receive the recommendations of Council's Audit & Risk Committee, and nominate two Councillors to certify the statements in their final form.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. Council's Financial Statements are a general-purpose financial report that has been prepared by Yarra City Council management and complies with the Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Local Government Act 1989*, and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.
3. LGPRF Reports have been prepared in accordance with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) guidance. This includes the Performance Statement (Attachment 2), Report of Operations (Attachment 3) and Governance and Management Checklist (Attachment 4).
4. The 2020/21 draft Financial Statements and draft LGPRF Reports (including the Performance Statement) accompanying this report reflect the financial results and Council Plan outcomes for the 2020/21 financial year.
5. Council's Audit & Risk Committee is scheduled to consider the 2020/21 draft Financial Statements, draft 2020/21 LGPRF Reports (including the Performance Statement) and related auditor's reports at its meeting on 2 September 2021.
6. The officer's recommendation for the Audit & Risk Committee on 2 September 2021 is to:
  - (a) endorse the 2020/221 Annual Financial Statements and Performance Statement and recommend to Council for adoption in principle and signing, subject to any administrative changes required by VAGO; and
  - (b) note RSD Audit's Closing Report, Management Letter, Fraud Awareness Survey Results and the Management Representation Letter.
7. The resolution from the Audit & Risk Committee meeting on 2 September 2021 will be communicated to the council prior to the council meeting on 7 September 2021.

#### Options

8. There are no further options.

### Community and stakeholder engagement

9. Council's 2020/21 Financial Statements and Performance Statement have been independently audited by RSD Audit, the Victorian Auditor General's Office (VAGO) audit appointed agent.

10. RSD Audit has substantially completed their audit of the financial statements and performance statement. They can provide reasonable assurance that those statements presented fairly under the Australian Accounting Standards, *Local Government Act 1989* and *Audit Act 1994*.
11. There are no high-risk issues and Council is likely to receive an unqualified audit opinion, (subject to VAGO review), which is a positive result.

## Policy analysis

### Alignment to Council Plan

12. The 2020/21 draft Performance Statement records Council's performance over a range of performance indicators as required by the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* as part of the Local Government Performance Reporting Framework. Council Plan targets were determined in the 2017/18 Adopted Budget.

### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

13. There are no Climate emergency and sustainability implications.

### Community and social implications

14. There are no community or social implications.

### Economic development implications

15. There are no economic implications.

### Human rights and gender equality implications

16. There are no human rights and gender equality implications.

## Operational analysis

### Financial and resource impacts

#### **Financial Statements**

17. The reports provide detailed commentary regarding the financial and performance outcomes for the 2020/21 Financial Year. Some key observations related to the financial results are noted below for reference:
18. Council recorded \$10.1 million operating deficit, an unfavourable variance of \$6.2 million to the adopted budget of \$3.9 million, as Council's operations and consequentially its financial results were significantly impacted by COVID-19 during the 2020/21 financial year.
19. Operating revenue of \$188.6 million was \$4.8 million unfavourable compared to the budget of \$193.4 million. The major unfavourable components were statutory fees and fines and user fees.
20. Statutory fees and fines was \$6.5 million unfavourable to budget largely due to reduced infringement notices issued and reduced parking meter collected caused by limited traffic during the COVID-19 period.
21. User fees was \$3.8 million unfavourable to budget due to COVID-19 restrictions. Council were required to temporarily close recreation and leisure facilities as well as other public facilities including libraries, halls, and golf courses.
22. Whilst income from operating grants was \$6.1 million higher than budget, the increases were offset by increased corresponding employee costs.
23. Operating expenditure of \$198.7 million was \$1.4 million unfavourable to the budget of \$197.4 million. This was mainly due to higher employee costs offset somewhat by savings on materials and services.

24. Total assets increased by \$86.7 million from last year, mainly due to the increase of \$94.8 million in the fair value of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment driven by an revaluation increment on land assets.
25. Council's cash flow result reflects a negative cash movement of \$15.8 million. Council's closing cash balance was \$78.9 million. This balance will be utilised to fund carried forward capital projects and unspent grant funds received in 2020/21, future open space projects as well as covering Council's current liabilities due for payment during the 202/22 financial year.
26. Council delivered a capital works program of \$25.7 million in 2020/21. This was \$5.0 million lower than budget, primarily due to projects being deferred or carried over resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **LGPRF reports**

27. Service Managers and relevant officers were engaged in the provision of all service indicator results and commentary.
28. Finance and the service areas analysis data from 2020/21 reported results with the historic trend and comments were provided for any significant variances.
29. Draft results have been reported and discussed at Executive.
30. DELWP have reviewed the draft results with no significant issues identified.
31. The official release date of the results to the public is scheduled for November 2021. Council will receive embargoed access to all Councils' results shortly before the public release.

#### Legal Implications

32. Council is required to certify the draft Financial Statements and Performance Statement 'in principle' each year in order to lodge the statements so they can be formally certified by the Victorian Auditor-General's Office (VAGO). Certified annual accounts are also required to be lodged with the Minister by 30 September 2021.

#### **Conclusion**

33. Council is required to adopt 'in principle' the Financial Statements and Performance Statement, which will be lodged with the Minister after full audit clearance from the Victorian Auditor-General.

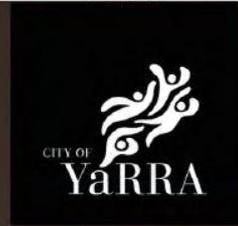
#### **RECOMMENDATION**

1. That Council:
  - (a) notes the accompanying 2020/21 Annual Financial Statements and LGPRF Reports (including the Performance Statement), and receives the endorsement of Council's Audit & Risk Committee;
  - (b) adopts the 2020/21 Annual Financial Statements and the Performance Statement 'in principle' prior to them being provided to the Victorian Auditor-General's Office for final audit sign off;
  - (c) nominates the Mayor and Audit & Risk Committee member Councillor Gabrielle de Vietri, and Audit & Risk Committee member Councillor Herschel Landes, as the two Councillors to certify the Annual Financial Statements and Performance Statement;
  - (d) authorises the nominated Councillors to accept any further recommended changes by the Victorian Auditor-General's Office; and
  - (e) designates Wei Chen, Chief Financial Officer, as Principal Accounting Officer to certify the Annual Financial Statements and Performance Statement, as required by the *Local Government Act 1989* and *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

## Attachments

- 1 [↓](#) 2020/21 Financial Statements
- 2 [↓](#) LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21
- 3 [↓](#) LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21
- 4 [↓](#) LGPRF Governance and Management Checklist 2020/21

# Yarra City Council Annual Financial Report 2020/21



## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

**Yarra City Council  
Financial Report  
Table of Contents**

<b>FINANCIAL REPORT</b>	<b>Page</b>
Certification of the Financial Statements	1
Victorian Auditor-General's Office Report	2
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Comprehensive Income Statement	4
Balance Sheet	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Statement of Capital Works	8
<b>Overview</b>	9
<b>Notes to Financial Statements</b>	
Note 1 Performance against budget	10
1.1. Income and expenditure	10
1.2. Capital works	12
Note 2 Analysis of Council results by program	14
Note 3 Funding for the delivery of our services	16
3.1. Rates and charges	16
3.2. Statutory fees and fines	16
3.3. User fees	17
3.4. Funding from other levels of government	18
3.5. Contributions	19
3.6. Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	19
3.7. Other income	20
Note 4 The cost of delivering services	20
4.1. Employee costs	20
4.2. Materials and services	21
4.3. Depreciation	21
4.4. Amortisation - Right of use assets	21
4.5. Bad and doubtful debts	22
4.6. Borrowing costs	22
4.7. Finance Costs - Leases	22
4.8. Other expenses	22
Note 5 Our financial position	23
5.1. Financial assets	23
5.2. Non-financial assets	25
5.3. Payables	25
5.4. Interest-bearing liabilities	26
5.5. Provisions	27
5.6. Financing arrangements	28
5.7. Commitments	29
5.8. Leases	30

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

**Yarra City Council  
Financial Report  
Table of Contents**

<b>FINANCIAL REPORT</b>		<b>Page</b>
Note 6	Assets we manage	32
	6.1. Non current assets classified as held for sale	32
	6.2. Property, infrastructure plant and equipment	33
	6.3. Investments in associates, joint arrangements and subsidiaries	40
Note 7	People and relationships	41
	7.1. Council and key management remuneration	41
	7.2. Related party disclosure	43
Note 8	Managing uncertainties	44
	8.1. Contingent assets and liabilities	44
	8.2. Change in accounting standards	45
	8.3. Financial instruments	45
	8.4. Fair value measurement	47
	8.5. Events occurring after balance date	47
Note 9	Other matters	48
	9.1. Reserves	48
	9.2. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to surplus/(deficit)	50
	9.3. Superannuation	51
Note 10	Change in accounting policy	53

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## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Certification of the Financial Statements

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1989*, the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*, the Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

**Wei Chen CPA**

CFO and Principal Accounting Officer  
7 September 2021  
Richmond

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial transactions of the Yarra City Council for the year ended 30 June 2021 and the financial position of the Council as at that date.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We have been authorised by the Yarra City Council and by the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* to certify the financial statements in their final form.

**Cr Gabrielle de Vietri**

Mayor  
7 September 2021  
Richmond

**Cr Herschel Landes**

Councillor  
7 September 2021  
Richmond

**Vijaya Vaidyanath**

Chief Executive Officer  
7 September 2021  
Richmond

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements**

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements**

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## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

**Comprehensive Income Statement  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Income</b>			
Rates and charges	3.1	116,242	112,172
Statutory fees and fines	3.2	18,999	28,052
User fees	3.3	21,567	27,047
Grants - operating	3.4 (a)	20,542	14,219
Grants - capital	3.4 (b)	1,446	5,831
Contributions - monetary	3.5	5,114	8,148
Net gain (or loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	3.6	2,994	1,613
Share of net profits (or loss) of associates and joint ventures		-	(230)
Other income	3.7	1,695	3,052
<b>Total income</b>		<b>188,599</b>	<b>199,904</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee costs	4.1	95,135	90,001
Materials and services	4.2	70,541	66,957
Depreciation	4.3	23,044	22,563
Amortisation - right of use assets	4.4	1,160	965
Bad and doubtful debts	4.5	6,241	5,338
Borrowing costs	4.6	1,870	1,922
Finance costs - leases	4.7	171	165
Other expenses	4.8	563	590
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>198,725</b>	<b>188,501</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		<b>(10,126)</b>	<b>11,403</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit in future periods</b>			
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	6.2	92,318	(59,223)
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>82,192</b>	<b>(47,820)</b>

The above comprehensive income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 30 June 2021**

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5.1 (a)	78,930	94,738
Trade and other receivables	5.1 (c)	18,984	21,621
Other financial assets	5.1 (b)	10,000	-
Inventories	5.2 (a)	95	165
Other assets	5.2 (b)	1,402	1,095
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>109,411</b>	<b>117,619</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments in associates, joint arrangements and subsidiaries	6.3	5	5
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	6.2	2,025,671	1,930,850
Right-of-use assets	5.8	2,374	2,307
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,028,050</b>	<b>1,933,162</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,137,461</b>	<b>2,050,781</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	5.3 (a)	15,737	15,390
Trust funds and deposits	5.3 (b)	11,854	11,989
Unearned income	5.3 (c)	5,703	2,679
Provisions	5.5 (a)	18,139	15,520
Interest-bearing liabilities	5.4	33,818	1,270
Lease liabilities	5.8	1,165	851
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>86,416</b>	<b>47,699</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	5.3 (a)	2,255	2,645
Other Liabilities	5.3 (b)	377	374
Provisions	5.5 (a)	1,435	1,267
Interest-bearing liabilities	5.4	7,385	41,203
Lease liabilities	5.8	1,347	1,539
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>12,799</b>	<b>47,028</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>99,215</b>	<b>94,727</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,038,246</b>	<b>1,956,054</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Accumulated surplus		656,661	670,892
Reserves	9.1	1,381,585	1,285,162
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>2,038,246</b>	<b>1,956,054</b>

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

**Statement of Changes in Equity  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

2021	Note	Total \$'000	Accumulated Surplus \$'000	Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Other Reserves \$'000
Balance at beginning of the financial year		1,956,054	670,892	1,270,317	14,845
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(10,126)	(10,126)	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	6.2	92,318	-	92,318	-
Transfers to other reserves	9.1(b)	-	(4,239)	-	4,239
Transfers from other reserves	9.1(b)	-	134	-	(134)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>		<b>2,038,246</b>	<b>656,661</b>	<b>1,362,635</b>	<b>18,950</b>

2020		Total \$'000	Accumulated Surplus \$'000	Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Other Reserves \$'000
Balance at beginning of the financial year		2,003,874	666,456	1,329,540	7,878
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		11,403	11,403	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	6.2	(59,223)	-	(59,223)	-
Transfers to other reserves	9.1(b)	-	(7,558)	-	7,558
Transfers from other reserves	9.1(b)	-	591	-	(591)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>		<b>1,956,054</b>	<b>670,892</b>	<b>1,270,317</b>	<b>14,845</b>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

	Note	2021 Inflows/ (Outflows) \$'000	2020 Inflows/ (Outflows) \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Rates and charges		112,800	107,906
Statutory fees and fines		20,940	27,170
User fees		27,340	27,465
Grants - operating		20,542	14,219
Grants - capital		1,591	6,414
Contributions - monetary		5,114	8,148
Interest received		358	1,127
Trust funds and deposits taken		2,503	3,169
Other receipts		3,096	4,644
Net GST refund/(payment)		3,303	3,054
Employee costs		(92,347)	(87,765)
Materials and services		(81,989)	(73,851)
Trust funds and deposits repaid		(2,060)	(3,478)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	9.2	<b>21,191</b>	<b>38,222</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	6.2	(25,747)	(29,196)
Proceeds from sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	3.6	3,163	2,246
Payments for investments	5.1(b)	(10,000)	-
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(32,584)</b>	<b>(26,950)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Finance costs		(1,870)	(1,922)
Repayment of borrowings		(1,270)	(1,217)
Interest paid - lease liability		(171)	(165)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(1,104)	(883)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>(4,415)</b>	<b>(4,187)</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(15,808)	7,085
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		94,738	87,653
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	5.1(a)	<b>78,930</b>	<b>94,738</b>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

**Statement of Capital Works  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Property</b>		
Buildings	6,790	8,088
<b>Total property</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>8,088</b>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
Plant, machinery and equipment	2,015	1,255
Computers and telecommunications	2,165	2,129
Library books	644	700
<b>Total plant and equipment</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>4,084</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
Roads	5,575	5,831
Bridges	110	75
Footpaths and cycleways	2,486	3,077
Drainage	2,213	1,683
Waste management	75	70
Parks, open space and streetscapes	2,337	3,606
Other infrastructure	1,318	2,709
<b>Total infrastructure</b>	<b>14,114</b>	<b>17,051</b>
<b>Total capital works expenditure</b>	<b>25,728</b>	<b>29,223</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>		
New asset expenditure	1,012	1,999
Asset renewal expenditure	23,137	22,764
Asset upgrade expenditure	1,579	4,460
<b>Total capital works expenditure</b>	<b>25,728</b>	<b>29,223</b>

The above statement of capital works should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### OVERVIEW

##### Introduction

The City of Yarra was established by an Order of the Governor in Council on 22 June 1994 and is a body corporate. The Council's main office is located at 333 Bridge Road Richmond.

##### Statement of compliance

These financial statements are a general purpose financial report that consists of a Comprehensive Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Capital Works and Notes accompanying these financial statements. The general purpose financial report complies with the Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Local Government Act 1989*, and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

##### Significant accounting policies

###### (a) Basis of accounting

The accrual basis of accounting has been used in the preparation of these financial statements, whereby assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated judgements are based on professional judgement derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in the application of AASs that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates relate to:

- the fair value of land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment (refer to Note 6.2)
- the determination of depreciation for buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment (refer to Note 6.2)
- the determination of employee provisions (refer to Note 5.5)
- the determination of whether performance obligations are sufficiently specific so as to determine whether an arrangement is within the scope of *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or *AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* (refer to Note 3)
- the determination, in accordance with *AASB 16 Leases*, of the lease term, the estimation of the discount rate when not implicit in the lease and whether an arrangement is in substance short-term or low value (refer to Note 5.8)
- AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors is not applicable.
- other areas requiring judgements.

Unless otherwise stated, all accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year. Where appropriate, comparative figures have been amended to accord with current presentation, and disclosure has been made of any material changes to comparatives.

###### (b) COVID-19 impacts on Council

On 16 March 2020, a state of emergency was declared in Victoria due to the global coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. A state of disaster was subsequently declared on 2 August 2020. While the impacts of the pandemic have abated somewhat through the 2020-21 year, Council has noted the following significant impacts on its financial operations as a result of the pandemic:

- Council implemented a \$7.4 million COVID-19 economic package to support the community which included the waiving of licence fees and interest;
- Council provided targeted community support through business, arts and community grants of \$2.1 million, supporting increased service delivery. Increased service delivery was also funded for programs such as the Working for Victoria (\$2.7 million) and Outdoor Dining (\$0.5 million) by the Victorian State Government;
- Statutory fees and fines including those relating to parking decreased by \$9.1 million and user fees decreased by \$5.5 million; and
- Capital works were impacted by construction materials shortages, supply chain delays and limitations on the number of permitted workers at sites.

###### Focus on the community

Despite these challenges, Council has been able to continue providing the majority of its integral services to the community, including waste and recycling and a range of community services that take on new importance during these challenging times in a sustainable manner. In addition, Council continued to provide greater levels of support through flexible payment options on rates and other fees and charges for a range of Council services, enhancing Council's support of the local community throughout the pandemic.

Through the 2020/21 financial statements we have made reference to the financial implications of the COVID-19 pandemic with additional disclosure where appropriate (refer to Note 1, Note 3.2, Note 3.3, Note 5.1, and Note 6.2).

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 1 Performance against budget

The performance against budget notes compare Council's financial plan, expressed through its annual budget, with actual performance. The *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* requires explanation of any material variances. Council has adopted a materiality threshold of the lower of 10% or \$0.5 million where further explanation is warranted. Explanations have not been provided for variations below the materiality threshold unless the variance is considered to be material because of its nature.

The budget figures are those adopted by Council on 4 August 2020. The Budget was based on assumptions that were relevant at the time of adoption of the Budget. Council sets guidelines and parameters for revenue and expense targets in this budget in order to meet Council's planning and financial performance targets for both the short and long-term. The budget did not reflect any changes to equity resulting from asset revaluations, as their impacts were not considered predictable.

These notes are prepared to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

## 1.1 Income and expenditure

	Budget 2020/21 \$'000	Actual 2020/21 \$'000	Variance \$'000 Fav/(Unfav)	Variance % Fav/(Unfav)	Ref
<b>Income</b>					
Rates and charges	115,869	116,242	373	0.3%	
Statutory fees and fines	25,454	18,999	(6,455)	(25.4%)	1.1
User fees	25,427	21,567	(3,860)	(15.2%)	1.2
Grants - operating	14,399	20,542	6,143	42.7%	1.3
Grants - capital	4,169	1,446	(2,723)	(65.3%)	1.4
Contributions - monetary	5,656	5,114	(542)	(9.6%)	1.5
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	160	2,994	2,834	1771.0%	1.6
Other income	2,278	1,695	(583)	(25.6%)	1.7
<b>Total income</b>	<b>193,412</b>	<b>188,599</b>	<b>(4,813)</b>	<b>(2.5%)</b>	
<b>Expenses</b>					
Employee costs	90,028	95,135	(5,107)	(5.7%)	1.8
Materials and services	75,039	70,541	4,498	6.0%	1.9
Depreciation	23,800	23,044	756	3.2%	1.10
Amortisation - Right of use assets	880	1,160	(280)	(31.8%)	1.11
Bad and doubtful debts	5,000	6,241	(1,241)	(24.8%)	1.12
Borrowing costs	1,867	1,870	(3)	(0.2%)	
Finance costs - Leases	118	171	(53)	(44.9%)	
Other expenses	624	563	61	9.8%	
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>197,356</b>	<b>198,725</b>	<b>(1,369)</b>	<b>(0.7%)</b>	
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>(3,944)</b>	<b>(10,126)</b>	<b>(6,182)</b>	<b>(156.8%)</b>	

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 1 Performance against budget (Cont'd)

## 1.1 Income and expenditure (Cont'd)

## (i) Explanation of material variations

Ref	Item	Explanation
1.1	Statutory fees and fines	Parking Revenue was lower than budgeted by \$6.46m (25.4%) due to a decline in parking activity during the COVID-19 pandemic. This reduced income from parking meters and infringements.
1.2	User fees	User Fees were lower than budgeted by \$3.86m (15.2%) due to reduced fee income in recreation and leisure and venues as a result of facility closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the user fees were waived for business and street trading permits under Yarra's COVID-19 community and economic stimulus package.
1.3	Grants - operating	Operating Grants were favourable to budget by \$6.14m (42.7%) mainly due to an unbudgeted grant received for the Working for Victoria Program (\$2.74m). Also, there were unbudgeted grants received for Kindergarten Support activities, Outdoor Dining and the Four Bin Rollout program.
1.4	Grants - capital	Capital Grants were different to budget by \$2.72m (65.3%) due to changes in the timing of the Jack Dyer Pavilion and Ryan Reserve Pavilion grants.
1.5	Contributions - monetary	Monetary contributions were less than budgeted by \$0.54m due to a reduction in open space contributions for development projects. Uncertainty caused by COVID-19 has caused some developments to be completed later than expected, affecting the timing of this income.
1.6	Net gain (loss) on disposal of non current assets	Net gain on disposal of non current assets were \$2.83m favourable mainly due to unbudgeted sales proceeds from discontinued roads.
1.7	Other income	Other income was unfavourable to budget by \$0.58m (25.6%) mainly due to construction and development reinstatements due to some developments being completed later than expected.
1.8	Employee costs	Employee costs were unfavourable to budget by \$5.1m (5.7%) due to the Working for Victoria program (offset by grant received of \$2.74m) and an increase in provision for annual leave and long service leave.
1.9	Materials and services	Materials and services costs were favourable to budget by \$4.49m (5.9%) due to a reduction in consultancy and contractor costs associated with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and an inability to progress a number of pieces of work due to restrictions in place.
1.10	Depreciation	Depreciation was favourable to budget by \$0.76m (3.2%) due to the completion of capital works being impacted by construction material shortages, supply chain delays and limitations on the number of permitted workers at sites as a result of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.
1.11	Amortisation - Right of use assets	Amortisation - Right of use assets were not matched to budget by \$0.28m due to the introduction of a change in accounting treatment for Council's operating leases. The variance offsets against the materials and services line where operating lease costs are favourable to budget.
1.12	Bad and doubtful debts	Bad and doubtful debts were unfavourable to budget by \$1.24m (24.8%) due to a higher doubtful debts applied to parking infringements compared to budget.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 1 Performance against budget (Cont'd)

## 1.2 Capital works

	Adopted Budget 2020/21 \$'000	Actual 2020/21 \$'000	Variance \$'000 Fav/(Unfav)	Variance % Fav/(Unfav)	Ref
<b>Property</b>					
Buildings	9,423	6,790	(2,633)	(27.9%)	1
<b>Total property</b>	<b>9,423</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>(2,633)</b>	<b>(27.9%)</b>	
<b>Plant and equipment</b>					
Plant, machinery and equipment	1,947	2,015	68	3.5%	
Computers and telecommunications	1,564	2,165	601	38.4%	2
Library books	620	644	24	0.0%	
<b>Total plant and equipment</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	
<b>Infrastructure</b>					
Roads	5,741	5,575	(166)	(2.9%)	
Bridges	110	110	-	0.0%	
Footpaths and cycleways	2,374	2,486	112	4.7%	
Drainage	2,110	2,213	103	4.9%	
Waste management	75	75	-	0.0%	
Parks, open space and streetscapes	6,298	2,337	(3,961)	(62.9%)	3
Other infrastructure	485	1,318	833	171.7%	4
<b>Total infrastructure</b>	<b>17,193</b>	<b>14,114</b>	<b>(3,079)</b>	<b>(17.9%)</b>	
<b>Total capital works expenditure</b>	<b>30,747</b>	<b>25,728</b>	<b>(5,019)</b>	<b>(16.3%)</b>	
<b>Represented by:</b>					
New asset expenditure	950	1,012	62	6.5%	
Asset renewal expenditure	28,937	23,137	(5,800)	(20.0%)	
Asset upgrade expenditure	860	1,579	719	83.6%	
<b>Total capital works expenditure</b>	<b>30,747</b>	<b>25,728</b>	<b>(5,019)</b>	<b>(16.3%)</b>	

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements**

Yarra City Council  
 2020/2021 Financial Report  
 1.2 Capital works (Cont'd)

(i) Explanation of material variations

Variance Ref	Item	Explanation
1	Buildings	Building expenditure was \$2.63m (27.9%) below budget due to a number of projects being impacted by shortages of construction materials resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Some projects were delayed by planning approval and heritage matters (including both existing heritage registrations and a heritage protection nomination affecting planned pavilion works at Fairfield Park).
2	Computers and telecommunications	Computers and telecommunication expenditure was \$0.61m (38.4%) above budget primarily due to additional acquisitions of computer equipment needed to enable staff to work remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic.
3	Parks, open space and streetscapes	Parks, open space and streetscapes expenditure was \$3.96m (62.9%) under budget due to a number of projects being delayed or unable to proceed during the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes limitations on the ability to undertake the required public consultations during this period, including Burnley Golf Course (\$1.8m) whilst the strategic direction for development of the facility was considered and external funding sources explored; in addition cost savings were achieved on some delivered projects.
4	Other infrastructure	Other Infrastructure expenditure was \$0.83m (171.8%) over budget primarily due to Local Area Traffic Management and Place Making projects (budgeted in 2019/20) carried forward and delivered in 2020/21.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### Note 2 Analysis of Council results by program

Council delivers its functions and activities through the following programs.

##### 2 (a) Corporate, Business and Finance

The Corporate, Business and Finance division provides efficient, effective and proactive support services across council to enable the delivery of policy commitments, council vision and mission. The provision of these services includes financial services, digital information and technology, health and local laws, procurement, strategy and program delivery and program integration and development.

##### Planning and Placemaking

The Planning and Placemaking division is responsible for providing strategic input into the overall management of the city. It includes, City Strategy (Economic Development, Strategic Planning, Urban Design and Open Space), Statutory Planning (subdivision, heritage), Sustainability, Strategic Transport and Building Services.

##### Community Wellbeing

The Community Wellbeing division provides high quality community focused programs, service delivery and communication to residents. Community Wellbeing is comprised of community care, connected communities, family services, health communities and social planning and investment.

##### City Works and Assets

The City Works and Assets Division is responsible for asset management, maintenance and provision of a range of assets that contribute to liveability, including buildings, civil infrastructure such as drains, roads and footpaths, sporting facilities, gardens and trees. It also support the local amenity through services such as waste collection, recycling service, and street cleansing. The Division ensures safety and amenity related to development within Yarra, and seeks to manage traffic and the impact of works from external authorities. The Division also support health and wellbeing through the management of Councils Recreation and Leisure services.

##### Chief Executive Division

The Chief Executive Officer Division supports the provision of a range of professional services to internal and external customers, with an emphasis on Governance related issues. It is also responsible for managing Council's property portfolio including leases, licenses and management agreements. Within the CEO's division is People & Culture and Advocacy Engagement and Communications. People & Culture is responsible for people management, leadership, development, diversity and inclusion across Council. Advocacy Engagement and Communications provides strategic communications, advocacy, media relations, publications, digital communications, community consultation and engagement and civic events. The CEO's division also includes health, safety and risk.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 2 Analysis of Council results by program (Cont'd)

## 2 (b) Summary of revenues, expenses, assets and capital expenses by program

	Income	Expenses	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Grants included in income	Total assets
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2021</b>					
Corporate Business and Finance	144,651	62,106	82,545	2,730	117,742
Planning and Placemaking	8,731	18,013	(9,282)	788	1,442
Community Wellbeing	16,465	37,123	(20,658)	12,733	2,501
City Works and Assets	14,310	64,876	(50,566)	2,297	2,007,797
Chief Executive Division	4,442	16,607	(12,165)	3,440	7,979
	<b>188,599</b>	<b>198,725</b>	<b>(10,126)</b>	<b>21,988</b>	<b>2,137,461</b>

	Income	Expenses	Surplus/ (Deficit)	Grants included in income	Total assets
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2020</b>					
Corporate Business and Finance	149,977	59,967	90,010	2,695	197,887
Planning and Placemaking	13,861	16,252	(2,391)	2,016	945
Community Wellbeing	14,717	37,677	(22,960)	10,610	2,552
City Works and Assets	20,166	62,455	(42,289)	4,681	1,841,045
Chief Executive Division	1,183	12,150	(10,967)	48	8,352
	<b>199,904</b>	<b>188,501</b>	<b>11,403</b>	<b>20,050</b>	<b>2,050,781</b>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### Note 3 Funding for the delivery of our services

##### 3.1 Rates and charges

Council uses Net Annual Value as the basis of valuation of all properties within the municipal district. The NAV of a property is its imputed rental value.

The valuation base used to calculate general rates for 2020/21 was \$2,920 million (2019/20 \$2,783 million).

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
General rates	85,405	81,363
Commercial	22,754	22,419
Industrial	7,080	6,977
Supplementary rates and rate adjustments	883	929
Garbage bin charges	48	49
Interest on rates and charges	72	435
<b>Total rates and charges</b>	<b>116,242</b>	<b>112,172</b>

The date of the latest general revaluation of land for rating purposes within the municipal district was 1 January 2021, and the valuation will be first applied in the rating year commencing 1 July 2021. Revaluations will be performed annually in accordance with updated Valuation legislation.

Annual rates and charges are recognised as revenues when Council issues annual rates notices. Supplementary rates are recognised when a valuation and reassessment is completed and a supplementary rates notice issued.

##### 3.2 Statutory fees and fines

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Infringements and costs	8,457	12,656
Court recoveries	1,849	3,525
Fees - parking meters/ticket machines	6,910	9,992
Permits	1,783	1,879
<b>Total statutory fees and fines</b>	<b>18,999</b>	<b>28,052</b>

Statutory fees and fines (including parking fees and fines) are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received, or when the penalty has been applied, whichever first occurs.

Statutory fees and fines income declined during the year due to a reduction in parking and parking infringement income as a result of reduced traffic flow through the municipality and the relaxing of parking restrictions to ensure the community could appropriately access essential services throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Note 3 Funding for the delivery of our services (Cont'd)	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>3.3 User fees</b>		
Leisure centres and golf course fees*	3,958	7,779
Child care/children's program fees	2,864	2,841
Town planning fees	3,653	4,022
Registration fees	1,576	1,533
Pre schools	8	179
Aged services fees	208	200
Road occupation permit fees	4,572	4,113
Library fees and fines	20	59
Footpath advertising & display	86	742
Building services fees	251	213
Valuation fees/supplementary charges	183	188
Kerb market fees	100	199
Land information certificates	135	125
Local laws fines	430	771
Rent	1,010	1,258
Permits - Bins and Skips	185	226
After School Program	160	156
Vacation Care Program	9	17
Report and Consent Fees	162	180
Road and Drainage Inspection Fees	842	900
Hall hire	145	185
Asset Protection Permits	214	238
Occupation area permit fees	300	267
Other fees and charges	496	656
<b>Total user fees</b>	<b>21,567</b>	<b>27,047</b>

User fees are recognised as revenue at a point in time, or over time, when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied. Recognition is based on the underlying contractual terms.

\*Leisure centre and golf course fee income has declined during the year as a result of a number of Council run leisure and recreation facilities closing in accordance with State Government lockdown measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 3 Funding for the delivery of our services (Cont'd)

3.4 Funding from other levels of government	2021	2020
Grants were received in respect of the following :	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Summary of grants</b>		
Commonwealth funded grants	10,577	10,171
State funded grants	11,411	9,879
<b>Total grants received</b>	<b>21,988</b>	<b>20,050</b>
<b>(a) Operating Grants</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>    Recurrent - Commonwealth Government</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Financial Assistance Grants - general purpose	2,392	2,078
Family and children services	4,534	4,850
Aged care services	2,385	2,262
Other	-	40
<b>    Recurrent - State Government</b>		
Aged care services	1,153	812
School crossing supervisors	320	321
Library	720	710
Maternal and child health	708	812
Family and children services	2,891	721
Community safety	92	122
Other	18	19
<b>Total recurrent operating grants</b>	<b>15,213</b>	<b>12,747</b>
<b>    Non-recurrent - Commonwealth Government</b>		
Drainage maintenance	15	-
<b>    Non-recurrent - State Government</b>		
Environmental planning	633	1,019
Community health	3	-
Family and children services	125	160
Working for Victoria	2,738	-
COVID-19 response	1,394	-
Other	421	293
<b>Total non-recurrent operating grants</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>1,472</b>
<b>Total Operating Grants</b>	<b>20,542</b>	<b>14,219</b>
<b>(b) Capital Grants</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>    Recurrent - Commonwealth Government</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Roads to recovery	259	259
<b>    Recurrent - State Government</b>		
Local roads	-	418
<b>Total recurrent capital grants</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>677</b>
<b>    Non-recurrent - Commonwealth Government</b>		
Roads - Black Spot funding	480	683
Roads LRCI program	512	-
<b>    Non-recurrent - State Government</b>		
Buildings	109	2,158
Roads	50	915
Open space	1	1,245
Drainage	25	-
Other	10	153
<b>Total non-recurrent capital grants</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>5,154</b>
<b>Total Capital Grants</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>5,831</b>
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>21,988</b>	<b>20,050</b>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 3 Funding for the delivery of our services (Cont'd)

## 3.4 Funding from other levels of government (Cont'd)

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(c) Unspent grants received on condition that they be spent in a specific manner</b>		
<b>Operating</b>		
Balance at start of year	953	2,478
Received during the financial year and remained unspent at balance date	2,074	930
Received in prior years and spent during the financial year	(953)	(2,455)
Balance at year end	<u>2,074</u>	<u>953</u>
<b>Capital</b>		
Balance at start of year	19,686	18,585
Received during the financial year and remained unspent at balance date	2,546	2,996
Received in prior years and spent during the financial year	(1,000)	(1,895)
Balance at year end	<u>21,232</u>	<u>19,686</u>
Grant income is recognised at the point in time when the council satisfies its performance obligations as specified in the underlying agreement.		

## 3.5 Contributions

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(a) Monetary</b>		
Resort and recreation fees*	4,239	7,558
Developer contributions plan levy	14	-
Road maintenance/works (other)	364	168
Open space and planning	288	120
Park rental	54	74
Other	155	228
<b>Total contributions</b>	<u>5,114</u>	<u>8,148</u>

Monetary contributions are recognised as revenue when Council obtains control over the contributed asset.

\*Resort and recreation fees received during the year and not spent are transferred to reserves pursuant to section 18 of the Subdivision Act 1988, (Resort and Recreation Reserve) (Note 9.1).

## 3.6 Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Proceeds from sale of assets	3,163	2,246
Written down value of assets sold/disposed	(169)	(633)
<b>Total net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>	<u>2,994</u>	<u>1,613</u>

The profit or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 3 Funding for the delivery of our services (Cont'd)

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>3.7 Other income</b>		
Interest	358	1,127
Victorian Electoral Commission fines	41	18
Hall hire	41	63
Waste management	111	127
Venues and events	94	52
Strategic planning	6	116
Leisure services	124	46
Valuations	41	406
Reimbursements road reinstatements	272	88
Reimbursements legal fees	217	110
Reimbursements recycling	-	3
Reimbursements open space planning	-	18
Reimbursements planning development	-	150
Other	390	728
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>3,052</b>

Interest is recognised as it is earned.

Other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised when Council gains control over the right to receive the income.

## Note 4 The cost of delivering services

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>4.1 (a) Employee costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	71,060	64,875
WorkCover	501	364
Casual staff	5,860	6,013
Superannuation	7,483	6,887
Fringe benefits tax	244	215
Agency staff (external)	2,409	3,792
Other	7,578	7,855
<b>Total employee costs</b>	<b>95,135</b>	<b>90,001</b>

**(b) Superannuation**

Council made contributions to the following funds:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Defined benefit fund</b>		
Employer contributions to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (Vision Super)	353	368
	<b>353</b>	<b>368</b>
Employer contributions payable at reporting date.	-	-
<b>Accumulation funds</b>		
Employer contributions to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (Vision Super)	3,378	3,186
Employer contributions - other funds	3,752	3,333
	<b>7,130</b>	<b>6,519</b>
Employer contributions payable at reporting date.	-	-

Refer to note 9.3 for further information relating to Council's superannuation obligations.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 4 The cost of delivering services (Cont'd)

4.2 Materials and services	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Materials and services	22,615	22,694
Aged services contract payments	1,326	1,401
Waste services contract payments	4,857	4,363
Open space contract payments	3,110	2,847
Recycling contract payments	3,887	3,480
Bushland tree maintenance contract payments	1,615	1,451
Street cleaning services contract payments	3,234	3,076
Other contract payments	8,329	7,977
Legal settlement costs	-	79
Building maintenance	3,908	3,800
General maintenance	5,258	5,359
Utilities	3,149	3,533
Information technology	4,231	2,916
Insurance	2,011	1,372
Consultants	3,011	2,610
<b>Total materials and services</b>	<b>70,541</b>	<b>66,957</b>
4.3 Depreciation	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Property	2,852	2,780
Plant and equipment	5,821	5,356
Infrastructure	14,371	14,427
<b>Total depreciation</b>	<b>23,044</b>	<b>22,563</b>
 <i>Refer to note 6.2 for a more detailed breakdown of depreciation and amortisation charges and accounting policy.</i>		
4.4 Amortisation - Right of use assets	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Equipment	1,160	965
<b>Total Amortisation - Right of use assets</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>965</b>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 4 The cost of delivering services (Cont'd)

<b>4.5 Bad and doubtful debts</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Parking infringement debtors	6,022	5,030
Other debtors	219	308
<b>Total bad and doubtful debts</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>5,338</b>

**Movement in provisions for doubtful debts**

Balance at the beginning of the year	37,934	32,641
New provisions recognised during the year	6,098	5,338
Amounts already provided for and written off as uncollectible	(89)	(45)
Amounts provided for but recovered during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	<b>43,943</b>	<b>37,934</b>

Provision for doubtful debt is recognised based on an expected credit loss model. This model considers both historic and forward looking information in determining the level of impairment.

<b>4.6 Borrowing costs</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Interest - borrowings	1,870	1,922
<b>Total borrowing costs</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,922</b>

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except where they are capitalised as part of a qualifying asset constructed by Council.

<b>4.7 Finance Costs - Leases</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Interest - lease liabilities	171	165
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>165</b>

<b>4.8 Other expenses</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Auditors' remuneration - VAGO - audit of the financial statements, performance statement and grant acquittals	76	76
Auditors' remuneration - internal	172	198
Councillors' allowances	315	316
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>590</b>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 5 Our financial position

5.1 Financial assets	2021	2020
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	\$'000	\$'000
Cash on hand	1,359	11,788
Cash at bank	11	10
Term deposits	77,560	82,940
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>78,930</b>	<b>94,738</b>
<b>(b) Other financial assets</b>		
Term deposits - current	10,000	-
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>88,930</b>	<b>94,738</b>

Council's financial assets are subject to external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary use. These include:

Trust funds and deposits (Note 5.3)	12,231	12,677
Public open space / parking reserves (note 9.1b)	18,950	14,845
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>31,181</b>	<b>27,522</b>
<b>Total unrestricted financial assets</b>	<b>57,749</b>	<b>67,216</b>

**Intended allocations**

Although not externally restricted the following amounts have been allocated for specific future purposes by Council:

- Cash held to fund carried forward capital works	12,400	7,067
- Capital grant funding	21,232	19,085
- Other grant carry overs	2,074	931
<b>Total funds subject to intended allocations</b>	<b>35,706</b>	<b>27,083</b>

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call, and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Other financial assets are valued at fair value, at balance date. Term deposits are measured at original cost. Any unrealised gains and losses on holdings at balance date are recognised as either a revenue or expense.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 5 Our financial position (Cont'd)

## 5.1 Financial assets (Cont'd)

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(c) Trade and other receivables</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Rates debtors*	13,268	9,826
Other debtors	2,289	5,575
Provision for doubtful debts - non-parking infringements	(2,669)	(1,068)
Infringement debtors	45,081	42,615
Provision for doubtful debts - parking infringements	(41,274)	(36,866)
Workcover	(2)	-
GST recoverable from ATO	2,291	1,539
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>18,984</b>	<b>21,621</b>

Short term receivables are carried at invoice amount. A provision for doubtful debts is recognised when there is objective evidence that an impairment has occurred. Long term receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

\*The balance of Rates debtors outstanding has increased compared to the comparative period as a result of the ratepayers experiencing financial hardship due COVID-19 pandemic. Under the COVID-19 Hardship policy, Council is providing increased payment flexibility to support cases of hardship.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(d) Ageing of Receivables</b>		
The ageing of the Council's trade and other receivables (excluding statutory receivables) that are not impaired was:		
Current (not yet due)	3,122	-
Past due by up to 30 days	202	2,980
Past due between 31 and 180 days	304	2,222
Past due between 181 and 365 days	129	1,839
Past due by more than 1 year	823	73
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>7,114</b>

**(e) Ageing of individually impaired Receivables**

At balance date, other debtors representing financial assets with a nominal value of \$43.9m (2020: \$37.9m) were impaired. The amount of the provision raised against these debtors was \$6.1m (2020: \$5.3m). They individually have been impaired as a result of their doubtful collection. Many of the long outstanding past due amounts have been lodged with Council's debt collectors or are on payment arrangements.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
The ageing of receivables that have been individually determined as impaired at reporting date		
Current (not yet due)	239	143
Past due by up to 30 days	176	54
Past due between 31 and 180 days	567	641
Past due between 181 and 365 days	1,321	669
Past due by more than 1 year	41,640	36,427
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>43,943</b>	<b>37,934</b>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 5 Our financial position (Cont'd)

5.2 Non-financial assets	2021	2020
(a) Inventories	\$'000	\$'000
Inventories held for distribution	95	165
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>165</b>

Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost, adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. All other inventories, including land held for sale, are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Where inventories are acquired for no cost or nominal consideration, they are measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

(b) Other assets	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Prepayments	1,388	1,080
Accrued income	14	15
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,095</b>

## 5.3 Payables

## (a) Trade and other payables

Current	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade payables	11,230	11,735
Superannuation	10	-
Accrued expenses	4,497	3,655
	<b>15,737</b>	<b>15,390</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Accrued expenses	2,255	2,645
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>17,992</b>	<b>18,035</b>

## (b) Trust funds and deposits

Current	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Drainage works deposits	30	30
Leased properties	26	31
Refundable deposits	5,664	6,370
Fire services levy	6,026	5,461
Other refundable deposits	108	97
	<b>11,854</b>	<b>11,989</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Other liabilities	377	374
<b>Total trust funds and deposits</b>	<b>12,231</b>	<b>12,363</b>

(c) Unearned income	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Income in advance*	578	314
Grants received in advance - operating	2,521	2,166
Grants received in advance - capital	2,604	199
<b>Total unearned income</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>2,679</b>

\*Income in advance reclassified to unearned income in 2020/21 from trust funds and deposits in 2019/20.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 5 Our financial position (Cont'd)

## 5.3 Payables (Cont'd)

Amounts received as deposits and retention amounts controlled by Council are recognised as trust funds until they are returned, transferred in accordance with the purpose of the receipt, or forfeited. Trust funds that are forfeited, resulting in council gaining control of the funds, are to be recognised as revenue at the time of forfeit.

**Purpose and nature of items**

Refundable deposits - deposits are taken by council as a form of surety in a number of circumstances, including in relation to building works, tender deposits, contract deposits and the use of civic facilities.

Fire services levy - Council is the collection agent for the fire services levy on behalf of the State Government. Council remits amounts received on a quarterly basis. Amounts disclosed here will be remitted to the State Government in line with that process.

Retention amounts - Council has a contractual right to retain certain amounts until a contractor has met certain requirements or a related warrant or defect period has elapsed. Subject to the satisfactory completion of the contractual obligations, or the elapsing of time, these amounts will be paid to the relevant contractor in line with Council's contractual obligations.

5.4 Interest-bearing liabilities	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Loans - secured*	33,818	1,270
	<u>33,818</u>	<u>1,270</u>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Loans - secured*	7,385	41,203
	<u>7,385</u>	<u>41,203</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>41,203</u>	<u>42,473</u>

\* Borrowings are secured by way of mortgages over the general rates of Council.

The maturity profile for Council's borrowings is:	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	33,818	1,270
Later than one year and not later than five years	5,794	38,081
Later than five years	1,591	3,122
	<u>41,203</u>	<u>42,473</u>

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, being the cost of the interest bearing liabilities, net of transaction costs. The measurement basis subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether the Council has categorised its interest-bearing liabilities as either financial liabilities designated at fair value through the profit and loss, or financial liabilities at amortised cost. Any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value is recognised in net result over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the interest bearing liabilities. The Council determines the classification of its interest bearing liabilities at initial recognition.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 5 Our financial position (Cont'd)

## 5.5 Provisions

	Employee	
	\$ '000	
<b>2021</b>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	16,787	
Additional provisions	6,692	
Amounts used	(4,032)	
Change in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	127	
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>19,574</u>	
<b>2020</b>		
Balance at beginning of the financial year	14,551	
Additional provisions	6,392	
Amounts used	(4,536)	
Change in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	380	
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>16,787</u>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>(a) Employee provisions</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Current provisions expected to be wholly settled within 12 months</b>		
Annual leave	6,070	4,750
TOIL	116	61
Long service leave	1,240	1,139
	<u>7,426</u>	<u>5,950</u>
<b>Current provisions expected to be wholly settled after 12 months</b>		
Annual leave	2,024	1,583
Long service leave	8,689	7,987
	<u>10,713</u>	<u>9,570</u>
<b>Total current employee provisions</b>	<u>18,139</u>	<u>15,520</u>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Long service leave	1,435	1,267
<b>Total non-current employee provisions</b>	<u>1,435</u>	<u>1,267</u>
<b>Aggregate carrying amount of employee provisions:</b>		
Current	18,139	15,520
Non-current	1,435	1,267
<b>Total aggregate carrying amount of employee</b>	<u>19,574</u>	<u>16,787</u>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 5 Our financial position (Cont'd)

## 5.5 Provisions (Cont'd)

The calculation of employee costs and benefits includes all relevant on-costs and are calculated as follows at reporting date.

*Wages and salaries and annual leave*

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulated sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in the provision for employee benefits in respect of employee services up to the reporting date, classified as current liabilities and measured at their nominal values.

Liabilities that are not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in the provision for employee benefits as current liabilities, measured at the present value of the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

*Long service leave*

Liability for long service leave (LSL) is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. LSL is measured at present value. Unconditional LSL is disclosed as a current liability. Conditional LSL that has been accrued, where an employee is yet to reach a qualifying term of employment, is disclosed as a non-current liability.

Key assumptions:

	2021	2020
Weighted average increase in employee costs	1.50%	1.50%
Weighted average discount rates	1.06%	0.67%
Weighted average settlement period	5 Years	5 Years

## 5.6 Financing arrangements

The Council has the following funding arrangements in place as at 30 June 2021.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Bank overdraft	10,000	10,000
Credit card facilities	495	495
Total facilities	<u>10,495</u>	<u>10,495</u>
Used facilities	(115)	(96)
Unused facilities	<u>10,380</u>	<u>10,399</u>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 5 Our financial position (Cont'd)

## 5.7 Commitments

The Council has entered into the following commitments. Commitments are not recognised in the Balance Sheet. Commitments are disclosed at their nominal value and presented inclusive of the GST payable.

2021	Not later than 1 year	Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Operating</b>					
Street cleaning services	3,215	3,270	-	-	6,485
Garbage collection and recycling	3,113	3,185	-	-	6,298
Open space management	1,517	-	-	-	1,517
Information systems & technology	2,554	-	-	-	2,554
Cleaning contracts for Council buildings	1,633	1,064	-	-	2,697
Insurances	1,321	-	-	-	1,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,353</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,872</b>
<b>Capital</b>					
Buildings	5,684	-	-	-	5,684
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,037</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,556</b>
<b>2020</b>					
	Not later than 1 year	Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	Later than 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Operating</b>					
Street cleaning services	3,161	3,215	3,270	-	9,646
Garbage collection and recycling	5,876	3,651	3,129	-	12,656
Open space management	2,494	877	-	-	3,371
Information systems & technology	3,285	-	-	-	3,285
Cleaning contracts for Council buildings	1,202	532	544	555	2,833
Insurances	2,517	-	-	-	2,517
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,535</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>34,308</b>
<b>Capital</b>					
Construction works	875	-	-	-	875
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,410</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>35,183</b>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### Note 5 Our financial position (Cont'd)

##### 5.8 Leases

At inception of a contract, all entities would assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To identify whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, it is necessary to assess whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- The customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The customer has the right to direct the use of the asset.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 July 2019.

As a lessee, Council recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received; plus
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, an appropriate incremental borrowing rate. Generally, Council uses an appropriate incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that Council is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if Council is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless Council is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Council has elected to apply the temporary option available under *AASB 16 Leases* which allows not-for-profit entities to not measure right-of-use assets at initial recognition at fair value in respect of leases that have significantly below-market terms.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 5 Our financial position (Cont'd)

## 5.8 Leases (Cont'd)

<b>Right-of-Use Assets</b>	<b>Plant and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,307	2,307
Additions	1,227	1,227
Amortisation charge	(1,160)	(1,160)
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>2,374</u>	<u>2,374</u>
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,998	2,998
Additions	274	274
Amortisation charge	(965)	(965)
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>2,307</u>	<u>2,307</u>
<b>Lease Liabilities</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	1,296	1,129
One to five years	1,417	1,629
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at 30 June:	<u>2,713</u>	<u>2,758</u>
Lease liabilities included in the Balance Sheet at 30 June:		
Current	1,165	851
Non-current	1,347	1,539
Total lease liabilities	<u>2,512</u>	<u>2,390</u>

**Short-term and low value leases**

Council has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (individual assets worth less than existing capitalisation thresholds for a like asset up to a maximum of AUD\$10,000), including IT equipment. Council recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Expenses relating to:</b>		
Short-term leases	-	110
Leases of low value assets	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<u>3</u>	<u>120</u>
Variable lease payments (not included in measurement of lease liabilities)	-	-

**Non-cancellable lease commitments - Short-term and low-value leases**

Commitments for minimum lease payments for short-term and low-value leases are payable as follows:

Payable:

Within one year	-	3
Later than one year but not later than five	-	3
Total lease commitments	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### Note 6 Assets we manage

#### 6.1 Non current assets classified as held for sale

In 2020/21 and 2019/20 no non-current assets were classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale (including disposal groups) are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs of disposal, and are not subject to depreciation. Non-current assets, disposal groups and related liabilities and assets are treated as current and classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale (or disposal group sale) is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification.

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## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 6 Assets we manage (Cont'd)

## 6.2 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

## Summary of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

	At Fair Value 30 June 2020	Additions	Contributions	Revaluation	Depreciation	Disposal	Write-off	Transfers	At Fair Value 30 June 2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property	1,115,134	3,693	-	92,318	(2,852)	-	-	1,003	1,209,296
Plant and equipment	37,127	6,788	-	-	(5,821)	(32)	-	448	38,510
Infrastructure	774,775	10,930	-	-	(14,371)	(137)	-	860	772,057
Work in progress	3,813	4,337	-	-	-	-	(31)	(2,311)	5,808
	<b>1,930,849</b>	<b>25,748</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92,318</b>	<b>(23,044)</b>	<b>(169)</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,025,671</b>

## Summary of Work in Progress

	Opening WIP	Additions	Write-off	Transfers	Closing WIP
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property	1,657	2,914	-	(1,021)	3,550
Plant and equipment	915	797	(1)	(430)	1,281
Infrastructure	1,241	626	(30)	(860)	977
Total	<b>3,813</b>	<b>4,337</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>(2,311)</b>	<b>5,808</b>

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements**

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

**Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

**Note 6 Assets we manage (Cont'd)**

**6.2 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (Cont'd)**

**(a) Property**

	Land - specialised	Land - non specialised	Land improvements	Total Land & Land Improvements	Heritage buildings	Buildings - specialised	Buildings - non-specialised	Building improvements	Leasehold improvements	Total Buildings	Work In Progress	Total Property
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At fair value 1 July 2020	742,396	168,565	12,180	923,141	-	283,858	-	-	-	283,858	1,657	1,208,656
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2020	-	-	-	-	-	(91,865)	-	-	-	(91,865)	-	(91,865)
	742,396	168,565	12,180	923,141	-	191,993	-	-	-	191,993	1,657	1,116,791
<b>Movements in fair value</b>												
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	3,693	-	-	-	3,693	2,914	6,607
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	75,462	16,856	-	92,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,318
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	39	-	-	39	-	1,002	-	-	-	1,002	(1,021)	20
Impairment losses recognised in operating result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>75,501</b>	<b>16,856</b>	-	<b>92,357</b>	-	<b>4,695</b>	-	-	-	<b>4,695</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>98,945</b>
<b>Movements in accumulated depreciation</b>												
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	(2,852)	-	-	-	(2,852)	-	(2,852)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in operating result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	(38)	-	(38)
	-	-	-	-	-	(2,890)	-	-	-	(2,890)	-	(2,890)
At fair value 30 June 2021	817,897	185,421	12,180	1,015,498	-	288,553	-	-	-	288,553	3,550	1,307,601
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2021	-	-	-	-	-	(94,755)	-	-	-	(94,755)	-	(94,755)
	<b>817,897</b>	<b>185,421</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>1,015,498</b>	-	<b>193,798</b>	-	-	-	<b>193,798</b>	<b>3,550</b>	<b>1,212,846</b>

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements**

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

**Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

**Note 6 Assets we manage (Cont'd)**

**6.2 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (Cont'd)**

**(b) Plant and Equipment**

	Heritage plant and equipment	Motor Vehicles	Plant, machinery and equipment	Irrigation and sprinkler systems	Street furniture	Parks and gardens furniture and equipment	Playground equipment	Fencing	Mobile garbage bins/recycling crates	Computers and Mobile Phones	Office furniture and equipment	Library books	Work In Progress	Total plant and equipment
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At fair value 1 July 2020	4,943	6,068	7,939	4,015	18,627	16,923	3,149	2,348	3,143	21,818	12,402	9,314	915	111,604
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2020	(355)	(3,320)	(5,923)	(1,775)	(13,183)	(7,456)	(1,355)	(1,952)	(2,595)	(18,247)	(10,458)	(6,943)	-	(73,562)
	4,588	2,748	2,016	2,240	5,444	9,467	1,794	396	548	3,571	1,944	2,371	915	38,042
<b>Movements in fair value</b>														
Additions	-	1,692	254	115	367	1,425	279	44	-	1,853	216	542	797	7,585
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	(140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(140)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Transfers	-	-	18	-	-	-	248	-	-	50	-	82	(430)	(32)
Impairment losses recognised in operating result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1,552	272	115	367	1,425	527	44	-	1,903	216	624	366	7,412
<b>Movements in accumulated depreciation</b>														
Depreciation and amortisation	(49)	(788)	(543)	(247)	(518)	(562)	(287)	(51)	(94)	(1,662)	(366)	(653)	-	(5,821)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Impairment losses recognised in operating result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50
	(49)	(680)	(543)	(247)	(518)	(562)	(287)	(51)	(94)	(1,612)	(366)	(653)	-	(5,663)
At fair value 30 June 2021	4,943	7,620	8,211	4,130	18,994	18,348	3,676	2,392	3,143	23,721	12,618	9,938	1,281	119,016
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2021	(405)	(4,000)	(6,466)	(2,022)	(13,701)	(8,018)	(1,642)	(2,003)	(2,689)	(19,859)	(10,824)	(7,596)	-	(79,225)
	4,538	3,620	1,745	2,108	5,293	10,330	2,034	389	454	3,862	1,794	2,342	1,281	39,791

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements**

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

**Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

**Note 6 Assets we manage (Cont'd)**

**6.2 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (Cont'd)**

**(c) Infrastructure**

	Roads	Footpaths and cycleways	Drainage	Kerb and channel	Bridges	Lanes	Trees and Tree Infrastructure	Work In Progress	Total Infrastructure
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At fair value 1 July 2020	437,437	148,207	148,539	143,012	5,247	93,239	7,318	1,241	<b>984,241</b>
Accumulated depreciation at 1 July 2020	(80,269)	(21,833)	(61,238)	(25,604)	(2,654)	(16,627)	-	-	<b>(208,225)</b>
	<b>357,168</b>	<b>126,374</b>	<b>87,301</b>	<b>117,408</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>76,612</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>776,016</b>
<b>Movements in fair value</b>									
Additions	2,267	2,507	2,094	3,210	111	742	-	626	<b>11,557</b>
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(119)	-	-	-	-	(44)	-	-	(163)
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)	(30)
Transfers	660	200	-	-	-	-	-	(860)	-
Impairment losses recognised in operating result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2,808</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(264)</b>	<b>11,364</b>
<b>Movements in accumulated depreciation</b>									
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,757)	(3,137)	(1,226)	(2,853)	(44)	(1,354)	-	-	<b>(14,371)</b>
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	24	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	26
Impairment losses recognised in operating result	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(5,733)</b>	<b>(3,137)</b>	<b>(1,226)</b>	<b>(2,853)</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>(1,352)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14,345)</b>
At fair value 30 June 2021	440,245	150,914	150,633	146,222	5,358	93,937	7,318	977	<b>995,605</b>
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2021	(86,002)	(24,970)	(62,464)	(28,457)	(2,698)	(17,979)	-	-	<b>(222,571)</b>
	<b>354,243</b>	<b>125,944</b>	<b>88,169</b>	<b>117,765</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>75,958</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>773,034</b>

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 6 Assets we manage (Cont'd)

## 6.2 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

**Acquisition**

The purchase method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets, being the fair value of assets provided as consideration at the date of acquisition plus any incidental costs attributable to the acquisition. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset (or paid to transfer a liability) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Where assets are constructed by Council, cost includes all materials used in construction, direct labour, borrowing costs incurred during construction, and an appropriate share of directly attributable variable and fixed overheads.

In accordance with Council's policy, the threshold limits have applied when recognising assets within an applicable asset class and unless otherwise stated are consistent with the prior year.

<b>Asset recognition thresholds and depreciation periods</b>	<b>Depreciation Period</b>	<b>Threshold Limit</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>
Land & land improvements		
land	Nil	Nil
land improvements	Nil	10
Buildings		
buildings	100 years	10
building and leasehold improvements	100 years	10
Plant and Equipment		
heritage plant and equipment	100 years	Nil
plant, machinery and equipment	6 - 10 years	5*
furniture, equipment & computers	3 - 14 years	5*
library books	6 - 7 years	5*
library audio and visual	4 years	Nil
Infrastructure		
roads - substructure	120 years	50
roads - seal	20 years	15
footpaths - substructure	75 years	25
footpaths - seal	30 years	15
kerb & channel	50 years	25
drains	120 years	25
bridges	120 years	25
lanes - substructure	120 years	50
lanes - seal	50 - 100 years	15
mobile garbage bins/recycling crates	10 years	5*
irrigation & sprinkler systems	10 years	5*
street furniture	10 - 50 years	5*
parks & gardens furniture & equipment	20 years	5*
playground equipment	5 - 20 years	5*

\*The threshold limits for these asset categories increase to \$5,000 in 2020/21 (2019/20 \$500) and there has been no material impact.

**Land under roads**

Council recognises land under roads it controls at fair value.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### Note 6 Assets we manage (Cont'd)

##### 6.2 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

###### **Depreciation and amortisation**

Buildings, land improvements, plant and equipment, infrastructure, and other assets having limited useful lives are systematically depreciated over their useful lives to the Council in a manner which reflects consumption of the service potential embodied in those assets. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are made on a regular basis with major asset classes reassessed annually. Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually.

Where assets have separate identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned distinct useful lives and residual values and a separate depreciation rate is determined for each component.

Road earthworks are not depreciated on the basis that they are assessed as not having a limited useful life.

Straight line depreciation is charged based on the residual useful life as determined each year.

Depreciation periods used are listed above and are consistent with the prior year unless otherwise stated.

###### **Repairs and maintenance**

Where the repair relates to the replacement of a component of an asset and the cost exceeds the capitalisation threshold the cost is capitalised and depreciated. The carrying value of the replaced asset is expensed.

###### **Valuation of land and buildings**

Valuations of land and buildings were undertaken by a qualified independent valuer, Westlink Consulting, under the supervision of William J Graham, City Valuer, A.V.L.E (Vals), Qualified Valuer through an indices review in 2020-21. The valuation of land and buildings is at fair value, being market value based on highest and best use permitted by relevant land planning provisions. Where land use is restricted through existing planning provisions the valuation is reduced to reflect this limitation. The adjustment has no impact on the comprehensive income statement.

Specialised land is valued at fair value using site values adjusted for engloba (undeveloped and/or unserviced) characteristics, access rights and private interests of other parties and entitlements of infrastructure assets and services. This adjustment is an unobservable input in the valuation. The adjustment has no impact on the comprehensive income statement.

Any significant movements in the unobservable inputs for land and land under roads will have a significant impact on the fair value of these assets.

The date of the current valuation is detailed in the following table.

Details of the Council's land and buildings and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2021 are as follows:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Date of Valuation
Land - Non specialised	-	185,421	-	June 2021
Land - Specialised	-	-	817,897	June 2021
Buildings - Specialised	-	-	193,798	June 2020
Total	-	185,421	1,011,695	

###### **COVID-19 impact on valuations**

The COVID-19 pandemic impact on the fundamental valuation inputs was monitored throughout 2020/21. Land and building were assessed for significant movement in fair values through an independent indices review. In addition, infrastructure assets are valued according to depreciated replacement costs which are largely unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, Council believes that the valuations as disclosed in these financial statements are a true reflection of fair value as at 30 June 2021.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 6 Assets we manage (Cont'd)

## 6.2 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (Cont'd)

**Valuation of infrastructure**

Valuation of infrastructure assets - Roads, Footpaths, Lanes, Kerb and Channel - was undertaken by Jim Vokolos, B.Eng. (Civil), Qualified Engineer. The valuations are at replacement costs less accumulated depreciation and were first applied as at 30 June 2020.

The date of the current valuation is detailed in the following table.

The valuation is at fair value based on replacement cost less accumulated depreciation as at the date of valuation.

Details of the Council's infrastructure and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2021 are as follows:

	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Date of Valuation
Roads	-	-	354,243	June 2020
Bridges	-	-	2,660	June 2013
Footpaths, Lanes and Kerb and Channel	-	-	319,667	June 2020
Drainage	-	-	88,169	June 2020
Trees	-	-	7,318	June 2004
Total	-	-	772,057	

**Description of significant unobservable inputs into level 3 valuations**

**Specialised land and land under roads** is valued using a market based direct comparison technique. Significant unobservable inputs include the extent and impact of restriction of use and the market cost of land per square metre. The extent and impact of restrictions on use varies and results in a reduction to surrounding land values between 15% and 30%. The market value of land varies significantly depending on the location of the land and the current market conditions. Currently land values range between \$600 and \$6000 per square metre.

**Specialised buildings** are valued using a depreciated replacement cost technique. Significant unobservable inputs include the current replacement cost and remaining useful lives of buildings. Current replacement costs is calculated on a square metre basis and ranges from \$140 to \$26,000 per square metre. The remaining useful lives of buildings are determined on the basis of the current condition of buildings and are currently at 100 years. Replacement cost is sensitive to changes in market conditions, with any increase or decrease in cost flowing through to the valuation. Useful lives of buildings are sensitive to changes in expectations or requirements that could either shorten or extend the useful lives of buildings.

**Infrastructure assets** are valued based on the depreciated replacement cost. Significant unobservable inputs include the current replacement cost and remaining useful lives of infrastructure. The remaining useful lives of infrastructure assets are determined on the basis of the current condition of the asset and vary from 20 years to 120 years. Replacement cost is sensitive to changes in market conditions, with any increase or decrease in cost flowing through to the valuation. Useful lives of infrastructure are sensitive to changes in use, expectations or requirements that could either shorten or extend the useful lives of infrastructure assets.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Reconciliation of specialised land</b>		
Land under roads	283,787	283,787
Parks and reserves	534,110	458,609
<b>Total specialised land</b>	<b>817,897</b>	<b>742,396</b>

**Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements**

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>6.3 Investments in associates, joint arrangements and subsidiaries</b>		
Municipal Association Purchasing Scheme (Procurement Australia)	5	5
<b>Total investments</b>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

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## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 7 People and relationships

## 7.1 Council and key management remuneration

## (a) Related Parties

## Parent entity

Yarra City Council is the parent entity.

## Subsidiaries and Associates

Interests in subsidiaries and associates are detailed in Note 6.3.

## (b) Key Management Personnel

Details of persons holding the position of Councillor or other members of key management personnel at any time during the year are:

Councillors		
	Cr Misha Coleman (Mayor)	1 July 2020 – 6 November 2020
	Cr Gabrielle de Vietri (Mayor)	6 November 2020 – 30 June 2021
	Cr Mi-Lin Chen Yi Mei (Deputy Mayor)	1 July 2020 – 6 November 2020
	Cr Claudia Nguyen (Deputy Mayor)	6 November 2020 – 30 June 2021
	Cr Danae Bosler	1 July 2020 – 6 November 2020
	Cr Daniel Nguyen	1 July 2020 – 6 November 2020
	Cr Jackie Fristacky	1 July 2020 – 6 November 2020
	Cr James Searle	1 July 2020 – 6 November 2020
	Cr Anab Mohamud	6 November 2020 – 30 June 2021
	Cr Edward Crossland	6 November 2020 – 30 June 2021
	Cr Herschel Landes	6 November 2020 – 30 June 2021
	Cr Sophie Wade	6 November 2020 – 30 June 2021
	Cr Amanda Stone	1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021
	Cr Bridgid O'Brien	1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021
	Cr Stephen Jolly	1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

## Chief Executive Officer &amp; other Key Management Personnel

Chief Executive Officer	Vijaya Vaidyanath
Director Corporate, Business & Finance	Diamuid McAlary
Director City Works & Assets	Chris Leivers
Director Community Wellbeing	Lucas Gosling
Director, Planning & Placemaking	Bruce Phillips
Group Manager, CEO's Office	Ivan Gilbert
Group Manager, People and Culture	Gracie Karabinis
Group Manager Advocacy and Engagement	Brooke Colbert

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
<b>Total Number of Councillors</b>	15	9
<b>Total of Chief Executive Officer and other Key Management Personnel</b>	8	8
<b>Total Number of Key Management Personnel</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>(c) Remuneration of Key Management Personnel</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total remuneration of key management personnel was as follows:	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Short-term benefits*	2,355	2,342
Long-term benefits**	49	60
Post employment benefits - superannuation	179	178
Total	<b>2,583</b>	<b>2,580</b>

\* Short term benefits for the purpose of this disclosure include base salary, vehicle allowances, movements in short-term accrued leave entitlements and Councillor allowances.

\*\* Long term benefits for the purpose of this disclosure include movements in long-term accrued leave entitlements.

\*\*\* Councillors and other members of key management personnel resolved to forgo pay increases in 2020/21 in light of the economic challenges arising from the COVID pandemic that were impacting the community.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 7 People and relationships (Cont'd)

## 7.1 Council and key management remuneration (Cont'd)

The numbers of key management personnel whose total remuneration from Council and any related entities, fall within the following bands:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
\$1 - \$9,999	5	-
\$10,000 - \$19,999	5	-
\$20,000 - \$29,999	4	7
\$50,000 - \$59,999	1	1
\$60,000 - \$69,999	-	1
\$170,000 - \$179,999	-	1
\$180,000 - \$189,999	1	-
\$200,000 - \$209,999	1	1
\$210,000 - \$219,999	1	1
\$230,000 - \$239,999	-	1
\$240,000 - \$249,999	1	-
\$270,000 - \$279,999	1	2
\$280,000 - \$289,999	2	1
\$360,000 - \$369,999	1	-
\$380,000 - \$389,999	-	1
	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>

Key management personnel (KMP) include the councillors, the CEO and the Executive Management Team.

## (d) Senior Officer Remuneration

A Senior Officer is an officer of Council, other than Key Management Personnel, who:

- has management responsibilities and reports directly to the Chief Executive; or
- whose total annual remuneration exceeds \$151,000

The number of Senior Officers are shown below in their relevant income bands:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Income Range:		
\$151,000 - \$159,999	6	8
\$160,000 - \$169,999	13	9
\$170,000 - \$179,999	9	6
\$180,000 - \$189,999	3	3
\$190,000 - \$199,999	3	4
\$200,000 - \$209,999	-	-
\$220,000 - \$229,999	1	2
\$230,000 - \$239,999	-	1
	<u>35</u>	<u>33</u>

Total Remuneration for the reporting year for Senior Officers included above, amounted to: 6,136 5,991

\* The reported number and remuneration for Senior Officers includes remuneration entitlements paid to officers on leaving Council or acting arrangements. As such, the above table is not an accurate reflection of officers employed by Council at such salary levels on an ongoing basis.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### Note 7 People and relationships (Cont'd)

##### 7.2 Related party disclosure

###### (a) Transactions with related parties

During the period Council did not enter into transactions with related parties.

###### (b) Outstanding balances with related parties

There were no balances outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties.

###### (c) Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans in existence at balance date that have been made, guaranteed or secured by the council to a related party.

###### (d) Commitments to/from related parties

There were no commitments in existence at balance date that have been made, guaranteed or secured by the council to a related party.

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## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### Note 8 Managing uncertainties

##### 8.1 Contingent assets and liabilities

###### (a) Contingent assets

###### *Operating lease receivables*

The Council has entered into commercial property leases on parts of its investment property, consisting of surplus freehold office complexes. These properties held under operating leases have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between 1 and 10 years. All leases include a CPI based revision of the rental charge annually.

Future undiscounted minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	614	580
Later than one year and not later than five years	724	352
Later than five years	363	-
	<b>1,701</b>	<b>932</b>

###### (b) Contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet, but are disclosed and if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable, respectively.

###### (i) arising from Public Liability

As a local authority Council manage parks, reserves, roads, and other land holdings and, as a result, receive potential claims arising from incidents which occur on land managed by Council. There are a number of outstanding claims against Council in this regard. Council carries \$300 million of public liability insurance and an excess of \$50,000 on this policy in 2020/21. Therefore, the maximum liability of Council in any single claim is the extent of its excess. The primary insurer is LMI Insurance. There are no claims of which Council is aware which would fall outside the terms of Council's policy.

###### (ii) arising from Professional Indemnity

As a local authority with statutory regulatory responsibilities, including the responsibility of issuing permits and approvals, Council receives potential claims for damages arising from actions of Council or its officers. Council carries \$300 million of professional indemnity insurance and an excess of \$50,000 on this policy in 2020/21. Therefore, the maximum liability of Council in any single claim is the extent of its excess. The primary insurer is LMI Insurance. There are no instances or claims of which Council is aware which would fall outside the terms of Council's policy.

###### (iii) Superannuation

Council has obligations under a defined benefit superannuation scheme that may result in the need to make additional contributions to the scheme, matters relating to this potential obligation are outlined below. As a result of the volatility in financial markets the likelihood of making such contributions in future periods exists.

###### Future superannuation contributions

In addition to the disclosed contributions, Council has not paid unfunded liability payments to Vision Super during 2020/21. There were no contributions outstanding and no loans issued from or to the above schemes as at 30 June 2021. At this point in time it is not known if additional contributions will be required, the timing or potential amount. The expected contributions to be paid to the Defined Benefit category of Vision Super for the year ending 30 June 2022 are \$0.56 million.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council

2020/2021 Financial Report

Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### Note 8 Managing uncertainties (Cont'd)

#### 8.2 Change in accounting standards

Certain new Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2021 reporting period. Council assesses the impact of these new standards. As at 30 June 2021 there were no new accounting standards or interpretations issued by the AASB which are applicable for the year ending 30 June 2022 that are expected to impact Council.

#### 8.3 Financial instruments

##### (a) Objectives and policies

The Council's principal financial instruments comprise cash assets, term deposits, receivables (excluding statutory receivables), payables (excluding statutory payables) and bank borrowings. Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument is disclosed in the notes of the financial statements. Risk management is carried out by senior management under policies approved by the Council. These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure to Council and appropriate procedures, controls and risk minimisation.

##### (b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of council financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Council's exposure to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk with only insignificant exposure to other price risks and no exposure to foreign currency risk.

##### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Council does not hold any interest bearing financial instruments that are measured at fair value, and therefore has no exposure to fair value interest rate risk. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Council has minimal exposure to cash flow interest rate risk through its cash and deposits that are at floating rates.

Investment of surplus funds is made with approved financial institutions under the *Local Government Act 1989*. Council manages interest rate risk by adopting an investment policy that ensures:

- diversification of investment product;
- monitoring of return on investment; and
- benchmarking of returns and comparison with budget.

There has been no significant change in the Council's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing interest rate risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

Interest rate movements have not been sufficiently significant during the year to have an impact on the Council's year end result.

##### (c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause Council to make a financial loss. Council have exposure to credit risk on some financial assets included in the balance sheet. Particularly significant areas of credit risk exist in relation to outstanding fees and fines as well as loans and receivables from sporting clubs and associations.

To help manage this risk:

- council have a policy for establishing credit limits for the entities council deal with;
- council may require collateral where appropriate; and
- council only invest surplus funds with financial institutions which have a recognised credit rating specified in council's investment policy.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council

2020/2021 Financial Report

Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

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### Note 8 Managing uncertainties (Cont'd)

#### 8.3 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across the ratepayer, business and government sectors. Credit risk associated with the council's financial assets is minimal because the main debtor is secured by a charge over the rateable property. Council does however carry a level of risk associated with its parking infringement debtors, given ongoing collection issues experienced with Fines Victoria.

There are no material financial assets which are individually determined to be impaired. Council may also be subject to credit risk for transactions which are not included in the balance sheet, such as when Council provide a guarantee for another party. Details of our contingent liabilities are disclosed in Note 8.1(b).

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements. Council does not hold any collateral.

#### (d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of council's operational liquidity requirements it will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction when required or will be forced to sell a financial asset at below value or may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset.

To help reduce these risks Council:

- have a liquidity policy which targets a minimum and average level of cash and cash equivalents to be maintained;
- have readily accessible standby facilities and other funding arrangements in place;
- have a liquidity portfolio structure that requires surplus funds to be invested within various bands of liquid instruments;
- monitor budget to actual performance on a regular basis; and
- set limits on borrowings relating to the percentage of loans to rate revenue and percentage of loan principal repayments to rate revenue.

The Council's maximum exposure to liquidity risk is the carrying amounts of financial liabilities as disclosed on the face of the balance sheet and the amounts related to financial guarantees disclosed in Note 8.1(c), and is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

There has been no significant change in Council's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing liquidity risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

With the exception of borrowings, all financial liabilities are expected to be settled within normal terms of trade. Details of the maturity profile for borrowings are disclosed at Note 5.4.

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

#### (e) Sensitivity disclosure analysis

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, Council believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months:

- A parallel shift of -0.08% and -0.15% in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates.

These movements will not have a material impact on the valuation of Council's financial assets and liabilities, nor will they have a material impact on the results of Council's operations.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### Note 8 Managing uncertainties (Cont'd)

##### 8.4 Fair value measurement

###### *Fair value hierarchy*

Council's financial assets and liabilities are not valued in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, Council's financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Council measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value where required or permitted by Australian Accounting Standards. AASB 13 *Fair value measurement*, aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across Australian Accounting Standards.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within a fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, Council has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

In addition, Council determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

###### *Revaluation*

Subsequent to the initial recognition of assets, non-current physical assets, other than plant and equipment, are measured at their fair value, being the price that would be received to sell an asset (or paid to transfer a liability) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. At balance date, the Council reviewed the carrying value of the individual classes of assets measured at fair value to ensure that each asset materially approximated its fair value. Where the carrying value materially differed from the fair value at balance date, the class of asset was revalued.

Fair value valuations are determined in accordance with a valuation hierarchy. Changes to the valuation hierarchy will only occur if an external change in the restrictions or limitations of use of an asset result in changes to the permissible or practical highest and best use of the asset. In addition, Council undertakes a formal revaluation of land, buildings, and infrastructure assets on a regular basis ranging from 1 to 5 years. The valuation is performed either by experienced council officers or independent experts.

Where the assets are revalued, the revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that an increment reverses a prior year decrement for that class of asset that had been recognised as an expense in which case the increment is recognised as revenue up to the amount of the expense. Revaluation decrements are recognised as an expense except where prior increments are included in the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset in which case the decrement is taken to the reserve to the extent of the remaining increments. Within the same class of assets, revaluation increments and decrements within the year are offset.

###### *Impairment of assets*

At each reporting date, the Council reviews the carrying value of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value. Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the comprehensive income statement, unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount in which case, the impairment loss is recognised directly against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

##### 8.5 Events occurring after balance date

No matters have occurred after balance date that require disclosure in the financial report.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 9 Other matters

9.1 Reserves	Balance at beginning of reporting period	Increment (decrement)	Share of increment (decrement) on revaluation by an associate	Balance at end of reporting period
(a) Asset revaluation reserves	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2021</b>				
<b>Property</b>				
Land	716,321	92,318	-	808,639
Buildings	28,892	-	-	28,892
Heritage buildings	2,860	-	-	2,860
	<u>748,073</u>	<u>92,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>840,391</u>
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
Road Substructure	202,446	-	-	202,446
Road Seal	9,850	-	-	9,850
Footpaths Substructure	61,444	-	-	61,444
Footpaths Seal	37,259	-	-	37,259
Drains	31,063	-	-	31,063
Bridges	1,000	-	-	1,000
Lane Substructure	23,266	-	-	23,266
Lane Seal	45,272	-	-	45,272
Kerb and channel	110,560	-	-	110,560
Open space	27	-	-	27
Trees	13	-	-	13
Art, Heritage and Culture	44	-	-	44
	<u>522,244</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>522,244</u>
<b>Total asset revaluation reserves</b>	<b>1,270,317</b>	<b>92,318</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,362,635</b>
<b>2020</b>				
<b>Property</b>				
Land	790,791	(74,470)	-	716,321
Buildings	39,472	(10,580)	-	28,892
Heritage buildings	2,860	-	-	2,860
	<u>833,123</u>	<u>(85,050)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>748,073</u>
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
Road Substructure	194,229	8,217	-	202,446
Road Seal	12,503	(2,653)	-	9,850
Footpaths Substructure	59,871	1,573	-	61,444
Footpaths Seal	36,495	764	-	37,259
Drains	19,903	11,160	-	31,063
Bridges	1,000	-	-	1,000
Lane Substructure	21,881	1,385	-	23,266
Lane Seal	43,403	1,869	-	45,272
Kerb and channel	107,048	3,512	-	110,560
Open space	27	-	-	27
Trees	13	-	-	13
Art, Heritage and Culture	44	-	-	44
	<u>496,417</u>	<u>25,827</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>522,244</u>
<b>Total asset revaluation reserves</b>	<b>1,329,540</b>	<b>(59,223)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,270,317</b>

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record the increased (net) value of Council's assets over time.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 9 Other matters (Cont'd)

## 9.1 Reserves (Cont'd)

	Balance at beginning of reporting period \$'000	Transfer from accumulated surplus \$'000	Transfer to accumulated surplus \$'000	Balance at end of reporting period \$'000
<b>(b) Other reserves</b>				
<b>2021</b>				
<b>Statutory Reserves</b>				
Resort and recreation (i)	14,766	(134)	4,239	18,871
Parking (ii)	79	-	-	79
<b>Total Statutory Reserves</b>	<b>14,845</b>	<b>(134)</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>18,950</b>
<b>Total Other reserves</b>	<b>14,845</b>	<b>(134)</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>18,950</b>
<b>2020</b>				
<b>Statutory Reserves</b>				
Resort and recreation (i)	7,799	(591)	7,558	14,766
Parking (ii)	79	-	-	79
<b>Total Statutory Reserves</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>(591)</b>	<b>7,558</b>	<b>14,845</b>
<b>Total Other reserves</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>(591)</b>	<b>7,558</b>	<b>14,845</b>

(i) Resort and Recreation reserve relates to contributions received as Public Open Space Levies pursuant to the provisions of Section 18 of the *Subdivision Act 1988*. The reserve will be used to fund eligible open space capital works projects. In 2020/21 the following projects and amounts were acquitted from the Public Open Space Reserve:

	\$'000
King William Street	35
Citizens Park	42
Merri Creek Parklands Quarries Park	35
Reid Street	2
Gwynne Street	5
Stephenson Reserve	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>

(ii) Parking reserve relates to contributions received in lieu of the provision of parking spaces required for property developments. This reserve will be used in the provision of additional car parking spaces as required.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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## Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

## Note 9 Other matters (Cont'd)

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>9.2 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to surplus/(deficit)</b>		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(10,126)	11,403
Depreciation	23,044	22,563
Amortisation	1,160	965
Finance costs	2,042	2,087
(Profit) on disposal of non current assets (refer to Note 3.6)	(2,994)	(1,613)
Writeoffs of property, plant & equipment	31	-
Impairment losses - Investments in associates, joint arrangements and subsidiaries (refer to Note 6.3)	-	230
<i>Change in assets and liabilities:</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	2,637	(6,782)
(Increase) in other assets	(307)	(518)
Increase in trade and other payables	2,981	5,218
Increase/(decrease) in trust funds	(136)	(309)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	3	2,779
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	70	(37)
Increase in provisions	2,787	2,236
Net cash provided by operating activities	<b>21,191</b>	<b>38,222</b>

**9.3 Superannuation**

Council makes the majority of its employer superannuation contributions in respect of its employees to the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (the Fund). This Fund has two categories of membership, accumulation and defined benefit, each of which is funded differently.

**Accumulation**

Council makes both employer and employee contributions to The Fund's accumulation category, Vision MySuper/Vision Super Saver, on a progressive basis. Employer contributions are normally based on a fixed percentage of employee earnings (for the year ended 30 June 2021, this was 9.5% as required under Superannuation Guarantee (SG) legislation).

**Defined Benefit**

Council does not use defined benefit accounting for its defined benefit obligations under the Fund's Defined Benefit category. This is because the Fund's Defined Benefit category is a pooled multi-employer sponsored plan.

There is no proportional split of the defined benefit liabilities, assets or costs between the participating employers as the defined benefit obligation is a floating obligation between the participating employers and the only time that the aggregate obligation is allocated to specific employers is when a call is made. As a result, the level of participation of Yarra City Council in the Fund cannot be measured as a percentage compared with other participating employers. Therefore, the Fund Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers for the purposes of AASB 119 Employee Benefits.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### Note 9 Other matters (Cont'd)

##### 9.3 Superannuation (Cont'd)

###### **Funding arrangements**

Council makes employer contributions to the Defined Benefit category of the Fund at rates determined by the Trustee on the advice of the Fund Actuary.

A triennial actuarial review for the Defined Benefit category as at 30 June 2020 was conducted and completed by the due date of 31 December 2020. The vested benefit index (VBI) of the Defined Benefit category of which Council is a contributing employer was 104.6%. The financial assumptions used to calculate the VBI were:

Net investment returns	5.6% pa
Salary information	2.5% pa for two years and 2.75% pa thereafter
Price inflation (CPI)	2.0% pa

As at 30 June 2021, an interim actuarial investigation is underway as the Fund provides lifetime pensions in the Defined Benefit category.

Vision Super has advised that the actual VBI at 30 June 2021 was 109.7%.

The VBI is used as the primary funding indicator. Because the VBI was above 100%, the 30 June 2020 actuarial investigation determined the Defined Benefit category was in a satisfactory financial position and that no change was necessary to the Defined Benefit category's funding arrangements from prior years.

###### **Employer contributions**

###### *Regular contributions*

On the basis of the results of the 2020 triennial actuarial investigation conducted by the Fund Actuary, Council makes employer contributions to the Fund's Defined Benefit category at rates determined by the Fund's Trustee. For the year ended 30 June 2021, this rate was 9.5% of members' salaries (9.5% in 2019/2020). This rate is expected to increase in line with any increases in the SG contribution rate and was reviewed as part of the 30 June 2020 triennial valuation.

In addition, Council reimburses the Fund to cover the excess of the benefits paid as a consequence of retrenchment above the funded resignation or retirement benefit.

###### **Funding calls**

If the Defined Benefit category is in an unsatisfactory financial position at an actuarial investigation or the Defined Benefit category's VBI is below its shortfall limit at any time other than the date of the actuarial investigation, the Defined Benefit category has a shortfall for the purposes of SPS 160 and the Fund is required to put a plan in place so that the shortfall is fully funded within three years of the shortfall occurring. The Fund monitors its VBI on a quarterly basis and the Fund has set its shortfall limit at 97%.

In the event that the Fund Actuary determines that there is a shortfall based on the above requirement, the Fund's participating employers (including Council) are required to make an employer contribution to cover the shortfall.

Using the agreed methodology, the shortfall amount is apportioned between the participating employers based on the pre-1 July 1993 and post-30 June 1993 service liabilities of the Fund's Defined Benefit category, together with the employer's payroll at 30 June 1993 and at the date the shortfall has been calculated.

Due to the nature of the contractual obligations between the participating employers and the Fund, and that the Fund includes lifetime pensioners and their reversionary beneficiaries, it is unlikely that the Fund will be wound up.

If there is a surplus in the Fund, the surplus cannot be returned to the participating employers.

In the event that a participating employer is wound-up, the defined benefit obligations of that employer will be transferred to that employer's successor.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council

2020/2021 Financial Report

Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

### Note 9 Other matters (Cont'd)

#### 9.3 Superannuation (Cont'd)

##### *The 2020 triennial actuarial investigation surplus amounts*

An actuarial investigation is conducted annually for the Defined Benefit category of which Council is a contributing employer. Generally, a full actuarial investigation is conducted every three years and interim actuarial investigations are conducted for each intervening year. A full investigation was conducted as at 30 June 2020.

The Fund's actuarial investigation identified the following for the Defined Benefit category of which Council is a contributing employer:

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	(Triennial)	(Interim)
	\$m	\$m
- A VBI Surplus	100.0	151.3
- A total service liability surplus	200.0	233.4
- A discounted accrued benefits surplus	217.8	256.7

The VBI surplus means that the market value of the fund's assets supporting the defined benefit obligations exceed the vested benefits that the defined benefit members would have been entitled to if they had all exited on 30 June 2020.

The total service liability surplus means that the current value of the assets in the Fund's Defined Benefit category plus expected future contributions exceeds the value of expected future benefits and expenses as at 30 June 2020.

The discounted accrued benefit surplus means that the current value of the assets in the Fund's Defined Benefit category exceeds the value of benefits payable in the future but accrued in respect of service to 30 June 2020.

Council was notified of the 30 June 2020 VBI during August 2020 (2019: August 2019).

##### **The 2021 interim actuarial investigation**

An interim actuarial investigation is being conducted for the Fund's position as at 30 June 2021 as the Fund provides lifetime pensions in the Defined Benefit category. It is anticipated that this actuarial investigation will be completed by October 2021.

##### **Superannuation contributions**

Contributions by Council (excluding any unfunded liability payments) to the above superannuation plans for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 are detailed below:

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Type of Scheme</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
			<b>\$,000</b>	<b>\$,000</b>
Vision super	Defined benefit	9.50%	353	368
Vision super	Accumulation fund	9.50%	3,378	3,186

Council has no unfunded liability payments to Vision Super during both 2020/21 and 2019/20 years.

## Attachment 1 - 2020/21 Financial Statements

Yarra City Council  
2020/2021 Financial Report

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### Notes to the Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

#### 10 Change in accounting policy

##### ***AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of Material (applies 2020/21 for LG Sector)***

Council has adopted AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Definition of Material, from 1 July 2020. All Information has been disclosed where material in nature, amount and impact to ensure primary users of the general purpose financial statements are informed and can make decisions on the basis of the information disclosed regarding the entity.

##### ***AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - References to the Conceptual Framework (applies 2020/21 for LG Sector)***

Council has adopted AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - References to the Conceptual Framework from 1 July 2020.

Financial statements present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of Council. There is a fair presentation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the Framework Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.

DRAFT

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

LGPRF

Yarra City Council

## Performance Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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### Description of municipality

The City of Yarra is an inner metropolitan municipality which is home to a diverse community of people. Yarra is one of Australia's smallest inner city municipalities at 19.5 square kilometres, and features lively arts and entertainment precincts, vibrant shopping and café strips, and numerous sports and recreational facilities.

Created in June 1994, the City of Yarra merged the former municipalities of: Collingwood; Richmond; Fitzroy; (including the annexed part of Carlton North); Northcote (Alphington & Fairfield: South of Heidelberg Road only).

Yarra has a population of 103,125 (estimated residential as at 30 June 2020) and a diverse community profile. Over the previous decade, the City's population had been growing at an average rate of 3.6%, almost double the rate of growth for Victoria. It is estimated that Yarra will continue to grow, with the population predicted to reach 110,512 by 2031.

### Overview of 2020/2021

On 16 March 2020 a state of emergency was declared in Victoria due to the global pandemic COVID-19 virus, known as coronavirus. A state of disaster was subsequently declared on 2 August 2020. While the impacts of the pandemic have abated somewhat through the 2020-21 year, Council has noted the following significant impacts on its financial operations:

- Council implemented a \$7.4 million COVID-19 economic package to support the community which included the waiving of various fees and interest;
- Council provided targeted community support through business, arts and community grants of \$2.1 million, supporting increased service delivery. Increased service delivery was also funded for programs such as the Working for Victoria (\$2.7 million) and Outdoor Dining (\$0.5 million) by the Victorian State Government;
- Statutory fees and fines including those relating to parking decreased by \$9.1 million and user fees decreased by \$5.5 million; and
- Capital works were impacted by construction materials shortages, supply chain delays and limitations on the number of permitted workers at sites.

Despite these challenges, Council has been able to continue providing the majority of its integral services to the community, including waste and recycling and a range of community services that take on new importance during these challenging times in a sustainable manner. In addition, Council continued to provide greater levels of support through flexible payment options on rates and other fees and charges for a range of Council services, enhancing Council's support of the local community throughout the pandemic.

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**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

LGPRF

Yarra City Council

**Sustainable Capacity Indicators**

For the year ended 30 June 2021

<i>Indicator / measure</i>	<b>Results</b>				<b>Comment</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	
<b>Population</b>					
<i>Expenses per head of municipal population</i>	\$1,770.11	\$1,953.17	\$1,857.25	\$1,927.03	Result is consistent with prior years.
[Total expenses / Municipal population]					
<i>Infrastructure per head of municipal population</i>	\$9,355.26	\$10,012.59	\$9,928.65	\$9,913.72	Result is consistent with prior years.
[Value of infrastructure / Municipal population]					
<i>Population density per length of road</i>	308.41	312.88	323.23	327.48	Result is consistent with prior years and population growth.
[Municipal population / Kilometres of local roads]					

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

<i>Indicator / measure</i>	<b>Results</b>				<b>Comment</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	
<b>Own-source revenue</b>					
<i>Own-source revenue per head of municipal population</i>	\$1,780.74	\$1,770.97	\$1,691.76	\$1,566.01	Own source revenue is down compared to 2020 due to the impact COVID-19 restrictions have had on revenue from parking and user fees.
[Own-source revenue / Municipal population]					
<b>Recurrent grants</b>					
<i>Recurrent grants per head of municipal population</i>	\$123.34	\$133.50	\$132.26	\$150.04	Increase in recurrent grant funding for family and children's services.
[Recurrent grants / Municipal population]					
<b>Disadvantage</b>					
<i>Relative socio-economic disadvantage</i>	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	On average, Yarra has lower levels of disadvantage with high levels of disadvantage concentrated in the main public housing areas within Richmond, Collingwood and Fitzroy.
[Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage by decile]					
<b>Workforce turnover</b>					
<i>Percentage of staff turnover</i>	16.1%	14.0%	10.4%	7.4%	Council's workforce turnover ratio has progressively decreased, and this trend has continued in the current year. This is the result of increasing stability in Council's structure and less turnover in staff as a result. This is a particularly favourable result for 2021 given the current impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and it has enabled Council to continue to
[Number of permanent staff resignations and terminations / Average number of					

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

<i>Indicator / measure</i>	<b>Results</b>				<b>Comment</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	
permanent staff for the financial year] x100					support the community in the delivery of both essential services and additional services as part of its COVID response.

**Definitions**

"adjusted underlying revenue" means total income other than:

- (a) non-recurrent grants used to fund capital expenditure; and
- (b) non-monetary asset contributions; and
- (c) contributions to fund capital expenditure from sources other than those referred to above

"infrastructure" means non-current property, plant and equipment excluding land

"local road" means a sealed or unsealed road for which the council is the responsible road authority under the Road Management Act 2004

"population" means the resident population estimated by council

"own-source revenue" means adjusted underlying revenue other than revenue that is not under the control of council (including government grants)

"relative socio-economic disadvantage", in relation to a municipality, means the relative socio-economic disadvantage, expressed as a decile for the relevant financial year, of the area in which the municipality is located according to the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (Catalogue Number 2033.0.55.001) of SEIFA

"SEIFA" means the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas published from time to time by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on its Internet website

"unrestricted cash" means all cash and cash equivalents other than restricted cash.

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

LGPRF

Yarra City Council

**Service Performance Indicators**

For the year ended 30 June 2021

<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>Results</b>				<b>Comment</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	
<b>Aquatic facilities</b>					
<b>Utilisation</b>					
<i>Utilisation of aquatic facilities</i>	9.14	9.23	7.08	3.57	The last two years has seen a significant drop in aquatic centre attendance as a result of forced facility closures due to the COVID pandemic. In 2020/21 attendances decreased by 72% compared to 2018/19 pre-COVID attendances.
[Number of visits to aquatic facilities / Municipal population]					
<b>Animal management</b>					
<b>Health and safety</b>					
<i>Animal management prosecutions</i>	New in 2020	New in 2020	100%	100%	Council continues to perform well with all prosecutions ruled in favour of Council. There were 13 prosecutions in 2020/21, this is an increase over 2019/20 result of 8. The result is consistent results for prior years.
[Number of successful animal management prosecutions / Number of animal management prosecutions] x 100					

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>Results</b>				<b>Comment</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	
<b>Food safety</b>					Council responds to 100% of critical and major non-compliance outcome notifications. Results less than 100% occur where follow-up inspections are delayed due to closures and re-inspections fall in the next period.
<b>Health and safety</b>					
<i>Critical and major non-compliance outcome notifications</i>	99.56%	99.54%	100.00%	99.54%	
[Number of critical non-compliance outcome notifications and major non-compliance notifications about a food premises followed up / Number of critical non-compliance outcome notifications and major non-compliance notifications about a food premises] x100					
<b>Governance</b>					
<b>Satisfaction</b>					Council's satisfaction score of 66 is categorised as good from the 2021 Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey. Previous years' results are also categorised as good using the same survey instrument. The result is underpinned by Council's ongoing commitment to consultation and engagement.
<i>Satisfaction with council decisions</i>	67	72	71	66	
[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed in making decisions in the interest of the community]					

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>Results</b>				<b>Comment</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	
<b>Libraries</b>					
<b>Participation</b>					
<i>Active library borrowers in municipality</i>	20.72%	19.72%	16.24%	15.10%	The temporary closure of all Libraries which commenced in March 2020 and has continued on and off throughout 2020/21 has impacted the community's ability to access facilities and the level of loans this year, which underpin this measure. While the full impact of Covid-19 related closures cannot be quantified, the number of active borrowers has fallen by 25% compared to the pre-covid activity levels experienced in 2018/19
[Number of active library borrowers in the last three years / The sum of the population for the last three years] x100					
<b>Maternal and child health</b>					
<b>Participation</b>					
<i>Participation in the MCH service</i>	80.41%	82.75%	84.20%	84.63%	Council contacts every family whose details are provided as part of the birth notification process inviting them to participate, offering a first home visit. Council is not in control of how many families accept the offer.
[Number of children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of children enrolled in the MCH service] x100					
<b>Participation</b>					
<i>Participation in the MCH service by Aboriginal children</i>	79.37%	78.43%	95.65%	97.34%	Council formed a partnership with Victorian Aboriginal Health Service which increased the participation of aboriginal children in the MCH service. This data includes children participating in either the Yarra City Council MCH or the Victorian Aboriginal Health Service.
[Number of Aboriginal children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of Aboriginal					

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>Results</b>				<b>Comment</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	
children enrolled in the MCH service] x100					
<b>Roads</b>					
<b>Satisfaction</b>					
<i>Satisfaction with sealed local roads</i>	72	77	75	73	Council's satisfaction score of 73 is categorised as very good from the 2021 Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey. Previous years' results are also categorised as either good (65.00-72.50) or very good (72.50-77.50) using the same survey instrument.
[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed on the condition of sealed local roads]					
<b>Statutory Planning</b>					
<b>Decision making</b>					
<i>Council planning decisions upheld at VCAT</i>	77.45%	61.04%	86.00%	58.67%	In 2020/21 the number of appeals to VCAT increased by 50% compared to 2019/20. A large number of these appeals related to complex and controversial applications. In 2020/21 VCAT supported Council's decision on 44 appeals compared to 43 in 2019/20.
[Number of VCAT decisions that did not set aside council's decision in relation to a planning application / Number of VCAT decisions in relation to planning applications] x100					

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

Service / indicator / measure	Results				Comment
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
<b>Waste Collection</b>					
<b>Waste diversion</b>					
<i>Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill</i>	37.73%	37.72%	36.33%	33.03%	While the ratio of waste diverted from landfill decreased statistically from 36% in 2019/20 to 33% in 20/21 the actual tonnes of waste for both recyclables and Garbage decreased in 2020/21 compared with the 2019/20 results. Kerbside recyclables tonnes in 2020/21 were 7,476 compared with 8,498 in 2019/20, Garbage and recyclables tonnes in 2020/21 were 22,631 compared to 23,393 in 2019/20. Our residents are doing a great job in reducing the amount of total waste they are putting in their bins.
[Weight of recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins / Weight of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins] x100					
<b>Definitions</b>					
"Aboriginal child" means a child who is an Aboriginal person					
"Aboriginal person" has the same meaning as in the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006					
"active library borrower" means a member of a library who has borrowed a book from the library					
"annual report" means an annual report prepared by a council under section 98 of the Act					
"class 1 food premises" means food premises, within the meaning of the <i>Food Act 1984</i> , that have been declared as class 1 food premises under section 19C of that Act					
"class 2 food premises" means food premises, within the meaning of the <i>Food Act 1984</i> , that have been declared as class 2 food premises under section 19C of that Act					

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

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"critical non-compliance outcome notification" means a notification received by council under section 19N(3) or (4) of the *Food Act 1984* , or advice given to council by an authorized officer under that Act, of a deficiency that poses an immediate serious threat to public health

**Definitions cont.**

"food premises" has the same meaning as in the *Food Act 1984*

local road" means a sealed or unsealed road for which the council is the responsible road authority under the *Road Management Act 2004*

"major non-compliance outcome notification" means a notification received by a council under section 19N(3) or (4) of the *Food Act 1984* , or advice given to council by an authorized officer under that Act, of a deficiency that does not pose an immediate serious threat to public health but may do so if no remedial action is taken

"MCH" means the Maternal and Child Health Service provided by a council to support the health and development of children within the municipality from birth until school age

"population" means the resident population estimated by council

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**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

**Financial Performance Indicators**

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Dimension / <i>indicator / measure</i>	Results				Forecasts				Material Variations
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
<b>Efficiency</b>									
<b>Expenditure level</b>									
<i>Expenses per property assessment</i>	\$3,196.76	\$3,592.09	\$3,427.30	\$3,486.41	\$3,599.77	\$3,610.45	\$3,592.24	\$3,588.03	Result is consistent with prior years and forecasts for future years indicate no major variances.
[ Total expenses / Number of property assessments]									
<b>Revenue level</b>									
<i>Average rate per property assessment</i>	New in 2020	New in 2020	\$2,030.69	\$2,037.22	\$2,092.65	\$2,100.66	\$2,113.03	\$2,125.70	Result is consistent with prior years and forecasts for future years indicate no major variances.
[General rates and Municipal charges / Number of property assessments]									
<b>Liquidity</b>									
<b>Working capital</b>									
<i>Current assets compared to current liabilities</i>	196.87%	282.25%	246.58%	126.61%	193.19%	179.09%	160.00%	153.20%	Decline in result mainly due to borrowings of \$33.8 million that are to be repaid in 2021/22 including \$32.5m borrowed in 2013/2014 to settle the Vision

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

Dimension / indicator / measure	Results				Forecasts				Material Variations
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
[Current assets / Current liabilities] x100									Super unfunded defined benefit liability and fund major capital projects that is due to be repaid in full in November 2021.
<b>Unrestricted cash</b>									
<i>Unrestricted cash compared to current liabilities</i>	96.61%	106.06%	84.14%	13.27%	48.05%	31.94%	8.07%	0.33%	Decline in result mainly due to reduced cashflow from parking and user fees as well as increases to capital works carried forward to be completed in 2021/22 and unspent conditional grants as a result of the restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
[Unrestricted cash / Current liabilities] x100									
<b>Obligations</b>									
<b>Loans and borrowings</b>									
<i>Loans and borrowings compared to rates</i>	42.80%	40.27%	37.86%	35.45%	48.73%	42.66%	36.63%	30.74%	Loan balances reduced during 2020/21 as loan payments are made. Forecast increase in 2021/22 reflects new borrowings entered into with decreases in future years as loan payments are made.
[Interest and principle repayments on Interest bearing loans and borrowings / Rate revenue] x100									
<b>Loans and borrowings</b>									

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

Dimension / indicator / measure	Results				Forecasts				Material Variations
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
<p><i>Loans and borrowings repayments compared to rates</i></p> <p>[Interest and principal repayments on interest bearing loans and borrowings / Rate revenue] x100</p>	3.00%	3.09%	2.80%	2.70%	30.61%	6.07%	5.94%	5.80%	The forecast ratio increases significantly in 2022 due to the repayment of one of Council's loan facilities. Council intends to borrow to repay this loan, with the new loan repayment terms assumed to be on a principal and interest basis.
<p><b>Indebtedness</b></p> <p><i>Non-current liabilities compared to own source revenue</i></p> <p>[Non-current liabilities / Own source revenue] x100</p>	26.41%	26.97%	27.39%	7.93%	29.53%	25.37%	21.35%	17.41%	Decrease in result is due to \$33.8 million of borrowings that is to be paid in 2021/22 moving to current liabilities. Forecast that indicator returns to trend as further borrowings are entered into.
<p><b>Asset renewal and upgrade</b></p> <p><i>Asset renewal and upgrade compared to depreciation</i></p> <p>[Asset renewal and upgrade expense / Asset depreciation] x100</p>	New in 2020	New in 2020	120.65%	107.26%	183.55%	152.91%	131.47%	114.31%	Decline in result as the asset renewal and upgrade expenditure in 2020/21 was affected by COVID-19 restrictions. Delayed capital works carried forward to 2021/22 for completion and forecast to increase in line with the capital works programs in future years.

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

Dimension / indicator / measure	Results				Forecasts				Material Variations
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
<b>Operating position</b>									
<b>Adjusted underlying result</b>									
<i>Adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit)</i>	8.38%	1.51%	-1.02%	-9.01%	-0.14%	-0.21%	0.63%	1.11%	Significant reduction in this ratio due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on parking and user fees as well as Council's \$7.4 million COVID-19 package to support the community. Forecast is that this indicator returns to trend in 2021/22.
[Adjusted underlying surplus (deficit)/ Adjusted underlying revenue] x100									
<b>Stability</b>									
<b>Rates concentration</b>									
<i>Rates compared to adjusted underlying revenue</i>	56.30%	55.53%	60.11%	63.77%	58.49%	58.58%	58.72%	58.85%	Ratio has increased for 2020-21 due to reduction in adjusted underlying revenue from reduced parking and user fees.
[Rate revenue / Adjusted underlying revenue] x100									
<b>Rates effort</b>									
<i>Rates compared to property values</i>	0.21%	0.18%	0.20%	0.20%	0.19%	0.19%	0.18%	0.18%	Result is consistent with prior years and forecasts for future years indicate no major variances.

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

Dimension / indicator / measure	Results				Forecasts				Material Variations
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
[Rate revenue / Capital improved value of rateable properties in the municipality] x100									

**Former measures**

Service / indicator / measure	Results 2018	Results 2019	Results 2020
<b>Animal Management</b>			
<b>Health and safety</b>			
<i>Animal management prosecutions</i> [Number of successful animal management prosecutions]	13	14	Retired in 2020
<b>Efficiency</b>			
<b>Revenue level</b>			
<i>Average residential rate per residential property assessment</i> [Residential rate revenue / Number of residential property assessments]	\$1,674.29	\$1,727.98	Retired in 2020
<b>Obligations</b>			
<b>Asset renewal</b>			
<i>Asset renewal compared to depreciation</i> [Asset renewal expense / Asset depreciation] x100	102.44%	96.13%	Retired in 2020

## Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21

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### Definitions

"adjusted underlying revenue" means total income other than:

- (a) non-recurrent grants used to fund capital expenditure; and
- (b) non-monetary asset contributions; and
- (c) contributions to fund capital expenditure from sources other than those referred to above

"adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit)" means adjusted underlying revenue less total expenditure

"asset renewal expenditure" means expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset that returns the service capability of the asset to its original capability

"current assets" has the same meaning as in the AAS

"current liabilities" has the same meaning as in the AAS

"non-current assets" means all assets other than current assets

"non-current liabilities" means all liabilities other than current liabilities

"non-recurrent grant" means a grant obtained on the condition that it be expended in a specified manner and is not expected to be received again during the period covered by a council's Strategic Resource Plan

"own-source revenue" means adjusted underlying revenue other than revenue that is not under the control of council (including government grants)

"population" means the resident population estimated by council

"rate revenue" means revenue from general rates, municipal charges, service rates and service charges

"recurrent grant" means a grant other than a non-recurrent grant

"residential rates" means revenue from general rates, municipal charges, service rates and service charges levied on residential properties

"restricted cash" means cash and cash equivalents, within the meaning of the AAS, that are not available for use other than for a purpose for which it is restricted, and includes cash to be used to fund capital works expenditure from the previous financial year

"unrestricted cash" means all cash and cash equivalents other than restricted cash.

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**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21****Other Information**

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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**1. Basis of preparation**

Council is required to prepare and include a performance statement within its annual report. The performance statement includes the results of the prescribed sustainable capacity, service performance and financial performance indicators and measures together with a description of the municipal district and an explanation of material variations in the results. This statement has been prepared to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* (as per the transitional provisions of the *Local Government Act 2020*).

Where applicable the results in the performance statement have been prepared on accounting bases consistent with those reported in the Financial Statements. The other results are based on information drawn from council information systems or from third parties (e.g. Australian Bureau of Statistics).

The performance statement presents the actual results for the current year and for the prescribed financial performance indicators and measures, the results forecast by the council's strategic resource plan. The *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* requires explanation of any material variations in the results contained in the performance statement. Council has adopted materiality thresholds relevant to each indicator and measure and explanations have not been provided for variations below the materiality thresholds unless the variance is considered to be material because of its nature.

The forecast figures included in the performance statement are those adopted by council in its Long Term Financial Plan on 5 October 2021 and which forms part of the council plan. The strategic resource plan includes estimates based on key assumptions about the future that were relevant at the time of adoption and aimed at achieving sustainability over the long term. Detailed information on the actual financial results is contained in the General Purpose Financial Statements. The strategic resource plan can be obtained by contacting council.

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## Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21

### Certification of the Performance Statement

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In my opinion, the accompanying performance statement has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* (as per the transitional provisions of the *Local Government Act 2020*).

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Wei Chen CPA

**CFO and Principal Accounting Officer**

**Dated:** 5 October 2021

In our opinion, the accompanying performance statement of the *(council name)* for the year ended 30 June 2021 presents fairly the results of council's performance in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* (as per the transitional provisions of the *Local Government Act 2020*).

The performance statement contains the relevant performance indicators, measures and results in relation to service performance, financial performance and sustainable capacity.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars in the performance statement to be misleading or inaccurate.

We have been authorised by the council and by the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* to certify this performance statement in its final form.

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Cr Gabrielle de Vietri

**Mayor**

**Dated:** 5 October 2021

**Attachment 2 - LGPRF Performance Statement 2020/21**

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Cr Herschel Landes

**Councillor**

**Dated:** 5 October 2021

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Vijaya Yaidyanath

**Chief Executive Officer**

**Dated:** 5 October 2021

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Draft

## Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

## Report of Operations 2020/21

Service Performance Indicators	Results	Results	Results	Results		
Service / indicator / measure	2018	2019	2020	2021	Comments	
<b>Aquatic Facilities</b>						
<b>Service standard</b>						
AF2	Health inspections of aquatic facilities	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	Council's pool inspection increased compared to previous years despite being closed or providing restricted access to the public for 231 days as a result of State Government restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
	[Number of authorised officer inspections of Council aquatic facilities / Number of Council aquatic facilities]					
<b>Utilisation</b>						
AF6	Utilisation of aquatic facilities	9.14	9.23	7.08	3.57	The last two years has seen a significant drop in aquatic centre attendance as a result of forced facility closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020/21 attendances decreased by 72% compared to 2018/19 pre-COVID-19 attendances.
	[Number of visits to aquatic facilities / Municipal population]					
<b>Service cost</b>						
AF7	Cost of aquatic facilities	New in 2020	New in 2020	\$6.39	\$19.41	In 2020/21 attendances decreased by 72% compared to 2018/19 pre-COVID attendances, this decrease in aquatic centre attendance resulted in a significant loss of income which would normally go to offset in part the cost of providing and running these facilities. This loss of income resulted 200% increase in the cost to Council to run the facility compared to 2019/20.  <i>Note: From 2020, this measure replaced two previous measures: 'Cost of indoor aquatic facilities' and 'Cost of outdoor aquatic facilities', see retired measures.</i>
	[Direct cost of aquatic facilities less income received / Number of visits to aquatic facilities]					
<b>Animal Management</b>						

## Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
AM1	<b>Timeliness</b> <i>Time taken to action animal management requests</i> [Number of days between receipt and first response action for all animal management requests / Number of animal management requests]	1.89	1.63	1.56	1.98	Time taken to action animal management requests remains under 2 days.
	<b>Service standard</b>					
AM2	<i>Animals reclaimed</i> [Number of animals reclaimed / Number of animals collected] x100	52.25%	53.63%	61.37%	49.81%	The number of animals collected this year decreased 17% compared to 2019/20. This reduction was reflected in the number of animals reclaimed. Council had undertaken an on-line responsible pet ownership initiative during the year. COVID-19 pandemic lockdown and restrictions resulted in more owners being at home during the day with their animals.
AM5	<i>Animals rehomed</i> [Number of animals rehomed / Number of animals collected] x100	New in 2020	New in 2020	4.67%	8.61%	While the number of animals collected decreased the number of animals rehomed increased by 53%.  <i>Note: New measure for 2019-20 financial year.</i>
	<b>Service cost</b>					
AM6	<i>Cost of animal management service per population</i> [Direct cost of the animal management service / Population]	New in 2020	New in 2020	\$4.93	\$4.75	The cost of animal management service has continued to be consistent within the \$4-\$5 range.  <i>Note: This measure is replacing previous 'Cost of animal management service' which was based on cost per number of registered animals, see retired measures.</i>

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
AM7	<p><b>Health and safety</b></p> <p><i>Animal management prosecutions</i></p> <p>[Number of successful animal management prosecutions / Number of animal management prosecutions] x 100</p>	New in 2020	New in 2020	100.00%	100.00%	<p>Council continues to perform well with all prosecutions ruled in favour of Council. There were 13 prosecutions in 2020/21, compared to 8 in 2019/20, but consistent with prior years.</p> <p><i>Note: This measure is replacing previous 'Animal management prosecutions' which was a measure of number, not proportion, see retired measures.</i></p>
FS1	<p><b>Food Safety</b></p> <p><b>Timeliness</b></p> <p><i>Time taken to action food complaints</i></p> <p>[Number of days between receipt and first response action for all food complaints / Number of food complaints]</p>	1.82	2.24	1.56	1.78	<p>Council's Health Department continue to take all necessary steps to ensure public safety and all food complaints are monitored and actioned as a priority. Response time to action food complaints remains under 2 days in line with the previous 2019/20 result</p>
FS2	<p><b>Service standard</b></p> <p><i>Food safety assessments</i></p> <p>[Number of registered class 1 food premises and class 2 food premises that receive an annual food safety assessment in accordance with the Food Act 1984 / Number of registered class 1 food premises and class 2 food premises that require an annual food safety assessment in accordance with the Food Act 1984] x100</p>	100.43%	100.00%	99.91%	97.00%	<p>Council's food safety assessment result is consistent with previous years. Council continues to undertake food safety assessments in accordance with the Food Act 1984 that requires registered class 1 and 2 food premises to receive an annual food safety assessment. Inspections continued during the COVID-19 pandemic with Council adopting a Rapid Assessment Inspection model capping the time spent on site to reduce risk, approximately 270 additional assessment were undertaken using this model.</p>

## Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
FS3	<b>Service cost</b> <i>Cost of food safety service</i> [Direct cost of the food safety service / Number of food premises registered or notified in accordance with the Food Act 1984]	\$358.13	\$351.92	\$361.60	\$362.82	The cost of the service remains consistent with previous years.
FS4	<b>Health and safety</b> <i>Critical and major non-compliance outcome notifications</i> [Number of critical non-compliance outcome notifications and major non-compliance notifications about a food premises followed up / Number of critical non-compliance outcome notifications and major non-compliance notifications about a food premises] x100	99.56%	99.54%	<b>100.00%</b>	99.54%	Council responds to 100% of critical and major non-compliance outcome notifications. Results less than 100% occur where follow-up inspections are delayed due to closures and re-inspections fall in the next period.
G1	<b>Governance</b> <b>Transparency</b> <i>Council decisions made at meetings closed to the public</i> [Number of Council resolutions made at ordinary or special meetings of Council, or at meetings of a special committee consisting only of Councillors, closed to the public / Number of Council resolutions made at ordinary or special meetings of Council or at meetings of a special committee consisting only of Councillors ] x100	11.90%	16.39%	7.13%	6.95%	Council has continued to focus on ensuring that decisions are made at a public meeting wherever possible. Ongoing low levels of confidential business have been able to be achieved due to changes in the way we manage certain reporting processes around community grants, a rigorous assessment of each proposed confidential report and changes in the definition of confidential in the new Local Government Act.

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
G2	<p><b>Consultation and engagement</b></p> <p><i>Satisfaction with community consultation and engagement</i></p> <p>Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how Council has performed on community consultation and engagement</p>	69.00	72.10	72.00	65.00	<p>Council's satisfaction score of 65 is categorised as good from the 2021 Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey. Previous years' results are also categorised as good using the same survey instrument. While the result reflects Yarra's continued commitment to consult and engage frequently and consistently on statutory and non-statutory matters that affect the community restrictions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic did disrupt many planned community engagement opportunities forcing some to move to alternative format such as on-line alternatives or be postponed.</p>
G3	<p><b>Attendance</b></p> <p><i>Councillor attendance at council meetings</i></p> <p>[The sum of the number of Councillors who attended each ordinary and special Council meeting / (Number of ordinary and special Council meetings) × (Number of Councillors elected at the last Council general election)] x100</p>	92.06%	91.03%	92.89%	93.98%	<p>Councillors' attendance at meetings remains consistent.</p>
G4	<p><b>Service cost</b></p> <p><i>Cost of elected representation</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of the governance service / Number of Councillors elected at the last Council general election]</p>	\$42,312.33	\$42,328.44	\$41,032.00	\$38,849.87	<p>Costs decreased in 2020/21 compared to previous years due in part to reduced opportunities for professional development and travel and the move to virtual Council meetings, a result of the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. Councillor allowance payments also reduced during the Council election period.</p>

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
G5	<p><b>Satisfaction</b></p> <p><i>Satisfaction with council decisions</i></p> <p>[Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed in making decisions in the interest of the community]</p>	67.00	72.00	71.00	66.00	<p>Council's satisfaction score of 66 is categorised as good from the 2021 Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey. Previous years' results are also categorised as good using the same survey instrument. The result is underpinned by Council's ongoing commitment to consultation and engagement.</p>
LB1	<p><b>Libraries</b></p> <p><b>Utilisation</b></p> <p><i>Physical library collection usage</i></p> <p>[Number of physical library collection item loans / Number of physical library collection items]</p>	4.96	4.79	3.81	1.90	<p>Library collection usage has decreased significantly over the past 2 years as a result of restricted access and extended closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Access to the physical library collection was restricted or closed for approximately 60% of 2020/21 resulting in a similar percentage decrease in loans compared to pre-COVID-19 2018/19 activity. Loan numbers is driver for this indicator. The ongoing disruption and temporary closure of all Libraries since March 2020 in response to COVID-19 restrictions has resulted in Library staff engaging in other activity to support Council's COVID-19 community relief efforts, including distributing book bundles and care kits to residents in need.</p> <p><i>Note: From 2019-20, this indicator measures the performance of</i></p>

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
					<i>physical library items as a subset of the wider library collection.</i>
<b>LB2</b> <b>Resource standard</b>					
<i>Recently purchased library collection</i>					
[Number of library collection items purchased in the last 5 years / Number of library collection items] x100	69.37%	70.28%	70.98%	70.64%	The standard of the library collection has remained steady over the last 4 years reflecting Council's continued commitment to refreshing the library collection.
<b>LB4</b> <b>Participation</b>					
<i>Active library borrowers in municipality</i>	20.72%	19.72%	16.24%	15.10%	The temporary closure of all Libraries which commenced in March 2020 and has continued on and off throughout 2020/21 has impacted the community's ability to access facilities and the level of loans this year, which underpin this measure. While the full impact of COVID-19 related closures cannot be quantified, the number of active borrowers has fallen by 25% compared to the pre-COVID activity levels experienced in 2018/19
[Number of active library borrowers in the last three years / The sum of the population for the last three years] x100					

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
LB5	<p><b>Service cost</b></p> <p><i>Cost of library service per population</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of the library service / Population]</p>	New in 2020	New in 2020	\$47.39	\$48.66	<p>Council operates 5 libraries, the cost of the service remains similar to previous year, 2019/20. Temporary closure of all libraries which has taken place multiple times throughout the year in response to COVID-19 restrictions, during the closure Library officers assisted Council's COVID community relief efforts by preparing and distributing food hampers and book bundles to residents in need.</p> <p><i>Note: This measure is replacing the previous 'Cost of library service' indicator which measured based on number of visits, see retired measures.</i></p>
	<b>Maternal and Child Health (MCH)</b>					
	<b>Service standard</b>					
MC2	<p><i>Infant enrolments in the MCH service</i></p> <p>[Number of infants enrolled in the MCH service (from birth notifications received) / Number of birth notifications received] x100</p>	109.18%	101.77%	102.17%	101.61%	<p>Infants are enrolled in the Maternal and Child Health Service by Council as part of the birth notification process. A result of &gt;100% can occur where the birth and first home visit occur in different financial years.</p>
	<b>Service cost</b>					
MC3	<p><i>Cost of the MCH service</i></p> <p>[Cost of the MCH service / Hours worked by MCH nurses]</p>	\$97.56	\$77.97	\$70.40	\$68.03	<p>There was a reduction in the cost of the MCH service due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in a reduction in staff costs.</p>

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
MC4	<p><b>Participation</b></p> <p><i>Participation in the MCH service</i></p> <p>[Number of children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of children enrolled in the MCH service] x100</p>	80.41%	82.75%	84.20%	84.63%	Council contacts every family whose details are provided as part of the birth notification process inviting them to participate, offering a first home visit. Council is not in control of how many families accept the offer.
MC5	<p><b>Participation</b></p> <p><i>Participation in the MCH service by Aboriginal children</i></p> <p>[Number of Aboriginal children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of Aboriginal children enrolled in the MCH service] x100</p>	79.37%	78.43%	95.65%	97.34%	Council formed a partnership with Victorian Aboriginal Health Service which increased the participation of aboriginal children in the MCH service. This data includes children participating in either the Yarra City Council MCH or the Victorian Aboriginal Health Service. This increased the number of registered families from 23 in 2019/20 to 93 in 2020/21.
MC6	<p><b>Satisfaction</b></p> <p><i>Participation in 4-week Key Age and Stage visit</i></p> <p>[Number of 4-week key age and stage visits / Number of birth notifications received] x100</p>	New in 2020	New in 2020	91.76%	91.36%	Community participation in 4-week Key Age and Stage visit remains consistent with the 2019/20 result.
	<b>Roads</b>					

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
R1	<p><b>Satisfaction of use</b></p> <p><i>Sealed local road requests</i></p> <p>[Number of sealed local road requests / Kilometres of sealed local roads ] x100</p>	112.01	130.57	153.38	111.78	<p>The number of requests has decreased and is now in line with our 2017/18 results. During 2018/19 and 2019/20 a number of major works were undertaken by other authorities including the M41 main drain replacement and upgrade of gas mains across the municipality which resulted in significant road work and on-going temporary patching of the local road surfaces which contributed to an increase in customer requests. The majority of these works were completed by 2020/21.</p>
R2	<p><b>Condition</b></p> <p><i>Sealed local roads maintained to condition standards</i></p> <p>[Number of kilometres of sealed local roads below the renewal intervention level set by Council / Kilometres of sealed local roads] x100</p>	99.06%	98.59%	98.78%	98.31%	<p>Council has consistently demonstrated its commitment to maintaining its local road network over the last 4 years with nearly 100% of its roads above its renewal intervention level. Community satisfaction with the maintenance and repair of sealed local roads scored 73 (very good) in the 2021 Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey.</p>
R3	<p><b>Service cost</b></p> <p><i>Cost of sealed local road reconstruction</i></p> <p>[Direct cost of sealed local road reconstruction / Square metres of sealed local roads reconstructed]</p>	\$294.94	\$319.63	\$243.84	\$386.93	<p>The majority of sealed road reconstructions in Yarra involve reconstruction of bluestone laneways. Council's Road Materials Policy stipulates that all laneways in heritage overlay areas are to be constructed in bluestones and in some instances cut bluestones in line with Disability Discrimination Act requirements, which significantly increases costs. This year all full reconstructions</p>

## Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
					were buestone with a combination of natural and cut stone placing the final costs higher than previous years.
<b>Service Cost</b>					
R4 <i>Cost of sealed local road resealing</i> [Direct cost of sealed local road resealing / Square metres of sealed local roads resealed]	\$33.16	\$34.43	\$37.88	\$37.97	The cost of sealed local road resealing is consistent with the cost in 2019/20 and comparable with costs over the last 4 years, allowing for variations in individual project cost due to the size and number of projects. Undertaking a number of large scale projects during a year can result in reduced cost per square metre due to economies of scale.
<b>Satisfaction</b>					
R5 <i>Satisfaction with sealed local roads</i> [Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed on the condition of sealed local roads]	72.20	76.50	75.00	73.00	Council's satisfaction score of 73 is categorised as very good from the 2021 Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey. Previous years' results are also categorised as either good (65.00-72.50) or very good (72.50-77.50) using the same survey instrument.
<b>Statutory Planning</b>					
<b>Timeliness</b>					
SP1 <i>Time taken to decide planning applications</i> [The median number of days between receipt of a planning application and a decision on the application]	117.00	127.00	120.00	132.00	Time taken to decide planning applications increased 10% compared to 2019/20 result. The service was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and having to move to working from home restriction. The time taken has fluctuated over the past 4 years from 117 days in 2017/18, 127 days in 2018/19 and the current result of 132 days.

## Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	<b>Service standard</b>					
SP2	<i>Planning applications decided within required time frames</i>  [(Number of regular planning application decisions made within 60 days) + (Number of VicSmart planning application decisions made within 10 days) / Number of planning application decisions made] x100	57.67%	46.88%	62.91%	60.66%	The current result of 60% is in line with the 2019/20 result and an improvement on the 2018/19 result.
	<b>Service cost</b>					
SP3	<i>Cost of statutory planning service</i>  [Direct cost of the statutory planning service / Number of planning applications received]	\$3,989.54	\$3,810.36	\$3,943.17	\$5,077.19	In 2020/21 Council received a large number of complex and controversial applications the determinations of which were subsequently appealed at VCAT. The hearings for these appeals ran over multiple days which significantly increased the costs compared to previous years.
	<b>Decision making</b>					
SP4	<i>Council planning decisions upheld at VCAT</i>  [Number of VCAT decisions that did not set aside council's decision in relation to a planning application / Number of VCAT decisions in relation to planning applications] x100	77.45%	61.04%	86.00%	58.67%	In 2020/21 the number of appeals to VCAT increased by 50% compared to 2019/20. A large number of these appeals related to complex and controversial applications.
	<b>Waste Collection</b>					
WC1	<b>Satisfaction</b>  <i>Kerbside bin collection requests</i>  [Number of kerbside garbage and recycling bin collection requests / Number of kerbside bin collection households] x1000	66.26	97.41	63.41	38.18	While Council experienced an overall decrease of 40% in the total number of bin requests in 2020/21 compared to 2019/20.

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	<b>Service standard</b>					
WC2	<i>Kerbside collection bins missed</i>  [Number of kerbside garbage and recycling collection bins missed / Number of scheduled kerbside garbage and recycling collection bin lifts] x10,000	0.18	0.69	0.29	1.12	In November 2020 Council introduced a new Glass Bin collection services across the municipality which resulted in an additional bin and bin collection per residence. Missed bin collection requests increased significantly after the introduction of this additional service. In 2018/19 Council moved to a new contract service provider who made changes to the collection service and schedules resulting in requests increasing to 69 requests per 1,000 households. The following year 2019/20, requests decreased back to 29 per 1,000 households. Council considers this year's increase reflects the trend of past years when services and schedule arrangements underwent change and anticipates a reduction next year.
	<b>Service cost</b>					
WC3	<i>Cost of kerbside garbage bin collection service</i>  [Direct cost of the kerbside garbage bin collection service / Number of kerbside garbage collection bins]	\$85.84	\$77.26	\$75.45	\$76.01	The cost of kerbside recyclables bin collection service remained compatible with the previous year with only a 0.7% variation. Council does not provide a kerbside green waste bin collection service across the municipality.

**Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
WC4	<b>Service cost</b> <i>Cost of kerbside recyclables collection service</i> [Direct cost of the kerbside recyclables bin collection service / Number of kerbside recyclables collection bins]	\$50.25	\$48.05	\$40.77	\$40.09	The cost of kerbside recycles bin collection service remained compatible with the previous year with only a 1.6% variation. Council does not provide a kerbside green waste bin collection service across the municipality.
WC5	<b>Waste diversion</b> <i>Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill</i> [Weight of recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins / Weight of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins] x100	37.73%	37.72%	36.33%	33.03%	While the ratio of waste diverted from landfill decreased statistically from 36% in 2019/20 to 33% in 2020/21 the actual tonnes of waste for both recyclables and Garbage decreased in 2020/21 compared with the 2019/20 results. Kerbside recyclables tonnes in 2020/21 were 7,476 compared with 8,498 in 2019/20, Garbage and recyclables tonnes in 2020/21 were 22,631 compared to 23,393 in 2019/20. Our residents are doing a great job in reducing the amount of total waste they are putting in their bins.
	<b>Retired indicators</b> <b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>Results</b> 2018	<b>Results</b> 2019	<b>Results</b> 2020		<b>Comments</b>
	<b>Aquatic Facilities</b>					
AF4	<b>Service cost</b> <i>Cost of indoor aquatic facilities</i> [Direct cost of indoor aquatic facilities less income received / Number of visits to indoor aquatic facilities]	\$1.23	\$1.57	Retired in 2020	Retired in 2020	This measure was replaced by AF7 from 1 July 2019.
AF5	<i>Cost of outdoor aquatic facilities</i> [Direct cost of outdoor aquatic facilities less income received / Number of visits to outdoor aquatic facilities]	\$0.00	\$0.00	Retired in 2020	Retired in 2020	This measure was replaced by AF7 from 1 July 2019.
	<b>Animal Management</b>					

## Attachment 3 - LGPRF Report of Operations Annual Report 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

	<b>Service Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	
	<b>Service / indicator / measure</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	<b>Service cost</b>					
AM3	<i>Cost of animal management service</i> [Direct cost of the animal management service / Number of registered animals]	\$55.04	\$54.96	Retired in 2020	Retired in 2020	This measure was replaced by AM6 from 1 July 2019.
	<b>Health and safety</b>					
AM4	<i>Animal management prosecutions</i> [Number of successful animal management prosecutions]	13	14	Retired in 2020	Retired in 2020	This measure was replaced by AM7 from 1 July 2019.
	<b>Libraries</b>					
	<b>Service cost</b>					
LB3	<i>Cost of library service</i> [Direct cost of the library service / Number of visits]	\$6.73	\$6.83	Retired in 2020	Retired in 2020	This measure was replaced by LB5 from 1 July 2019.
	<b>Maternal and Child Health (MCH)</b>					
	<b>Satisfaction</b>					
MC1	<i>Participation in first MCH home visit</i> [Number of first MCH home visits / Number of birth notifications received] x 100	98.8%	96.0%	Retired in 2020	Retired in 2020	This measure was replaced by MC6 from 1 July 2019.

## Attachment 4 - LGPRF Governance and Management Checklist 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

Governance and Management Items	Assessment
<p>1 <b>Community engagement policy</b> (policy under section 55 of the Act outlining Council's commitment to engaging with the community on matters of public interest)</p>	<p>Adopted in accordance with section 55 of the Act. Date of adoption: 15 September 2020</p>
<p>2 <b>Community engagement guidelines</b> (guidelines to assist staff to determine when and how to engage with the community)</p>	<p>Guidelines were developed late 2020 and officially launched in July 2021.</p>
<p>3 <b>Financial Plan</b> (plan under section 91 of the Act outlining the financial and non-financial resources required for at least the next 10 financial years)</p>	<p>Adopted in accordance with section 91 of the Act. Long Term Financial Strategy 2020/21-2029/30 Date of adoption: 18 August 2020</p>
<p>4 <b>Asset Plan</b> (plan under section 92 of the Act setting out the asset maintenance and renewal needs for key infrastructure asset classes for at least the next 10 years)</p>	<p>Council is developing a new Asset Management Plan in accordance with section 92 of the Act scheduled to be completed by June 2022. Date of adoption of current asset plans: Asset Management Policy and Strategy endorsed by Executive on 28 March 2018. Road Asset Management Plan 2016. Buildings Asset Management Plan adopted by 8 October 2013, revised in May 2017. Drainage Asset Management Plan reviewed March 2018. Open Space Asset Management Plan adopted 2005.</p>
<p>5 <b>Revenue and Rating Plan</b> (plan under section 93 of the Act setting out the rating structure of Council to levy rates and charges)</p>	<p>Adopted in accordance with section 93 of the Act. 2021/22 Revenue and Rating Plan Date of adoption: 24 June 2021</p>
<p>6 <b>Annual budget</b> (plan under section 94 of the Act setting out the services to be provided and initiatives to be undertaken during the budget year and the funding and other resources required)</p>	<p>Adopted in accordance with section 94 of the Act. 2021/22 Budget Date of adoption: 24 June 2021</p>

## Attachment 4 - LGPRF Governance and Management Checklist 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

Governance and Management Items	Assessment
<p>7 <b>Risk policy</b> (policy outlining council's commitment and approach to minimising the risks to council's operations)</p>	<p>Policy Date of commencement of current policy: 27 November 2012</p>
<p>8 <b>Fraud policy</b> (policy outlining council's commitment and approach to minimising the risk of fraud)</p>	<p>Policy Date of commencement of current policy: 22 November 2020 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>9 <b>Municipal emergency management plan</b> (plan under section 20 of the Emergency Management Act 1986 for emergency mitigation, response and recovery)</p>	<p>Prepared and maintained in accordance with section 20 of the <i>Emergency Management Act 1986</i>. Date of preparation: 29 August 2018</p>
<p>10 <b>Procurement policy</b> (policy under section 108 of the Act outlining the principles, processes and procedures that will apply to the purchase of goods and services by the Council)</p>	<p>Adopted in accordance with section 108 of the Act. Date of adoption: 02 June 2020 Council is currently developing a revised policy which will take effect 1 January 2022.</p>
<p>11 <b>Business continuity plan</b> (plan setting out the actions that will be undertaken to ensure that key services continue to operate in the event of a disaster)</p>	<p>Council's current Business Continuity Plan was adopted by Council in 2015. Council undertakes Business Continuity planning as part of its Risk Management framework Date of adoption: 28 July 2015</p>
<p>12 <b>Disaster recovery plan</b> (plan setting out the actions that will be undertaken to recover and restore business capability in the event of a disaster)</p>	<p>Council's Disaster Recovery Plan was endorsed. Date of endorsement: 16 January 2020.</p>
<p>13 <b>Risk management framework</b> (framework outlining council's approach to managing risks to the council's operations)</p>	<p>Framework Date of commencement of current framework: 5 July 2021</p>

## Attachment 4 - LGPRF Governance and Management Checklist 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

Governance and Management Items	Assessment
<p>14 <b>Audit and Risk Committee</b> (see sections 53 and 54 of the Act)</p>	<p>Established in accordance with section 53 of the Act.</p> <p>Date of establishment: 01 September 2020</p>
<p>15 <b>Internal audit</b> (independent accounting professionals engaged by the council to provide analyses and recommendations aimed at improving council's governance, risk and management controls)</p>	<p>Engaged</p> <p>Date of engagement of current provider: 20 January 2020</p> <p>An independent internal audit function is a long standing part of Council's management framework, our current Independent accounting professionals were engaged by Council following a competitive tender process.</p>
<p>16 <b>Performance reporting framework</b> (a set of indicators measuring financial and non-financial performance, including the performance indicators referred to in section 131 of the Local Government Act 1989)</p>	<p>Framework</p> <p>Council Plan progress is reported in the Annual Report including the performance results for the Strategic Indicators. Council also endorses an Annual Plan, linked to initiatives in the Council Plan, progress is reported to Council via the Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report.</p> <p>Date of adoption of current framework: 20 October 2020</p>
<p>17 <b>Council Plan report</b> (report reviewing the performance of the council against the council plan, including the results in relation to the strategic indicators, for the first six months of the financial year)</p>	<p>No report</p> <p>Council Plan progress is reported in the Annual Report including the performance results for the Strategic Indicators. The Annual Report was presented to Council on 20 October 2020. Council also endorses an Annual Plan, linked to initiatives in the Council Plan. Progress is reported to Council via the Annual Plan Quarterly Progress Report.</p>
<p>18 <b>Financial reporting</b> (quarterly statements to the Council under section 138(1) of the Local Government Act 1989, comparing actual and budgeted results and an explanation of any material variations)</p>	<p>Reports presented to the Council in accordance with section 138(1) of the Local Government Act 1989.</p> <p>Date reports presented: 15 September 2020, 15 December 2020, 16 February 2021, 18 May 2021</p>

## Attachment 4 - LGPRF Governance and Management Checklist 2020/21

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

Governance and Management Items	Assessment
<p>19 <b>Risk reporting</b> (6-monthly reports of strategic risks to Council's operations, their likelihood and consequences of occurring and risk minimisation strategies)</p>	<p>Reports Date of reports: 20 August 2020, 31 March 2021</p>
<p>20 <b>Performance reporting</b> (6-monthly reports of indicators measuring financial and non-financial performance, including the performance indicators referred to in section 131 of the Local Government Act 1989)</p>	<p>Reports Date of reports: 15 September 2020, 15 December 2020, 16 February 2021, 18 May 2021</p>
<p>21 <b>Annual report</b> (annual report under sections 131, 132 and 133 of the Local Government Act 1989 containing a report of operations and audited financial and performance statements)</p>	<p>Presented at a meeting of the Council in accordance with section 134 of the Act. Date statements presented: 20 October 2020</p>
<p>22 <b>Councillor Code of Conduct</b> (Code under section 139 of the Act setting out the standards of conduct to be followed by Councillors and other matters)</p>	<p>Reviewed and adopted in accordance with section 139 of the Act. Date reviewed: 16 February 2021</p>
<p>23 <b>Delegations</b> (documents setting out the powers, duties and functions of Council and the Chief Executive Officer that have been delegated to members of staff, in accordance with sections 11 and 47 of the Act)</p>	<p>Reviewed in accordance with section 11(7) of the Act and a register kept in accordance with sections 11(8) and 47(7) of the Act. Date of review: Instrument of Delegation from Council to the Chief Executive Officer was reviewed 18 August 2020. Instrument of Delegation from Council to Council staff was reviewed and endorsed and executed by Council on 26 October 2020.</p>
<p>24 <b>Meeting procedures</b> (Governance Rules under section 60 of the Act governing the conduct of meetings of Council and delegated committees)</p>	<p>Governance Rules adopted in accordance with section 60 of the Act. Date Governance Rules adopted: 18 August 2020</p>

**Attachment 4 - LGPRF Governance and Management Checklist 2020/21**

LGPRF 2020/21

Yarra City Council

I certify that this information presents fairly the status of council's governance and management arrangements.

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**Vijaya Vaidyanath**

Chief Executive Officer

Dated: 5 October 2021

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**Cr Gabrielle de Vietri**

Mayor

Dated: 5 October 2021

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Draft

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## 8.3 Draft Council Plan 2021-25 (incorporating the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan) for public exhibition

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### Executive Summary

#### Purpose

To provide Council with the draft Council Plan 2021-25 (incorporating the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan) to endorse for public exhibition.

#### Key Issues

The *Local Government Act 2020* (Act) requires Victorian Councils to prepare and adopt a Council Plan for a period of at least the next 4 financial years after a general election in accordance with its deliberative engagement practices.

Section 90 of the *Local Government Act 2020* prescribes what the Council Plan must contain, this includes Strategic Objectives and related Strategies, Initiatives and Indicators.

The preparation of this draft Council Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the Strategic Planning Principles as outlined in section 89 of the *Local Government Act 2020*. One of these principles is that the Council Plan must address the Community Vision.

#### Financial Implications

The draft Council Plan 2021-25 is supported by the draft Long Term Financial Plan 2021/22 to 2030/31.

Projects arising out of the draft Council Plan 2021-25 are subject to the Annual Budget process.

#### PROPOSAL

That Council endorse the draft Council Plan 2021-25 (incorporating the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan) for public exhibition.

---

## 8.3 Draft Council Plan 2021-25 (incorporating the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan) for public exhibition

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/109858
<b>Author</b>	Julie Wyndham - Manager Corporate Planning and Performance
<b>Authoriser</b>	Manager Corporate Planning and Performance

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### Purpose

1. To present Council with the draft Council Plan 2021-25 (incorporating the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan) to endorse for public exhibition.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. Council is required under the Local Government Act 2020 to develop and adopt a Council Plan, for at least the next 4 financial years, by 31 October after a general Council election in accordance with its deliberative engagement practices.
3. Furthermore, Section 89(2)(b) of the Act states that “strategic planning must address the Community Vision”. The Council Plan is a key strategic plan under this provision of The Act.
4. Under the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008, local government is required to develop a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) every four years. The Council Plan 2021-25 is Yarra’s second Council Plan to incorporate the MPHWP, pending exemption from the Secretary of the Department of Health.
5. The MPHWP outlines how Council will protect, improve and promote public health and wellbeing within the City of Yarra. The MPHWP has been integrated with the Council Plan 2021-25 to deliver a single high-level plan that can drive a focus on health and wellbeing across Council.
6. The Council Plan is a strategic document, setting out Yarra City Council’s priorities and direction for the next four years. As such, it does not specifically consider all of Council’s services and activities rather seeks to inform them. Detailed planning for services and specific priorities are outlined in Council’s strategies and plans.

#### Yarra 2036 Community Vision

7. Yarra 2036 Community Vision (the Vision) was adopted by Council on 20 July 2021. The Vision can be viewed on Council’s website.
8. The Vision helps us understand our community’s long-term aspirations, provides a tool for future planning and decision making and identifies our community’s future priorities
9. The community panel developed an overarching Vision Statement and eight Vision Themes with 30 supporting future priorities. From these future priorities, the panel identified the most important ones that they wanted Council to start work on over the life of the Council Plan 2021-25.
10. The Council Plan 2021-25, which is required to be adopted by 31 October 2021 and has been staged to ensure adequate time and consideration is given to address community priorities identified in the Vision.
11. To develop the Council Plan, we looked to what the community said in the Vision. We developed our six Strategic Objectives around the Vision Themes and Future Priorities so that our work over the next four years responds and is anchored to the voices of our community.

Discussion

12. Six Strategic Objectives have been proposed in the draft Council Plan 2021-25:

**(a) Climate and environment**

Yarra urgently mitigates climate change while also adapting to its impacts and developing resilience in everything we do. The community, business and industry are supported and encouraged to do the same;

**(b) Social equity and health**

Yarra's people have equitable access and opportunities to participate in community life. They are empowered, safe and included;

**(c) Local economy**

Yarra's neighbourhoods and major activity centres, nightlife and employment precincts are thriving, accessible and connected. They support and inspire creative communities, cultural activities, diverse businesses, and local employment;

**(d) Place and nature**

Yarra's public places, streets and green open spaces bring our community together. They are planned to manage growth, protect our unique character and focus on people and nature;

**(e) Transport and movement**

Yarra's transport network is sustainable and recognises that streets are important shared public spaces. Transport and movement is accessible, safe and well connected; and

**(f) Democracy and governance**

Yarra is smart, innovative and sustainable. Our decisions and advocacy are built on evidence and meaningful engagement. Good governance is at the heart of our processes and decision-making.

13. Each Strategic Objective is detailed through:

- (a) narrative discussing Council's Strategic Direction and what is important to Yarra including the challenges and opportunities we face;
- (b) strategies that identify how Council will achieve the Strategic Objective;
- (c) initiatives that identify what projects and activities Council will work on; and
- (d) indicators setting out some of the ways Council will monitor achievement of the Strategic Objectives.

14. There is a total of 29 Strategies, 59 Initiatives and 51 Indicators for the Council Plan 2021-25. The below table shows how these are distributed across the Strategic Objectives.

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Initiatives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Climate and environment	4	13	13
Social equity and health	7	16	13
Local economy	5	5	5
Place and nature	5	10	10
Transport and movement	3	6	4
Democracy and governance	5	9	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>

15. Subsequent Annual Plans and Annual Budgets will operationalise the Council Plan, detailing Council actions to be delivered that year. Progress is reported to Council and our community through quarterly reports and Annual Report.

#### Options

16. There are no options considered in this report.

### Community and stakeholder engagement

17. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 was informed by extensive community engagement as part of the Community Vision project over two stages which started with broad community engagement in November 2020 and ended with deliberative engagement in May 2021.
18. The broad community engagement approach started in November 2020 and ended in January 2021, attracting 1,300 contributions which well exceeded our targets. This approach meant a reliable cross section of Yarra took part in the conversation and the results provided a solid foundation for our community panel to understand the range of views that exist in Yarra.
19. The deliberative engagement process was guided by Section 56 of the Local Government Act 2020 outlining the principles of good community engagement and Section 88 (1) requiring development of the community vision and Council Plan in accordance with Council's deliberative practices. In particular, the following standards outlined in Yarra's community engagement policy 2020, defining best practice deliberative engagement, were reflected in the process:
  - (a) Representative sample of the population or group impacted:
    - (i) The panel size was relatively large according to general industry standards due to additional recruitment component to ensure diverse representation;
    - (ii) Representation was determined through a thorough stakeholder analysis identifying locations, dwelling and tenure types (including homeowners, private renters, public renters and a small number of business owners) and age groups according to Yarra's demographics and gender representation. The expression of interest invitation to 8,000 households, stratification of 360 EOI's and final recruitment of 40 participants was conducted independently of Council through the Sortition Foundation to ensure transparency in the process;
    - (iii) A further 20 participants were targeted through individual EOI processes managed through council branches to ensure appropriate diversity and inclusion of groups at risk of underrepresentation including; young people aged 15-18 years, people living with a disability, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse representatives according to Yarra's demographics; and
    - (iv) A total of 61 community members registered to participate in the panel process. Of the 61 participants who originally registered, 55 participated across some or all the four sessions with an excellent attendance and retention rate;
  - (b) Clear scope and remit:
    - (i) The panel were provided clear direction on the scope at the EOI stage of recruitment; being 15 years duration and applying to the whole of the municipality, and the overarching remit; "What needs to happen to make sure Yarra is the best it can be in 2035";
    - (ii) Further clear direction on the components of the Vision document including the overarching vision statement, themes and descriptors and priorities outlining Yarra's aspirations was provided at session one and reiterated throughout the process; and
    - (iii) The panel voted for the most important priorities they wanted Council to work on to inform the Council Plan 2021-25;

- (c) Provision of timely, objective and independently sourced/verified information:
  - (i) The panel was provided with:
    - a. Pre reading information kit outlining the role of the panel and panel process, role of different levels of government, the role of Council in the Yarra context of service delivery, and information relating to key pressures and opportunities and Council's asset management and financial position;
    - b. Through the process the panel received information from the CEO on current and future operational pressures and opportunities unique to Yarra, a presentation on the strategic planning process and outputs and their relationship to the Community Vision, a detailed presentation and report on the key themes provided through broader community engagement, a detailed presentation on input from the Yarra's broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and young people aged 0-25;
    - c. Through the process the online portal facilitated responses to five requests for further information on topics ranging from housing and homelessness through to waste management and community safety; and
    - d. Support staff recruited from a range of branches provided information in their role as table and focus area hosts;
  - (d) Sufficient time:
    - (i) Four sessions were scheduled across four weeks (total 13 hours), outside of business hours with a gap deliberately scheduled between session two and three to seek and digest further information;
  - (e) Support to participate:
    - (i) Five interpreters and translated pre reading materials were provided prior to and throughout the process;
    - (ii) Key support staff were specifically charged with support responsibilities for young people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants and CALD participants;
    - (iii) Transport arrangements were provided to four participants;
    - (iv) Childcare support was provided to four participants; and
    - (v) Participants were provided with catering at each session and per diem financial acknowledgements to alleviate financial hardships incurred; and
  - (f) A commitment to participants on the level of influence their recommendation or decision holds:
    - (i) Engagement with Councillors identified a high level of influence, appropriate to deliberative engagement; Collaborate/Empower on the IAP2 spectrum of engagement.
- 20. Internal engagement with Councillors occurred over three facilitated workshops and numerous briefings.
- 21. Executive, senior managers and subject matter experts were engaged through multiple workshops and meetings.
- 22. A Health and Wellbeing Project Consultative Group (Group) was established in early 2021, comprising more than 20 members (including council officers, councillors, community health representatives, primary health network and primary care partnership representatives). The purpose of the Group was to review the evidence relating to health and wellbeing in Yarra and translate the evidence and their specialist knowledge into guidance on what Council should prioritise in the MPHWP. The Group met five times in 2021 and provided advice and context for the development of the MPHWP and associated action plan.

23. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 will be placed on public exhibition for a period of two weeks from 9 September until 23 September 2021. It can be viewed on the Council website under 'Your Say Yarra'.
24. Following the exhibition period, the Council Plan 2021-25 will be presented at the 19 October Council meeting for adoption.

## Policy analysis

### Alignment to Council Plan

25. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 is Council's key strategic document. It informs all our work and decision-making and sets out what Council seeks to achieve over its four-year term.

### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

26. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 includes a Strategic Objective 'Climate and environment' that includes four Strategies and thirteen Initiatives to address climate emergency and sustainability.

### Community and social implications

27. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 includes a Strategic Objective Social Equity and Health that includes seven Strategies and sixteen initiatives to address community and social implications.

### Economic development implications

28. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 includes a Strategic Objective Local Economy that includes five Strategies and five Initiatives to address economic development implications.

### Human rights and gender equality implications

29. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 includes a Strategic Objective Social equity and health that includes seven Strategies and sixteen Initiatives to address human rights and gender equality implications.

## Operational analysis

### Financial and resource impacts

30. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 is supported by the draft Long Term Financial Plan 2021/22 to 2030/31.
31. Projects arising out of the draft Council Plan 2021-25 are subject to the Annual Budget process.

### Legal Implications

32. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 has been developed in accordance with all relevant requirements of the Local Government Act 2020 and Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008.

## Conclusion

33. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 addresses the Yarra 2036 Community Vision and the priorities identified by the community and is presented to Council to endorse for public exhibition.

## RECOMMENDATION

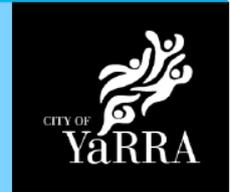
1. That:
  - (a) Council endorse the draft Council Plan 2021-25 (incorporating the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan) for public exhibition.

## Attachments

1 [↓](#) Draft Council Plan 2021-25

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

# Draft Council Plan 2021-25



**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

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Yarra City Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people as the Traditional Owners and true sovereigns of the land now known as Yarra. We also acknowledge the significant contributions made by other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to life in Yarra. We pay our respects to Elders from all nations and to their Elders past, present and future.

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**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

## Welcome to the Council Plan 2021-25

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The Council Plan 2021-25 is Yarra City Council's key strategic document. It informs all our work and decision-making and sets out what Council seeks to achieve over its four-year term. The Council Plan 2021-25 is informed by extensive engagement, including a deliberative community panel, and addresses the Yarra 2036 Community Vision.

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The Council Plan 2021-25 (Council Plan) is our commitment to the community, outlining where we will focus our efforts as we work towards the Yarra 2036 Community Vision. It identifies six Strategic Objectives that represent our Strategic Direction, each with supporting Strategies and Initiatives that define what Council will work to achieve over the next four years. To monitor our success in achieving the Strategic Objectives, the Council Plan identifies Indicators.

In developing the Council Plan, we listened to the community's hopes, aspirations and priorities for the next fifteen years as set out in the Yarra 2036 Community Vision (Vision). The result is a Council Plan that responds to, and aligns with, the Vision and voices of our diverse and vibrant community.

The Council Plan includes the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) and outlines how Council will protect, improve and promote public health and wellbeing within the City of Yarra. This plan addresses the Yarra City Council's obligations under the *Local Government Act 2020* and the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*.

This plan is the product of extensive community engagement, which started with broad community engagement in November 2020 and ended with deliberative engagement in May 2021. We heard from over 1,300 people during the broad community engagement and the representative community panel included people from all suburbs, age groups, cultural and linguistic backgrounds and all abilities. For further information about the process followed to develop the Council Plan and integrated MPHWP please see Appendix 2.

### **Disclaimer**

This draft Council Plan is provided for information and it does not purport to be complete. Yarra City Council does not accept any liability for use of the information or advice which is provided. While care has been taken to ensure the content in the report is accurate, we cannot guarantee it is without flaw of any kind. The content is a snapshot in time based on historic information which is liable to change.

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**



**Figure 1 The Yarra 2036 Community Vision has informed the draft Council Plan 2021-25 and the six Strategic Objectives that represent the Strategic Direction for the next four years**

## Message from the Mayor

[to be inserted in adopted Council Plan]

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**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

## Contents

Welcome to the Council Plan 2021-25 .....	3
Message from the Mayor .....	5
Council and what we do .....	7
Our Councillors .....	8
Community Vision.....	10
City context.....	12
Quick facts about Yarra.....	14
How to read this document.....	15
Climate and environment .....	16
Social equity and health.....	18
Local economy .....	21
Place and nature.....	23
Transport and movement.....	25
Democracy and governance .....	27
Next steps.....	29
Appendices .....	30
1. About this Council Plan.....	30
2. How this plan was developed .....	31
3. Relationship between the Community Vision and Council Plan.....	32
4. Integrated planning framework .....	35
5. Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan .....	36
6. Glossary.....	39
7. Quick facts data sources .....	41

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

## Council and what we do

The role of a Council is to provide good governance in its municipal district for the benefit and wellbeing of the municipal community and is defined by the *Local Government Act 2020* section 8(1).

Councils are the closest form of government to the community; they are best placed to observe community needs and respond accordingly. Councils operate in a complex environment in a broader context with state and federal governments. Yarra City Council functions and services include:

- Local service delivery (e.g. maternal and child health, aged and disability, libraries, childcare, waste collection and recycling)
- Infrastructure provision, improvement and maintenance (e.g. cycling infrastructure, roads, footpaths, streetscape improvements, parks and open space, community centres, recreation facilities, public toilets)
- Strategic planning that prepares plans that guide future development (e.g. land use)
- Regulation and enforcement (e.g. local laws, permits, food premises inspections)
- Facilitation (e.g. economic development, strategic planning, arts and culture events)
- Representation and advocacy (e.g. social justice issues, health outcomes, gender equity, lobbying to better public transport, working with other tiers of government and organisations)
- Community development (e.g. supporting neighbourhood houses, community grants program)
- Partnerships and funding agreement (e.g. working with service providers to assist new migrants)

Local government is uniquely situated to understand the community's needs and plays an important role in influencing health and wellbeing outcomes locally.

All councils consist of democratically elected councillors, who form the Council, and the organisation (council employees or Yarra City Council).

Yarra City Council actively champions diversity and inclusion and is a proud leader in flexible work arrangements and gender equality. The Council's organisational values of accountability, respect and courage guide staff conduct and working relationships with colleagues and the community.

## Our Councillors

The current Council was elected in November 2020 to a four-year term. The Council is made up of nine elected councillors, including the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

Yarra is divided into 3 geographic wards each ward is represented by 3 Councillors:

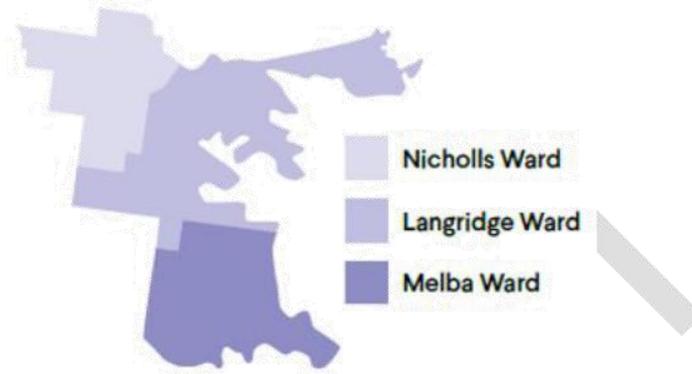


Figure 2 City of Yarra wards

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

**Nicholls Ward:**



**Cr. Amanda Stone**



**Cr. Bridgid O'Brien**



**Cr. Sophie Wade**

**Langridge Ward:**



**Mayor Gabrielle de Vietri**  
Ptors



**Cr. Stephen Jolly**



**Cr. Anab Mohamud**

**Melba Ward:**



**Cr. Edward Crossland**



**Cr. Claudia Nguyen**



**Cr. Herschel Landes**

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

# Community Vision

Yarra 2036 Community Vision (Vision) is our first-ever community vision. It sets out the community's hopes, aspirations and priorities for the next 15 years. It is an important, long term strategic document that will guide all planning and decision making for Council and the community.

The Vision includes:

- a Vision Statement describing the future state of Yarra in 2036
- Eight Vision Themes representing the key areas of focus
- Future Priorities describing the key aspirations for the future of Yarra, presented by Vision Theme.

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### Vision Statement

Yarra is a vibrant, safe and inclusive environment. We celebrate and embrace our diversity and connection to each other and the land. Our community is empowered to work together and support one another with respect and trust.

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### How we developed the Vision

The Vision is the product of a two-staged engagement approach, which started with broad community engagement in November 2020. During this stage we asked the wider community its thoughts and aspirations for Yarra's future and heard from more than 1,300 people.

The data was analysed by an independent researcher for transparency. Their report helped us identify what the broader community did and did not agree on. It also provided a foundation for the community panel to understand the range of views that exist in Yarra.

A representative community panel of 55 people met four times, in person, during May 2021 – a total of 13 hours of learning and deliberations.

They considered the views of the broader Yarra community, and the diverse perspectives of other panel participants. They discussed and debated the views of the broader Yarra community to create the final Vision. Councillors made the following commitment to the panel:

*We commit to receiving this vision and adopting it as you provide it. The aspirations and priorities you identify will inform our strategic planning including, but not limited to, our four-year council plan and long-term financial and asset plans. We will continue to work in partnership with our community to see this Vision achieved.*

### Why we developed a Vision

The *Local Government Act 2020* requires all Victorian councils to develop and adopt a community vision before 31 October 2021. In addition to this they also have important benefits, including:

- helping us understand our community's long-term aspirations
- providing a tool for future planning and decision making in Yarra
- helping guide our community's future priorities.

### How the Council Plan responds to the Vision

To develop the Council Plan, we looked to what the community said in the Vision. We developed our six Strategic Objectives around the Vision Themes and Future Priorities so that our work over the next four years responds and is anchored to the voices of our community. The below image shows the six Strategic Objectives and the Vision Themes it responds to. Each Vision Theme has its own Priorities for a future Yarra and these are shown in Appendix 3.

Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

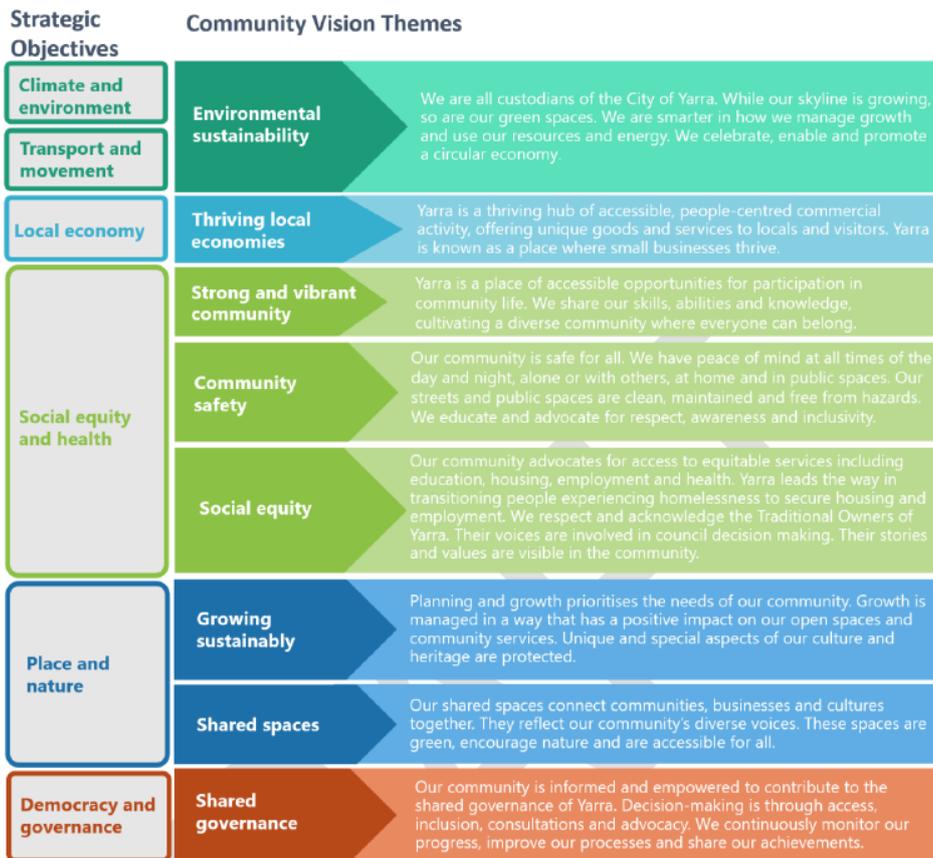


Figure 3 How the Council Plan Strategic Objectives respond to the Community Vision Themes

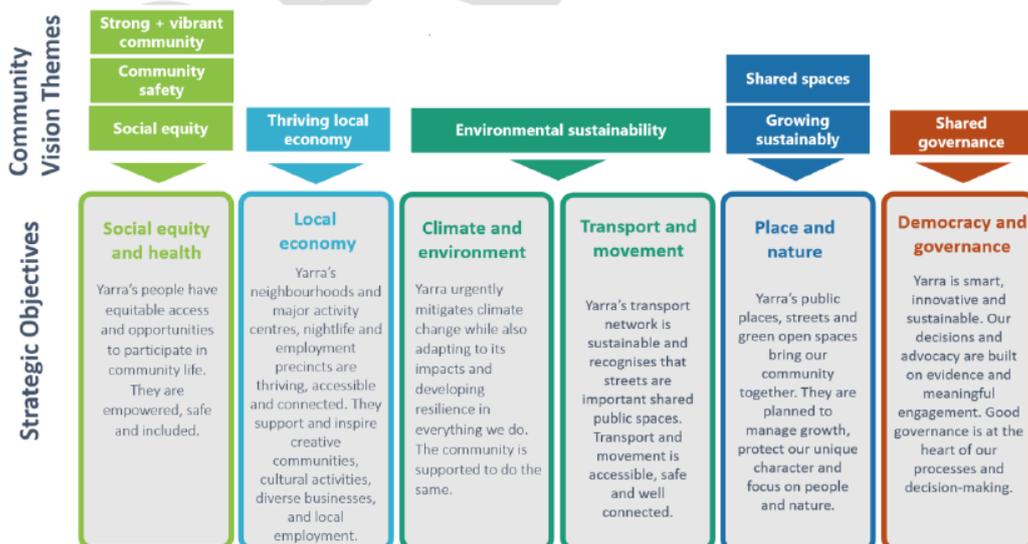


Figure 4 How the Community Vision Themes informed the Strategic Objectives

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

## City context

The Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung are the Traditional Owners of the land and waterways now known as the City of Yarra.

An inner metropolitan municipality, Yarra is home to a diverse community of approximately 103,000 people. Covering 19.5 square kilometres, Yarra includes the suburbs of:

- Abbotsford
- Alphington
- Burnley
- Carlton North
- Clifton Hill
- Collingwood
- Cremorne
- Fairfield Fitzroy
- Fitzroy North
- Princes Hill
- Richmond



**Figure 5 Map of the City of Yarra**

The City of Yarra is known for being champions of social justice, leaders in climate action, custodians of our unique culture and heritage, and advocates for our vibrant creative industries.

Council celebrates its connection to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people as the traditional owners and true sovereigns of the land now known as Yarra. Fitzroy and Collingwood are areas of special significance to Aboriginal people. These areas were a major hub of social and political activity for the Aboriginal community in the past and today remain a critical centre for Aboriginal services and organisations.

Council embraces its cultural diversity. Successive waves of refugees and migrants have made Yarra home, beginning in the post-war era with our Greek and Italian communities, our Vietnamese community in the

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

1970s, followed by Chinese and East Timorese communities and in the last 15 years, our east African community.

Yarra has a range of social and demographic considerations and is host to a spectrum of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. Council operates under a social justice charter that protects the whole community's human rights, especially those of our more vulnerable residents, and those more likely to be at risk of discrimination. This includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, LGBTIQ+ people, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, and people experiencing homelessness.

Our creative community includes a diverse range of artists and organisations. We are home to two of the State's major creative hubs: Collingwood Yards and Abbotsford Convent – Australia's largest multi-arts precinct and Australian Heritage site.

Yarra is an economically diverse municipality, accommodating a range of mixed employment precincts, activity centres, industrial and health precincts. The municipality is renowned for its dynamic night life spread across a number of precincts. With an abundance of vibrant and evolving retail and service precincts, as well as restaurants, bars and live music options providing important social, cultural and economic benefits - the City of Yarra is key inner-city destination.

Yarra residents experience wellbeing that is relatively high by national and international standards, yet parts of Yarra's population are more vulnerable to poorer health and wellbeing outcomes. For a full report on Health and Wellbeing related data, please view [Yarra's Health and Wellbeing Profile 2020](#).

The global COVID-19 pandemic has transformed the way we live and work. The pandemic has put pressure on our communities and businesses; it has and will continue to have serious impacts on health and wellbeing. Many of the essential measures taken to contain the virus have had negative impacts in a variety of areas, including health and wellbeing, safety, financial security, feelings of social connection and access to food, housing, technology and health services. In addition, the members of our community who are more disadvantaged and vulnerable are likely to be heavily impacted. It is expected that there will be an enduring impact on our community's health and wellbeing, and a lengthy recovery process to follow. It is unsurprising that social connection emerged as an important theme during the development of this Council Plan; it emerged as a strong theme through community engagement for the Community Vision and Council Plan and features as a key theme with numerous initiatives in the MPHWP.

We are home to Victoria's largest public housing community with 10% of our population living in public housing as well as residents living in community housing and other supported accommodation.

Yarra also has some unique challenges and opportunities to address harms affecting our community, particularly associated with illicit drug and alcohol use. Council works in partnership with State Government and local agencies to improve safety, and promote harm minimisation initiatives, including health-based approaches.

### COVID-19 pandemic

On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a global pandemic. A week later, Australia's Governor-General had declared a human biosecurity emergency, resulting in the forced closure of any non-essential business, enforced social distancing measures, travel restrictions and requiring millions to work from home. These restrictions into continue to be enforced into 2021 when cases rise in the community, and it is expected that restrictions and lockdowns will continue to be part of life in Australia until a sufficient level of vaccination is reached. The pandemic has impacted, and will continue to impact how we live, work and go about our daily lives. The impacts on health and wellbeing, as well as economy, are significant and ongoing. We will continue to monitor and adjust our response to the ever-changing situation and seek to understand the impacts on our community. Council recognises our role in supporting our community and local businesses as we continue to live with and recover from the impacts of COVID-19.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### Quick facts about Yarra

#### People

- Estimated population of 103,125
- Nearly 33% of people are aged between 25 and 36
- The average age is 33
- 29% of people were born overseas
- 22% speak a language other than English at home
- 48% of residents have a bachelor or higher degree
- 4% of people are same-sex couples who live together

#### Housing

- There are nearly 40,000 households
- The average household size is 2.1 people
- 37% of people live in apartments, and 22% live in terraces, units or townhouses
- 50% of households rent their home
- 30% live alone
- 10% of Yarra's residents live in public housing, well above the Greater Melbourne average (2.6%)
- Almost 2 in 5 Yarra households are in the highest income quartile earning over \$2395 per week
- 1 in 5 households are in the lowest quartile group earning up to \$740 per week

#### How we get around

- One in five households don't own a car
- 50% of all residents' journeys to and from work are by sustainable transport

#### Economic environment

- Yarra supports 84,359 jobs
- Yarra is home to 16,087 businesses
- Has an annual economic output of \$27.124 billion
- Unemployment rate of 6.7% (Dec 2020)
- The three highest employing sectors (jobs) are
  - Healthcare and social assistance
  - Professional, scientific and technical services (2016)

#### – Retail trade

- 45% of Yarra's employment is concentrated to Richmond, Cremorne and Bumlley, supporting almost 37,000 jobs.
- Yarra is primarily made up of small businesses but is increasingly attracting larger businesses
- Night Time Economy: 22% of businesses within the 12 retail precincts were open after 6pm, 19% after 10pm (Jan 2021)

#### Health and wellbeing

- 12% of Yarra residents reported high or very high levels of psychological distress (2017)
- 96 per 10,000 women in Yarra experience Family Violence and 31.1 per 10,000 women experiences alcohol-related family violence (2019)
- Only 5.2% of Yarra residents eat the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables (2017)
- 54.9% of Yarra residents do the recommended weekly amount of physical activity (2017)
- 41% of Yarra residents spend more time sitting than the Victorian average of 27% (2017)
- 16% of Yarra residents smoked tobacco compared to 17% of Victorians (2017)
- Yarra residents' perception of safety during the day was 8.17 out of a possible 10 (where 0 is very unsafe and 10 is very safe) (2020)
- Yarra residents' perception of safety at night was 6.81 (where 0 is very unsafe and 10 is very safe) (2020)
- 37% of Yarra residents exceeded two drinks per day on a weekly basis compared to 25% of Victorians (2017)

#### Environment

- 17% tree canopy (2017)
- 100% Council operations are powered by renewable electricity
- 69% of community carbon emissions come from electricity
- Overall waste production is 8.8kg per week

Unless otherwise stated, the above figures have been sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016. It is important to acknowledge the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact that this may have had on the above figures, which typically reflect pre-COVID-19 data, unless the year stated is 2020 or 2021. For all data sources on this page, see Appendix 7.

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

## How to read this document

The Council Plan 2021-25 addresses the Yarra 2036 Community Vision and includes the four-year Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP).

The Council Plan is comprised of six Strategic Objectives that set the Strategic Direction for the next four years. The Strategic Objectives are the areas where Council will focus its efforts in working towards the Vision. Each Strategic Objective contains its own set Strategies, Initiatives and Indicators.

### Strategic Objective

The six Strategic Objectives and their descriptors describe Council’s Strategic Direction

### Strategies

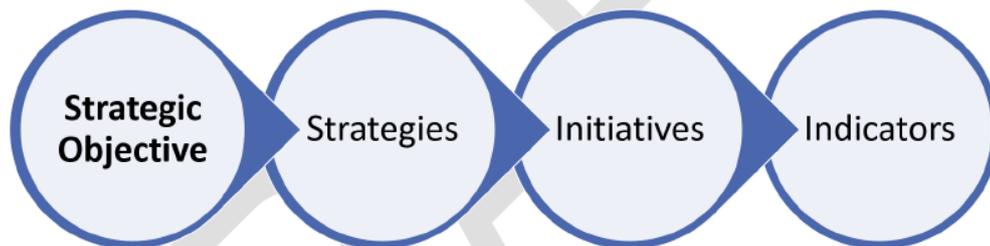
These describe how Council will implement each Strategic Objective

### Initiatives

These are the projects or activities that Council will undertake to achieve the Strategies

### Indicators

These monitor Council’s progress in achieving the Strategic Objectives



The MPHWP guides how Council will promote health and wellbeing across the municipality. It is integrated within the Council Plan 2021-25. The Council Plan indicates which Strategies, Initiatives and Indicators contribute to the MPHWP by noting MPHWP in parenthesis where relevant i.e. (MPHWP).

The MPHWP has six key themes that connect across the Council Plan. These themes are:

- Assisting to reduce the harms from tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and gambling
- Promoting gender equality and reducing gendered violence
- Promoting physical wellbeing
- Promoting community safety
- Promoting mental wellbeing
- Assisting to reduce the health harms from climate change

Refer to Appendix 5 for more detail on these themes and a summary of the MPHWP.

## Climate and environment

Yarra urgently mitigates climate change while also adapting to its impacts and developing resilience in everything we do. The community, business and industry are supported and encouraged to do the same.

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The climate emergency represents an unprecedented challenge – both globally and locally. Yarra City Council is renowned for being at the forefront of local government action on the climate emergency. We were the first local government organisation in Victoria to become certified carbon neutral in 2012 and have retained our carbon-neutral status each year since.

The climate crisis is impacting people's health, wellbeing and livelihoods and our natural and built environments. We expect to see more heatwaves, droughts, bushfires, intense storms and flooding. This extreme weather will have impacts on air quality, food security, water supply and people's physical and mental health.

Our Climate Emergency Plan embeds Yarra's commitment to respond to the climate emergency - it aspires to achieve zero-net emissions across the entire Yarra community by 2030 and ensure the city is resilient to future pressures. We are committed to mitigate the impacts of climate change and adapt to those impacts.

We are developing a *'Road map to zero': towards achieving zero net community carbon emissions in Yarra*. The 'road map to zero' will provide us with an up-to-date greenhouse gas emissions profile for the Yarra community and set out the highest priorities to drive significant carbon emissions reductions, towards a zero net emissions target, for the whole municipality by 2030.

Council is actively working to transition to a circular economy. We recognise the potential environmental and economic benefit of minimising waste, consciously consuming and preserving resources. We are committed to creating and enabling an environment for the circular economy to progress.

We will lead the way to generate transformational change to restore a safe climate. Over the next four years we will accelerate emissions reductions in our operations, work to enable our community to cut their carbon emissions, lead projects, and collectively push for the urgent climate action we need.

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### Strategies

1. Take urgent action to respond to the climate emergency and extend our impact through advocacy and partnerships
2. Lead and support the community, business and industry to take urgent climate action and transition to a circular economy
3. Enhance the resilience of our community to prepare for health-related and other impacts of climate change (MPHWP)
4. Lead, embed and promote the transition to a circular economy and extend our impact through advocacy and partnerships

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### Initiatives

- a) Embed climate emergency responses, circular economy approaches and conscious consumption across Council's work and promote this within the community
- b) Work with community, other Councils, partners, industry and business, and advocate for urgent climate action by other levels of government, including to rapidly move to 100% renewables, and away from fossil fuels including gas.
- c) Work with key partners to facilitate a rollout of community batteries across Yarra
- d) Develop and act on a 'roadmap to zero' for community carbon emissions as an input into a revision of the Climate Emergency Plan beyond 2024
- e) Transition Council operated buildings away from using gas, commencing with small buildings, and working towards transitioning all Council buildings by 2030
- f) Undertake the transition of the Collingwood Leisure Centre away from gas
- g) Complete work to introduce zero carbon standards into the planning scheme for new commercial and residential developments and seek change to the Victorian Planning Provisions via Ministerial approval
- h) Transition Council's vehicles and equipment to be low emissions or zero emissions, where practical and available
- i) Engage and support the community to participate in climate emergency actions, including in relation to health-related impacts (MPHWP)
- j) Introduce a service to separate organics from the waste stream
- k) Engage businesses and partners to develop circular economy approaches
- l) Work with businesses and engage the community to reduce the use of single use plastics
- m) Advocate and partner with the waste industry and all levels of government to develop circular economy solutions, encouraging innovative and new technologies

### Indicators

- i. Reduce waste to landfill
- ii. Percentage of glass collected in the kerbside system recycled back into glass
- iii. Reduce Council greenhouse gas emissions
- iv. Retain carbon neutral organisation status
- v. Reduce Council gas usage
- vi. Number of businesses engaged in programs and activities on renewable energy power purchase agreements, plastic free campaigns, and circular economy waste initiatives
- vii. Reduce food waste generated from the household
- viii. Reduce the overall volume of non-recyclable plastics in the system

## Social equity and health

Yarra's people have equitable access and opportunities to participate in community life. They are empowered, safe and included.

We value all ages, genders, sexualities, abilities and cultures and work to ensure that diversity and uniqueness are welcomed, respected and celebrated. Council plays a key role in contributing to our community's health and wellbeing. We recognise the broad scope of this important work to create safe, resilient, healthy, inclusive and socially well-connected communities where quality services are accessible to everyone.

Participation in community life plays a big role in creating a healthy, socially connected and culturally rich Yarra. Community life refers to the life and activities of a community. It is about social, cultural, economic life and participation in services and activities that connect people and make them feel safe and included.

Yarra is deeply proud of its connection to the Aboriginal community. Acknowledgment of the area's rich indigenous history and increasing the opportunities to recognise Yarra's first people are important for Council; we are committed to increasing the visibility of Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, culture, issues and achievements. Our Yana Ngargna (continuing connection) Plan is our fourth partnerships policy to strengthen and continue Yarra as a place that values Aboriginal culture and identity.

Cultural diversity and our public housing residents are fundamental to our unique social fabric. Feeling connected to the community, having social networks and being able to participate and contribute to community life are important factors that promote physical health, mental wellbeing and social inclusion.

Council delivers a wide range of inclusive and accessible services and programs. These range from childcare, recreation facilities, arts and cultural initiatives and libraries. Council also provides a significant amount of funding to the community in the form of various grants focused on supporting local groups and initiatives, such as neighbourhood houses and events. We support our LGBTQIA+ community and culture, and work to ensure everyone is welcomed, engaged and included equally.

Council is committed to promoting health and wellbeing. To contribute to the social, physical and mental wellbeing of our community, Council works and partners with other tiers of government and many community organisations in addition to the delivery of our services. During times of crisis and emergency, we respond to evolving needs within our community and support those in need. We actively support our more vulnerable populations and make decisions in the best interests of our community's health and wellbeing.

Yarra is aware of the need for our community to be digital ready. There is a real and critical need to support our vulnerable and marginalised communities to thrive in the digital age, which in turn supports the attainment of positive health and wellbeing. Council works in close collaboration with

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

our various partners at the local, state and national level to support, facilitate and advocate for increased digital literacy in our community.

Over the next four years we will strengthen inclusion, support vulnerable communities and enhance our connection with Aboriginal culture. We will work to promote social, physical and mental wellbeing for our community, and create resilient, safe communities.

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### Strategies

1. Celebrate, respect and embrace Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and heritage, and reflect this in our decision-making, services and activities
2. Build a more resilient, inclusive, safe and connected community, which promotes social, physical and mental wellbeing (MPHWP)
3. Support vulnerable communities and residents of public housing to thrive in the community<sup>1</sup>
4. Work to reduce the harms associated with the use of alcohol, illicit drugs, gambling and tobacco (MPHWP)
5. Celebrate and respect for culturally vibrant and socially diverse communities.
6. Leverage significant developments and advocate for increased access to public, social and affordable housing stock
7. Work actively to prevent and respond to gendered violence and all forms of violence by addressing known contributors to violence and promoting a gender equitable, safe and respectful community. (MPHWP)

### Initiatives

- a. Embed, promote and enact the Yana Ngargna Plan in all our organisational activities
  - b. Deliver campaigns and strategies to remove barriers and promote access and inclusion
  - c. Support and provide opportunities to celebrate culturally significant days and events, bring together diverse cultures and increase intercultural understanding
  - d. Advocate for the rights of our multicultural community and make a stand against any form of racism
  - e. Support and promote LGBTIQ+ community and culture
  - f. Build and leverage partnerships with stakeholders to create inclusive and welcoming places for the whole community and support the promotion of positive social connections in the community (MPHWP)
  - g. Plan for and progress development of the Collingwood Town Hall precinct as a people and services focused hub
  - h. Advocate to and partner with State and Federal governments, and work with industry, to increase affordable, social and public housing that provides a quality of housing that is high and indistinguishable with that to be found in the private market.
  - i. Deliver a coordinated and compassionate response to people who are sleeping rough and experiencing homelessness
  - j. Promote equitable and healthy food systems and local networks by investigating and supporting residents to grow and access fresh food (MPHWP)
-

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

- k. Work in partnership with stakeholders including the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing to support social and public housing communities with increased access to digital connectivity, tools and training
- l. Work with stakeholders to increase partnerships, pursue advocacy and promote education about the importance of harm minimisation for people who use illicit drugs (MPHWP)
- m. Raise awareness about and respond to violence, including gendered violence, and abuse against vulnerable cohorts<sup>2</sup> (MPHWP)
- n. Provide leadership for gambling policy reform in partnership with the National Alliance for Gambling Reform (MPHWP)
- o. Undertake place-based research related to alcohol cultures and harm prevention initiatives, focused on health-based responses, including investigating diversification of our night-time economy to include alcohol free options (MPHWP)
- p. Promote smoke free environments through tobacco education and enforcement activities (MPHWP)

**Indicators**

- i. Possible or definite alcohol related family violence incident (rate per 10,000)<sup>3</sup>
- ii. Tobacco test purchase sale rates<sup>4</sup>
- iii. Gaming machine losses per adult<sup>5</sup>
- iv. Stalking harassment and threatening behaviour (rate per 10,000)<sup>3</sup>
- v. Family violence (rate per 10,000)<sup>3</sup>
- vi. Number of community gardens/urban growing spaces active and maintained<sup>4</sup>
- vii. Proportion of ambulance attendances for illicit drugs<sup>6</sup>
- viii. Proportion of telephone services for illicit drug use<sup>6</sup>
- ix. Percentage of social and affordable dwellings created out of leveraged developments
- x. Number of requests for homelessness assistance responded to by Council<sup>4</sup>
- xi. Importance of and satisfaction with services related to aged and disability, family youth and children services, cultural and library services and leisure services and environmental and recreation services<sup>7</sup>
- xii. Number of cultural and community events and festivals
- xiii. Number of community organisations supported through the community grants program

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<sup>2</sup> Older people, people with disability, women, children and young people

<sup>3</sup> Crime Statistics Agency

<sup>4</sup> Council data

<sup>5</sup> Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation

<sup>6</sup> Turning Point Alcohol and Other Drug Statistics

<sup>7</sup> Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### Local economy

Yarra's neighbourhoods and major activity centres, nightlife and employment precincts are thriving, accessible and connected. They support and inspire creative communities, cultural activities, diverse businesses, and local employment.

Yarra has a thriving local economy with more than 16,600 businesses, making us home to one of the largest economies in metropolitan Melbourne. Our proximity to CBD business activity, cultural and sporting centres, road, rail and tram links makes Yarra an attractive place to do business and work. Our dynamic economy is driven by four key areas: knowledge industries, creative industries, population-driven activities and the health, education and public sectors.

Economic development is a primary focus for Council. We foster economic vitality and creativity, supporting our local businesses who form an integral part of our community. From artists and craftspeople, to the traders on our shopping strips, through to the increasing number of creative enterprises and technology businesses - the economic capacity of Yarra is diverse and growing.

We aspire to be a global hub for the small-medium arts sector, showcase our diverse cultures and champion our role as a recognised centre for LGBTIQ+ culture and business.

We deliver a range of enabling infrastructure and work to improve the amenity of the city, and build our economic capacity and prosperity. This includes work around community safety such as promoting public amenity and constantly striving to improve feelings of safety in our streets and public spaces.

Our Economic Development Strategy sets out an action plan to support economic growth and business development. The action plan for the Economic Development Strategy includes providing support for COVID-19 recovery, retaining and growing employment precincts, encouraging innovative and entrepreneurial activities as well building a resilient business community.

Council is committed to achieve a Yarra where local businesses prosper, and creative and knowledge industries thrive. Over the next four years, we will leverage our economic potential to further grow our economy.

#### Strategies

1. Support Yarra's employment precincts and drive economic development opportunities
2. Revitalise local retail, arts and culture and night-time economy to enhance Yarra as an economic destination and extend our reach through partnerships and advocacy
3. Support and encourage innovative and entrepreneurial activities across Yarra's employment precincts
4. Facilitate local partnerships which create and promote a range of learning, employment and other pathway opportunities for businesses, workers, and residents
5. Manage access, safety and amenity to enhance people's experience when visiting Yarra (MPHWP)

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### Initiatives

- a) Promote Yarra as an attractive location for economic activity for both small business and larger industries
- b) Improve our streetscapes, accessibility, safety, and amenity, including embedding outdoor dining, increase greenery and active transport infrastructure, to attract more people to visit, spend time and shop across our precincts (MPHWP)
- c) Support new businesses to locate in Yarra through fast tracking the permit process and enabling them to open quicker
- d) Partner with local stakeholders and analyse available evidence to understand community attitudes towards safety to improve amenity (MPHWP)
- e) Enable opportunities, including in the planning development process, for public art, spaces for artists to work and vibrant events in indoor and outdoor settings to enhance the arts sector and everyday creative experiences

### Indicators

- i. Number of businesses engaged in support programs
- ii. Vacancy rates in employment precincts
- iii. Number of spaces available for creative use
- iv. Perception of safety, day and night<sup>8</sup>
- v. Number of new public art installations

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<sup>8</sup> Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### Place and nature

Yarra's public places, streets and green open spaces bring our community together. They are planned to manage growth, protect our unique character and focus on people and nature.

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Council recognises the pressures and opportunities associated with growth and inner-city life. We are committed to expanding and improving public space and building a network of green spaces that contribute to a liveable and sustainable Yarra. We plan, manage and advocate for development and planning design that is shaped by and meets our community's future needs.

Shared use of public space and flexible community infrastructure is a means to manage community needs whilst the city grows and thrives. Welcoming environments that are planned to enable and promote physical activity and active living are beneficial to health and wellbeing and support community connectedness.

Public open space makes up 13.5 per cent of the total area of our city, including areas of significant biodiversity and bushland. Core to the open space system, character and sense of place is the Yarra River, Birrarung. Important wetland habitats supporting a variety of wetland plant and animal species also call Yarra home.

We will work to protect our natural environment and manage development and growth to maintain and enhance the city's character and heritage. Over the next four years, protect and enhance the places that bring our community together and closer to nature, including delivery of five new parks.

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#### Strategies

1. Create safe, accessible active spaces that provide diverse physical activity opportunities for the whole community (MPHWP)
2. Plan and manage community infrastructure that responds to growth and changing needs
3. Protect and enhance the biodiversity values, connectivity and resilience of Yarra's natural environment
4. Protect, promote and maintain our unique heritage and ensure development is sustainable
5. Encourage people to connect with Yarra's natural and cultural heritage and prioritise the voices of traditional owners

#### Initiatives

- a) Deliver projects that enhance access to nature by finding new and novel opportunities for urban greening
- b) Plan, design, deliver and maintain high quality open spaces, parks and reserves
- c) Deliver promotion, education, awareness and nature engagement programs and opportunities
- d) Promote biodiversity through engagement and education with community and businesses
- e) Trial innovative permeable pavement products and develop technical guidelines
- f) Advocate for, develop strategic partnerships, plan and deliver accessible community infrastructure and services
- g) Trial innovative interventions to the built environment to improve safety and inclusion in specific environments (MPHWP)
- h) Support and facilitate active recreation that is safe, inclusive and accessible for all genders (MPHWP)

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

- i) Work with State Government, community and relevant stakeholders to establish masterplans/precinct plans for the future of North Richmond and Collingwood public housing estates
- j) Develop and deliver programs and projects that improve understanding of built form heritage and Aboriginal culture

### Indicators

- i. Community satisfaction with parks, gardens and open space<sup>9</sup>
- ii. Community satisfaction with Council's leisure facilities<sup>9</sup>
- iii. Number of 'greening' initiatives implemented including medians in roads
- iv. Number of trees planted
- v. Number of nature engagement projects
- vi. Number of indigenous ground cover, understory and trees planted annually
- vii. Reduce Council's potable water consumption
- viii. Reduce stormwater nutrient loads
- ix. Number of new and expanded parks and open space
- x. Community satisfaction with aspects of planning and housing development<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

# Transport and movement

Yarra's transport network is sustainable and recognises that streets are important shared public spaces. Transport and movement is accessible, safe and well connected.

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Yarra prioritises sustainable and active transport, to help people move safely and sustainably through and within our municipality. Living locally is important for Yarra. Giving people the ability to meet most of their everyday needs within a 15-20 minute walk, cycle, ride or public transport trip will make our city easier and healthier to live in and get around.

Council promotes walking and cycling. Our role in delivering, working with partners and advocating for high-quality and connected walking and cycling routes enables our community, including those with mobility limitations, to move about the City more sustainably. The transport challenges that Yarra faces are complex and difficult. Changes to the transport network - that accommodates a large and diverse set of competing and rising travel, parking and placemaking demands - is highly contentious.

Council works with State Government, who manage arterial roads and public transport infrastructure. We do not have direct control over our transport network but are committed to working and advocating for a transport network that is accessible, equitable and reduces barriers to community movement.

We have committed to deliver a Transport Action Plan (TAP) to guide transport planning and decision-making in Yarra to make our city safer, healthier, more sustainable, connected, and inclusive. Allocating road space to preferred transport modes, reducing traffic speeds and volumes, and introducing traffic calming measures on Yarra's streets will be some of the priorities in the TAP.

Over the next four years, Council will focus on what it can do directly to improve transport and movement in Yarra and work with the State Government, local traders and residents, neighbouring councils and the community to create a more sustainable city where everyone can get around.

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### Strategies

1. Lead, promote and facilitate the transition to sustainable and active transport modes for people living and working in Yarra, as well as people moving through Yarra (MPHWP)
2. Foster strategic partnerships and advocate to improve sustainable and active transport options, integration and accessibility
3. Create a safe, well-connected and accessible local transport network including pedestrian and bike routes through Yarra (MPHWP)

### Initiatives

- a) Develop and deliver a Transport Action Plan with a focus on safe and connected cycling and walking infrastructure networks (MPHWP)
- b) Review and update Parking Strategy and parking management approach (incorporating technology utilisation)

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

- c) Plan, design, deliver and maintain high-quality active and sustainable transport infrastructure (MPHWP)
- d) Advocate to State Government and agencies for increased and well-connected public transport options including DDA tram upgrades and safer cycling facilities particularly on strategic cycling corridors
- e) Support shared micro-mobility, car share and ride share schemes<sup>10</sup>
- f) Develop and deliver road safety studies including support for 30kms zones

### Indicators

- i. Cycling projects delivered
- ii. Bicycle counts (agency data)
- iii. Number of new shared zones
- iv. Method of travel to work (ABS)

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<sup>10</sup> Refers to small lightweight vehicles such as electric scooter

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

# Democracy and governance

Yarra is smart, innovative and sustainable. Our decisions and advocacy are built on evidence and meaningful engagement. Good governance is at the heart of our processes and decision-making.

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Delivering outcomes for the community requires an agile and responsive organisation. We are proud of our strong advocacy on issues of community importance that are beyond Council remit. We are committed to good governance, financial stewardship, championing authentic community engagement and enhancing our culture of continuous improvement.

Involving our community in decision-making is fundamental to the way Council functions. We are committed to community engagement that supports the building of respectful relationships that builds community capacity. Hearing from a range of perspectives leads to sustainable decisions and encourages ownership and belonging from all sections of our community. Importantly, it ensures transparency, integrity and trust in Council processes.

Council recognises that to deliver responsive and relevant services we need to continually adapt. We are committed to creating and delivering sustainable smart city approaches through innovation, data and connected technology. Yarra maintains an Open Data policy to provide up to date and regular information to our community.

Over the next four years, we will be future-focused, manage our finances responsibly and innovatively respond to challenges. We will lead the way to build the capacity of our community to participate in decisions that affect them.

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### Strategies

1. Provide opportunities for meaningful, informed and representative community engagement to inform Council's decision-making
2. Manage our finances responsibly and improve long-term financial management planning
3. Maximise value for our community through efficient service delivery, innovation, strategic partnerships and advocacy
4. Practice good governance, transparency and accountable planning and decision-making
5. Progress and embed our culture of organisational continuous improvement and build resilience to adapt to changing requirements in the future

### Initiatives

- a) Explore ways to amplify lesser-heard and underrepresented voices so that engagement is representative of all people and inclusive
- b) Advocate and build strategic partnerships with other councils, and work collaboratively with sector groups to improve outcomes for the community
- c) Promote and raise awareness about the role of Council and investigate ways to support equitable participation in decision-making processes
- d) Implement innovative solutions to encourage easier access and broader participation in decision making particularly through online digital tools

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

- e) Employ quantitative data driven approaches generated through smart city initiatives to support decision making and planning
- f) Deliver an annual update of the Financial Plan in conjunction with annual budget process
- g) Investigate the Sustainable Development Goals and their application to planning and reporting
- h) Undertake an audit of strategies and plans to consolidate and align under a strategic, holistic and long-term approach
- i) Demonstrate gender equality in organisational processes (MPHWP)

### Indicators

- i. Community satisfaction with Council decisions (ACSS)
- ii. Overall community satisfaction with Council performance (ACSS)
- iii. Community satisfaction with community consultation and engagement (ACSS)
- iv. Community satisfaction with responsiveness to community needs (ACSS)
- v. Community satisfaction with Council's advocacy efforts (ACSS)
- vi. Relevant Victoria Auditor-General's Office (VAGO) indicators

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### Next steps

The Council Plan has outlined six Strategic Objectives that represent Council's Strategic Direction. This is our commitment to the community for the next four years as we work towards the Yarra 2036 Community Vision within the context of the Council's role and responsibilities.

The Council Plan is delivered through the Annual Plan and Budget, which reflects the Council's decisions on the specific initiatives to be funded each year. Some, but not all, initiatives from the Council Plan will feature in the Annual Plan.

Progress is reported to Council and our community through quarterly reports and Annual Report. This reporting ensures key actions and projects are delivered on time and within budget, with any variations explained to maintain transparency.

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## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

# Appendices

## 1. About this Council Plan

The *Local Government Act 2020* requires Victorian Councils to prepare and adopt a Council Plan for a period of at least the next 4 financial years after a general election in accordance with its deliberative engagement practices.

What the Council Plan must contain is prescribed under section 90 of the *Local Government Act 2020*. How this Council Plan meets these requirements is listed in the table below.

The Council Plan is the feature document in Council's suite of strategic planning documents that sets the Council's medium-term direction.

The Council Plan details Council's values, commitments and activities, and is formulated to guide the work of the Council over their elected four-year term. It includes clear goals and objectives against which Council and the organisation monitors and reports its performance against.

The preparation of this Council Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the strategic planning principles as outlined in section 89 of the *Local Government Act 2020*. One of these principles (section 89 (2)(b)) is that the Council Plan must address the Community Vision. See Appendix 3 for how this Council Plan responds to the Yarra 2036 Community Vision.

<b>Local Government Act 2020 s.90 requirements</b>	<b>Yarra City Council Plan 2021-25 terminology</b>
(a) the strategic direction of the Council	Represented by the six Strategic Objectives
(a) Strategic objectives for achieving the strategic direction	Climate and environment, Social equity and health, Local economy, Place and nature, Transport and movement, Democracy and governance
(b) strategies for achieving the objectives for a period of at least the next 4 financial years	Strategies
(c) Strategic indicators for monitoring the achievement of the objectives	Indicators
(d) A description of the Council's initiatives and priorities for services, infrastructure and amenity	Initiatives

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### 2. How this plan was developed

The Council Plan was developed following extensive community engagement, significant Councillor engagement, as well as research and analysis to understand context.

The organisation supports Councillors to develop the Council Plan and ensure legislative requirements are met. These include it being developed with the community through Council's deliberative engagement practices, in accordance with the Strategic Planning Principles and to ensure that it addresses the Community Vision.

#### Understanding context

- Consideration of state and federal government legislation, policies and priorities
- Current and previous Council priorities and decisions, including adopted plans and strategies
- Councillors' aspirations and priorities
- Consideration of advice from council staff subject matter experts
- Consideration of issues, challenges and opportunities identified through Council planning and strategy development
- Development of Yarra's Health and Wellbeing Profile, which is an examination of data about health status and health determinants in Yarra. This profile was prepared to provide the evidence base to inform the consultation and development of the MPHWP. This profile is available on Council's website.

#### Community engagement

The community engagement process that informed the Community Vision also sought input for the Council Plan, MPHWP, Financial Plan and Asset Plan. The community engagement was delivered in line with our Community Engagement Policy.

#### Broad community engagement

It included input from the wider Yarra Community between November 2020 and January 2021. We received 1,300 responses through a range of methods suitable to the diversity of our community. The campaign included in person pop up events, direct promotion to households, email, radio and social media campaigns and posters out at popular outdoor locations.

#### Community Panel

A deliberative engagement process was the next step to involve our community. We invited sixty-one participants, who were randomly selected, to take part in a deliberative panel process.<sup>11</sup> They were supported to consider the views of the wider Yarra community (identified through our broad community engagement) and the diverse perspectives of other panel participants, request more information as needed and discuss and deliberate together to find consensus to shape Yarra's future.

The panel met four times in person during May 2021 – a total of 13 hours' worth of learning and deliberations. Their conversations were also supported by an online forum where they could access learning materials and ask questions outside the sessions.

#### Health and Wellbeing Project Consultative Group

A Health and Wellbeing Project Consultative Group (Group) was established in early 2021, comprising more than 20 members (including council officers, councillors, community health representatives, primary health network and primary care partnership representatives). The purpose of the Group was to review the evidence relating to health and wellbeing in Yarra and translate the evidence and their specialist knowledge into guidance on what Council should prioritise in the MPHWP. The Group met five times in 2021 and provided advice and context for the development of the MPHWP and associated action plan.

#### Draft Council Plan inviting community feedback

The draft Council Plan is released for community feedback in September 2021.

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<sup>11</sup> A total of 61 community members registered to participate in the panel process. Of the 61 participants who originally registered, 55 participated across some or all the four sessions with an excellent attendance and retention rate.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### 3. Relationship between the Community Vision and Council Plan

#### Vision Theme 1: Strong and vibrant community

Vision Priorities	Strategic objective
1.1 Ensure a trusting, safe and welcoming environment to invite active participation of people from all backgrounds with tolerance and acceptance.	Social equity and Health
1.2 Create opportunities for meaningful exchange of our experiences, culture and arts.	Social equity and health
1.3 Encourage and facilitate community engagement by amplifying lesser-heard voices and addressing gaps.	Democracy and governance
1.4 Celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and country.	Social equity and health

#### Vision Theme 2 - Shared governance

Vision Priorities	Strategic Objective
2.1 Ensure the Council actively engages with Yarra's diverse community at all stages of the decision-making process in an open, honest way and that aligns with the values and needs of the community.	Democracy and governance
2.2 Actively remove barriers to participation. Support and empower everyone to get involved.	Democracy and governance
2.3 Promote the role of Council more actively so people understand the decision-making process and how they can be involved.	Democracy and governance

#### Vision Theme 3 - Community safety

Vision Priorities	Strategic Objective
3.1 Council empowers community leaders, the community, law enforcement and partners to actively participate in and integrate with community safety initiatives.	Social equity and health
3.2 Lead the way in trialling, creating and implementing progressive technologies, programs and education to meet the safety needs in public and private spaces, drawing on data to guide decisions.	Social equity and health
3.3 Council advocates to State and Federal Governments to address social and health issues comprehensively to benefit community safety.	Social equity and health

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

3.4 Council actively maintains, educates and implements infrastructure to ensure our streets and public spaces are free of hazards.	Place and nature
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**Vision Theme 4 - Environmental sustainability**

<b>Vision Priorities</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>
4.1 Work alongside Traditional Owners to set new benchmarks in maintaining and increasing natural amenities and biodiversity across Yarra and also gaining a better understanding.	Place and nature
4.2 Lead the way in climate change mitigation and resilience within Yarra and extend our impact through advocacy and innovative partnerships.	Climate and environment
4.3 Promote and facilitate a more efficient and effective waste management strategy that inclusively engages the community through education and awareness.	Climate and environment
4.4 A transport system that is innovative, efficient, sustainable and accessible.	Transport and movement

**Vision Theme 5 – Social equity**

<b>Vision Priorities</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>
5.1 Ensure a fair and equitable quality of life is possible, regardless of your age, ability, ethnicity, gender or religion.	Social equity and health
5.2 Ensure that there are equitable opportunities for housing and services provided to all.	Social equity and health
5.3 Ensure there are platforms for everyone to share their voices and to be heard and supported.	Social equity and health

**Vision Theme 6 – Thriving local economy**

<b>Vision Priorities</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>
6.1 Create broad economic and employment opportunities by utilising existing physical spaces and facilitating partnerships.	Local economy
6.2 Foster innovative and creative approaches to businesses.	Local economy
6.3 Support young people’s businesses (entrepreneurs) to thrive through innovative, creative and practical initiatives, and ensure alignment to community values.	Local economy

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

6.4 Preserve, celebrate and promote culturally diverse economic activities.	Local economy
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**Vision Theme 7 – Shared spaces**

Vision Priorities	Strategic Objective
7.1 All our shared spaces are made physically accessible and welcoming to people of all abilities, linguistic, cultural backgrounds and age groups.	Place and nature
7.2 Community meeting spaces, service buildings, and facilities evolve and adapt to reflect changing needs of our diverse community.	Place and nature
7.3 Create and innovate solutions to maximise the use of under or unused streets and spaces.	Local economy
7.4 Increase availability and diversify use of open spaces to address existing shortages and respond to population growth.	Place and nature

**Vision Theme 8 – Growing sustainably**

Vision Priorities	Strategic Objective
8.1 Advocate for development and planning design that is shaped by and meets our community’s future needs.	Place and nature
8.2 Keep our heritage visible while we encourage innovative and sustainable growth.	Place and nature
8.3 Advocate for the supply of accessible and affordable housing that suits different types of people in all stages of life.	Social equity and health
8.4 Ensure that as we grow, community services and public spaces are adapted and created so that our unique lifestyle is maintained and continues to improve.	Place and nature

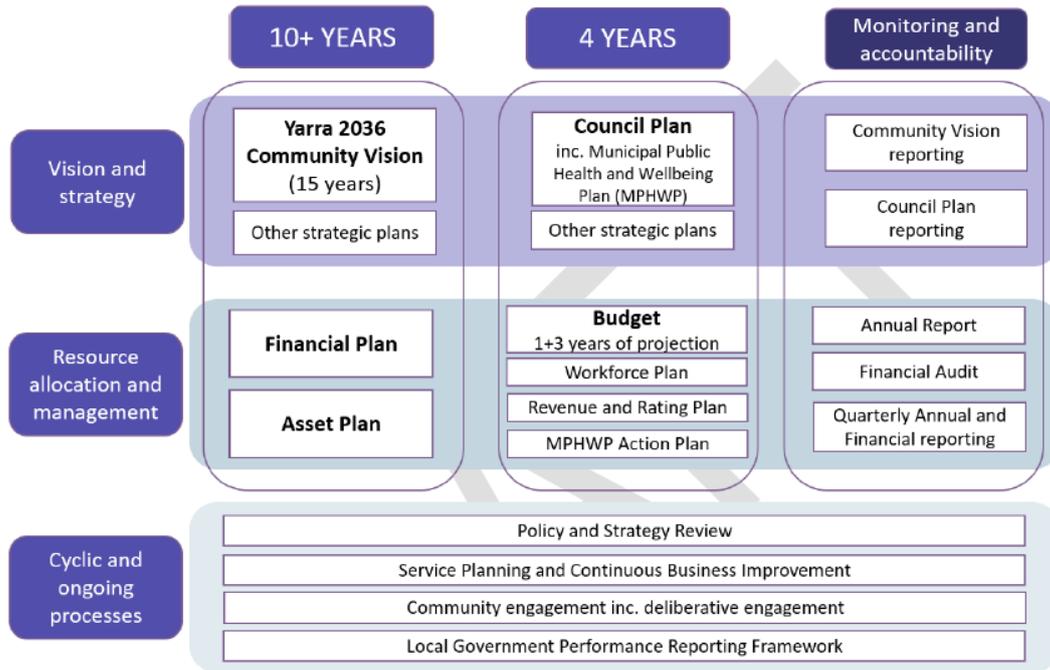
**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

**4. Integrated planning framework**

The Council Plan is part of an integrated planning framework that guides our approach to planning, monitoring and performance reporting.

It includes long and medium-term strategies and plans, resourcing decisions as well as continual processes of monitoring and review.

The integrated planning framework enables us to deliver on our responsibilities to the community and work towards realising their aspirations, in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2020* and other key legislation.



**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

**5. Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan**

Under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, within 12 months of a general election of the Council, Council is required to develop a MPHWP. Council meets this requirement by including health and wellbeing matters in the Council Plan 2021-25. Council also has a commitment to health and wellbeing planning requirements under the *Climate Change Act 2017* and the *Gender Equality Act 2020*, which is met within the Council plan 2021-25.

**Health and Wellbeing Plan themes 2021–25**

Below are the themes that capture the main areas of focus for the MPHWP over the next four years, and their associated Strategies and Initiatives. These Strategies and Initiatives are indicated in the Council Plan by noting MPHWP in parenthesis where relevant i.e. (MPHWP).

**Implementation, reporting and evaluation**

Council will develop a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Action Plan 2021-2025, by October 31, 2021. This action plan will provide further detail on the health and wellbeing actions being delivered by Council, in line with the strategic objectives, strategies and initiatives outlined in this Council Plan, relevant to the MPHWP. At a minimum, the activity delivered through the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan and associated Action Plan 2021-25 will be reported on through Council's annual report.

**Our key partners in health and wellbeing:**

All the below partners contributed to the MPHWP through the Health and Wellbeing Project Consultative Group, or through other informal methods of feedback.

Department of Health	CoHealth	Victoria Police
Department of Families, Fairness and Housing	North Richmond Community Health	North West Primary Health Network
Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning	Women's Health in the North	Inner North West Primary Care Partnership
Yarra Drug and Health Forum	Access Health and Community	Yarra's Neighbourhood Houses

In addition to the specific organisations listed above, throughout the development, implementation and evaluation of the plan, Council also partners with a variety of local community organisations, community service providers, charities, businesses, education providers, state level peak bodies and other councils.

The partnerships established through the Health and Wellbeing Project Consultative Group will be continued through regular annual meetings of the group, to monitor implementation and evaluation of the MPHWP and its associated action plans.

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

Alignment to VPHWP 19–23 <sup>12</sup>	Health and Wellbeing theme	Link to Council Plan strategy	Link to Council Plan initiative
Reducing harmful alcohol and drug use & reducing tobacco-related harm	Assist to reduce the harms from tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs and gambling	Work to reduce the harms associated with the use of alcohol, illicit drugs, gambling and tobacco	Work with stakeholders to increase partnerships, pursue advocacy and promote education about the importance of harm minimization for people who use illicit drugs
			Provide leadership for gambling policy reform in partnership with the National Alliance for Gambling Reform
			Undertake place-based research related to alcohol cultures and harm prevention initiatives, focused on health-based responses, including investigating diversification of our night-time economy to include alcohol free options
			Promote smoke free environments through tobacco education and enforcement activities
Preventing all forms of violence	Promoting gender equality and reducing gendered violence	Work actively to prevent and respond to gendered violence and all forms of violence by addressing known contributors to violence and promoting a gender equitable, safe and respectful community	Raise awareness about and respond to violence, including gendered violence, and abuse against vulnerable cohorts
			Demonstrate gender equality in organisational processes
	Promoting community safety	Manage access, safety and amenity to enhance people’s experience when visiting Yarra	Partner with local stakeholders and analyse available evidence to understand community attitudes towards safety to improve amenity
			Improve our streetscapes, accessibility, safety, and amenity, including embedding outdoor dining, increase greenery and active transport infrastructure, to attract more people to visit, spend time and shop across our precincts
Increasing healthy eating & increasing active living	Promoting physical wellbeing	Build a more resilient, inclusive, safe and connected community, which promotes social, physical and mental wellbeing	Investigate and promote equitable and healthy food systems by conducting research and supporting residents to grow and access fresh food
			Create safe, accessible active spaces that provide diverse physical activity opportunities for the whole community
		Create a safe, well-connected and accessible local transport network including pedestrian and bike routes through Yarra	Develop and deliver a Transport Action Plan with a focus on safe and connected cycling and walking infrastructure networks

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

		Lead, promote and facilitate the transition to sustainable and active transport modes for people living and working in Yarra, as well as people moving through Yarra	Plan, design, deliver and maintain high-quality active and sustainable transport infrastructure
Improving mental wellbeing	Promoting mental wellbeing	Build a more resilient, inclusive, safe and connected community, which promotes and enhances social, physical and mental wellbeing	Build and leverage partnerships with stakeholders to create inclusive and welcoming places for the whole community and support the promotion of positive social connections in the community
Tackling climate change and its impact on health	Assist in reducing health harms from climate change	Enhance the resilience of our community to prepare for health-related and other impacts of climate change	Engage and support the community to participate in climate emergency actions, including in relation to health-related impacts

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<sup>12</sup> Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-23

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

## 6. Glossary

Annual customer satisfaction survey (ACSS)	Local Government Victoria's annual community satisfaction survey that compiles community feedback on councils in five key performance areas
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)	The Australian Bureau of Statistics is the independent statutory agency of the Australian Government responsible for statistical collection and analysis, and for giving evidence-based advice to federal, state and territory governments.
City of Yarra	The local government area located in the inner eastern and northern suburbs of Melbourne that includes the suburbs of Abbotsford, Burnley, Clifton Hill, Collingwood, Cremorne, Fitzroy, North Carlton, North Fitzroy, Princes Hill and Richmond, and parts of Alphington and Fairfield.
Circular economy	The circular economy is about changing the way we design systems and products to avoid waste, conserve resources and maximise the value of all materials used at every stage of a product's life. This is far more sustainable than traditional economic production methods of take, use and throw away. It will deliver positive environmental, social and economic outcomes.
Community	The Yarra community includes residents, rate-payers, businesses, workers, organisations and visitors
Community Vision or Yarra 2036 Community Vision	A Community Vision is prescribed by section 88 of the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i> . Yarra 2036 Community Vision is our long-term vision that contains an overarching Vision Statement, eight Vision Themes and thirty Future Priorities. It describes the future state of Yarra by 2036 and provides a lens to guide all planning and decision making for Council and the community.
Community Vision Priorities	A set of future priorities describing the key aspirations for the future of Yarra, that link to a Vision Theme
Community Vision Themes	A set of eight themes representing the key areas of focus in the Community Vision
Council Plan	A Council Plan is prescribed by the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i> section 90. It is Yarra City Council's key strategic document, which defines the Council's four-year Strategic Objectives, Strategies, Initiatives and Indicators. Integrated in this plan is the four-year Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan for the City of Yarra.
Health and wellbeing focus areas	Where Council will focus efforts to address key health and wellbeing issues over the next four years as prescribed under section 26(2)(b) of the <i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i> . These have been informed by health and wellbeing data and extensive community engagement.
Indicators	Indicators monitor Council's progress in achieving the Strategic Objectives as required under section 90(2)(d) of the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i>
Initiatives	Initiatives are the projects or activities that Council will undertake to achieve the Strategies as required under section 90(2)(e) of the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i>
Local Government Performance Reporting Framework (LGPRF)	The Local Government Performance Reporting Framework is a mandatory system of performance reporting for all Victorian Councils. It ensures that all Councils are measuring and reporting on their performance in a consistent way to promote transparency and accountability in the Local Government sector.
Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP)	The Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan outlines how the Council will protect, improve and promote public health and wellbeing

**Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25**

	within the municipality. The City of Yarra is required under section 26 and 27 of the <i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i> to prepare a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) every four years, or to include public health and wellbeing matters into the Council Plan.
Open data	Open data is data that can be freely used, re-used and redistributed by anyone. It is available and easily accessible by everyone
Strategic Direction	The Strategic Direction of Council is what we are working towards over the next four years as required under section 90(2)(a) of the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i> . It is represented by the six Strategic Objectives that respond to the Community Vision.
Strategic Objectives	The six Strategic Objectives and their descriptors describe Council's Strategic Direction as required under section 90(2)(b) of the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i>
Strategies	The Strategies describe how Council will achieve the Strategic Objectives as required under section 90(2)(c) of the <i>Local Government Act 2020</i>
The Council	The Council is made up of nine elected councillors, including the Mayor and Deputy Mayor representing the three wards (three Councillors per ward) of the City of Yarra
Yarra City Council	The Local Government authority responsible for the City of Yarra.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Council Plan 2021-25

### 7. Quick facts data sources

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016.

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Place of Work Employment Data.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (December Quarter 2020 data was released in January 2021. March 2021 was released in April 2021).

City of Yarra, 2017, Urban Forest Strategy

Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id, the population experts, August 2018.

REMPPLAN Online 2021, Remplan.com.au, viewed July 2021, < <https://app.remplan.com.au/yarra-lga/economy/summary?state=E1a2C9xImuBe014s7x40bRHVlbgNb>>

Victorian Population Health and Wellbeing Survey (2014 and 2017)

DRAFT

## 8.4 Draft Long-Term Financial Plan 2021/22 to 2030/31

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/113547
<b>Author</b>	Wei Chen - Chief Financial Officer
<b>Authoriser</b>	Director Corporate, Business and Finance

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### Purpose

1. To provide Council with the draft Long-Term Financial Plan 2021/22 to 2030/31 (LTFP) to endorse for public exhibition.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. The *Local Government Act 2020* introduced a new requirement for all Councils to prepare and adopt a Long-Term Financial Plan for period of at least the next 10 financial years by 31 October 2021.
3. The Long-Term Financial Plan will be updated annually as part of the budget preparation process. Together with the budget document, it is subject to ongoing review and may be updated during the budget year through a revised budget process.

#### Discussion

4. The draft LTFP provides financial strategy principles, strategic actions, assumptions to the financial plan statements, financial performance indicators and strategies for borrowings and reserves.
5. The LTFP provides a ten year financially sustainable projection regarding how the actions of the Council Plan 2021-2025 may be funded to achieve the aspirations in Yarra 2036 Community Vision.
6. In the first four years of the draft LTFP, there is no change from the adopted budget document, apart from replacing the 2020/21 forecast with preliminary actual results. The budget document published on 24 June 2021 contained 4-year budgeted financials and these have remained consistent in the draft LTFP.

#### Options

7. There are no options considered in this report.

### Community and stakeholder engagement

8. The draft LTFP will be placed on public exhibition for a period of two weeks from 9 September until 23 September 2021. It can be viewed on the Council website under 'Your Say Yarra'.
9. Following the exhibition period, the LTFP will be presented at the 19 October Council meeting for adoption.

### Policy analysis

#### Alignment to Council Plan

10. The draft Council Plan 2021-25 is supported by the draft LTFP.
11. Projects arising out of the draft Council Plan 2021-25 are subject to the Annual Budget process.

#### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

12. There are no climate emergency and sustainability implications.

### Community and social implications

13. There are no community and social implications.

### Economic development implications

14. There are no economic development implications.

### Human rights and gender equality implications

15. There are no human rights and gender equality implications.

## Operational analysis

### Financial and resource impacts

16. The draft LTFP provides financial strategy principles, strategic actions, assumptions to the financial plan statements, financial performance indicators and strategies for borrowings and reserves.

### Legal Implications

17. The draft LTFP has been developed in accordance with all relevant requirements of the *Local Government Act 2020*.

## Conclusion

18. The draft LTFP is presented to Council to endorse for public exhibition.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That:
  - (a) Council endorse the draft Long-Term Financial Plan 2021/22 to 2030/31 for public exhibition.

## Attachments

- 1 [Long Term Financial Plan](#)

Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan



# Draft Long Term Financial Plan

2021/22 to 2030/31

## Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

### City of Yarra Long Term Financial Plan 2021/22 to 2030/31

1. Title Page	3
2. Financial Plan Context	4
3. Financial Plan statements	8
4. Financial Performance Indicators	20
5. Strategies and Plans	22

Draft

**Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan**

**City of Yarra  
Financial Plan for the period  
2021/22 to 2030/31**

Draft

# Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

## 2. Financial Plan Context

This section describes the context, principles and considerations in determining the 10 year financial projections and assumptions.

### 2.1 Introduction

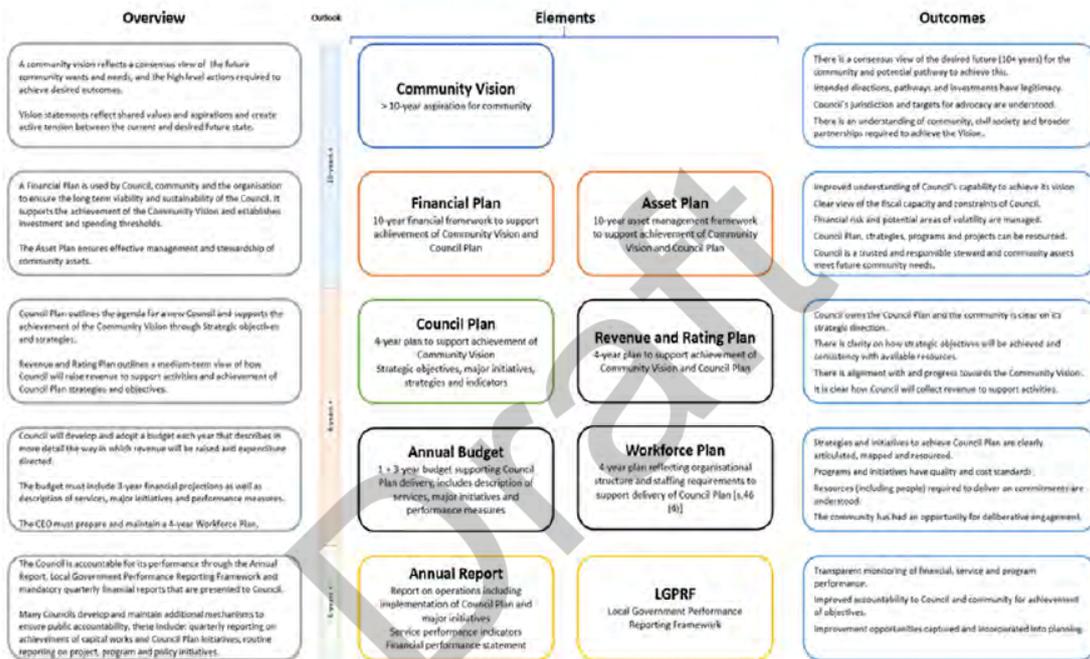
The Long Term Financial Plan 2021-22 to 2030-31 (LTFP) is a new requirement introduced through the *Local Government Act 2020* and will provide a ten year financially sustainable projection regarding how the actions of the Council Plan 2021-2025 may be funded to achieve the aspirations in Yarra 2036 Community Vision.

The LTFP document is updated annually as part of the budget preparation process. Together with the budget document, it is subject to ongoing review and may be updated during the budget year through a revised budget process.

### 2.2 Integrated Strategic Planning & Reporting Framework

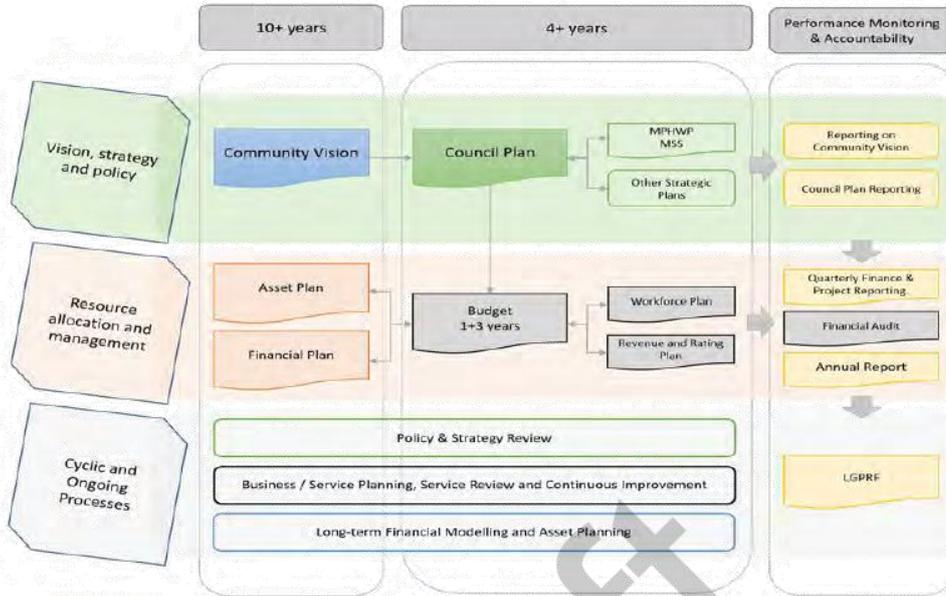
This section describes how the Financial Plan links to the achievement of the Community Vision and the Council Plan within the Integrated Strategic Planning & Reporting framework. This framework guides the Council in identifying community needs and aspirations over the long term (Community Vision), medium term (Council Plan) and short term (Annual Budget) and then holding itself accountable (Annual Report).

The following diagram provides an overview of the core legislated elements of an integrated strategic planning and reporting framework and outcomes.



# Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

The following figure demonstrates how each element might inform or be informed by other parts of the integrated framework.



### 2.3 Financial Policy Statements

This section defines the measures that demonstrates Council's financial sustainability in order to fund the aspirations of the Yarra 2036 Community Vision and Council Plan 2021-2025.

Policy Statement	Measure	Target	Actual										
			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Generate strong surpluses to fund operations	Adjusted underlying surplus (deficit) / Adjusted underlying revenue	> 5%	(9%)	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Ensure Council maintains sufficient working capital to meet its debt obligations as they fall due.	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	>1.4	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
Allocate adequate funds towards renewal capital in order to replace assets and infrastructure as they reach the end of their service life.	Asset renewal and upgrade expenses / Depreciation	>1.0	1.07	1.84	1.53	1.31	1.14	1.23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.30	1.26
That Council applies loan funding to new capital and maintains total non-current liabilities in line with own source revenue and growth of the municipality.	Non-current liabilities / own source revenue	<40%	7.9%	29.6%	25.5%	21.4%	17.5%	13.5%	10.6%	7.7%	5.0%	2.4%	0.0%
Council maintains sufficient unrestricted cash to ensure ongoing liquidity as well as to address unforeseen cash imposts if required.	Unrestricted cash / current liabilities	>100%	66%	92%	88%	58%	39%	26%	16%	11%	6%	6%	9%

### 2.4 Financial Strategy Principles

Financial strategy principles have been developed and provide the framework for the development of Council's Long Term Financial Plan and Annual Budget. The principles enable consistent and informed decision-making by Council. The Financial Strategy Principles as outlined below aim to ensure a balanced and sustainable budget for the Council:

- o Implement a sustainable budget and conservative financial strategy that caters for short and long-term requirements;
- o Maximise the level of grants and subsidies received from Victorian and Commonwealth governments to achieve a better share of government taxes for the community;
- o Debt servicing and debt redemption will be maintained within the financial capacity of Council reflected in a cap on indebtedness of less than 40%;
- o Borrowings are directed towards funding of inter-generational growth infrastructure, special projects and major asset renewal that support growth;
- o Trust Funds and Statutory Reserves will be fully cash backed;
- o Efficiency target of \$0.5 million recurrent expenditure savings is built into the financial plan each year;
- o Liquidity ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities) is maintained above 1.4 over the life of the LTFS; and
- o Asset renewal ratio (Asset renewal and upgrade expenses / Depreciation) is remained above or equal to 1.0.

## Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

### 2.5 Strategic Actions

#### 1. Improving Council's working capital

Council's working capital was significantly impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. However, Council is expecting an improvement with steady revenue growth and disciplined approach to expenditure, whilst maintaining strong levels of investment in capital works and adequate cash levels to fund reserves.

#### 2. Rate capping

For the 2016-17 budget year a rate capping scheme (the Fair Go Rates System) was introduced by the Victorian Government, with the scheme administered by the Essential Services Commission (ESC). Under this scheme the Minister for Local Government will declare the applicable rate cap for each budget year ahead of the period in which Council must prepare and adopt its annual budget.

The Minister for Local Government has declared the rate cap level for 2021/22 at 1.5%. This follows rate caps of 2.0% in 2020/21, 2.50% in 2019/20, and 2.25% in 2018/19. If the rate cap increases are less than predicted and additional revenue sources are not available, Council may be required to cease provision of some services, reduce service levels, reduce the capital works program, or undertake some combination of these actions.

#### 3. Loan borrowings

The introduction of rate capping as well as debt required to be repaid in the short term, has had a significant impact on the LTFP and challenged Council's financial position. Existing debt is serviced by a \$32.5 million interest only loan, due to be repaid in 2021/22 and a \$13.5 million principal and interest loan due to be repaid by 2027. The LTFP includes refinancing of the \$32.5 million interest only loan when it becomes due in 2021/22, with the refinanced loan to be on a principal and interest basis. This will allow for the retirement of this debt over 10 years. The LTFP also includes up to \$20.0m in additional borrowing capacity in 2021/22 to be repaid over 10 years on a principal and interest basis.

The Victorian Auditor-General has indicated through its recommendation on financial ratios that Indebtedness (Non-current liabilities/Own sourced revenue) above 40% places Council in the medium risk category and 60% in the high risk category. The indebtedness ratio in the LTFP is expected to be 30% at the end of the current 2021/22 budget year. It will improve steadily throughout the life to the LTFP to reduce the risk to Council.

#### 4. Council property

In 2018, Council adopted a Property Strategy, which provides a holistic framework for the management of all Council property assets and establishes guiding principles for the alignment of Council's property portfolio with its future community and service delivery requirements. The strategy includes a classification and assessment framework to guide Council decision making with regards to property.

#### 5. New population and development

The LTFP provides for some growth in labour costs to accommodate the increased population and dwellings being serviced. Requirements to fulfil statutory obligations or increased customer demand can no longer realistically be delivered within the existing workforce allocation, and some upwards movement will be required.

#### 6. Asset renewal, new and upgrade expenditure

Information from Council's Asset Management Plans determines Council's capital expenditure priorities. As part of the preparation of this LTFP the cost of works has been indexed to reflect the future cost of works in years 2-10 of the LTFP. This LTFP indicates that investment in new and upgrade of capital is consistent across the 10 year period. Renewal of assets is prioritised to ensure financial sustainability. Council introduced a Developer Contribution Plan which will contribute towards capital works projects. Contribution levels will depend on land sales and the desire of developers to construct new developments within the municipality.

## Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

### 2.6 Assumptions to the financial plan statements

This section presents information in regard to the assumptions to the Comprehensive Income Statement for the 10 years from 2021/22 to 2030/31. The assumptions comprise the annual escalations/movement for each line items of the Comprehensive Income Statement.

The escalation factors are the main drivers of future estimates of each revenue and expense items. Further adjustments are made for specific movements or factors when needed. CPI fluctuates through the LTFP period however, Yarra City Council has applied a consistent and conservative indicators across the 10 year period.

Escalation Factors % movement	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
CPI	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Rates and charges	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Statutory fees and fines	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
User fees	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Grants - Operating	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Grants - Capital	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Contributions - monetary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employee costs	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Materials and services	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Depreciation & Amortisation	\$0.5m									
Other expenses	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%

Draft

## Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

### 3. Financial Plan Statements

This section presents information in regard to the Financial Plan Statements for the 10 years from 2021/22 to 2030/31.

Comprehensive Income Statement  
Balance Sheet  
Statement of Changes in Equity  
Statement of Cash Flows  
Statement of Capital Works  
Statement of Human Resources

Draft

Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

3.1 Comprehensive Income Statement

	Actual										
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Income</b>											
Rates and charges	116,242	119,991	122,631	125,462	128,335	131,252	134,212	137,217	140,267	143,363	146,505
Statutory fees and fines	18,999	34,240	34,754	35,275	35,804	37,341	37,901	38,470	39,047	39,633	40,227
User fees	21,567	32,786	33,277	33,776	34,283	34,797	35,319	35,849	36,387	36,933	37,487
Grants - Operating	20,542	15,356	15,586	15,820	16,058	16,298	16,543	16,791	17,043	17,299	17,558
Grants - Capital	1,446	3,052	9,427	1,828	1,851	1,875	1,899	1,924	1,949	1,974	2,000
Contributions - monetary - open space	5,114	4,500	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Contributions - monetary - other	-	1,906	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	2,994	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Other income	1,695	2,146	2,396	2,646	2,896	3,146	3,396	3,646	3,896	4,146	4,396
<b>Total income</b>	<b>188,598</b>	<b>214,027</b>	<b>224,521</b>	<b>225,757</b>	<b>230,177</b>	<b>235,660</b>	<b>240,221</b>	<b>244,847</b>	<b>249,538</b>	<b>254,296</b>	<b>259,122</b>
<b>Expenses</b>											
Employee costs	95,135	96,635	98,635	100,615	102,624	104,663	106,733	108,834	110,967	113,131	114,828
Materials and services	70,541	75,720	77,711	78,877	80,006	78,921	80,105	81,307	83,126	83,773	85,030
Depreciation	23,044	24,550	25,050	25,550	26,050	26,550	27,050	27,550	28,050	28,550	29,050
Amortisation - right of use assets	1,160	1,145	1,076	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bad and doubtful debts	6,241	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Borrowing costs	1,870	1,387	1,245	1,086	942	785	622	479	371	262	150
Finance Costs - leases	171	119	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	563	631	641	650	660	670	680	690	701	711	722
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>198,725</b>	<b>205,188</b>	<b>209,406</b>	<b>211,942</b>	<b>215,283</b>	<b>216,589</b>	<b>220,191</b>	<b>223,860</b>	<b>228,215</b>	<b>231,428</b>	<b>234,780</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>(10,126)</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>15,115</b>	<b>13,815</b>	<b>14,895</b>	<b>19,070</b>	<b>20,030</b>	<b>20,987</b>	<b>21,323</b>	<b>22,869</b>	<b>24,342</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>											
Net asset revaluation increment /(decrement)	92,318	-	59,519	-	59,817	-	60,116	-	60,416	-	60,718
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>	<b>82,192</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>74,634</b>	<b>13,815</b>	<b>74,711</b>	<b>19,070</b>	<b>80,146</b>	<b>20,987</b>	<b>81,739</b>	<b>22,869</b>	<b>85,060</b>

Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

3.2 Balance Sheet

	Actual										
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Assets</b>											
<b>Current assets</b>											
Cash and cash equivalents	78,930	88,425	85,704	75,960	72,793	73,553	75,446	79,908	85,334	92,880	102,067
Trade and other receivables	18,984	18,608	12,309	12,092	11,955	12,002	12,134	12,520	12,828	13,225	13,712
Other financial assets	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Other assets	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402	1,402
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>109,411</b>	<b>108,530</b>	<b>99,511</b>	<b>89,548</b>	<b>86,246</b>	<b>87,052</b>	<b>89,077</b>	<b>93,926</b>	<b>99,659</b>	<b>107,602</b>	<b>117,276</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>											
Investments in associates, joint arrangement and subsidiaries	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Property, infrastructure, plant & equipment	2,025,671	2,052,178	2,129,134	2,146,157	2,217,278	2,228,492	2,299,399	2,309,979	2,380,151	2,389,535	2,459,266
Right-of-use assets	2,374	1,228	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>2,028,050</b>	<b>2,053,411</b>	<b>2,129,291</b>	<b>2,146,162</b>	<b>2,217,283</b>	<b>2,228,497</b>	<b>2,299,404</b>	<b>2,309,984</b>	<b>2,380,156</b>	<b>2,389,540</b>	<b>2,459,271</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,137,461</b>	<b>2,161,940</b>	<b>2,228,802</b>	<b>2,235,710</b>	<b>2,303,528</b>	<b>2,315,549</b>	<b>2,388,482</b>	<b>2,403,910</b>	<b>2,479,814</b>	<b>2,497,141</b>	<b>2,576,547</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>											
<b>Current liabilities</b>											
Trade and other payables	20,862	20,862	20,862	20,862	20,862	20,862	20,862	20,862	20,462	20,462	20,462
Trust funds and deposits	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432
Provisions	18,139	18,139	18,139	18,139	18,139	18,139	18,139	18,139	18,139	18,139	18,139
Interest-bearing liabilities	33,818	6,189	6,338	6,492	6,650	6,812	5,327	5,434	5,544	5,655	3,961
Lease liabilities	1,165	1,182	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>86,416</b>	<b>58,804</b>	<b>57,936</b>	<b>57,925</b>	<b>58,082</b>	<b>58,245</b>	<b>56,759</b>	<b>56,867</b>	<b>56,576</b>	<b>56,688</b>	<b>54,993</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>											
Provisions	4,067	3,674	3,273	2,869	2,470	2,070	1,670	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435
Interest-bearing liabilities	7,385	52,213	45,875	39,383	32,733	25,920	20,594	15,160	9,616	3,961	(0)
Lease liabilities	1,347	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>12,799</b>	<b>56,053</b>	<b>49,148</b>	<b>42,252</b>	<b>35,203</b>	<b>27,990</b>	<b>22,264</b>	<b>16,595</b>	<b>11,051</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>1,435</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>99,214</b>	<b>114,857</b>	<b>107,084</b>	<b>100,177</b>	<b>93,285</b>	<b>86,236</b>	<b>79,023</b>	<b>73,462</b>	<b>67,628</b>	<b>62,084</b>	<b>56,429</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>2,038,246</b>	<b>2,047,084</b>	<b>2,121,718</b>	<b>2,135,534</b>	<b>2,210,243</b>	<b>2,229,313</b>	<b>2,309,458</b>	<b>2,330,449</b>	<b>2,412,187</b>	<b>2,435,058</b>	<b>2,520,119</b>
<b>Equity</b>											
Accumulated surplus	656,661	662,741	674,971	681,096	688,039	699,160	711,240	724,537	737,910	753,115	769,767
Reserves	1,381,585	1,384,344	1,446,748	1,454,439	1,522,203	1,530,152	1,598,218	1,605,911	1,674,277	1,681,944	1,750,352
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>2,038,246</b>	<b>2,047,084</b>	<b>2,121,718</b>	<b>2,135,534</b>	<b>2,210,243</b>	<b>2,229,313</b>	<b>2,309,458</b>	<b>2,330,449</b>	<b>2,412,187</b>	<b>2,435,058</b>	<b>2,520,119</b>

Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

3.3 Statement of Changes in Equity

	Total \$'000	Accumulated Surplus \$'000	Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Other Reserves \$'000
<b>2021 Actual</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	1,956,054	670,892	1,270,317	14,845
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(10,127)	(10,127)	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	92,318	-	92,318	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(4,239)	-	4,239
Transfers from other reserves	-	134	-	(134)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,038,245</b>	<b>656,660</b>	<b>1,362,635</b>	<b>18,950</b>
<b>2022</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,038,245	656,660	1,362,635	18,950
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	8,839	8,839	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(4,500)	-	4,500
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,740	-	(1,740)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,047,084</b>	<b>662,740</b>	<b>1,362,635</b>	<b>21,710</b>
<b>2023</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,047,084	662,740	1,362,635	21,710
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	15,115	15,115	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	59,519	-	59,519	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(4,500)	-	4,500
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,615	-	(1,615)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,121,718</b>	<b>674,970</b>	<b>1,422,154</b>	<b>24,595</b>
<b>2024</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,121,718	674,970	1,422,154	24,595
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	13,815	13,815	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(9,000)	-	9,000
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,310	-	(1,310)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,135,533</b>	<b>681,095</b>	<b>1,422,154</b>	<b>32,285</b>
<b>2025</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,135,533	681,095	1,422,154	32,285
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	14,895	14,895	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	59,817	-	59,817	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(9,000)	-	9,000
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,050	-	(1,050)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,210,245</b>	<b>688,039</b>	<b>1,481,971</b>	<b>40,235</b>

**Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan**

	Total	Accumulated	Revaluation	Other
	\$'000	Surplus	Reserve	Reserves
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2026</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,210,245	688,039	1,481,971	40,235
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	19,070	19,070	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(9,000)	-	9,000
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,050	-	(1,050)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,229,315</b>	<b>699,159</b>	<b>1,481,971</b>	<b>48,185</b>
<b>2027</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,229,315	699,159	1,481,971	48,185
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	20,030	20,030	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	60,116	-	60,116	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(9,000)	-	9,000
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,050	-	(1,050)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,309,461</b>	<b>711,240</b>	<b>1,542,087</b>	<b>56,135</b>
<b>2028</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,309,461	711,240	1,542,087	56,135
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	20,987	20,987	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(9,000)	-	9,000
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,050	-	(1,050)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,330,448</b>	<b>724,276</b>	<b>1,542,087</b>	<b>64,085</b>
<b>2029</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,330,448	724,276	1,542,087	64,085
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	21,323	21,323	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	60,416	-	60,416	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(9,000)	-	9,000
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,050	-	(1,050)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,412,187</b>	<b>737,649</b>	<b>1,602,503</b>	<b>72,035</b>
<b>2030</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,412,187	737,649	1,602,503	72,035
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	22,869	22,869	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(9,000)	-	9,000
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,050	-	(1,050)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,435,055</b>	<b>752,568</b>	<b>1,602,503</b>	<b>79,985</b>

**Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan**

	Total	Accumulated	Revaluation	Other
	\$'000	Surplus	Reserve	Reserves
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2031</b>				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	2,435,055	752,568	1,602,503	79,985
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	24,342	24,342	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	60,718	-	60,718	-
Transfers to other reserves	-	(9,000)	-	9,000
Transfers from other reserves	-	1,050	-	(1,050)
<b>Balance at end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,520,116</b>	<b>768,960</b>	<b>1,663,222</b>	<b>87,935</b>

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Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

3.4 Statement of Cash Flows

	Actual										
	2020/21 \$'000	2021/22 \$'000	2022/23 \$'000	2023/24 \$'000	2024/25 \$'000	2025/26 \$'000	2026/27 \$'000	2027/28 \$'000	2028/29 \$'000	2029/30 \$'000	2030/31 \$'000
	Inflows (Outflows)										
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>											
Rates and charges	112,800	118,792	127,404	124,207	127,052	129,939	132,870	135,845	138,864	141,929	145,040
Statutory fees and fines	20,940	30,816	31,278	31,748	32,224	33,607	34,111	34,623	35,142	35,669	36,204
User fees	27,340	32,786	33,277	33,776	34,283	34,797	35,319	35,849	36,387	36,933	37,487
Grants - operating	20,542	15,356	15,586	15,820	16,058	16,298	16,543	16,791	17,043	17,299	17,558
Grants - capital	1,591	3,052	9,427	1,828	1,851	1,875	1,899	1,924	1,949	1,974	2,000
Contributions - monetary	5,114	4,500	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Interest received	358	1,906	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Other receipts	5,599	2,146	2,396	2,646	2,896	3,146	3,396	3,646	3,896	4,146	4,396
Net GST refund / payment	3,303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee costs	(92,347)	(96,635)	(98,635)	(100,615)	(102,624)	(104,663)	(106,733)	(108,834)	(110,967)	(113,131)	(114,828)
Materials and services	(81,988)	(76,752)	(78,752)	(79,927)	(81,066)	(79,991)	(81,185)	(82,397)	(84,227)	(84,484)	(85,752)
Trust funds and deposits repaid	(2,060)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>21,192</b>	<b>35,967</b>	<b>48,383</b>	<b>40,383</b>	<b>41,573</b>	<b>45,908</b>	<b>47,120</b>	<b>48,346</b>	<b>48,987</b>	<b>51,234</b>	<b>53,004</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>											
Payments for property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	(25,747)	(51,557)	(42,988)	(43,076)	(37,854)	(38,264)	(38,342)	(38,630)	(38,305)	(38,434)	(38,563)
Proceeds from sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	3,163	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
<b>Net cash provided by/ (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(22,585)</b>	<b>(51,007)</b>	<b>(42,438)</b>	<b>(42,526)</b>	<b>(37,304)</b>	<b>(37,714)</b>	<b>(37,792)</b>	<b>(38,080)</b>	<b>(37,755)</b>	<b>(37,884)</b>	<b>(38,013)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>											
Finance costs	(1,870)	(1,387)	(1,245)	(1,096)	(942)	(785)	(622)	(479)	(371)	(262)	(149)
Proceeds from borrowings	-	52,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(1,270)	(35,294)	(6,189)	(6,338)	(6,492)	(6,650)	(6,812)	(5,327)	(5,434)	(5,544)	(5,655)
Interest paid - lease liability	(171)	(119)	(48)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(1,104)	(1,165)	(1,165)	(1,182)	(165)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(4,416)</b>	<b>14,535</b>	<b>(8,647)</b>	<b>(8,618)</b>	<b>(7,599)</b>	<b>(7,434)</b>	<b>(7,434)</b>	<b>(5,806)</b>	<b>(5,806)</b>	<b>(5,806)</b>	<b>(5,805)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>	<b>(5,808)</b>	<b>(505)</b>	<b>(2,703)</b>	<b>(10,761)</b>	<b>(3,331)</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>4,461</b>	<b>5,426</b>	<b>7,544</b>	<b>9,187</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	94,738	88,930	88,425	85,704	75,960	72,793	73,553	75,446	79,908	85,334	92,880
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>88,930</b>	<b>88,425</b>	<b>85,722</b>	<b>74,943</b>	<b>72,629</b>	<b>73,553</b>	<b>75,447</b>	<b>79,906</b>	<b>85,335</b>	<b>92,878</b>	<b>102,067</b>

Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

3.5 Statement of Capital Works

	Actual										
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Property</b>											
Buildings	6,790	17,232	19,557	20,072	17,783	16,996	12,064	13,171	13,721	12,657	11,994
<b>Total buildings</b>	6,790	17,232	19,557	20,072	17,783	16,996	12,064	13,171	13,721	12,657	11,994
<b>Total property</b>	6,790	17,232	19,557	20,072	17,783	16,996	12,064	13,171	13,721	12,657	11,994
<b>Plant and equipment</b>											
Plant, machinery and equipment	2,015	2,338	2,183	2,048	1,932	2,611	3,869	2,685	2,367	2,784	3,189
Fixtures, fittings and furniture	-	605	325	245	140	370	373	375	395	395	400
Computers and telecommunications	2,165	2,664	1,809	1,759	1,675	2,010	1,833	1,846	1,861	1,765	1,883
Library books	644	630	640	757	769	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total plant and equipment</b>	4,823	6,237	4,957	4,809	4,516	4,991	6,074	4,906	4,623	4,944	5,472
<b>Infrastructure</b>											
Roads	5,575	6,814	6,222	6,121	6,482	10,376	10,465	11,972	12,047	12,413	12,085
Bridges	110	110	-	50	50	50	50	65	-	100	100
Footpaths and cycleways	2,486	3,356	3,175	4,323	3,403	1,856	1,950	1,619	734	885	944
Drainage	2,213	3,190	1,510	1,474	1,315	1,284	1,213	1,285	1,260	1,471	1,515
Waste management	75	75	30	80	85	85	85	85	85	90	90
Parks, open space and streetscapes	2,337	10,186	4,865	4,990	3,605	2,160	4,237	3,805	4,715	4,787	4,776
Off street car parks	-	-	58	58	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infrastructure	1,318	4,357	2,614	1,099	555	466	2,204	1,723	1,120	1,087	1,588
<b>Total infrastructure</b>	14,115	28,088	18,474	18,195	15,555	16,277	20,203	20,554	19,961	20,833	21,098
<b>Total capital works expenditure</b>	25,728	51,557	42,988	43,076	37,854	38,264	38,342	38,630	38,305	38,434	38,563
<b>Represented by:</b>											
New asset expenditure	1,012	6,496	4,685	9,486	8,076	5,671	1,901	745	200	1,342	1,875
Asset renewal expenditure	23,137	37,795	31,307	29,237	25,767	26,049	29,836	28,974	32,408	29,838	29,145
Asset expansion expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset upgrade expenditure	1,579	7,266	6,996	4,353	4,011	6,544	6,605	8,911	4,697	7,254	7,544
<b>Total capital works expenditure</b>	25,728	51,557	42,988	43,076	37,854	38,264	38,342	38,630	37,305	38,434	38,563
<b>Funding sources represented by:</b>											
Grants	2,421	7,600	4,797	7,677	6,898	1,704	1,724	1,704	2,779	779	809
Contributions	-	2,332	1,893	1,136	1,050	5,150	150	150	1,050	1,050	1,050
Council cash	23,307	41,625	36,298	34,263	29,906	31,410	36,468	36,776	33,476	36,605	36,704
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital works expenditure</b>	25,728	51,557	42,988	43,076	37,854	38,264	38,342	38,630	37,305	38,434	38,563

Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

3.6 Statement of Human Resources

Staff expenditure	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Total staff expenditure</b>											
Male	36,511	38,642	39,445	40,264	41,155	42,184	43,238	44,319	45,427	46,563	47,727
Female	41,956	46,389	47,339	48,407	49,349	50,583	51,847	53,143	54,472	55,834	57,230
Self-described gender	-	-	102	104	224	230	235	241	247	253	260
<b>Total staff expenditure</b>	<b>78,467</b>	<b>85,031</b>	<b>86,886</b>	<b>88,775</b>	<b>90,728</b>	<b>92,996</b>	<b>95,321</b>	<b>97,704</b>	<b>100,147</b>	<b>102,650</b>	<b>105,217</b>
<b>Permanent full time</b>											
Male	32,628	34,811	35,557	36,318	37,151	38,080	39,032	40,008	41,008	42,033	43,084
Female	30,569	36,759	37,565	38,487	39,279	40,261	41,267	42,299	43,357	44,441	45,552
Self-described gender	-	-	102	104	224	230	235	241	247	253	260
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,197</b>	<b>71,570</b>	<b>73,224</b>	<b>74,909</b>	<b>76,654</b>	<b>78,570</b>	<b>80,535</b>	<b>82,548</b>	<b>84,612</b>	<b>86,727</b>	<b>88,895</b>
<b>Permanent part time</b>											
Male	3,883	3,831	3,888	3,946	4,004	4,104	4,207	4,312	4,420	4,530	4,643
Female	11,387	9,630	9,774	9,920	10,070	10,322	10,580	10,844	11,115	11,393	11,678
Self-described gender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,270</b>	<b>13,461</b>	<b>13,662</b>	<b>13,866</b>	<b>14,074</b>	<b>14,426</b>	<b>14,786</b>	<b>15,156</b>	<b>15,535</b>	<b>15,923</b>	<b>16,322</b>

Staff numbers	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	FTE										
<b>Total staff numbers</b>											
Male	327	354	356	358	360	362	365	367	370	372	375
Female	414	448	450	453	455	458	460	463	465	468	470
Self-described gender	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total staff numbers</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>847</b>
<b>Permanent full time</b>											
Male	299	309	311	313	315	317	320	322	325	327	330
Female	334	342	344	347	349	352	354	357	359	362	364
Self-described gender	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>696</b>
<b>Permanent part time</b>											
Male	28	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Female	80	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Self-described gender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>151</b>									
Employees - casual and temporary	82.5	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
<b>Total staff numbers</b>	<b>823.3</b>	<b>894.3</b>	<b>899.3</b>	<b>904.3</b>	<b>909.3</b>	<b>914.3</b>	<b>919.3</b>	<b>924.3</b>	<b>929.3</b>	<b>934.3</b>	<b>939.3</b>

**Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan**

Department	Permanent Full Time				Permanent Part Time			
	Male	Female	Self-described	Total	Male	Female	Self-described	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
CEO Division	1,448	5,006	-	6,454	412	489	-	901
Corporate, Business & Financial Services	10,430	6,431	-	16,861	542	1,005	-	1,547
Planning & Placemaking	5,090	5,362	-	10,452	158	524	-	682
Community Wellbeing	4,251	14,206	-	18,457	1,564	6,632	-	8,196
City Works & Assets	13,592	5,754	-	19,346	1,155	980	-	2,135
<b>Total permanent staff expenditure</b>	<b>34,811</b>	<b>36,759</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,570</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,461</b>
Casuals, temporary and other expenditure	4,666	5,961	-	10,627	130	847	-	977
Capitalised labour costs	874	345	-	1,219	-	-	-	-
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>40,351</b>	<b>43,065</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83,416</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>10,477</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,438</b>

Draft

### Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

#### 3.7 Summary of Planned Human Resources Expenditure For the ten years ended 30 June 2031

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>CEO Division</b>										
Permanent - Full time	6,454	6,685	6,921	7,177	7,356	7,540	7,729	7,922	8,120	8,323
Female	5,006	5,215	5,429	5,511	5,649	5,790	5,935	6,083	6,235	6,391
Male	1,448	1,470	1,492	1,666	1,708	1,750	1,794	1,839	1,885	1,932
Self-described gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent - Part time	901	914	927	941	965	989	1,013	1,039	1,065	1,091
Female	489	496	503	511	524	537	550	564	578	593
Male	412	418	424	430	441	452	463	475	487	499
Self-described gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total CEO Division</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>8,742</b>	<b>8,961</b>	<b>9,185</b>	<b>9,414</b>
<b>Corporate, Business and Financial Services</b>										
Permanent - Full time	16,861	17,232	17,611	17,993	18,443	18,904	19,376	19,861	20,357	20,866
Female	6,431	6,527	6,625	6,724	6,892	7,064	7,241	7,422	7,608	7,798
Male	10,430	10,705	10,986	11,151	11,430	11,716	12,008	12,309	12,616	12,932
Self-described gender	0	0	0	118	121	124	127	130	134	137
Permanent - Part time	1,547	1,570	1,593	1,617	1,657	1,699	1,741	1,785	1,829	1,875
Female	1,005	1,020	1,035	1,051	1,077	1,104	1,132	1,160	1,189	1,219
Male	542	550	558	566	580	595	610	625	640	656
Self-described gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Corporate, Business and Financial Services</b>	<b>18,408</b>	<b>18,802</b>	<b>19,204</b>	<b>19,610</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>20,603</b>	<b>21,118</b>	<b>21,646</b>	<b>22,187</b>	<b>22,742</b>
<b>Planning and Placemaking</b>										
Permanent - Full time	10,452	10,730	11,013	11,315	11,598	11,888	12,185	12,490	12,802	13,122
Female	5,362	5,564	5,770	5,857	6,003	6,154	6,307	6,465	6,627	6,792
Male	5,090	5,166	5,243	5,458	5,594	5,734	5,878	6,025	6,175	6,330
Self-described gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent - Part time	682	692	702	712	730	748	767	786	806	826
Female	524	532	540	548	562	576	590	605	620	636
Male	158	160	162	164	168	172	177	181	186	190
Self-described gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Planning and Placemaking</b>	<b>11,134</b>	<b>11,422</b>	<b>11,715</b>	<b>12,027</b>	<b>12,328</b>	<b>12,636</b>	<b>12,952</b>	<b>13,276</b>	<b>13,607</b>	<b>13,948</b>
<b>Community Wellbeing</b>										
Permanent - Full time	18,457	18,836	19,219	19,610	20,100	20,603	21,118	21,646	22,187	22,742
Female	14,206	14,419	14,735	15,058	15,434	15,820	16,216	16,621	17,037	17,463
Male	4,251	4,315	4,380	4,446	4,557	4,671	4,788	4,908	5,030	5,156
Self-described gender	0	102	104	106	109	111	114	117	120	123
Permanent - Part time	8,196	8,319	8,444	8,571	8,785	9,005	9,230	9,461	9,697	9,940
Female	6,632	6,731	6,832	6,935	7,108	7,286	7,468	7,655	7,846	8,042
Male	1,564	1,588	1,612	1,636	1,677	1,719	1,762	1,806	1,851	1,897
Self-described gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Community Wellbeing</b>	<b>26,653</b>	<b>27,155</b>	<b>27,663</b>	<b>28,181</b>	<b>28,886</b>	<b>29,608</b>	<b>30,348</b>	<b>31,107</b>	<b>31,884</b>	<b>32,681</b>
<b>City Works and Assets</b>										
Permanent - Full time	19,346	19,741	20,145	20,559	21,073	21,600	22,140	22,693	23,261	23,842
Female	5,754	5,840	5,928	6,129	6,282	6,439	6,600	6,765	6,934	7,108
Male	13,592	13,901	14,217	14,430	14,791	15,161	15,540	15,928	16,326	16,734
Self-described gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent - Part time	2,135	2,167	2,200	2,233	2,289	2,346	2,405	2,465	2,526	2,590
Female	980	995	1,010	1,025	1,051	1,077	1,104	1,131	1,160	1,189
Male	1,155	1,172	1,190	1,208	1,238	1,269	1,301	1,333	1,367	1,401
Self-described gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total City Works and Assets</b>	<b>21,481</b>	<b>21,908</b>	<b>22,345</b>	<b>22,792</b>	<b>23,362</b>	<b>23,946</b>	<b>24,544</b>	<b>25,158</b>	<b>25,787</b>	<b>26,432</b>
<b>Casuals, temporary and other expenditure</b>	<b>11,604</b>	<b>11,749</b>	<b>11,840</b>	<b>11,896</b>	<b>12,193</b>	<b>12,498</b>	<b>12,811</b>	<b>13,131</b>	<b>13,459</b>	<b>13,796</b>
<b>Capitalised labour costs</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,480</b>
<b>Total staff expenditure</b>	<b>97,854</b>	<b>99,875</b>	<b>101,874</b>	<b>103,900</b>	<b>106,498</b>	<b>109,160</b>	<b>111,889</b>	<b>114,686</b>	<b>117,553</b>	<b>120,492</b>

### Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

3.7 Summary of Planned Human Resources Expenditure  
For the ten years ended 30 June 2031

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>CEO Division</b>										
Permanent - Full time	48.0	49.0	50.0	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	56.0	57.0
Female	38.0	39.0	40.0	40.0	41.0	41.0	42.0	42.0	43.0	43.0
Male	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	14.0
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Permanent - Part time	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Female	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Male	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total CEO Division</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>65.1</b>
<b>Corporate, Business and Financial Services</b>										
Permanent - Full time	148.0	149.0	150.0	151.0	152.0	153.0	154.0	155.0	156.0	157.0
Female	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	60.0	60.0	61.0	61.0	62.0
Male	89.0	90.0	91.0	91.0	92.0	92.0	93.0	93.0	94.0	94.0
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Permanent - Part time	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Female	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Male	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Corporate, Business and Financial Services</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>171.0</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>173.0</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>176.0</b>
<b>Planning and Placemaking</b>										
Permanent - Full time	84.1	85.1	86.1	87.1	88.1	89.1	90.1	91.1	92.1	93.1
Female	45.0	46.0	47.0	47.0	48.0	48.0	49.0	49.0	50.0	50.0
Male	39.1	39.1	39.1	40.1	40.1	41.1	41.1	42.1	42.1	43.1
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Permanent - Part time	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Female	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Male	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Planning and Placemaking</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>
<b>Community Wellbeing</b>										
Permanent - Full time	187.0	188.0	189.0	190.0	191.0	192.0	193.0	194.0	195.0	196.0
Female	146.5	146.5	147.5	148.5	148.5	149.5	149.5	150.5	150.5	151.5
Male	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	41.5	41.5	42.5	42.5	43.5	43.5
Self-described gender	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Permanent - Part time	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5
Female	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8
Male	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Community Wellbeing</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>277.5</b>	<b>278.5</b>	<b>279.5</b>	<b>280.5</b>	<b>281.5</b>	<b>282.5</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>285.5</b>
<b>City Works and Assets</b>										
Permanent - Full time	184.0	185.0	186.0	187.0	188.0	189.0	190.0	191.0	192.0	193.0
Female	53.8	53.8	53.8	54.8	55.8	55.8	56.8	56.8	57.8	57.8
Male	130.2	131.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	133.2	133.2	134.2	134.2	135.2
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Permanent - Part time	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
Female	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
Male	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Self-described gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total City Works and Assets</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>213.8</b>	<b>214.8</b>	<b>215.8</b>	<b>216.8</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>218.8</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>220.8</b>
<b>Casuals, temporary and other expenditure</b>	<b>82.5</b>									
<b>Capitalised labour</b>	<b>9.9</b>									
<b>Total staff numbers</b>	<b>894.3</b>	<b>899.3</b>	<b>904.3</b>	<b>909.3</b>	<b>914.3</b>	<b>919.3</b>	<b>924.3</b>	<b>929.3</b>	<b>934.3</b>	<b>939.3</b>

**Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan**

**4. Financial performance indicators**

The following table highlights Council's projected performance across a range of key financial performance indicators. These indicators provide an analysis of Council's 10 year financial projections and should be interpreted in the context of the organisation's objectives and financial management principles.

Indicator	Measure	Notes	Actual 2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Trend +/-
<b>Operating position</b>														
Adjusted underlying result	Adjusted underlying surplus (deficit) / Adjusted underlying revenue	1	(9.0%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	0.6%	1.1%	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	4.2%	4.8%	+
<b>Liquidity</b>														
Working Capital	Current assets / current liabilities	2	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	+
Unrestricted cash	Unrestricted cash / current liabilities		66.2%	91.7%	88.1%	58.1%	38.8%	26.3%	16.3%	10.6%	6.2%	6.0%	8.9%	-
<b>Obligations</b>														
Loans and borrowings	Interest bearing loans and borrowings / rate revenue	3	35.4%	48.8%	42.7%	36.6%	30.7%	25.0%	19.3%	15.0%	10.8%	6.7%	2.7%	+
Loans and borrowings	Interest and principal repayments on interest bearing loans and borrowings / rate revenue		2.7%	30.6%	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	o
Indebtedness	Non-current liabilities / own source revenue		7.9%	29.6%	25.5%	21.4%	17.5%	13.5%	10.6%	7.7%	5.0%	2.4%	0.0%	+
Asset renewal	Asset renewal and upgrade expense / Asset depreciation	4	1.07	1.84	1.53	1.31	1.14	1.23	1.35	1.38	1.32	1.30	1.26	o
<b>Stability</b>														
Rates concentration	Rate revenue / adjusted underlying revenue	5	63.8%	58.5%	58.6%	58.7%	58.8%	58.7%	58.8%	59.0%	59.1%	59.2%	59.3%	o
Rates effort	Rate revenue / CIV of rateable properties in the municipality		0.20%	0.19%	0.19%	0.18%	0.18%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.16%	0.16%	0.15%	-
<b>Efficiency</b>														
Expenditure level	Total expenses/ no. of property assessments		\$3,486	\$3,600	\$3,610	\$3,592	\$3,588	\$3,493	\$3,495	\$3,498	\$3,511	\$3,506	\$3,453	o
Revenue level	Total rate revenue / no. of property assessments		\$2,037	\$2,101	\$2,113	\$2,125	\$2,138	\$2,116	\$2,129	\$2,143	\$2,157	\$2,172	\$2,154	o

## Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

### Key to Forecast Trend:

- + Forecasts improvement in Council's financial performance/financial position indicator
- o Forecasts that Council's financial performance/financial position indicator will be steady
- Forecasts deterioration in Council's financial performance/financial position indicator

### Notes to indicators

#### 1. Adjusted underlying result

An indicator of the sustainable operating result required to enable Council to continue to provide core services and meet its objectives. Improvement in financial performance expected over the period, although continued losses means reliance on Councils' cash reserves or increased debt to maintain services.

#### 2. Working Capital

The proportion of current liabilities represented by current assets. Working capital is forecast to increase in the forward periods.

#### 3. Debt compared to rates

Trend indicates Council's reducing reliance on debt against its annual revenue through redemption of long term debts.

#### 4. Asset renewal

This percentage indicates the extent of Council's renewal of assets against its depreciation charge (an indication of the decline in value of its existing capital assets). A percentage greater than 100% indicates Council is maintaining its existing assets, while a percentage less than 100% means its assets are deteriorating faster than they are being renewed and future capital expenditure will be required to renew assets.

#### 5. Rates concentration

Reflects extent of reliance on rate revenues to fund all of Councils' on-going services.

Draft

## Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

### 5. Strategies and Plans

This section describes the strategies and plans that support the 10 year financial projections included to the Financial Plan.

#### 5.1 Borrowing Strategy

Council recognises that long term borrowings can be a useful tool for funding renewal of existing and major new assets. It also recognises that while borrowings enhance the capacity of Council's short term capital program, debt repayment and borrowing costs may potentially limit the capacity of future capital programs. It is, therefore, important that the utilisation of debt as a funding tool is applied judiciously.

Council borrowed \$32.5m in 2013/2014 to settle the Vision Super unfunded defined benefit liability and fund major capital projects. This borrowing is due to be repaid in full in November 2021. Council is refinancing the debt with an aim to repay the loan over ten years. An additional loan of \$13.5 million was drawn down in 2016/17 to fund the construction of Bargoonga Nganjin, North Fitzroy Library. This loan is funded on a principal and interest basis and will be repaid by the end of the LTFP.

In addition to the \$32.5m refinancing, this LTFP also allows capacity for Council to borrow up to \$20 million in 2021/22. The potential additional borrowings will support Council in delivering our significant program of capital works.

This LTFP assumes Council will repay principal and interest on all borrowed funds (new and renewed) on an annual basis with a long term reduction in borrowings across the next ten years. Our principal repayments will allow us, depending on prevailing circumstances in the future, to have capacity to borrow further in later years, should that be required.

The following table highlights Council's projected loan balance, including new loans and loan repayments for the 10 years of the LTFP.

	Actual 2020/21 \$'000	2021/22 \$'000	2022/23 \$'000	2023/24 \$'000	2024/25 \$'000	2025/26 \$'000	2026/27 \$'000	2027/28 \$'000	2028/29 \$'000	2029/30 \$'000	2030/31 \$'000
<b>Opening balance</b>	42,473	41,203	58,409	52,220	45,882	39,390	32,740	25,928	20,601	15,167	9,623
Plus New loans	0	52,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less Principal repayment	(1,270)	(35,294)	(6,189)	(6,338)	(6,492)	(6,650)	(6,812)	(5,327)	(5,434)	(5,544)	(5,655)
<b>Closing balance</b>	41,203	58,409	52,220	45,882	39,390	32,740	25,928	20,601	15,167	9,623	3,968
Interest payment	(1,870)	(1,387)	(1,245)	(1,096)	(942)	(785)	(622)	(479)	(371)	(262)	(149)

Performance Indicator	Target	Actual 2020/21 %	2021/22 %	2022/23 %	2023/24 %	2024/25 %	2025/26 %	2026/27 %	2027/28 %	2028/29 %	2029/30 %	2030/31 %
Total borrowings / Own source revenue	Below 60%	25.5%	30.9%	27.0%	23.3%	19.6%	15.8%	12.3%	9.6%	6.9%	4.3%	1.7%
Debt servicing / Rate revenue	Below 5%	2.7%	30.6%	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%
Debt commitment / Rate revenue	Below 10%	30.4%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	-
Indebtedness / Own source revenue	Below 40%	7.9%	29.6%	25.5%	21.4%	17.5%	13.5%	10.6%	7.7%	5.0%	2.4%	-

Total borrowings / Own source revenue indicator measures how much of Council's own source revenue is utilised to pay for borrowings.

Debt Servicing indicator measures the cost of servicing debt by a percentage of rate revenue. Council measurement in the LTFP indicates less reliance on rates revenue to pay for debt, except for 2021-22 when the \$32.5m loan is due to be refinanced.

Debt Commitment indicator measures the proportion of rates required to pay for borrowings. Council measurement in the LTFP indicates less reliance on rates revenue to pay for debt, except for 2021-22 when the \$32.5m loan is due to be refinanced.

Indebtedness indicator measures Council's ability to pay the principal and interest on borrowings, as and when they fall due, from the funds it generates. The lower the ratio, the less revenue Council is required to use to repay its debt.

## Attachment 1 - Long Term Financial Plan

### 5.2 Reserves Strategy

#### 5.2.1 Current Reserves

##### Open Space Reserve

The Open Space Reserve holds funds contributed by developers for works associated with developing and improving public open space and recreational facilities within the Municipality. Funds are contributed in accordance with section 18 of the Subdivision Act and transfers are restricted to the purpose of creating open space such as parks, playgrounds, pavilions and other such items where it is deemed that these works should occur at a later point in time than the initial development.

Movements (transfers) to the reserve (inflows) comprise contribution income from subdividers in lieu of the Open Space Requirement. Transfers from the reserve (outflows) are applied to fund Open Space capital projects on an annual basis.

The Yarra Open Space Strategy 2020 was adopted by council on 1 September 2020. The strategy guides how Council manages Yarra's open space network for the next 15 years. Through the implementation of this strategy, open space projects will be identified, prioritised and funded from the Open Space Reserve. Those projects and reserve funding will be reflected in the LTFP accordingly upon the implementation of the Open Space Strategy.

#### 5.2.2 Reserve Usage Projections

The table below discloses the balance and annual movement for each reserve over the 10-year life of the Financial Plan. Total amount of reserves, for each year, is to align with the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Reserves	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
	\$000's										
<b>Public Open Space Reserve</b>											
<b>Opening balance</b>	14,845	18,950	21,710	24,595	32,285	39,975	47,925	55,875	63,825	71,775	79,725
Transfer to reserve	4,239	4,500	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Transfer from reserve	(134)	(1,740)	(1,615)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,050)	(1,050)	(1,050)	(1,050)	(1,050)	(1,050)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>18,950</b>	<b>21,710</b>	<b>24,595</b>	<b>32,285</b>	<b>39,975</b>	<b>47,925</b>	<b>55,875</b>	<b>63,825</b>	<b>71,775</b>	<b>79,725</b>	<b>87,675</b>
<b>Reserves Summary</b>											
<b>Opening balance</b>	14,845	18,950	21,710	24,595	32,285	39,975	47,925	55,875	63,825	71,775	79,725
Transfer to reserve	4,239	4,500	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Transfer from reserve	(134)	(1,740)	(1,615)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,050)	(1,050)	(1,050)	(1,050)	(1,050)	(1,050)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>18,950</b>	<b>21,710</b>	<b>24,595</b>	<b>32,285</b>	<b>39,975</b>	<b>47,925</b>	<b>55,875</b>	<b>63,825</b>	<b>71,775</b>	<b>79,725</b>	<b>87,675</b>

## 8.5 Recreation and Leisure Services - Physical Activity Strategy

<b>Reference</b>	D21/102958
<b>Author</b>	Grace van der Merwe - Participation Officer
<b>Authoriser</b>	Director City Works and Assets

### Purpose

1. The purposes of this Council report are:
  - (a) To seek endorsement of the *Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031*; and
  - (b) To seek support to undertake a community consultation process, so as to inform the development of an Action Plan.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. It is widely acknowledged that physical activity plays a primary and important role in the prevention of chronic disease and supports lifelong physical and mental wellbeing.
3. The provision of health promoting environments that encourage active living is a key objective for a, “Healthy Yarra” within the Council Plan (2017 - 2021), which is underpinned by an indicator of, “The percentage of adults undertaking adequate levels of physical activity”, as one measure of Yarra’s health and wellbeing status.
4. In Yarra, just 50% of adults and less than 20% of young teenagers meet the recommended physical activity guidelines. Further, over 40% of Yarra’s population are susceptible to sedentary behaviours in the workplace and at school.

**Table 1 – Proportion of population meeting physical activity guidelines**

Physical Activity Levels	Yarra	Vic
Sedentary*	<b>2.7%</b>	2.5%
Insufficient	<b>41.4%</b>	44.1%
Active	<b>54.9%</b>	50.9%
*Sitting 7+ hours per weekday	<b>40.8%</b>	26.6%
*Sitting 7+ hours per weekend day	<b>11.3%</b>	14.1%

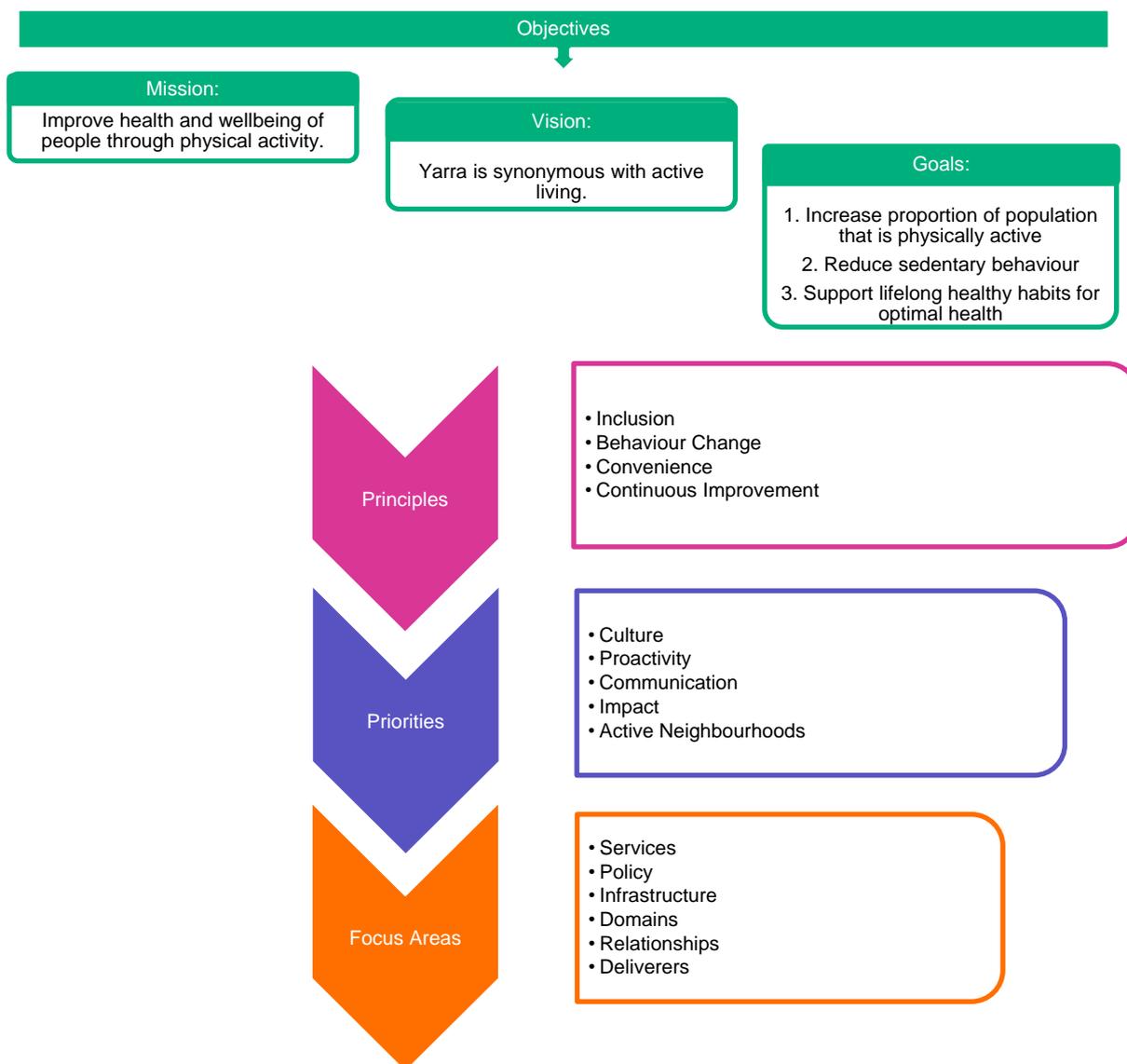
Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services (2017).

5. The health benefits of physical activity are numerous and can include;
  - (a) Reduces risk of health conditions like heart disease, type 2 diabetes and cancer;
  - (b) Management of blood pressure, weight gain and muscle development for improved bodily function;
  - (c) Improves wellbeing by alleviating feelings of stress, anxiety and depression;
  - (d) Reduces social isolation and strengthens social connection;
  - (e) Improves and maintains cognitive function;
  - (f) Improves academic performance and workplace productivity; and
  - (g) Supports active transport and limits the negative impact of climate change.
6. Insufficient physical activity is a known contributor to a number of negative health and wellbeing outcomes not limited to;
  - (a) The fourth leading risk factor of premature mortality;

- (b) A key risk factor of non-communicable disease such as cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes;
  - (c) The second greatest contributor to cancer in Australia; and
  - (d) Sedentary behaviour, independent of physical activity, is associated with negative health consequences such as increased insulin resistance.
7. Whilst there is considerable commitment to a healthy and inclusive Yarra via the Council Plan (2017 - 2021) and a range of actions that seek to promote healthy and active living, there is currently no Council policy or strategy that focuses directly on physical activity, active living and sedentary behaviours in Yarra.
8. Further and currently, Yarra City Council plays a key role in the management and delivery of many facilities and services related to physical activity, including but not limited to, leisure centres, community centres, youth services, maternal child health, parks and open space, sportsgrounds and facilities; as the closest level of government to the community, Council, therefore, plays a significant role in providing leadership to the community and stakeholders when advocating for physical activity.
9. In adopting the 2020/21 Yarra Council Annual Plan, Council supported an action to develop a Physical Activity Strategy.
10. Recreation and Leisure Services have since undertaken an in-depth and intensive review of literature from leading health authorities, sport and recreation bodies and government within Australia and internationally (refer to “*Yarra Moves Research - Literature Review*” – Appendix 1) to inform the development of the proposed strategic framework - *Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031* (Attachment 1).
11. The proposed physical activity strategy, currently known as “*Yarra Moves*”, supports the Council Plan (2017–2021) and delivers on the commitment within Yarra’s 2020/21 Annual Plan, seeking to:
- (a) Positively inform and support decision making affecting physical activity levels and sedentary behaviours within Yarra;
  - (b) Facilitate collaboration and coordination amongst Yarra services and facilities, as well as align business units, partners and local organisations to achieve a healthy Yarra;
  - (c) Influence increased physical activity levels in Yarra by inspiring and guiding actions that are likely to have a positive impact on the community; and
  - (d) Meaningfully contribute to improved community wellbeing.
12. Officers believe the proposed physical activity strategy, “*Yarra Moves*”, will positively influence and contribute to a healthy, inclusive, sustainable, liveable, prosperous, connected and leading municipality by facilitating more people to undertake greater levels of physical activity every day, in addition to reducing the amount of time spent being sedentary.

#### Discussion

13. The *Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031* (Attachment 1) presents an evidence based and balanced approach to supporting the lifelong health of all people who live, work, learn and play in Yarra.
14. The in-depth analysis, research and literature review has informed the development of the strategy structure as follows:
- (a) Objectives (vision, mission and goals);
  - (b) Principles;
  - (c) Priorities; and
  - (d) Focus areas.



15. Officers have identified four principles, which provide the foundation for decision making throughout the strategy's lifecycle, as follows:
- (a) Inclusion - will drive the allocation of resources to ensure all people can participate in physical activity, regardless of individual circumstance;
  - (b) Behaviour change - will drive the cultural shift towards active living;
  - (c) Convenience - will ensure that active choices are a simple and enjoyable option for all; and
  - (d) Continuous improvement - will be sought in all aspects of the provision, ongoing development and participation of physical activity in Yarra.
16. The priorities identify the most important areas where Council can integrate the strategy's principles to positively impact active living by developing actions that:
- (a) Focus on establishing a culture of active living throughout Yarra;
  - (b) Proactively address positive health and wellbeing outcomes through physical activity;
  - (c) Are supported by appropriate communication to ensure the community is informed and engaged;
  - (d) Positively impact behaviour that supports active living; and

- (e) Contribute to active neighbourhoods that are safe, accessible and well-connected, optimising and encouraging active transport.
17. The focus areas reflect the key roles of local government and where the strategy's priorities can best influence physical activity including:
- (a) Council's influence on services and policy will ensure there is always opportunities for all people to access and participate in physical activity;
  - (b) Council's influence on the infrastructure and domains throughout Yarra will ensure environments will always encourage and enable people to be physical active in the spaces and places they interact with every day; and
  - (c) Council's influence on formal and informal relationships and the deliverers of physical activity services will ensure that the people of Yarra are valued as a key contributor to an active Yarra at all stages of community life.
18. Recreation and Leisure Services has already, as part of the strategy's development phase, undertaken an extensive whole-of-Yarra internal consultation process that included questionnaires, surveys and meetings with 42 Officers to:
- (a) Source insights using collective knowledge of Officers who work directly with the community on a daily basis;
  - (b) Identify synergies and opportunities within existing policies, strategies and plans to design an approach that strengthens the collective Yarra objectives; and
  - (c) Generate support for the proposed physical activity strategy, "*Yarra Moves*", from inception by bringing the organisation along the development process.
19. The results, data and findings from this consultation have played a role in the development of the identified key drivers for the strategy and have been referenced within Attachment 1 – *Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031*.
20. Achieving the strategic objectives will require collaboration with business units and branches across Yarra to ensure the success of the defined actions and achieve the desired cultural change towards physical activity. It will also require engagement, advice and buy-in from the community.
21. Inclusion and the ability to participate in physical activity is the fundamental right of all people, regardless of individual circumstances. In line with the *Yarra Social Justice Charter* (2020), inclusion means that all people can, "Participate in community and access services and information regardless of age, gender, sex, sexuality, income, education, cultural background, language skills, religion or disability".
22. "*Yarra Moves*" aims to facilitate inclusive, adapted and safe opportunities to participate in physical activity and sport, and this agile approach ensures that both currently known, and emerging, cohorts of underrepresented groups can, and will be, identified.

#### Options

23. The *Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031* provides a framework approach to making a positive impact on the levels of physical activity across the municipality and organisation.
24. The development of the proposed "*Yarra Moves*" strategy has been conducted via intensive and comprehensive analysis, which has informed the defined principles, priorities and focus areas. Officers believe the next steps are to consult with the community and key stakeholders to further understand current community needs, trends and priorities, to inform the development of the strategy's Action Plan. Officers propose that the community consultation process take place in early 2022.

25. Furthermore, and in conjunction with the community and stakeholder consultation, Officers propose that an audit be undertaken of Yarra spaces and places (parks, sporting ovals and open spaces) currently used by the community to be physically active. The audit process would provide insight into what activations and/or initiatives could encourage people to be more active in these spaces, and illustrate the barriers, challenges and opportunities present. This information would complement the proposed community consultation process, to inform the development of an Action Plan.
26. Additionally, Officers propose that an audit of the current physical activity services, programs and initiatives in Yarra be conducted to compile a single list of what people can participate in to be active. This work would then be used to create a Physical Activity Directory, which would be available online and accessible for the Yarra community.

## Community and stakeholder engagement

27. Officers are proposing that a community consultation process be undertaken, to build upon our understanding of the Yarra community's behaviours and barriers towards physical activity, audit existing space, places and services and create an Action Plan.
28. It is proposed that the community consultation be undertaken in early 2022, however the timeline for the consultation will be guided by Yarra's Communications unit to obtain maximum engagement. The consultation will invite the community and stakeholders to provide information about how they are physically active in Yarra and ways they would like to be more active, which in turn will inform the Action Plan. Importantly, it is envisaged that the consultation process will directly interact with communities at greater risk of inactivity to ensure that the development of the Action Plan is current and representative of these cohorts. The proposed community consultation would utilise a range of communication channels and involve the following:
  - (a) Community drop in sessions to enable community to have face-to-face engagement (COVID-19 restrictions permitting);
  - (b) On-line engagement through "Your Say Yarra" portal including an on-line survey;
  - (c) Face-to-face workshops with key stakeholders and groups (COVID-19 restrictions permitting);
  - (d) Audit of Yarra spaces and places (parks, sporting ovals and open spaces); and
  - (e) Audit of current Yarra physical activity services, programs and initiatives conducted.
29. Officers will work closely with Yarra's Communications unit on the design and content of the proposed consultation approach, which will broadly focus on the following:
  - (a) Working with communities identified as being at high risk of inactivity;
  - (b) Identifying barriers, gaps and opportunities to be physically active; and
  - (c) Establishing an understanding of the current needs, trends and priorities of the community related to physical activity.
30. Officers propose to provide a report back to Council for endorsement following the consultation and audit processes, that will outline the results and key themes captured, as well as the recommended Action Plan.

## Policy analysis

### Alignment to Council Plan

31. City of Yarra Council Plan 2017 – 2021:
  - (a) Objective 1 – A Healthy Yarra City Council (Strategies 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8);
  - (b) Objective 2 – An Inclusive Yarra (Strategies 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5);
  - (c) Objective 3 – A Sustainable Yarra (Strategies 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.6);

- (d) Objective 4 – A Liveable Yarra (Strategies 4.2, 4.3 and 4.5);
  - (e) Objective 5 – A Prosperous Yarra (Strategies 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.7);
  - (f) Objective 6 – A Connected Yarra (Strategies 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6); and
  - (g) Objective 7 – A Leading Yarra: (Strategies 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9).
32. Further, Attachment 1 - *Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031*, outlines the wider strategic framework and relevant strategic documents (policies and plans) that the proposed strategy either directly supports or seeks to influence within Yarra City Council (refer to “*Yarra Moves Research - Connection to Wider Strategy*” – Appendix 2).

#### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

33. With more than 320,000 trips within Yarra on any given weekday (Victorian Integrated Survey of Travel and Activity – LGA Profiler, Department of Transport, 2018), active transport has a significant role in improving the overall health and wellbeing of Yarra’s community. Exchanging sedentary modes of transport for active travel not only provides an opportunity for daily physical activity, but also reduces the amount of carbon emissions that contribute negatively to climate change.

#### Community and social implications

34. The proposed Strategy recognises some people and communities are more at risk of experiencing negative health related to inactivity than others, due to participation barriers. “*Yarra Moves*” highlights the broad influence Council has on the opportunities, environments and people that can support the equitable provision and inclusive access to physical activity in Yarra. Further, the proposed community consultation process will target direct feedback from at risk communities to ensure relevance and effectiveness of the Action Plan.

#### Economic development implications

35. The value of the health benefits supported by community sport and active recreation infrastructure in Victoria has been estimated at \$2.3 billion annually (The Value of Community Sport and Active Recreation Infrastructure, Sport and Recreation Victoria, 2020).
36. Further, the report by Sport and Recreation Victoria (The Value of Community Sport and Active Recreation Infrastructure, 2020), found that being physically active led to increased productivity (i.e. lower number of sick days and increases in personal skills and ability), as well as enhanced cognitive performance. The value of increased productivity associated with physical activity supported by community sport and active recreation infrastructure in Victoria is estimated at \$270 million annually.
37. Research by Victoria Walks (Walking and transport in Melbourne suburbs, 2019) found that there is an economic benefit to, “Active neighbourhoods” because people who walk to shops spend more and go to the shops more often than those who drive. It was found that walking, cycling and public realm improvements increase retail sales by up to 30% and people who walk to retail areas spend up to 40% more over a month than those who drive (Identifying and valuing the economic benefits of 20-minute neighbourhoods, DELWP, 2019). Officers believe that through “*Yarra Moves*” there is the potential opportunity to partner with Yarra businesses to encourage people to actively travel to the shops or workplaces, rather than drive.

#### Human rights and gender equality implications

38. A key element of the “*Yarra Moves*” strategy is ensuring opportunities for participation in physical activity is inclusive and accessible for all.
39. Inclusion is the fundamental right of all people to partake in physical activity regardless of individual circumstances. In line with *Yarra Social Justice Charter* (2020), inclusion means that all people can, “Participate in community and access services and information regardless of age, gender, sex, sexuality, income, education, cultural background, language skills, religion or disability”. “*Yarra Moves*” hopes to provide inclusive, adapted and safe opportunities to participate in physical activity and sport.

## Operational analysis

### Financial and resource impacts

40. The delivery of the proposed strategy will be conducted within existing resourcing and budget allocations.
41. Any actions that are identified through the community consultation process and require additional funding would need to be considered as part of Council's annual budgeting process.
42. Officers will continue to seek grant funding as relevant opportunities become available, to further enhance the reach and impact of the strategy.

### Legal Implications

43. There are no known direct legal implications of this report.

## Conclusion

44. Yarra City Council is committed to a healthy and inclusive Yarra, and physical activity is a known contributor to several positive health and wellbeing outcomes.
45. At the time of developing "Yarra Moves", half the adult population, and five out of six young teens in Yarra do not meet the recommended guidelines for physical activity. The risks associated with inactivity are heightened in Yarra where levels of sedentary behaviour are of specific concern. Two in five adults spend more than seven hours sedentary each weekday and half of the year eight students in Yarra do not meet the recommendation for avoiding sedentary behaviour.
46. "Yarra Moves" proposes a strategic framework that aims to identify and promote opportunities to improve the health and wellbeing of all people who live, work, learn and play in Yarra. In order to increase the proportion of people in Yarra that are both physically active and non-sedentary every-day, "Yarra Moves" proposes to influence a shift in social norms that embrace active living. Officers propose "Yarra Moves" strategic goals are to:
  - (a) Increase proportion of population that is physically active;
  - (b) Reduce sedentary behaviour; and
  - (c) Support lifelong healthy habits for optimal health.
47. All proposed initiatives are to be guided by strategic principles, priorities and Council's key objectives to ensure that meaningful change can be achieved in creating an active Yarra. "Yarra Moves" either directly or indirectly supports numerous Yarra City Council policies and plans that can be linked back to the role of physical activity in promotion of a "Healthy Yarra".
48. The implementation of the proposed Attachment 1 - *Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031* will be conducted within existing resources and budget allocations; any actions identified through the community consultation process that require additional budget would be considered as part of Councils annual budget process and Officers will continue to seek external grant funding opportunities to further enhance the reach and impact of the strategy.
49. Officers propose to conduct a community consultation process in early 2022 to seek feedback and commentary from key stakeholders and the broader community in conjunction with an audit of Yarra's places, spaces and services to inform the development of the Action Plan for Council presentation.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That:
  - (a) Council endorse the *Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031*; and
  - (b) Council support officers to undertake a community consultation process to inform the development of an Action Plan.

## Attachments

- 1 [↓](#) Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

**Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031**



# YARRA MOVES

Physical Activity Strategy 2021 - 2031

Yarra City Council  
2021

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Contents

Executive Summary .....	2
Acknowledgements .....	5
Introduction .....	6
Objectives .....	9
Principles .....	12
Priorities .....	17
Focus Areas .....	20
Conclusion .....	28
Glossary .....	29
References .....	32
Appendices .....	37
Attachment 1 – <i>Yarra Moves</i> Research – Literature Review .....	37
Attachment 2 – <i>Yarra Moves</i> Research - Connection to Wider Strategy .....	85
Attachment 3 – <i>Yarra Moves</i> Research - Staff Consultation .....	99

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Executive Summary

It is widely acknowledged regular physical activity is a primary factor in preventing chronic disease and supporting lifelong mental and physical health. Data at national and international levels consistently reports that uptake is too low despite the recognised benefits. Within Yarra, only 50% of adults and less than 20% of young teenagers meet recommended physical activity guidelines and over 40% are susceptible to sedentary behaviours in the workplace and at school. These statistics highlight the need for more people to be more active, reducing the risk of health conditions and enhancing overall wellbeing of the community.

*Yarra Moves* provides a strategic framework to increase physical activity levels in Yarra, and the vision is for Yarra to be synonymous with active living. The strategy presents an evidence based and balanced approach to achieve the mission of supporting the lifelong mental and physical health of all people who live, work, learn and play in the municipality. Attachment 1 – *Yarra Moves* Research – Literature Review outlines the research used in creating *Yarra Moves*.

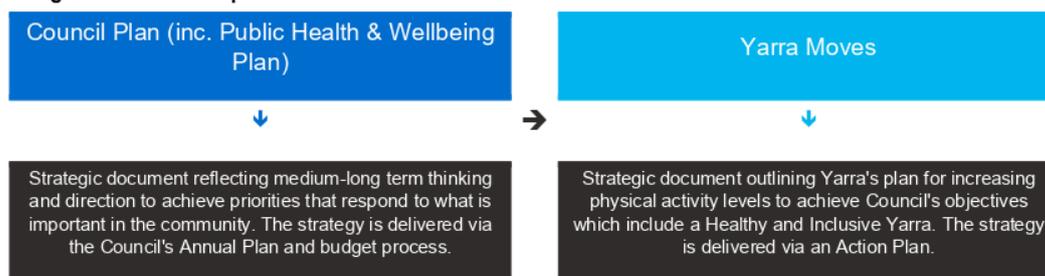
Providing health promoting environments that encourage active living is a key strategy of *Yarra's Council Plan (2017-21)* objective for a 'Healthy Yarra' whereby community health, safety and wellbeing is a focus in everything we do. This is underpinned by an indicator of the 'percentage of adults undertaking adequate levels of physical activity' to measure Council's health and wellbeing status.

Addressing this objective through physical activity, supporting healthy habits and reducing sedentary behaviour, *Yarra Moves* goals are:

- Increase proportion of population that is physically active
- Reduce sedentary behaviour
- Support lifelong healthy habits for optimal health

The relationship between the *Council Plan* and *Yarra Moves* is summarised below in Diagram 1.

**Diagram 1: Relationship between the Council Plan and Yarra Moves**

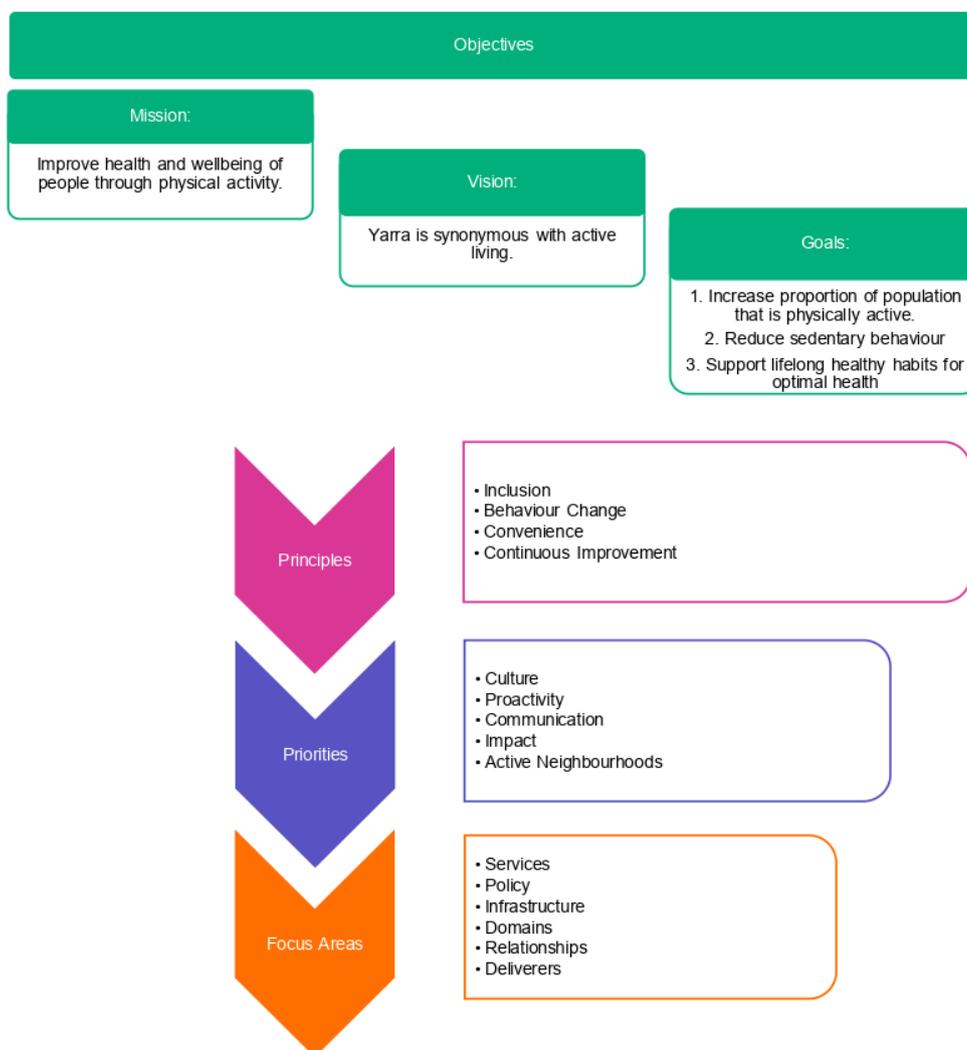


*Yarra Moves* is one plan within a wider policy and planning framework aiming to improve the health and wellbeing of all people. Summarised in Attachment 2 - Connection to Wider Strategy, are the relevant strategic documents that *Yarra Moves* either directly supports or seeks to influence.

*Yarra Moves* is an overarching strategic framework that aligns business units, partners and local organisations to achieve a *Healthy Yarra* and broader Council objectives that contribute towards improved community well-being. Identified networks for collaboration are outlined in Attachment 3 - Staff Consultation in section 3.4.

# Executive Summary

Diagram 2: Objectives, Principles, Priorities and Focus Areas



*Yarra Moves objectives* aim to identify and promote opportunities to improve the health and wellbeing of all people who live, work, learn and play in Yarra by establishing a strategy with a vision to be a municipality synonymous with active living. In order to increase the proportion of people in Yarra that are both physically active and non-sedentary every day, *Yarra Moves* seeks to influence a shift in social norms that embrace active living.

All initiatives are to be guided by strategic **principles**, planning **priorities** and local government **focus areas** to ensure that meaningful change can be achieved in creating an active Yarra.

The **principles** provide a foundation for decision making, setting core guidelines to achieve the plan's objectives through:

- Inclusion will drive the allocation of resources to ensure all people can participate in physical activity, regardless of individual circumstance;
- Behaviour change will drive the cultural shift towards active living;
- Convenience will ensure that active choices are a simple and enjoyable option for all; and

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Executive Summary

- Continuous improvement will be sought in all aspects of the provision, ongoing development and participation of physical activity in Yarra.

The **priorities** identify the most important areas where Council can integrate the strategy's principles to positively impact active living by developing actions that:

- Focus on establishing a culture of active living throughout Yarra;
- Proactively address positive health and wellbeing outcomes through physical activity;
- Are supported by appropriate communication to ensure the community is informed and engaged;
- Positively impact behaviour that supports active living; and
- Contribute to active neighbourhoods that are safe, accessible and well connected optimising and encouraging active transport.

The **focus areas** reflect the key roles of local government where the strategy's priorities can best influence physical activity:

- Opportunities will exist for all people to access and participate in physical activity. Council's influence on services and policy will ensure there is always the opportunity to be active.
- Environments will enable people to be active in all the spaces and places they interact with every day. Council's influence on the infrastructure and domains throughout Yarra will ensure the environment always encourages physical activity.
- People of Yarra will contribute to active living at all stages of life. Council's influence on formal and informal relationships and the deliverers of physical activity services will ensure that the community is always valued as a key contributor to an active Yarra.

*Yarra Moves* is designed to influence increased physical activity levels by inspiring and guiding actions that will have a positive impact. Research demonstrates a multifaceted approach is required to reshape behaviours, as reflected in the diversity of the strategy.

**Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031**

## Acknowledgements

### Acknowledgement of Country

Yarra City Council acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people as the Traditional Owners and true sovereigns of the land now known as Yarra. We also acknowledge the significant contributions made by other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to life in Yarra. We pay our respects to Elders from all nations and to their Elders past, present and future.

### COVID-19

During the development of *Yarra Moves*, COVID-19 was declared a worldwide pandemic. The medium and long-term impacts are not known at the time of writing this strategy.

Short term community impacts of COVID-19 have created challenges including:

- Loss of income;
- Heightened anxiety and hesitation to engage in public spaces;
- Increased hygiene protocols and compliance requirements of community organisations and volunteers;
- Change in routines;
- Limited and competing access to open space;
- Loss of opportunities for group activities and socialisation;
- Required physical distancing;
- Sport and Recreation facility and community sport closures and restrictions;
- Restrictions on travel and movement; and
- Government-ordered lockdowns.

These factors and more, will influence physical activity levels in Yarra. Participation barriers highlighted in this strategy are likely to increase, potentially placing a larger portion of the community at risk of not having means to access, nor the ability to prioritise physical activity in their daily lives. For this reason, activity trends and statistical forecasts quoted throughout *Yarra Moves* are likely to be impacted.

Whilst acknowledging the impact of COVID-19, the strategic framework presented in *Yarra Moves* remains unchanged. The importance of physical activity for health and wellbeing remains relevant, as does the long-term goal of this strategy and its approach to flexibility in short and medium term action planning. This will allow *Yarra Moves* to respond to the pressing needs of the Yarra community whilst maintaining sight of a future where active living is the social norm.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Introduction

### The challenge

Regular physical activity is the second most important factor in promoting good health and preventing chronic disease in Australia (behind tobacco control).<sup>1</sup> With a focus on the health and wellbeing of Yarra's community, increasing physical activity levels can positively contribute to each of Yarra's Council Plan objectives.<sup>2</sup> By considering physical activity in all decision making, Council can contribute to a healthy, inclusive, sustainable, liveable, prosperous, connected and leading Yarra.

In order to achieve this, more people need to undertake greater levels of physical activity every day, in addition to reducing the amount of time they spend sedentary.

The need to improve behaviours towards physical activity is demonstrated by the following data:

- 2 in 5 Victorian adults and 1 in 5 Victorian children meet the recommended Australian physical activity guidelines<sup>3</sup>
- 1 in 2 adults in Yarra meet the recommended physical activity guidelines<sup>4</sup>
- 1 in 6 year 8 students (13-14 years old) in Yarra meet the recommended physical activity guidelines<sup>5</sup>
- 2 in 5 adults in Yarra spend over 7 hours sedentary\* each weekday<sup>4</sup>
- 1 in 2 year 8 students in Yarra meet the recommendation for avoiding sedentary behaviour.<sup>5</sup>

**Table 1: Portion of population meeting physical activity guidelines**

Physical activity levels	Yarra	Vic
Sedentary	2.7%	2.5%
Insufficient	41.4%	44.1%
Active	54.9%	50.9%
Sitting 7+ hours per weekday	<b>40.8%</b>	26.6%
Sitting 7+ hours per weekend day	11.3%	14.1%

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (2017)<sup>4</sup>

*\*\*Sitting\* is used in DHHS surveys as a health indicator. To ensure inclusive representation within Yarra Moves planning, the term sedentary is used to describe any behaviour outside of sleep that involves no physical activity resulting in minimal energy expenditure and posing health risks.*

### Risks of physical inactivity

Insufficient physical activity is a known contributor to a number of negative health and wellbeing outcomes including:

- Fourth leading risk factor of premature mortality<sup>6</sup>
- Key risk factor of non-communicable disease such as cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes<sup>7</sup>
- Second greatest contributor to cancer in Australia<sup>8</sup>
- Sedentary behaviour, independent of physical activity, is associated with negative health consequences such as increased insulin resistance.<sup>9</sup>

### Benefits of increasing physical activity

Sufficient physical activity is a known contributor to a number of positive health and wellbeing outcomes including:

- Reduces risk of health conditions like heart disease, type 2 diabetes and cancer<sup>10</sup>
- Management of blood pressure, weight gain and muscle development for improved bodily function<sup>11</sup>
- Improves wellbeing by alleviating feelings of stress, anxiety and depression<sup>12</sup>
- Reduces social isolation and strengthens social connection<sup>13</sup>
- Improves and maintains cognitive function<sup>14</sup>
- Provides positive economic contribution<sup>15</sup>
- Improves academic performance and workplace productivity<sup>15</sup>
- Supports active transport and limits the negative impact of climate change.<sup>16</sup>

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Introduction

### The strategy

*Yarra Moves* details Council's strategy to support the lifelong mental and physical health of all people who live, work, learn and play in Yarra by identifying and promoting opportunities for increased levels of physical activity.

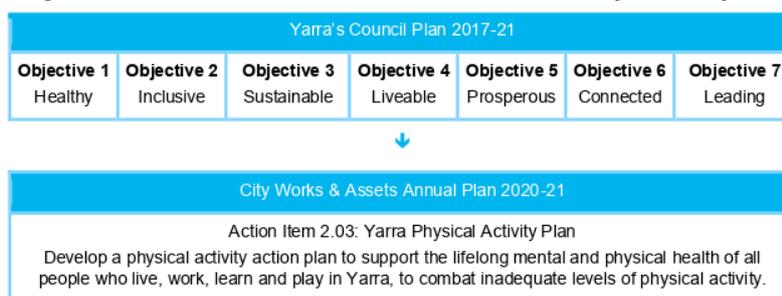
The strategy supports Yarra's 2017-21 Council Plan and has been endorsed as a deliverable in line with Council's 2020-21 Annual Plan. It also pre-empts alignment with future Council Plans in addressing active living as a preventative health and wellbeing outcome. In addition to Council policy, this document is to be considered alongside all relevant strategy and policy relating to physical activity and health, as it is one piece of a wider, interconnected approach to addressing inactivity.

This strategy informs and supports decision making affecting physical activity levels and sedentary behaviours within Yarra. An approach of regular action planning is a key element of the strategy to have the greatest impact on the health and wellbeing of Yarra's residents. This approach to flexible action planning supports Council's Social Justice Charter (2020) in recognising that, "*Community continues to evolve and the strengths and barriers of diverse groups will also continue to change,*" and its commitment, "*To continue to understand these changes and to respond accordingly.*"<sup>17</sup>

*Yarra Moves* is strategically aligned to Yarra's Council Plan and is informed by research. Additionally, extensive internal consultation was conducted with 42 Officers; the process and results are outlined in Attachment 3 - Staff Consultation.

*Yarra Moves* is a strategic document outlining the objectives, principles, priorities and focus areas that have been identified as having the highest potential positive influence on decision making at local government and community levels for sustainable cultural change towards active living.

**Diagram 3: Connection between Council Plan, Annual Plan and Yarra Physical Activity Plan**



The strategy will be used throughout the next ten years to guide the direction of the Action Plan, in order to achieve the vision of Yarra being synonymous with active living and to remain agile in its approach to addressing the identified risk factors to sedentary behaviours throughout the lifecycle of the policy.

# Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

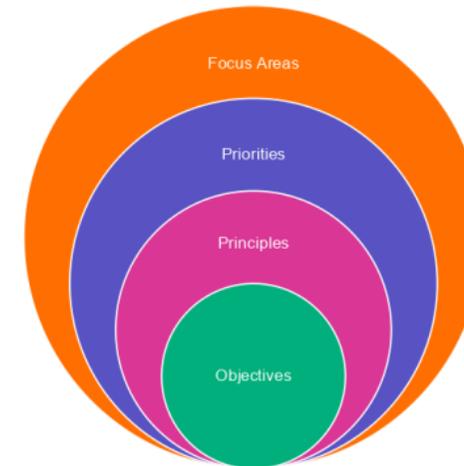
## Introduction

Objectives			
Purpose	Mission	Vision	Goals
Develop a strategic framework to increase physical activity levels in Yarra	Improve health and wellbeing of people through physical activity	Yarra is synonymous with active living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase proportion of population that is physically active</li> <li>Reduce sedentary behaviour</li> <li>Support lifelong healthy habits for optimal health</li> </ul>

Principles			
Inclusion	Behaviour Change	Convenience	Continuous Improvement
Equity of access ensuring all people can be physically active	Reframe daily physical activity as the social norm	Make being physically active simple and enjoyable	Learn, adapt and respond for ongoing positive outcomes

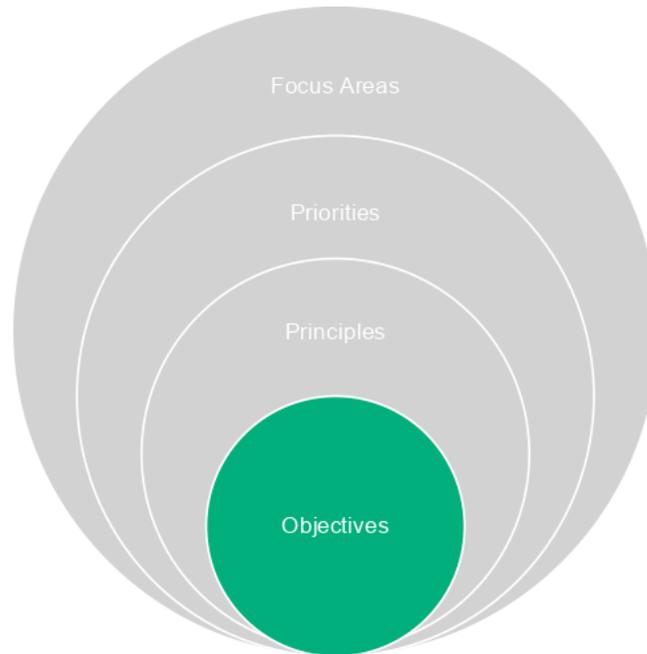
Priorities				
Culture	Proactivity	Communication	Impact	Active Neighbourhoods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yarra supports active living</li> <li>Champion active role models</li> <li>Collaborative decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support existing service providers</li> <li>Address gaps in service delivery</li> <li>Develop policy for an active Yarra</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open communication</li> <li>Promote active living</li> <li>Lifelong engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and engage at-risk people</li> <li>Design services to meet needs</li> <li>Target sedentary domains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement active design</li> <li>Activate underutilised space</li> <li>Increase walkability and cycling</li> </ul>

Focus Areas					
Opportunity		Environment		People	
Services	Policy	Infrastructure	Domains	Relationships	Deliverers
People-centric service design, delivery and promotion	Council policy supports and encourages physically active lifestyles	Environments encourage movement	Movement happens wherever people live, work, learn and play	Connecting with others to achieve more physically active lifestyles	People that facilitate and influence physical activity are supported



Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Objectives



*The objectives provide a set of aspirational targets to guide decision making that positively influences the health and wellbeing of the Yarra community through physical activity*

## Purpose

Develop a strategic framework to increase physical activity levels in Yarra

## Mission

Improve health and wellbeing of people through physical activity

## Vision

Yarra is synonymous with active living

## Goals

- Increase proportion of population that is physically active
- Reduce sedentary behaviour
- Support lifelong healthy habits for optimal health

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Objectives

## Purpose

*Yarra Moves* provides a strategic framework to increase physical activity levels in the municipality. It is designed to influence planning, policy and health outcomes by providing guiding principles, priorities and focus areas for all stakeholders.

## Mission

Support the lifelong mental and physical health of all people who live, work, learn and play in Yarra by identifying and promoting opportunities for increased levels of physical activity.

## Vision

Yarra is synonymous with active living; a place where all people are able to enjoy an active and healthy lifestyle every day.

## Goals

### Increase proportion of population that is physically active

- Support Sport Australia<sup>1</sup> and the World Health Organisation<sup>2</sup> in achieving a 15% decrease in global inactivity by 2030.
- Increase the number of people in Yarra that meet the Australian physical activity guidelines.<sup>3</sup>

### Reduce sedentary behaviour

- Decrease the amount of time people spend sedentary in Yarra each day at home, place of learning, work and commuting.

### Support lifelong healthy habits for optimal health

- Increase the proportion of people in Yarra that are both physically active and non-sedentary every day.

## Measuring success

Accurately measuring physical activity levels presents several challenges. There are a range of sources that report on physical activity, however, there is no standardisation in methodology. Unless part of a controlled study, data is also self-reported, which further impacts accuracy. In addition, there are many factors that will influence the data on physical activity levels in Yarra, outside of the improvements that will be achieved by *Yarra Moves*.

*Yarra Moves*, therefore, will not determine success based on any single data set. Success will be measured on improvements over time across the areas outlined within the strategy. Contemporary industry data that has informed this strategy and will be used as ongoing benchmarks for levels of physical activity will include:

- Department of Health and Human Services' Victorian Population Health Survey<sup>5</sup>
- Sport Australia's AusPlay Survey<sup>6</sup>
- Victorian Health Promotion Foundation's LGA Profile.<sup>7</sup>

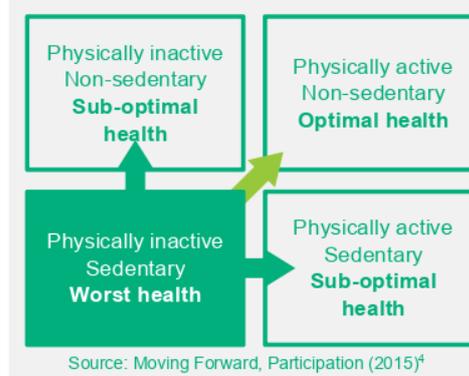
Irrespective of the accuracy issues, the above data sources have been selected as they represent the most current (as of 2020) benchmarking in physical activity related health indicators and active recreation participation. It also provides data specific to Yarra and is used to inform wider Yarra health and wellbeing planning.

Aligning to Yarra's Council Plan, physical activity data provides insight into the impact *Yarra Moves* has on contributing to a healthy and inclusive Yarra. The impact on wider Council objectives will be benchmarked against liveability indicators as reported in Yarra City Council's:

- Annual Customer Satisfaction Survey<sup>8</sup>
- Health and Wellbeing Status Reports.<sup>9</sup>

Embracing continuous improvement as a guiding principle, this strategy welcomes any sanctioned data sets developed in the future.

Diagram 4: Possible lifestyle behaviour patterns



## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Objectives

2.5% of Australia's burden of disease is attributed to physical inactivity.<sup>10</sup>

55% attributed to sedentary behaviour.<sup>11</sup>

42% attributed to low activity levels.<sup>11</sup>

## Context

Accessing and participating in physical activity that contributes to physical fitness, mental wellbeing and social interactions is a recognised human right, essential for individuals of all ages to lead healthy and fulfilling lives.<sup>12</sup>

It is widely reported people are not engaging in enough activity to benefit their health. In response, physical activity is now the focus of many local, state, national and global policies.

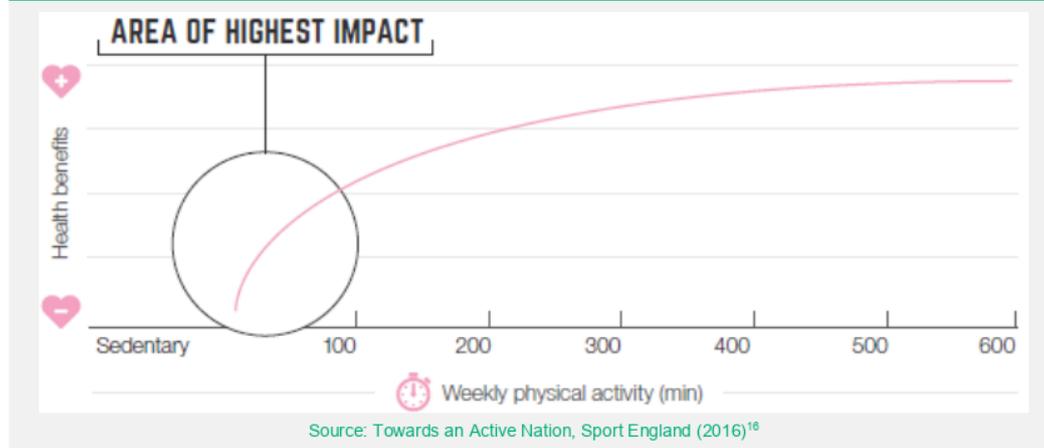
International research on physical activity levels ranks Australian adults at 93 of 161 countries<sup>13</sup> and Australian youth at 127 of 133 countries.<sup>14</sup> In Victoria inactivity levels are the second highest of all states and territories.<sup>6</sup> Contemporary and relevant industry learnings from a range of environments are vital to understanding what is key to achieving physically active communities, for example, industries, transportation and civic pride through sporting events. This needs to be in conjunction with understanding which cohorts of Victorian adults and children disproportionality are inactive, and why.

Acknowledging the physical activity rates of Yarra's community (refer to *Table 1: Portion of population meeting physical activity guidelines*), Yarra's Council Plan outlines a strategic priority to, "Provide health promoting environments that encourage healthy eating and active living," in its commitment to creating a healthy and inclusive Yarra.<sup>15</sup>

From a health perspective, research shows the greatest gain in benefits can be achieved by activating those people that are currently inactive (as shown in *Diagram 5: Relationship between health and time spent active* graph below).<sup>16, 17, 18</sup>

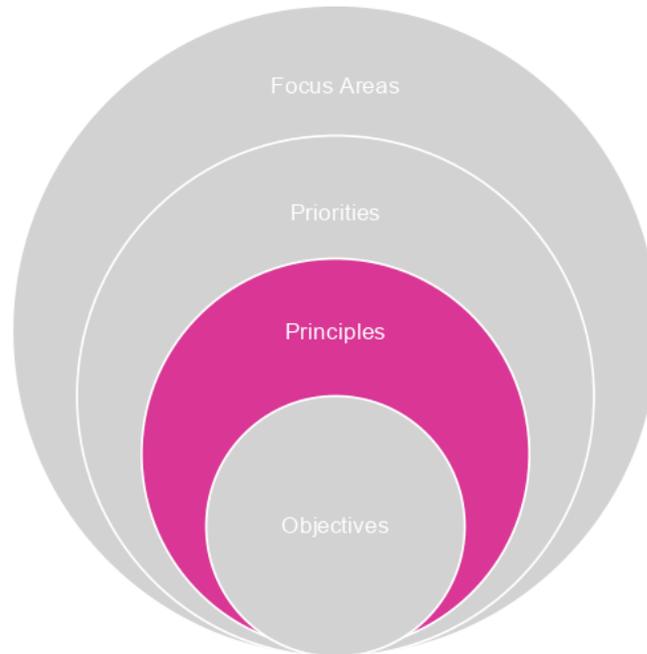
Yarra Moves drives health outcomes by supporting movement for all people at all stages of life. It highlights local government's role as a leader in making active living the cultural norm.

Diagram 5: Relationship between health and time spent active



# Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Principles



*The principles provide a foundation for decision making, setting core guidelines to achieve the plan's objectives*

### Inclusion

Equity of access ensuring all people can be physically active

### Behaviour Change

Reframe daily physical activity as the social norm

### Convenience

Make being physically active simple and enjoyable

### Continuous Improvement

Learn, adapt and respond for ongoing positive outcomes

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Principles

Yarra Moves recognises the need for long term, sustainable cultural change to make physical activity a part of everyone's daily life. Achieving this cultural shift requires a commitment to:

- Inclusion;
- Behaviour change;
- Convenience; and
- Continuous improvement.

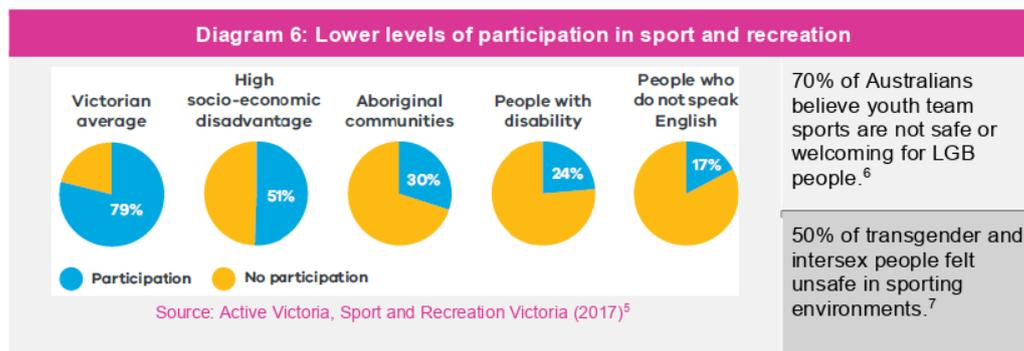
### Inclusion

Inclusion is the fundamental right of all people to partake in physical activity regardless of individual circumstances.

Focusing equitable provision and inclusive access to physical activity in Yarra for community members who are at greater risk of inactivity, including:

- People experiencing addiction and substance abuse
- People from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds / communities
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- Females
- Older adults (people aged over 65 years)
- Children/youth (people aged 0 to 17 years)
- People with disabilities
- People who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer or questioning (LGBTIQ+)
- People experiencing mental illness
- People experiencing poor health
- People experiencing disadvantage due to:
  - Economic status
  - Level of education.

Yarra community insight
29% Yarra residents born overseas. <sup>3</sup>
23% Yarra residents speak language other than English at home. <sup>3</sup>
20% Yarra residents in lowest income quartile. <sup>3</sup>
4 out of 5 people with disability in Yarra are over 50 years old. <sup>4</sup>



#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Establish working groups to identify and deliver physical activity opportunities. Engage key stakeholders across the domains (home, work, school, etc.) and communities at greater risk of inactivity to collaborate on community driven solutions.
- Produce campaign resources that are informed by working groups to ensure messaging is accessible and representative.
- Ensure policies and procedures supporting people to be physically active are inclusive; in particular, for the community members who are at greater risk of inactivity.
- Continue to utilise and build on the opportunities, environments and people within Council that can support the equitable provision and inclusive access to physical activity in Yarra.

## Principles

### Behaviour change

Behaviour change in the context of public health is the process of influencing a person's attitudes and habits to prevent disease. For inactive populations, this change involves a series of lifestyle adjustments for physical activity to become a normal part of daily routines.

To positively influence activity throughout Yarra, a cultural shift is required at both community and individual levels. Active living needs to become a social norm and not an optional part of life reserved for leisure time.<sup>8,9</sup> *Yarra Moves* priorities and focus areas are designed to have a significant impact on behaviour change.

Achieving meaningful behaviour change requires the understanding of individual:

- Motivations – the influences in people's lives that cause them to act a certain way
- Barriers – the influences in people's lives that hinder involvement or progress
- Influencers – those who are able to change the behaviour or thinking of someone.<sup>10</sup>

#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Engage Council departments who have direct relationships and expertise across the wide range of life stages and circumstances in order to help facilitate a cultural shift and behaviour change in people's physical activity behaviours. Examples of Council branches/units include:
  - Maternal Child Health
  - Family, Youth and Children Services
  - Aged and Disability Services
  - Aboriginal Partnerships
  - Community Development.
- Engage external organisational partnerships and consultation with people who have firsthand experience within Yarra's community to provide an insight into the motivations, barriers and influencers that could be used to achieve meaningful behaviour change.
- Establish working groups to identify and deliver physical activity opportunities. Engage key stakeholders across the domains (home, work, school, etc.) and communities at greater risk of inactivity to collaborate on community driven solutions.
- Establish support structures that can apply a collaborative, consultative approach and facilitate key community driven solutions. An example of how this could be achieved might be through creating networks with external community organisations and Council departments to share ideas, success stories and work together to overcome barriers.
- Encourage positive behaviour change by establishing physical activity as a Yarra health and wellbeing priority through socialising *Yarra Moves*.
- Strategic and well-thought-out marketing and communication campaigns to have a greater impact on behaviour change in the community. Messaging is relevant and accessible to a wider proportion of the population.
- Establish a cultural change within the Yarra City Council as well as workplaces across Yarra with a focus on driving behaviour change, embedding active living and reducing sedentary behaviour. This cultural change can be achieved through a staff engagement program, marketing and communications campaign and resources to support staff to be more active.

### Establishing healthy foundations

The transitions to and from secondary school are key life stages at which to influence behaviours that establish lifelong healthy habits.<sup>11</sup>

Children who grow up playing sport are 10% more likely to remain active as adults.<sup>12</sup>

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Principles

### Behaviour change models

Behaviour change models are theories designed to explain how and why behaviour changes. The models provide insight of how to develop initiatives that are likely to positively influence the uptake and maintenance of physical activity. In *Attachment 1 – Yarra Moves Literature Review* two key behaviour change models are outlined (refer to *Diagram 16: COM-B model of behaviour change* and *Diagram 17: Transtheoretical model of Behaviour Change*).

### Convenience

Convenience requires physically active choices to be both simple and enjoyable. Convenience can help movement become part of daily routines. It reduces the option of choosing not to be active, contributing to a cultural shift towards active lifestyles.

Many of the barriers identified (refer to *Table 12: Barriers to engaging in physical activity* in *Attachment 1 – Yarra Moves Literature Review*) can be overcome through ensuring physical activity is a convenient option at every stage of the day. Easy and enjoyable experiences also satisfy many of the identified motivations (refer to *Table 13: Motivating factors to engaging in physical activity* in *Attachment 1 – Yarra Moves Literature Review*) to being active.

Ensuring convenience underpins each of *Yarra Moves*' focus areas (opportunity, environment and people) can only improve all physical activity experiences for participants, deliverers and influencers at all stages of life.

#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Review policies and strategies to help incorporate the concept of active lifestyles, rather than people needing to choose to be fit.
- Review and update the Recreation Unit policies to ensure physical activity is the focus rather than the traditional model of sport. This impacts convenience for people in Yarra by:
  - Having greater opportunities in Yarra for social sport, unstructured sport or sports that are less traditional
  - Having more diversity across the current sport and recreation clubs
  - Grants to clubs providing more opportunities for all people to be physically active.
- Continue to support active transport and making it convenient for people to walk, ride, scoot and skate as a means of transport.
- Provide infrastructure that makes active living a convenient option, such as paths, lighting, safety audits, etc.
- Develop and implement an engaging campaign and communication to support people to choose an active lifestyle, in particular those people who are at greater risk of inactivity.
- Implement initiatives within the Yarra City Council workplace that make active living a convenient option for all employees while working on site and at home.
- Provide support across Council to make physically active choices the convenient option across all programs, services and policies.

#### VicHealth insight

*Those who do little or no physical activity are more likely to get active and stay active when the activity is social and unstructured and can be fitted into everyday life.<sup>26</sup>*

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Principles

### Continuous improvement

Continuous improvement is the ongoing improvement of products, services or processes in response to environmental, individual and organisational changes.

The long-term approach to this strategy considers Yarra's forecast population growth, which is projected to increase by more than 140% by 2031.<sup>27</sup> *Yarra Moves* caters for a changing and growing target audience through continuous improvement.

Continuous improvement will apply to the delivery and evaluation of *Yarra Moves* as both a strategic document and an action plan. In addition, continuous improvement applies to individual behaviours amongst Yarra's community. Individuals of all ages and abilities are encouraged to improve their own lives through physical activity and this in turn will contribute to the wider social shift towards active living.

Appropriate engagement and support in continually improving their health and wellbeing through physical activity should be given to all people, from the community members taking part in physical activity to those individual and organisations delivering services.

#### *SportAus insight*

39% of Australian sport participants use some form of wearable technology.<sup>12</sup>

#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

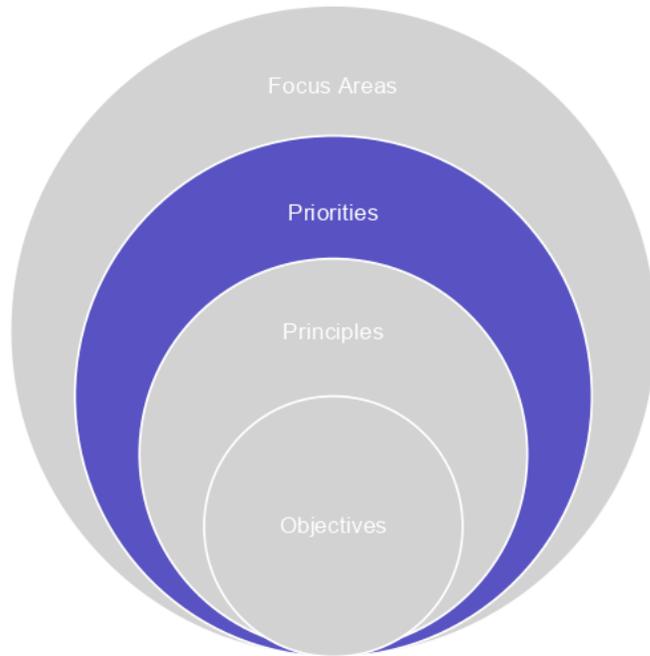
- Provide support through services, programs and campaigns via *Yarra Moves* to encourage people to take ownership of their decision-making to positively influence a culture of active living.
- Create collaborative working groups used to drive systematic continuous improvement.
- Complete physical activity audit/gap analysis to provide insight into what is currently available, what is needed and how the community engages with physical activity.
- Create workplace physical activity plan/staff engagement program for Yarra City Council employees that can be used as a case study for an active workplace.
- Ensure continuous improvement is embedded in the delivery of *Yarra Moves*, as well as the creation and review of the action plans.

#### *UNESCO insight*

Research, evidence and evaluation are indispensable components for the development of physical education, physical activity and sport.<sup>2</sup>

**Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031**

# Priorities



*The priorities identify the most important areas where Council can integrate the strategy's principles to positively impact active living*

## Culture

- Yarra supports active living
- Champion active role models
- Collaborative decision making

## Proactivity

- Support existing service providers
- Address gaps in service delivery
- Develop policy for an active Yarra

## Communication

- Open communication
- Promote active living
- Lifelong engagement

## Impact

- Identify and engage at-risk people
- Design services to meet needs
- Target sedentary domains

## Active Neighbourhoods

- Implement active design
- Activate underutilised space
- Increase walkability and cycling

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Priorities

*Yarra Moves* addresses the need for a strategic approach to increasing physical activity levels in the community. Priorities are established to support the development of action plans that are aligned to the strategy's objectives and principles and address the strategy's focus areas.

The delivery of physical activity is impacted by many elements of local government operations, both directly and indirectly. Not all initiatives are able to be delivered. To ensure action plans are achievable and effective, within available budgets and resourcing, the below priorities will be used to inform decisions accordingly.

#### 1. Culture

This priority concerns the shared values of Yarra City Council and the Yarra community that influence social norms.

##### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Demonstrate proactive, strong and consistent leadership in supporting physical activity.
- Position Yarra as a role model in active living, inspiring others.
- Share resources and collaborate with all stakeholders to deliver meaningful outcomes that are reflective of community needs.
- Review and update policies to reflect a culture that drives and support active living opportunities for all.
- Create working groups that drive a culture of collaborative decision making.
- Embed a culture of active living in the Yarra City Council workplace, influencing the wider community to see active living as the accepted social norm and reduce sedentary behaviour.

#### 2. Proactivity

This priority concerns the conscious efforts to actively make a positive contribution to the health and wellbeing of people in Yarra, instead of responding to problems after they have occurred.

##### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Provide support to people, organisations and initiatives already providing physical activity opportunities, positively influencing active lifestyles throughout Yarra.
- Identify and address gaps in physical activity services.
- Develop policy that actively encourages people in Yarra to be physically active.

#### 3. Communication

This priority concerns the exchange of information between all members of Yarra's community and the wider physical activity and health systems that impact active living.

##### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Ensure *Yarra Moves* campaigns and communication engages with the community and provides avenues for feedback.
- Raise the awareness of physical activity within Yarra by promoting opportunities and encouraging healthy lifestyles.
- Engage people throughout their lifetime, targeting trigger points at key life stages to encourage movement for life.
- Encourage collaboration amongst key stakeholders and the community on developing community led solutions to physical inactivity.
- Provide a portal to communicate the opportunities with Yarra to be physically active.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Priorities

#### 4. Impact

This priority concerns the level of influence, or strength of effect that initiatives have on people's behaviour.

##### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Identify and engage underrepresented and at-risk community groups.
- Support a range of tailored services that meet the various needs of Yarra's diverse community.
- Facilitate behaviour change to reduce time spent sedentary at home, place of learning, work and commuting.
- Utilise resources currently available to have an immediate impact on physical activity outcomes.
- Engage stakeholders who understand the barriers faced by Yarra's most at risk.
- Engage vulnerable communities in campaigns and promotions that are meaningful to them.
- Use the physical activity service audit and gap analysis to inform initiatives that will have the greatest impact.

#### 5. Active Neighbourhoods

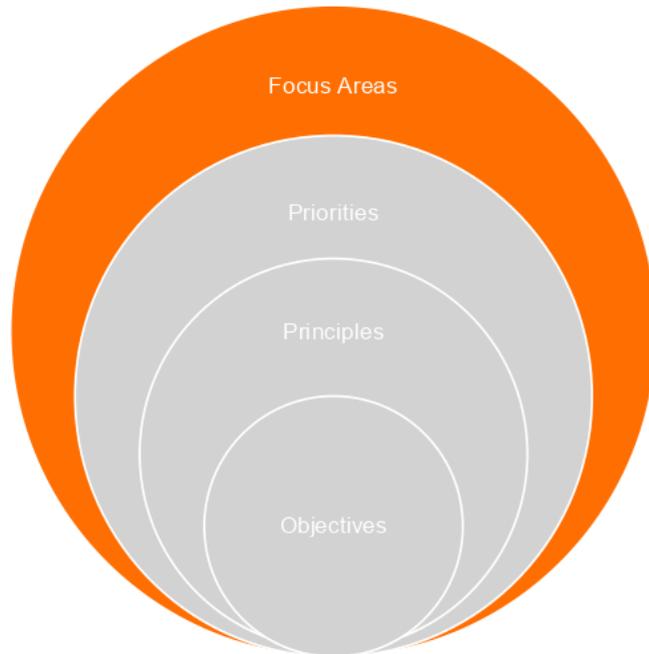
This priority concerns the development of safe, accessible and well-connected neighbourhoods that optimise and encourage active transport.

##### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Promote active design to ensure physical activity is safe, enjoyable and convenient.
- Encourage and support greater walkability and cycling throughout Yarra.
- Introduce the concept of active neighbourhoods by bringing a range of service providers together to collaborate on holistic solutions.
- Identify the various needs for development of active neighbourhoods through Yarra by completing an open space audit.
- Influence the consideration of active neighbourhoods in planning by influencing key decision makers through first-hand experience.

Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

# Focus Areas



*The focus areas reflect the key roles of local government where the strategy's priorities can best influence physical activity*

Opportunity	
Services	Policy
People-centric service design, delivery and promotion	Council policy supports and encourages physically active lifestyles
Environment	
Infrastructure	Domains
Environments encourage movement	Movement happens wherever people live, work, learn and play
People	
Relationships	Deliverers
Connecting with others to achieve more physically active lifestyles	People that facilitate and influence physical activity are supported

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Focus Areas

Yarra Moves highlights the role local government can play in increasing physical activity. Council is able to impact the community by directly influencing:

- Opportunity;
- Environment; and
- People.

Informed by Yarra Moves priorities, all focus areas are important and interconnected when developing action plans. Success depends on holistic approaches to engaging people in physical activity.

#### Opportunity

This focus area acknowledges that time and circumstances affect people’s ability to be physically active. It highlights how local government can positively impact these factors to encourage more movement through the availability and influence of appropriate:

- Services; and
- Policy.

*SportAus insight*

*Every Australian, at all stages of their life regardless of gender, ability or ethnicity, and no matter where they live, are able to undertake the exercise they need and want in a safe, fun and inclusive way, whether it is through sport or other types of activity.<sup>1</sup>*

#### Services

Services are the supply and promotion of a public need (e.g. amenities) and/or actions (e.g. health screening) that assist people to engage in physical activity.



## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Focus Areas

#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Delivery of a physical activity service audit.
- Identify and address gaps in service delivery, such as physical activity opportunities that are aligned with the principles of active living.
- Better promotion of all opportunities for people to be active. Initiatives need to be supported by appropriate messaging to be successful including:
  - Simple, clear, coordinated and accessible messaging helps to ensure people are aware of all opportunities to be active within and around Yarra and how to access those opportunities; and
  - Messaging addresses a range of emotional motivations and promotes the overall experience of any activity, not just the health benefits.
- Informal promotion driven by community members and role models. The strength of informal relationships (refer to Focus Area - *People*, page 26), indicates that information conveyed by personal or community influencers is more likely to be heard and resonate than if communicated directly by Council. This concept is pivotal for reaching people who are unlikely to be connected with opportunities by traditional means such as those who do not have access to mainstream technology, or those who have difficulty accessing official publications.
- Facilitate collaboration between Council and community and reliance on wider, interconnected systems to drive success as opposed to a top-down approach to positive behaviour change.
- Embrace people-centric service design, delivery and promotion by proactively seeking community driven solutions. Solutions should be focused on providing more opportunities for physical activity as part of everyday life.

SRV  
insight

*In Victoria 80% of time spent participating in exercise, sport and recreation is active recreation.<sup>2</sup>*

#### Policy

Policy is a set of formal principles formulated and/or adopted by Council to communicate and deliver on strategic intent, guiding community life in Yarra.

#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Embed physical activity in all policy development and operational practices. This involves periodic review of policy and re-imagining of structures to ensure access and benefits are available for everyone to be physically active.
- Ensure policy is reviewed, updated and representative of the community's needs.
- Utilise Council policy to enact positive change in the delivery of physical activity services.
- Support all Council departments in embedding physical activity outcomes into policy and planning.
- Formalise workplace policy to positively influence people's uptake of physical activity and reduce sedentary behaviour.

Sport  
England  
insight

*Do it with us, not to us.<sup>5</sup>*

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Focus Areas

#### Environment

This focus area acknowledges the design of Yarra and how people interact with their surroundings. The strategy emphasises the need for the physical elements of Yarra to be designed for movement. It also encourages the community to prioritise movement in all spaces and places. The environment can be influenced via:

- Infrastructure; and
- Domains.

#### Vic Gov insight

*Active neighbourhoods foster positive social connections, promote feelings of safety and belonging, stimulate local business activity and can reduce the environmental impacts associated with car emissions and traffic congestion.*<sup>6</sup>

#### Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the combined built and natural environments. *Yarra Moves* calls for infrastructure that facilitates safe, enjoyable and convenient active lifestyles.

To address Yarra's forecast population growth (>140% in 15 years<sup>7</sup>), Yarra's infrastructure needs to cater for daily activity in an environment that faces competing demand for access. *Yarra Moves* supports the principles for 20-minute neighbourhoods (refer to Diagram 8: *20 minute Neighbourhood*) enabling all people to meet most everyday needs within a 20-minute journey from home by active transport.<sup>8</sup>

#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Delivery of an open space audit.
- Use the results from the audit to better utilise the available spaces and places throughout Yarra as places for people to be active.

#### Yarra community insight

56% Yarra residents felt safe walking after dark.<sup>9</sup>

46.5% Yarra residents felt they live in a close-knit neighbourhood.<sup>10</sup>

46% Yarra residents live in a flat or apartment.<sup>11</sup>

## Focus Areas



### Domains

Domains refer to the different aspects of life where physical activity occurs. They are the spaces and places that people engage with and are influenced by social norms.

With more than 320,000 trips made within Yarra on any given weekday<sup>12</sup>, active transport has a significant role in improving the overall health and wellbeing of Yarra’s community. Exchanging sedentary modes of transport for active travel not only provides an opportunity for daily physical activity, but also reduces the amount of carbon emissions that contribute negatively to climate change.

This focus area seeks to embed physical activity as the norm within all domains including:

- Aged care
- Community hubs
- Health care
- Homes
- Leisure
- Places of learning
- Sport
- Travel
- Workplaces.

#### Yarra community insight

49% Yarra residents rent properties.<sup>9</sup>

15% of Yarra workers live in Yarra.<sup>10</sup>

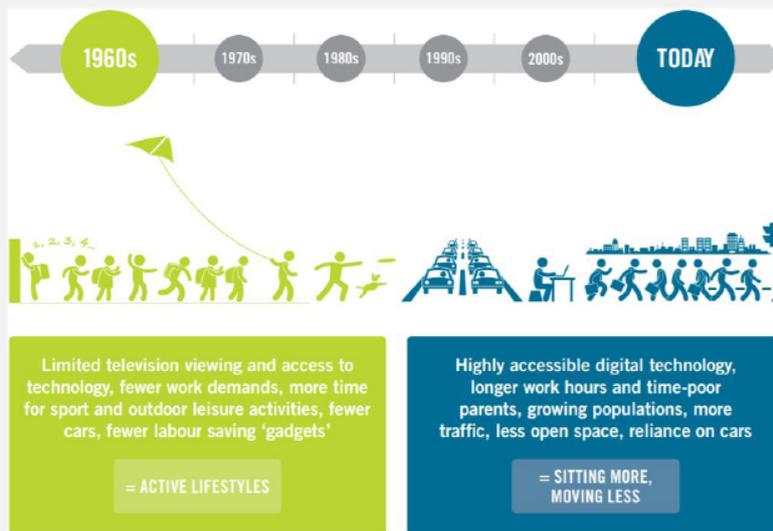
20% Yarra households have no car.<sup>9</sup>

## Focus Areas

### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Identify opportunities for relationship building within each domain.
- Development of strong relationships between stakeholders from multiple domains to drive informed, people-centric services and policy.
- Better understand how messaging can be delivered effectively in each domain.
- Deliver a series of initiatives promoting physical activity in the workplace, a domain associated with sedentary behaviour.

Diagram 9: Active for life



Source: Active for Life, VicHealth (2014)<sup>13</sup>

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Focus Areas

#### People

This focus area acknowledges all the people of Yarra and the role everyone has in positively influencing behaviour towards an active society. It recognises Council as a leading community partner to combat inactivity. The influence of people is explained through:

- Relationships; and
- Deliverers.

#### Relationships

Relationships describe how people or organisations are connected. Relationships can be formal, or informal and can assist in identifying the influencers in a person's life that can positively impact individual behaviour change.

#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Deliver physical activity initiatives in cooperation with both formal and informal networks to have the greatest possible impact on delivering positive community health and wellbeing outcomes.
- Identify opportunities for relationship building within each domain.
- Conduct audits of services and establish appropriate relationships to address identified gaps.
- Influence deliverers to consider the needs of a wider target audience and support them in building strong community relationships.
- Strengthen relationships with community leaders and deliverers by supporting health promotion in a meaningful way.
- Identify key stakeholders that can positively influence increased physical activity levels across Yarra and develop the tools to best facilitate outcome focussed working groups.
- Facilitate key community representatives in collaborating on developing community driven solutions to achieving common health and wellbeing goals through physical activity. *Yarra Moves* champions the sharing of knowledge and resources amongst networks to achieve optimum results. Networks that can positively influence physical activity include:
  - Aged care services
  - Arts
  - Community organisations
  - Disability services
  - Faith based organisations
  - Government - local, regional, state and national
  - Health sector / health care
  - Informal relationships
  - Media
  - National / state sport governing bodies
  - Neighbourhood houses
  - New and emerging industries
  - Physical activity / leisure / recreation organisations
  - Private sector / commercial businesses
  - Schools, including early learning, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions
  - Social care services
  - Sport clubs
  - Transportation
  - Users / customers / community / individuals
  - Women's health services
  - Workplaces.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Focus Areas

#### Deliverers

Deliverers are the people and organisations that directly facilitate and influence physical activity opportunities within the community. Examples include coaches, officials, administrators, facilitators and support people that provide physical activity services. They take many forms, from Council employees to private providers and community volunteers. Whether the deliverer is a professional or not, *Yarra Moves* supports the recruitment, retention and training of this vital cohort.

#### Yarra Moves identified opportunities for action

- Deliverers are considered in any initiative developed through the implementation of *Yarra Moves*:
  - A stronger physical activity workforce (paid or unpaid) can strengthen the opportunities for the community to engage in meaningful physical activity
  - The principle of *inclusion* must be applied to deliverers as much as possible to ensure that people facilitating physical activity in Yarra are representative of the community they are supporting.
- Provide strategic support to facilitators of informal physical activity opportunities such as those that promote active living. These could be facilitators of social sport, neighbourhood house activities, gardening workshops, opportunities provided in aged care, carers and support people.
- Influence deliverers to consider the needs of a wider target audience and support them in building strong community relationships.
- Build working groups to support deliverers through an engaged network of stakeholders.
- Create a marketing campaign to support health promotion and the work of deliverers in a meaningful way.
- Utilise first-hand experience of Yarra City Council workplace physical activity plan/staff engagement program to support other workplaces (deliverers) in Yarra.

#### *VicHealth insight*

*Deliverers are the most vital person to participants' experience and retention.*<sup>3</sup>

#### *SportAus insight*

*> 1.8 million Australians volunteer in the sport sector.*<sup>1</sup>

#### *SportAus insight*

*Sport volunteers contribute \$50 billion dollars a year to Australia's economy.*<sup>1</sup>

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Conclusion

Yarra City Council is committed to a healthy and inclusive Yarra and physical activity is a known contributor to a number of positive health and wellbeing outcomes.

At the time of developing *Yarra Moves*, half the adult population, and five out of six young teens in Yarra do not meet the recommended guidelines for physical activity. The risks associated with inactivity are heightened in Yarra where levels of sedentary behaviour are of specific concern. Two in five adults spend more than seven hours sedentary each weekday and half of the year eight students in Yarra do not meet the recommendation for avoiding sedentary behaviour.

The overarching vision of *Yarra Moves* is for Yarra to become synonymous with active living; a place where all people can enjoy an active and healthy lifestyle. In order to influence the shift in social behaviours and norms so that active living will become straightforward and embraced in the community, the key **objectives** of the strategic framework include:

- Increase proportion of population that is physically active;
- Reduce sedentary behaviour; and
- Support lifelong healthy habits for optimal health.

All initiatives are to be guided by strategic **principles**, planning **priorities** and local government **focus areas** to ensure that meaningful change can be achieved in creating an active Yarra.

The **principles** provide a foundation for decision making, setting core guidelines to achieve the plan's objectives through:

- Inclusion will drive the allocation of resources to ensure all people can participate in physical activity, regardless of individual circumstance;
- Behaviour change will drive the cultural shift towards active living;
- Convenience will ensure that active choices are a simple and enjoyable option for all; and
- Continuous improvement will be sought in all aspects of the provision, ongoing development and participation of physical activity in Yarra.

The **priorities** identify the most important areas where Council can integrate the strategy's principles to positively impact active living by developing actions that:

- Focus on establishing a culture of active living throughout Yarra;
- Proactively address positive health and wellbeing outcomes through physical activity;
- Are supported by appropriate communication to ensure the community is informed and engaged.
- Positively impact behaviour that supports active living; and
- Contribute to active neighbourhoods that are safe, accessible and well-connected optimising and encouraging active transport.

The **focus areas** reflect the key roles of local government where the strategy's priorities can best influence physical activity:

- Opportunities will exist for all people to access and participate in physical activity. Council's influence on services and policy will ensure there is always the opportunity to be active;
- Environments will enable people to be active in all the spaces and places they interact with every day. Council's influence on the infrastructure and domains throughout Yarra will ensure the environment always encourages physical activity; and
- People of Yarra will contribute to active living at all stages of life. Council's influence on formal and informal relationships and the deliverers of physical activity services will ensure that the community is always valued as a key contributor to an active Yarra.

Through collaborative and flexible action planning, *Yarra Moves* will guide a cultural change towards active living that results in an increase in physical activity levels and less sedentary behaviour throughout Yarra.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Glossary

**Active design:** Designing the built environment and surrounding landscape in a manner that encourages physical activity.

**Active living:** Incorporating physical activity into daily routines.

**Active neighbourhoods:** Safe, accessible and well connected neighbourhoods that optimise and encourage active transport.

**Active recreation:** Leisure time physical activity undertaken outside of structured competition sport (e.g. walking, jogging, gym, dance, nature-based outdoor activity, social sport and active play).

**Active transport:** Travel modes that involve physical activity, such as walking, cycling, scooting and skating and includes any incidental activity associated with using public transport.

**Australian Public Service Commission:** A small policy agency within the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet that is dedicated to making genuine advancements in the way the Australian Public Service workforce operates. See [apsc.gov.au](http://apsc.gov.au).

**Barriers:** The influences in people's lives that hinder involvement or progress.

**Behaviour change:** In the context of public health, is the process of influencing a person's attitudes and habits to prevent disease. For inactive populations, this change involves a series of lifestyle adjustments for physical activity to become a normal part of daily routines.

**Change Our Game:** A Victorian Government initiative working to level the playing field for women and girls in sport and active recreation. See [changeourgame.vic.gov.au](http://changeourgame.vic.gov.au).

**Chronic disease:** Refer to *non-communicable disease*.

**Cognitive function:** Processes of the brain including memory, learning, attention, problem solving and decision making amongst others.

**Communication:** The exchange of information between all members of Yarra's community and the wider physical activity and health systems that impact active living.

**Communities of practice:** Collaborative networks of experts, professionals, service providers, volunteers and community representatives striving for a shared outcome. They enable the ongoing sharing of knowledge, ideas and experience that generate continuous improvement.

**Continuous improvement:** The ongoing improvement of products, services or processes in response to environmental, individual and organisational changes.

**Convenience:** Requires physically active choices to be both simple and enjoyable.

**COVID-19:** Novel coronavirus declared a global pandemic in 2020 that caused a number of government mandated restrictions throughout Australia and Victoria.

**Culture:** The shared values of Yarra City Council and the Yarra community that influence social norms.

**Deliverers:** The people and organisations that directly facilitate and influence physical activity opportunities within the community.

**Domains:** The different aspects of life where physical activity occurs.

**Equity of access:** Ensuring all people have full and equal access to information and services regardless of their personal circumstances. Refer also *substantive equality*.

**Health:** A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

**Impact:** The level of influence, or strength of effect that initiatives have on people's behaviour.

**Inclusion:** The fundamental right of all people to partake in physical activity regardless of individual circumstances.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Glossary

**Influencers:** Those who are able to change the behaviour or thinking of someone.

**Infrastructure:** The combined built and natural environments.

**Liveability:** Combination of all aspects of a community that contribute to the quality of life experienced by those living there.

**Motivations:** The influences in people's lives that cause them to act a certain way.

**Non-communicable disease:** Non-transferrable, long lasting conditions with persistent effects.

**Physical activity:** Any activity that gets your body moving and expends energy – that is, makes your breathing become quicker and your heart beat faster.

**Physical literacy:** Physical literacy is the integration of physical, psychological, cognitive and social capabilities that help us live active, healthy and fulfilling lifestyles. Put simply, physical literacy is the skills, confidence and motivation to move for life.

**Policy:** A set of formal principles formulated and/or adopted by Council to communicate and deliver on strategic intent, guiding community life in Yarra.

**Premature mortality:** Deaths that occur at an age earlier than a selected cut-off (for this analysis, deaths among people aged under 75 years in Australia are considered premature).

**Preventative health:** Encouraging people to lead a healthier lifestyle to prevent disease.

**Proactive:** The conscious efforts to actively make a positive contribution to the health and wellbeing of people in Yarra, instead of responding to problems after they have occurred.

**Relationships:** How people or organisations are connected.

**Sedentary (behaviour):** Any behaviour outside of sleep that involves no physical activity causing little energy expenditure and posing health risks.

**Services:** The supply and promotion of a public need (e.g. amenities) and/or actions (e.g. health screening) that assist people to engage in physical activity.

**Social isolation:** The state of having minimal contact with others.

**Social norms:** The informal rules that govern behaviour in society.

**Sport Australia (formally the Australian Sports Commission):** Australian Government agency responsible for supporting and investing in sport. See [sportaus.gov.au](http://sportaus.gov.au).

**Sport England:** An arms-length body of government responsible for growing and developing grassroots sport and getting more people active across England. See [sportengland.org](http://sportengland.org).

**Sport and Recreation Victoria:** A Victorian Government agency dedicated to supporting Victoria's sport and recreation sector and inspiring Victorians to get active. See [sport.vic.gov.au](http://sport.vic.gov.au).

**Substantive equality:** Acknowledging that policy may indirectly contribute to unequal access for disadvantaged and marginalised community groups by addressing specific needs to support those who would otherwise have difficulty accessing services. Refer also *equity of access*.

**Systemic change:** All components of a wider (health/physical activity) system are interconnected and change is required within each to make a meaningful impact.

**This Girl Can:** A Sport England initiative that celebrates active women who are doing their thing no matter how they do it, how they look or even how sweaty they get. VicHealth have licensed the campaign and are delivering it in Victoria. See [www.thisgirlcan.co.uk](http://www.thisgirlcan.co.uk) or [thisgirlcan.com.au](http://thisgirlcan.com.au).

**UNESCO:** The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; it seeks to build peace through international cooperation in education, the sciences and culture. See [en.unesco.org](http://en.unesco.org).

## Glossary

**Universal design:** The process of designing products and environments to be used by everyone, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialised design.

**VicHealth (the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation):** A world-first health promotion foundation, focused on promoting good health and preventing chronic disease in Victoria. See [vichealth.vic.gov.au](http://vichealth.vic.gov.au).

**VicSport:** The peak body for sport and active recreation in Victoria, who work closely with the Victorian Government to promote the many benefits organised sport has to offer. See [vicsport.com.au](http://vicsport.com.au).

**Walkability:** How friendly and conducive an area is to walking. Factors influencing walkability include presence or absence and quality of footpaths, traffic and road conditions, land use patterns, accessibility for prams, wheelchairs and scooters, and safety, among others.

**Wellbeing:** A combination of health factors that determines a person's perception of themselves and their life, often associated to happiness and life satisfaction.

**Women in Sport (UK):** A UK charity with the goal of giving every woman and girl in the United Kingdom the opportunity to experience the transformational rewards of sport. See [womeninsport.org](http://womeninsport.org).

**Working groups:** Coordination of various stakeholders that can contribute to specific initiatives addressing identified challenges or gaps in service provision.

**World Health Organisation:** The directing and coordinating authority in global public health within the United Nations system. See [who.int](http://who.int).

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

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# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### Table of Contents

Acronym and abbreviation list.....	40
Literature Review Glossary.....	41
Yarra Moves - Literature review.....	43
1. Life in Yarra.....	43
1.1. Living in Yarra.....	43
1.2. Working in Yarra.....	45
1.3. Visiting Yarra.....	45
1.4. Transport in Yarra.....	45
2. Global policy framework.....	47
2.1. Global.....	47
2.2. International.....	48
2.3. National.....	49
2.4. State.....	50
2.5. Regional.....	51
3. Sport (physical activity) for all and movement for life.....	52
4. Current physical activity levels.....	53
5. Concerns for health.....	54
6. Moving more.....	55
7. Benefits of increasing physical activity.....	55
7.1. Physical health.....	55
7.2. Mental health.....	56
7.3. Social connectedness.....	56
7.4. Economic.....	56
7.5. Academic.....	56
7.6. Environmental.....	56
8. Physical activity guidelines.....	57
8.1. Infants (0 – 2 years).....	57
8.2. Young children (2 – 4 years).....	57
8.3. Children and adolescents (5 – 17 years).....	57
8.4. Adults (18 – 64 years).....	57
8.5. Older adults (65+ years).....	57
9. Inclusion.....	58
10. Behaviour change.....	59
10.1. Behaviour change theories.....	60
10.2. Implementing behaviour change.....	61
11. Barriers.....	62
12. Motivation.....	64

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

- 13. Life stages .....65
  - 13.1. Parents .....65
  - 13.2. Adults .....66
  - 13.3. Youth .....66
  - 13.4. Retirees .....66
  - 13.5. Young adults .....67
- 14. Influencers .....68
- 15. Continuous improvement .....69
  - 15.1. Data .....69
  - 15.2. Technology .....70
  - 15.3. Continuous improvement for the individual .....70
- 16. Role of local government .....71
- 17. Services .....72
- 18. Awareness .....72
- 19. Environment .....73
  - 19.1. Infrastructure .....73
  - 19.2. Active Neighbourhoods .....74
  - 19.3. Domains .....75
  - 19.4. Active transport .....76
- 20. People .....76
  - 20.1. Relationships .....77
  - 20.2. Deliverers and volunteers .....78
- 21. Conclusion .....78
- Reference list .....79

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### Introduction

Physical activity has been heavily researched on a global scale. Majority of health organisations and global policy makers agree on the evidence based recommendations for the amount of physical activity people should undertake for optimal health benefits. For this reason, the following literature review does not seek to identify new research to support or oppose what has already been found. This literature review focuses primarily on policy and strategy from the leading health authorities, sport and recreation bodies and governments within Australia and internationally. The literature review provides direction for Yarra City Council (Yarra) to develop a strategic framework best suited to the needs of the local community, whilst supporting the wider, coordinated efforts in regional, state, national and global contexts.

To assist with readability the following lists have been provided prior to the literature review:

- An acronym and abbreviation list for guidance on the full name of any organisation referred to throughout the review.
- A glossary providing definitions of a number of key words and phrases referred to throughout the review.

A complete reference list has also been provided at the conclusion of the literature review to encourage further research into physical activity.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### Acronym and abbreviation list

**AIHW:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

**AMA:** Australian Medical Association

**ASF:** Australian Sports Foundation

**Brown et al:** Brown WJ, Bauman AE, Bull FC & Burton NW

**Canadian Gov:** Canadian Government

**CoA:** Commonwealth of Australia

**CSEP:** Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology

**CSIRO:** Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

**DoHA:** Department of Health and Ageing

**DoH:** Department of Health

**DoT:** Department of Transport

**DHHS:** Department of Health and Human Services

**Heart Foundation:** National Heart Foundation of Australia

**HHS:** Department of Health and Human Services (USA)

**HM Gov:** Her Majesty's Government (UK)

**.id:** .id consulting pty ltd

**IMAP:** Inner Melbourne Action Plan Implementation Committee

**Kahn et al:** Kahn EB, Ramsey LT, Brownson R, Heath GW, Howze EH, Powell KE, Stone EJ, Rajab MW, Corso P

**O'Neal et al:** O'Neal P, Barnett N, Hanlon C, Jacobs K, Jones M, Keating M, McAllion M, Rechter J, Talalla D

**PLA:** Parks and Leisure Australia

**Reece et al:** Reece LJ, McInerney C, Blazek K, Foley BC, Schmutz L, Bellew B & Bauman AE

**SGS:** SGS Economics and Planning

**SportAus:** Sport Australia

**SRV:** Sport and Recreation Victoria

**Strath et al:** Strath SJ, Kaminsky LA, Ainsworth BE, Ekelund U, Freedson PS, Gary RA, Richardson CR, Smith DT & Swartz AM

**UE:** Urban Enterprise

**UN:** United Nations

**UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

**Vic Gov:** Victorian Government

**VicHealth:** Victorian Health Promotion Foundation

**WHO:** World Health Organisation

**WiS:** Women in Sport

**Yarra:** Yarra City Council / City of Yarra

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### Literature Review Glossary

**Active design:** Designing the built environment and surrounding landscape in a manner that encourages physical activity.

**Active living:** Incorporating physical activity into daily routines.

**Active neighbourhood:** Safe, accessible and well connected neighbourhoods that optimise and encourage active transport.

**Active recreation:** Leisure time physical activity undertaken outside of structured competition sport (e.g. walking, jogging, gym, dance, nature-based outdoor activity, social sport and active play).

**Active transport:** Travel modes that involve physical activity, such as walking, cycling, scooting and skating and includes any incidental activity associated with using public transport.

**Barriers:** The influences in people's lives that prevent them from taking part in physical activity.

**Behaviour change:** The process of influencing a person's attitudes and habits to make physical activity an instinctive part of their daily routine.

**Burden of disease:** Measures the impact of living with illness and injury and dying prematurely.

**Chronic disease:** Refer to *Non-communicable diseases*.

**Cognitive function:** Processes of the brain including memory, learning, attention, problem solving and decision making amongst others.

**Communities of practice:** Collaborative networks of experts, professionals, service providers, volunteers and community representatives striving for a more active society.

**Cultural norms:** Refer to *Social norms*.

**Deliverers:** The people that facilitate physical activity opportunities within the community.

**Domains:** The facets of life where physical activity occurs.

**Health:** A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

**Incidental physical activity:** Unstructured activity taken during the day, such as walking for transport, housework and the performance of activities of daily living.

**Inclusion:** The fundamental right of all people to partake in physical activity regardless of their individual circumstance.

**Influencers:** Those who are able to change the behaviour or thinking of someone.

**Intensity:** How hard a person works during physical activity. Typically, intensity is described as:

- **Light:** Any activity involving body movements requiring little effort that does not elicit a noticeable increase in heart rate or breathing;
- **Moderate:** Any activity involving body movements requiring some effort causing heavier breathing, an increased heart rate and little sweat; and
- **Vigorous:** Any activity involving body movements requiring significant effort causing heavy, often loss of breath, an increased heart rate and sweat.

**Liveability:** A combination of all aspects of a community that contribute to the quality of life experienced by those living there.

**Motivations:** The influences in people's lives that cause them to act a certain way.

**Non-communicable diseases:** Non-transferrable, long lasting conditions with persistent effects.

**Physical activity guidelines:** The minimum levels of physical activity required for health benefits.

**Physical activity:** Any activity that gets your body moving and expends energy – that is, makes your breathing become quicker and your heart beat faster.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

**Physical literacy:** Physical literacy is the integration of physical, psychological, cognitive and social capabilities that help us live active, healthy and fulfilling lifestyles. Put simply, physical literacy is the skills, confidence and motivation to move for life.

**Premature mortality:** Deaths that occur at an age earlier than a selected cut-off (for this analysis, deaths among people aged under 75 years in Australia are considered premature). (AIHW, 2016).

**Sedentary behaviour:** Any behaviour outside of sleep that involves sitting or lying down with little energy expenditure.

**Social isolation:** The state of having minimal contact with others.

**Social norms:** The informal rules that govern behaviour in society.

**Sport:** All forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction.

**Universal design:** The process of designing products and environments to be used by everyone, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialised design.

**Walkability:** How friendly and conducive an area is to walking. Factors influencing walkability include presence or absence and quality of footpaths, traffic and road conditions, land use patterns, accessibility for prams, wheelchairs and scooters, and safety, among others.

**Wellbeing:** A combination of health factors that determines a person's perception of themselves and their life, often associated to happiness and life satisfaction.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### Yarra Moves - Literature review

#### 1. Life in Yarra

##### 1.1. Living in Yarra

Yarra's Health and Wellbeing Status Report (2016), Access and Inclusion Strategy (2018) and Urban Enterprise's (UE) Background Report (2019) provide insight into the people that make up the municipality. The following statistics indicate the proportion of the Yarra community that are traditionally underrepresented in physical activity participation (discussed in more detail later in this review):

- 29% born overseas
- 23% speak language other than English at home
- 11% social housing renters
- 20% in lowest income quartile
- Pockets of disadvantage exist within Yarra (in Collingwood and Fitzroy) with higher unemployment, underemployment and low income households
- 1% homeless in Yarra
- 0.3% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- 4.4% same sex couples
- 14.8% people with disability
- 3.8% need assistance with core activities (disability / elderly)
- 7.2% unpaid carers assisting their family members
- 14% do not have internet connection.

As the 6<sup>th</sup> most advantaged Council in Victoria based on Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) ratings, Yarra is also represented by:

- 45% bachelor degree or higher
- 30% household income over \$2,500 per week.

This diversity of individual circumstances presents different challenges and opportunities to enable increased levels of physical activity.

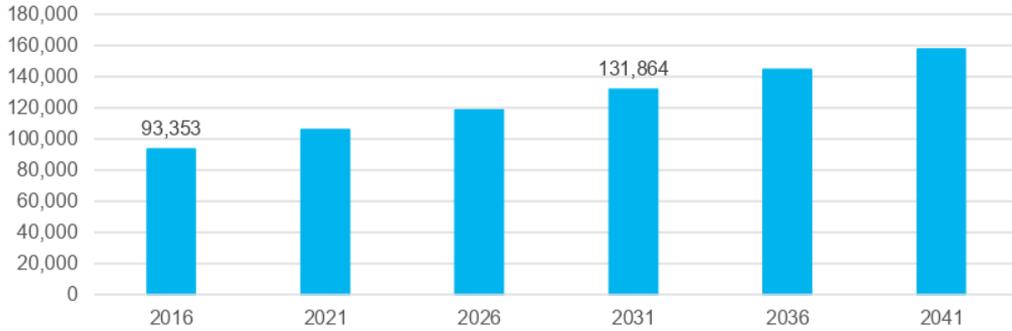
Given Yarra's location in proximity to Melbourne CBD and access to public transport, a key trait of Yarra's population is that it is relatively transient:

- 49% renters
- 15% of workers live locally in Yarra
- 20% no car households.

Forecasts from id, the Population Experts (2018) indicate Yarra's population is expected to grow by more than 140% between 2016 and 2031. Such growth will place greater demand on infrastructure and service delivery. This is the case regarding capacity as well as competing use. A success factor of the physical activity plan is its ability to cater for a growing and changing Yarra community.

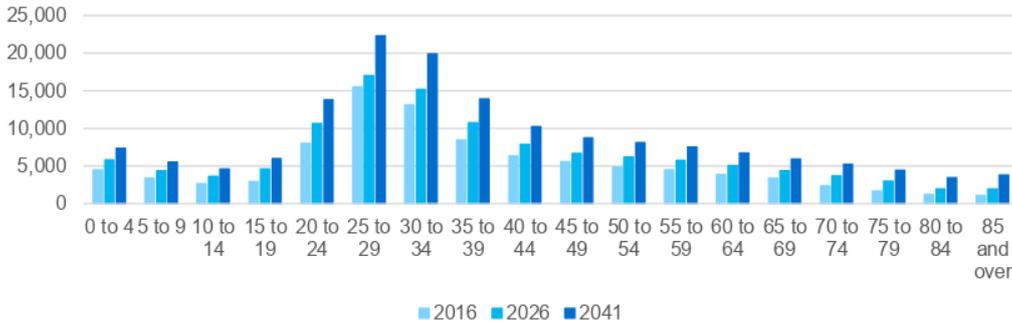
# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

Diagram 10: Yarra Forecast Population Growth



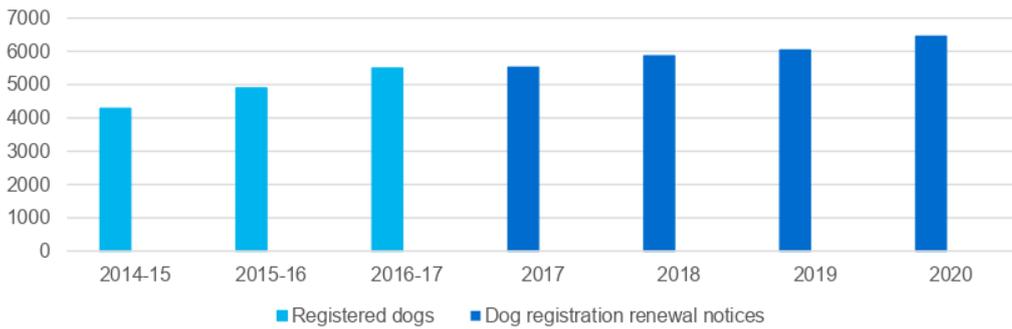
Source: .id, the Population Experts (2018)

Diagram 11: Yarra Forecast Age Structure



Source: .id, the Population Experts (2018)

Diagram 12: Yarra Dog Registrations



Source: City of Yarra Domestic Animal Management Plan, Yarra City Council (2017)  
 Source: Compliance and Parking Services Officer, Yarra City Council (2020)

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 1.2. Working in Yarra

UE's (2019) Background Report provides insight into Yarra's workforce. Key findings of the report regarding Yarra's workforce are:

- 43% of occupations are professionals
- 17% are managers
- Yarra is a diverse and dynamic economy; driven by four key areas:
  - Knowledge Industries - Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, Financial & Insurance Services, Information Media & Telecommunications
  - Creative Industries - Arts and Recreation Services, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade and Retail
  - Public Sector - Education and Training, Health Care & Social Assistance, Public Administration & Safety
  - Population-Driven - Retail, Hospitality, Personal Services, Tourism, Construction, Transport.

The report highlights the high percentage of the economy that is professional, and knowledge based. These industries typically place people at a greater risk of sedentary behaviour during their workday compared to manual labour-intensive industries. This puts emphasis on the importance of developing physical activity initiatives in these environments.

### 1.3. Visiting Yarra

Visitors were identified in UE's (2019) research as a segment of the population that play a significant role in Yarra's community. With upwards of 900,000 visitors per annum, physical activity opportunities need to cater for their needs. Key findings include:

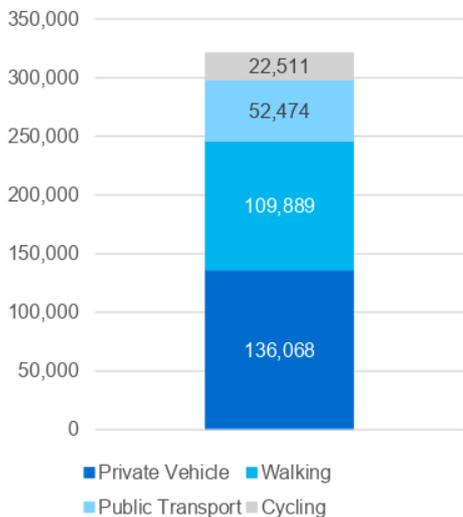
- Total visitation to Yarra has more than doubled since 2009, increasing by approximately 450,000 visitors per annum;
- The most significant growth has occurred in the day trip visitor market, attracting an additional 312,000 annual visitors between 2009 and 2018, at an average growth rate of 10% per annum; and
- Daytrip visitation to Yarra is largely driven by the hospitals in the municipality, with 20% of day trips occurring due to medical related reasons.

### 1.4. Transport in Yarra

Department of Transport (DoT) (2018) statistics provide a snapshot of the ways in which people travel to and within Yarra emphasising the need to support an active transport network. DoT's survey results indicate that more than 320,000 trips are made through Yarra each weekday with 50-60% of trips utilising public or active transport.

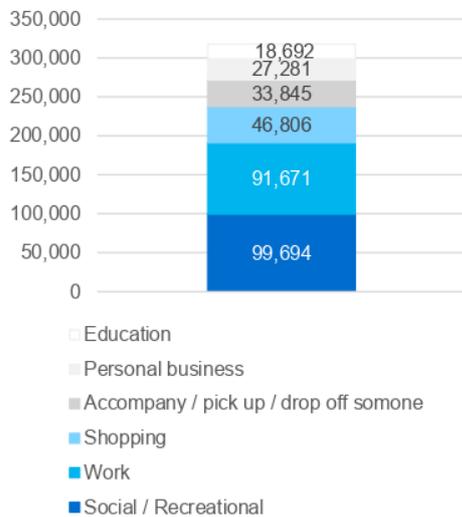
# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

Diagram 13: Number of trips by transport mode (2018)



Source: Victorian Integrated Survey of Travel & Activity, Department of Transport (2018)

Diagram 14: Number of trips by purpose (2018)



Source: Victorian Integrated Survey of Travel & Activity, Department of Transport (2018)

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

## 2. Global policy framework

Physical activity is the focus of many local, state, national and global policies. The following table summarises the significant policy referenced in establishing *Yarra Moves* to ensure a systems-based approach is taken to address inactivity:

### 2.1. Global

**Table 2: Global Policies**

Organisation	Document	Objective(s)
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Global Action Plan on Physical Activity 2018-2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vision:</b> More active people for a healthier world.</li> <li>• <b>Mission:</b> To ensure that all people have access to safe and enabling environments and to diverse opportunities to be physically active in their daily lives, as a means of improving individual and community health and contributing to the social, cultural and economic development of all nations.</li> <li>• <b>Targets:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 10% reduction in physical inactivity by 2025</li> <li>– 15% reduction in physical inactivity by 2030.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopted in 1978, the original Charter was perceived as innovative at the time, as it was the first rights-based document to state, "<i>The practice of physical education and sport is a fundamental right for all</i>".</li> <li>• The Charter promotes inclusive access to sport by all without any form of discrimination. It sets ethical and quality standards for all actors designing, implementing and evaluating sport programmes and policies.</li> </ul>
United Nations (UN)	Sport for Development and Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to and participation in sport is a human right and essential for individuals of all ages to lead healthy and fulfilling lives.</li> </ul>

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 2.2. International

**Table 3: International Policies**

Organisation	Document	Objective(s)
Her Majesty's Government - United Kingdom (HM Gov)	Sporting Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More people from every background regularly and meaningfully:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– taking part in sport and physical activity;</li> <li>– volunteering; and</li> <li>– experiencing live sport.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Looks beyond simple participation to how sport changes lives and becomes a force for social good.</li> </ul>
Sport England - United Kingdom	Towards and Active Nation: Strategy 2016-2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our vision is that everyone, regardless of their age, background or level of ability, feels able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We want everyone to feel welcome, to find something in sport and activity that meets their needs and for the sector to value them as customers.</li> </ul>
Department of Health and Human Services - USA (HHS)	Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, 2nd edition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular physical activity is one of the most important things people can do to improve their health. Moving more and sitting less have tremendous benefits for everyone, regardless of age, sex, race, ethnicity, or current fitness level.</li> </ul>
Canadian Government – Canada (Canadian Gov)	Let's Get Moving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vision for increasing physical activity and reducing sedentary living in Canada.</li> <li>• The Common Vision - A Canada where all Canadians move more and sit less, more often.</li> <li>• The Common Vision is guided by five interdependent principles that are foundational to increasing physical activity and reducing sedentary living. They include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Physical Literacy;</li> <li>– Life Course;</li> <li>– Population Approach;</li> <li>– Evidence-based and Emergent-focused; and</li> <li>– Motivations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Participation - Canada	Moving Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our vision remains: A Canada where physical activity is a vital part of everyday life.</li> </ul>

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 2.3. National

**Table 4: National Policies**

Organisation	Document	Objective(s)
Sport Australia (SportAus)	Sport 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia is the world's most active, healthy sporting nation, known for its integrity and excellence.</li> <li>• Reduce inactivity amongst Australians by 15% by 2030.</li> <li>• By 2030, 15% more Australians participating in at least 150 minutes of moderate to vigorous activity each week.</li> <li>• Build a more active Australia — More Australians, more active, more often.</li> </ul>
Australian Sports Foundation (ASF)	Corporate Plan 2019-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mission is to raise funds for Australian sport.</li> <li>• Vision is to build a healthier, more active and inclusive Australia.</li> <li>• Utilise partnerships to increase reach and profile, and to enhance functionality of our fundraising platform at a lower cost.</li> <li>• Enhanced focus on mass participation sports, working with the relevant National and State Sporting Organisations to drive take-up among grassroots clubs.</li> </ul>
Commonwealth of Australia (CoA)	National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Framework provides a guide for the development and alignment of policies, strategies and programs by governments within their own jurisdictions in pursuit of a high performing sport and active recreation system that delivers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– increased participation;</li> <li>– success in international competition;</li> <li>– strong national sporting competition; and</li> <li>– contributes to whole of government objectives including improved health and education outcomes (including sport in schools and higher education institutions), enhanced social inclusion and community development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Parks and Leisure Australia (PLA)	Health and Wellbeing Position paper 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLA believes that the provision of healthy urban infrastructure, (i.e. parks, reserves, sport and recreation facilities, pathways and public spaces) is fundamental to sustaining our neighbourhoods and cities and that it should be placed as the priority in the urban planning agenda.</li> </ul>
Australian Government Department of Health (DoH)	Australia's Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make your move – Sit less Be active for life!</li> <li>• Move more, sit less, every day!</li> <li>• Be active every day in as many ways as you can!</li> </ul>
National Heart Foundation of Australia (Heart Foundation)	Blueprint for an Active Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calls for the Australian Government to fund development and implementation of a National Physical Activity Action Plan to implement the actions in the Blueprint for an Active Australia and commit to an active and healthy future for all Australians.</li> </ul>
Australian Medical Association (AMA)	Position statement on physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is critical that everyone has the opportunity to engage in appropriate amounts of physical activity on a regular basis.</li> </ul>

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

## 2.4. State

Table 5: State Policies

Organisation	Document	Objective(s)
Sport and Recreation Victoria (SRV)	Active Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More active - An increased proportion of Victorians participate in sport and active recreation.</li> <li>• More diverse and inclusive.</li> <li>• Collaborative.</li> <li>• Robust, flexible, sustainable and affordable.</li> <li>• Broad-based and connected.</li> </ul>
VicHealth (Victorian Health Promotion Foundation)	Physical Activity Strategy 2018-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300,000 more Victorians engage in physical activity by 2023.</li> </ul>
VicHealth (Victorian Health Promotion Foundation)	VicHealth Action Agenda for Health Promotion 2019–2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of all the things we do, above all we seek to make health gains among Victorians by pre-empting and targeting improvements in health across our population, fostered within the day-to-day spaces where people spend their time, and with benefits to be enjoyed by all.</li> <li>• One million more Victorians would enjoy better health and wellbeing by 2023.</li> <li>• Encourage regular physical activity.</li> <li>• To increase physical activity levels of less active people, with a focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– fear of judgement experienced by women;</li> <li>– social sport, active recreation and play; and</li> <li>– walking and active travel.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Victorian Government (Vic Gov)	Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019–2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Victoria free of the avoidable burden of disease and injury so that all Victorians can enjoy the highest attainable standards of health, wellbeing and participation at every age.</li> <li>• Priority: Increasing active living.</li> </ul>
Victorian Government (Vic Gov)	Health 2040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Victorians to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Better health;</li> <li>– Better access; and</li> <li>– Better care</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Victorian Government (Vic Gov)	Plan Melbourne 2017-2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision - Melbourne will continue to be a global city of opportunity and choice.</li> <li>• Principle 5: Living locally – 20 minute neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Principle 7: Strong and healthy communities.</li> <li>• Principle 9: Leadership and partnership.</li> </ul>
Department of Health – Victoria (DoH)	Victorian Health Priorities Framework 2012–2022: Metropolitan Health Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Victorian Government is committed to confronting the many challenges that lie ahead, and to creating an equitable, sustainable health system with people at its heart.</li> </ul>

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

## 2.5. Regional

**Table 6: Regional Policies**

Organisation	Document	Objective(s)
Inner Melbourne Action Plan (IMAP)	Inner Melbourne Action Plan 2016-2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making Melbourne more liveable.</li> <li>• Vision - Inner Melbourne will continue to improve its internationally-renowned liveability whilst responding to the challenges of rapid growth.</li> <li>• A globally significant, strong and diverse economy;</li> <li>• A connected transport network that provides real travel choices;</li> <li>• Diverse, vibrant, healthy and inclusive communities;</li> <li>• Distinctive, high quality neighbourhoods and places;</li> <li>• Leadership in achieving environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 3. Sport (physical activity) for all and movement for life

The UN published Sport for Development and Peace in 2003 stipulated that, “Access to and participation in sport is a human right and essential for individuals of all ages to lead healthy and fulfilling lives.” In this context, sport is defined as, “All forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction.”

More than a decade later, UNESCO (2015) updated the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport reaffirming that, “Every human being has a fundamental right to physical education, physical activity and sport without discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property or any other basis.”

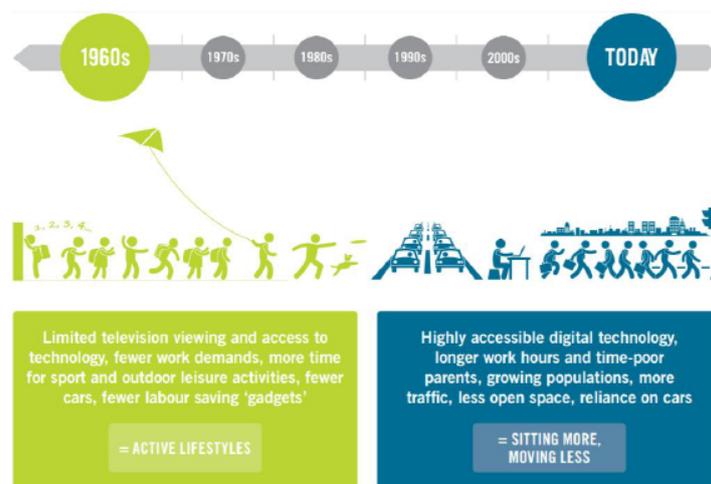
Despite this, in 2018 WHO reported a significant portion of the global population (one in four adults and four in five children) were not engaging in high enough levels of physical activity to benefit their health. In response, WHO released a Global Action Plan on Physical Activity with a simple vision striving for, “More active people for a healthier world.”

Extending this ethos is the concept of movement for life. Physical activity is important for all stages of life (Canadian Gov, 2018; HHS, 2018; WHO, 2018) and it is important that safe, fun and inclusive opportunities exist (Heart Foundation, 2019; SportAus 2018) for all people, at every step of their life’s journey (HM Gov, 2015).

Encouraging play from an early age (Canadian Gov, 2018) and instilling a positive attitude towards physical activity (Sport England, 2016) can assist in the development of people’s physical literacy (HHS, 2018; UNESCO, 2015) – that is, “The skills, confidence and motivation to move for life” (SportAus, 2018). This foundation strengthens a person’s likelihood to engage with physical activity throughout all major life transitions (Heart Foundation, 2019). Providing inclusive opportunities that cater to a person’s changing needs at each stage in their life (HM Gov, 2015) will help set the basis for a lifetime of physical activity (UNESCO, 2015).

WHO (2018) suggests that, “In high-income countries, 26% of men and 35% of women were insufficiently physically active, as compared to 12% of men and 24% of women in low-income countries.” This trend is attributed to the cultural shift towards less labour intensive industry, greater dependence on motorised transport and the influence of technology. These changes in social norms are highlighted in VicHealth’s (2014) Active for Life and depicted in Diagram 15 below. Daily tasks have become less physically demanding, creating the widespread misconception that physical activity is something to be scheduled into a person’s leisure time (Canadian Gov, 2018; WHO, 2018).

Diagram 15: Comparison of 1960’s lifestyles to today’s lifestyle



Source: Active for Life, VicHealth (2014).

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 4. Current physical activity levels

WHO (2018) reported that one in four adults and three in four adolescents are not meeting the recommended levels of physical activity for health.

WHO's (2016) global study into the prevalence of insufficient physical inactivity found:

- 30.4% of Australian adults are insufficiently active (ranked 93 of 161 countries); and
- 89% of Australian school going adolescents are insufficiently active (ranked 127 of 133 countries).

AMA (2014) reports, "Between 60% and 70% of the Australian population is sedentary, or has low levels of physical activity." SportAus (2018), DoH (2014) and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2019) support this notion, finding that approximately three out of five adults and four out of five Australian children are not meeting the physical activity guidelines.

Reports from the Vic Gov (2019), SRV (2018 and 2019), VicHealth (2018) and SportAus (2018) indicate nearly three in five Victorian adults and four in five Victorian children are not meeting the physical activity guidelines for health benefits. Evidence provided by SportAus (2018) also suggests that two thirds of adults and one quarter of children are overweight or obese, with the health and wellbeing of Victorians facing a significant challenge.

Focusing on Yarra, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (2017) Victorian Population Health Survey as shown in Table 7 highlights just under 50% of surveyed adults self-reported to not meeting the physical activity guidelines. Although performing above the Victorian average in overall physical activity, of note within Yarra is that more than 40% of people advised they spend at least seven hours per day sitting on an average weekday.

**Table 7: Portion of population meeting physical activity guidelines**

Physical activity levels	Yarra	Vic
Sedentary	2.7%	2.5%
Insufficient	41.4%	44.1%
Active	54.9%	50.9%
Sitting* 7+ hours per weekday	40.8%	26.6%
Sitting* 7+ hours per weekend day	11.3%	14.1%

Source: Victorian Population Health Survey, Department of Health and Human Services (2017)

\*Sitting is the health indicator used in DHHS surveys. To ensure all people are represented within Yarra Moves planning, the term sedentary is used instead to describe inactive behaviours that pose health risks.

These survey results were supported by Yarra's Health and Wellbeing Status Report 2016. The Report indicates 51.8% of adults do not meet the physical activity guidelines and identifies a need to provide health promoting environments that encourage physical activity, particularly time spent sitting at work. Evidence researched by VicHealth (2015) suggests that, "Occupational sitting is the largest contributor to daily sitting time", which builds on earlier findings from Brown et al (2012) suggesting, "Sedentary behaviours, particularly sitting for prolonged periods, are a particularly important concern in office environments and desk-based jobs."

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

When looking at the physical activity breakdown of Yarra residents, VicHealth's (2016) LGA Profile provides the following insights:

**Table 8: Physical activity breakdown of Yarra residents**

Indicator	Percentage of residents
Engaged in no physical activity during the week	12.7%
Participation in any organised physical activity	38%
Participation in physical activity organised by a fitness, leisure or indoor sports centre	13.8%
Participation in physical activity organised by a sports club or association	8.6%
Participation in any non-organised physical activity	78.1%
Preferred activity type – walking	48.9%
Preferred activity type – jogging/running	23.9%
Preferred activity type – cycling	21.1%

### 5. Concerns for health

AMA's (2014) position statement, *"Acknowledges that physical activity plays an important role in the prevention and management of many health conditions. It is critical that everyone has the opportunity to engage in appropriate amounts of physical activity on a regular basis."*

This position is widely supported by organisations including AIHW (2017 & 2019), DoH (2014), HHS (2018), Heart Foundation (2019), SportAus (2018), VicHealth (2018), Vic Gov (2019) and WHO (2018), with the following health risks attributed to a lack of sufficient physical activity:

- 2.5% of the total burden of disease
  - 55% attributed to sedentary behaviour
  - 42% attributed to low level activity levels
- Fourth largest cause of non-communicable diseases and chronic health conditions including:
  - Diabetes
  - Cardiovascular disease (20% of the burden of heart and blood vessel disease in Australia)
  - Various cancers (second greatest contributor, behind tobacco smoking, to the cancer burden in Australia)
- Premature mortality
- Overweight and obesity
- Negative impact on mental health
- Lower quality of life.

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

## 6. Moving more

Research shows that there is a curvilinear relationship between physical activity and health starting with a steep initial slope, where there is no lower threshold for benefits to occur (Brown et al, 2012; DoH, 2014; HHS, 2018).

This shows that doing any physical activity is better than doing none. (Brown et al, 2012; Vic Gov, 2019; WHO, 2018). From a health perspective, the greatest gain in benefits can be achieved by activating those people that are currently inactive (AIHW, 2017; AMA, 2014; Brown et al, 2012; HHS, 2018; Sport England, 2016).

Although the greatest health benefits are achieved by activating those living the most inactive lives, health benefits do continue to increase with any increase in physical activity (Brown et al, 2012; HHS, 2018). Similarly, reducing sedentary behaviour, primarily time spent sitting throughout the day, provides positive health impacts regardless of how active a person is (Brown et al, 2012; Canadian Gov, 2018; HHS, 2018; Heart Foundation, 2017). Importantly, this concept applies to all people at all stages of their life (Vic Gov, 2019).

People should endeavour to undertake physical activity every day in as many ways as they can (DoH, 2014; HHS, 2018). Any increase in activity can be beneficial for physical and mental health (Department of Health and Ageing, DoHA, 2005). A key component of this approach is limiting sedentary behaviour wherever possible by breaking up long periods of sitting as often as possible (Canadian Gov, 2018; DoH, 2014; HHS, 2018, VicHealth, 2013), looking to add light physical activity throughout the day at home, work or school and during travel and leisure time (DoH, 2014; Vic Gov, 2019).

## 7. Benefits of increasing physical activity

Physical activity provides a range of benefits to individuals and the communities within which they live.

Summarised in this section are the health benefits reported in publications from AIHW (2017), AMA (2014), Brown et al (2012), Canadian Gov (2018), Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology (CSEP, 2016), DoH (2014), DoHA (2005 & 2009), HHS (2018), HM Gov (2015), Heart Foundation (2019), PLA (2018), SportAus (2018), SRV (2017 and 2019), UN (2003), UNESCO (2015), VicHealth (2013, 2018 & 2019), Vic Gov (2017 & 2019) and WHO (2018).

### 7.1. Physical health

**Table 9: Benefits of undertaking physical activity to physical health.**

Undertaking physical activity can improve or maintain:	Undertaking physical activity can reduce or prevent the following risks:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blood pressure</li> <li>• Cholesterol</li> <li>• Blood sugar</li> <li>• Insulin sensitivity</li> <li>• Sleep</li> <li>• Physical function</li> <li>• Posture</li> <li>• Balance</li> <li>• Flexibility</li> <li>• Body composition</li> <li>• Muscular strength</li> <li>• Bone strength.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Premature death</li> <li>• Cardiovascular disease</li> <li>• Diabetes</li> <li>• Cancer</li> <li>• Stroke</li> <li>• Osteoporosis</li> <li>• Chronic disease</li> <li>• Falls and injury</li> <li>• Unhealthy weight gain</li> <li>• Excessive weight gain and gestational diabetes in pregnant women</li> <li>• Onset of dementia</li> </ul>

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 7.2. Mental health

Undertaking physical activity can improve a person’s mental wellbeing, quality of life and overall levels of happiness.

**Table 10: Benefits of undertaking physical activity to mental health.**

Physical activity can provide and improve:	Physical activity can assist in preventing and treating a range of mental health concerns including:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emotional regulation</li> <li>• Morale</li> <li>• Self esteem</li> <li>• Personal development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depression</li> <li>• Anxiety</li> <li>• Stress and distress</li> <li>• Postpartum depression.</li> </ul>

### 7.3. Social connectedness

Social isolation is linked with a range of physical and mental health concerns, with a similar impact on the risk of premature death as obesity (AIHW, 2019). Social connectedness is identified as a significant issue within Yarra, with research conducted by VicHealth (2016) finding that (only) 46.5% of Yarra residents felt they live in a close-knit neighbourhood. DoHA (2009) reference connectivity and social inclusion as two of the healthy spaces and places design principles. By engaging in physical activity, opportunities for meeting new people and socialising are increased.

### 7.4. Economic

The UN (2003) states, “Medical evidence shows that participation in physical activity, as part of an overall healthy lifestyle, is the most cost-effective and sustainable way to tackle the rise in non-communicable diseases.” It reduces overall health related costs and can boost micro-economies, when undertaken within active neighbourhoods (WHO, 2018).

Within Australia, physical inactivity is estimated to cost more than \$13 billion each year in healthcare, lost productivity and premature mortality (SportAus, 2018). In addition, sport and recreation products generate more than \$8 billion in annual spend (SportAus, 2018). AMA (2014) suggests that increasing participation in physical activity by 10% would lead to opportunity cost savings of \$258 million.

The economic situation is similar on a local scale with Victoria expected to benefit from approximately 1,300 new jobs, \$160 million in economic growth and \$33.5 million in savings each year attributed to a 1% increase in physical activity levels (SRV, 2019). This is in addition to the \$8.5 billion generated by the sport and recreation industry for the state economy (SRV, 2017). Forecasts indicate that \$245 million lifetime health costs could be avoided by increasing physically inactive Victorians along with a \$3.1 billion lifetime workplace productivity impact (SRV, 2017).

Physical inactivity is reported to cost each worker 1.8 days per year (PLA, 2018). On an organisational level, active workers take fewer sick days, are more productive and provide positive contributions to workplaces (Heart Foundation, 2019).

Outside of professional sport, volunteers in Australia’s sport sector are the largest of any in the country. More than 1.8 million volunteer (SportAus, 2018) with 580,000 operating within Victoria (SRV, 2017). The direct economic value of this contribution to the nation is upwards of \$50 billion a year (SportAus, 2018).

### 7.5. Academic

Increased levels of physical activity are correlated to improved cognitive function, academic results and components of executive function such as the ability to plan and organise (HHS, 2018). Research shows that physically active children not only perform better at school, but also stay at school longer (SportAus, 2018).

### 7.6. Environmental

A physically active society can counteract a number of problems associated with climate change including greenhouse gas emissions. Moving away from sedentary, motorised transport options towards more active

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

choices, such as walking and cycling, can assist in reducing traffic congestion and carbon emissions (Heart Foundation, 2019; Vic Gov, 2019; WHO, 2018).

### 8. Physical activity guidelines

In response to physical inactivity, governments and health agencies across the world, including Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Canada have established a series of strategies and guidelines to assist the wider population in understanding how much physical activity they should be undertaking to better their health and wellbeing.

Review of publications from AIHW (2019), Brown et al (2012), Canadian Gov (2018), CoA (2011), CSEP (2016), DoH (2011 & 2014), HHS (2018), HM Gov (2015), Heart Foundation (2019), the Canadian Gov's ParticipACTION (2015), SportAus (2018), Sport England (2016 and 2020), SRV (2017), VicHealth (2013, 2018 & 2019), Vic Gov (2016 and 2019) and WHO (2018) provides relatively consistent messaging on the recommended levels of physical activity for optimal health benefits.

Subsequently, the simple and consistent message which *Yarra Moves* focuses on is that all people should move more and break up periods of sedentary behaviour every day. For all people this should involve starting with safe activities appropriate to their current health and fitness levels, slowly increasing intensity and duration of their physical activity over time to either meet government guidelines and/or achieve personal health goals (DoHA, 2005; HHS, 2018; WHO, 2018).

Australia's physical activity guidelines for optimal health (DoH, 2014) are outlined as follows:

#### 8.1. Infants (0 – 2 years)

- Three hours per day of supervised floor based physical activity
- High-quality sedentary behaviour
- Sufficient sleep.

#### 8.2. Young children (2 – 4 years)

- At least 180 minutes per day of physical activity including energetic play
- Sufficient sleep.

#### 8.3. Children and adolescents (5 – 17 years)

- At least 60 minutes per day of moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity
- Low levels of sedentary behaviour
- Sufficient sleep
- Muscle and bone strengthening activities three days per week.

#### 8.4. Adults (18 – 64 years)

- At least 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week, or, at least 75 minutes of vigorous intensity physical activity per week
- Undertaking physical activity every day
- Muscle strengthening activities two days per week
- Break up long periods of sedentary behaviour as often as possible.

#### 8.5. Older adults (65+ years)

- At least 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per week, or, at least 75 minutes of vigorous intensity physical activity per week
- Muscle strengthening activities two days per week
- Balance enhancing activities three days per week.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 9. Inclusion

UNESCO (2015) stipulates, *“Adequate and safe spaces, facilities, equipment, and dress-options must be provided and maintained to meet the needs of participants in physical education, physical activity and sport mindful of different needs associated with climate, culture, gender, age, and disability. Inclusive, adapted and safe opportunities to participate in physical education, physical activity and sport must be available to all human beings.”*

SportAus (2018) support this message stating, *“Every Australian, at all stages of their life regardless of gender, ability or ethnicity, and no matter where they live, are able to undertake the exercise they need and want in a safe, fun and inclusive way, whether it is through sport or other types of activity.”* Inclusion is a significant driver in the, ‘Sport for all’ ethos championed by both the AMA (2014) and WHO (2018).

Vic Gov (2016) acknowledges that the, *“Health gaps between different communities are too great.”* Canadian Gov (2018) and HHS (2018) agree that community design should be used as an intervention to help people achieve an active life. VicHealth (2018) and WHO (2018) suggest that programs should be prioritised for the least active, engaging those that experience the greatest barriers to participation. The Australian Human Rights Commission (2016) support access and equity in service delivery acknowledging the requirement for, *“Substantive equality, which allows for beneficial treatment for some people, especially disadvantaged groups, so they can enjoy their human rights equally with others.”*

SRV (2017) suggest the provision of affordable and flexible participation options to improve access, equity and diversity in physical activity participation (Canadian Gov, 2018). Participation opportunities should cater for different levels of skill, ability and fitness (VicHealth, 2019). Likewise, the environment and supporting infrastructure should be designed in a way that is accessible to all (SportAus, 2018; Vic Gov, 2017).

The Yarra Health and Wellbeing Status Report (Yarra City Council, 2016) has identified a number of groups that are vulnerable to poorer health and wellbeing outcomes. Additional groups that are at risk of poorer health due to a lack of physical activity have been identified in publications released by AIHW (2017), AMA (2014), HHS (2018), IMAP (2019), Heart Foundation (2019), O’Neal et al (2015), Reece et al (2020), SGS (2020), SportAus (2018), SRV (2017, 2019), UN (2003), UNESCO (2015), VicHealth (2015, 2017, 2018, 2019), Vic Gov (2019) and WHO (2018). These groups are summarised below:

- Disadvantaged / low socio economic
  - People living in long term disadvantage
  - People experiencing or at risk of homelessness
  - Low socio-economic groups
- People who suffer from an addiction (e.g. drug or gambling)
- Culturally diverse
  - People from diverse cultural backgrounds
  - People from linguistically diverse backgrounds
  - Refugees and people seeking asylum
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- Females
  - Raise the profile of women’s sport and physical activity and improve attitudes towards gender equality
  - Create and promote more tailored participation opportunities for females
  - Influence sporting environments to become more inclusive of females
  - Women continue to be under-represented in leadership and decision-making roles within sporting organisations
  - Participation rates were higher for males than females in all age groups with the overall, the male participation rate approximately double
  - Girls (15%) were less likely to meet the recommendation than boys (24%)
- Older adults (people aged over 65 years)
  - Almost two-thirds (65%) of the burden due to physical inactivity was in people aged 65 and over
- Children / youth (people aged 0 to 17 years)
  - Disengaged youth
  - Children in out of home care

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

- Preschool aged children
- Children and adolescents
- People living with disability
- People who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer or questioning (LGBTIQ+)
- People with serious mental illness
- People with poor health
- People without formal education.

Particular attention should be paid to those individuals and communities that find themselves within multiple groups that are at risk. This intersectionality can expose a person to overlapping marginalisation (Vic Gov, 2019) and further disadvantage.

## 10. Behaviour change

Sport England (2016 and 2018) identified, “*Changing behaviour is crucial in helping inactive people become active,*” with greatest benefits to be realised, “*By changing the behaviour of individuals who are not currently active.*” HHS (2018) has also conducted studies finding, “*Interventions based on theories of behaviour change are successful in helping people achieve an active lifestyle.*”

In 2019, SRV reported that, “*75% of insufficiently active Victorians have considered, are preparing or trying to increase their physical activity.*” This finding provides a significant opportunity to engage a large portion of those currently at risk.

Early results from Sport England’s Active Lives campaign support the adoption of a behavioural change approach in tackling physical inactivity. Survey results between March 2018 and April 2020 show both an increase in the number of people meeting physical activity guidelines and a decrease in the number of people that are inactive.

**Table 11: Percentage of people who are physically active.**

Release date	Inactive (less than 30 minutes a week)	Fairly Active (30 - 149 minutes a week)	Active (150+ minutes a week)
22 March 2018	25.7%	12.5%	61.8%
11 October 2018	25.2%	12.5%	62.3%
11 April 2019	25.1%	12.3%	62.6%
17 October 2019	24.8%	12.0%	63.2%
23 April 2020	24.6%	12.2%	63.3%

Source: Active Lives Adult Survey Results, Sport England (2017, 2018 & 2019)

The rationale for a behaviour change approach is in making physical activity and healthy choices the most enjoyable, most attractive, and most convenient (easiest) choices (AMA, 2014; DoHA, 2009; HHS, 2018; Sport England, 2016). In order to achieve this aim, widespread societal changes need to occur so that physical activity is seamlessly integrated into everyday life (Sport England, 2016; VicHealth, 2019).

Widespread behaviour change is required so that social norms and attitudes reinforce active living and promote more active lifestyles (VicHealth, 2015; Vic Gov, 2019; WHO, 2018). Cultural change is required across an expansive range of interconnected areas. From governments, peak bodies and associations that

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

govern sport and recreation, to the domains of life such as work, home and play, which have a crucial role in making daily activity the norm (Canadian Gov, 2018; Jeanes et al, 2019; WHO, 2018).

In conjunction with an overarching cultural shift, individual behaviour change is required. The Heart Foundation (2019) and Sport England (2016) has outlined three significant challenges:

- Tackling inactivity;
- Creating regular activity habits; and
- Helping those with a resilient habit stay that way.

Sport England (2016) further explains that:

*There appear to be three key ingredients to creating behaviour change:*

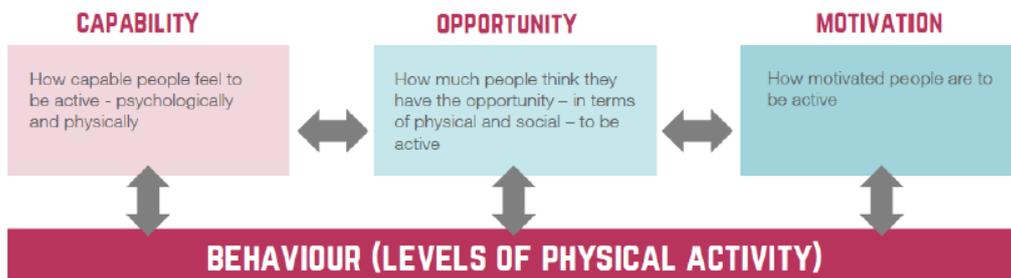
- *The person’s capability to change;*
- *The person being given an opportunity to change; and*
- *The person having the motivation to change.*

### 10.1. Behaviour change theories

Two models of behaviour change have been adopted by Sport England (2016, 2019 and 2020) to tackle physical inactivity, which are reflected in SRV’s (2019) approach to behaviour change. These behaviour change models are also closely aligned with the SportAus (2019) Physical Literacy Framework.

The first model presented by Sport England (2019 and 2020) is the COM-B model, a behaviour change model that is used to understand the drivers and context that influence how likely someone is to do something (e.g. become more active). The model is comprised of interacting components as follows:

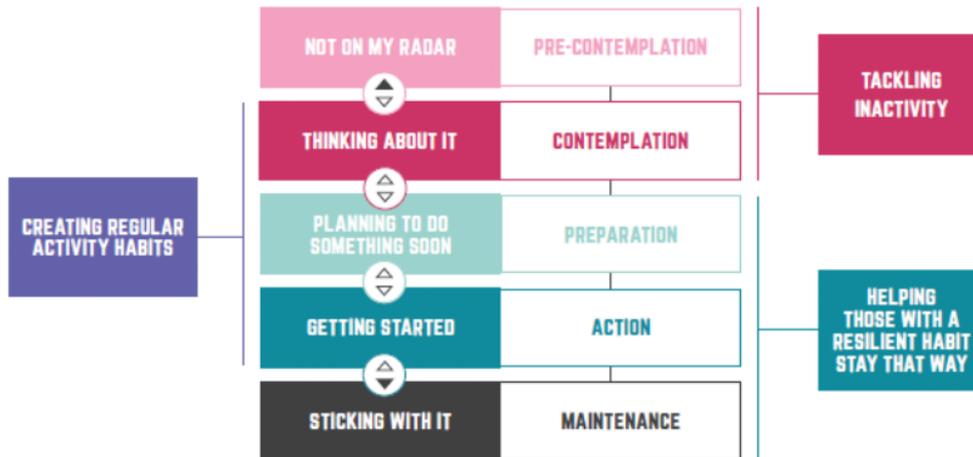
**Diagram 16: COM-B model of behaviour change**



# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

The second model presented by both Sport England (2016) and SRV (2019) is the Transtheoretical model of behaviour change which presents a lifecycle approach to an individual's decision making process.

Diagram 17: Transtheoretical model of Behaviour Change



SportAus (2019) developed a Physical Literacy Framework to assist in, *“Building the skills, knowledge and behaviours to lead active lives.”* Through the development of physical literacy, an individual should feel highly capable of undertaking physical activity, which is a key component discussed within the COM-B model of behaviour change. The framework consists of four components:

- Physical – The skills and fitness a person acquires and applies through movement;
- Psychological – The attitudes and emotions a person has towards movement and the impact they have on their confidence and motivation to move;
- Social – A person’s interaction with others in relation to movement; and
- Cognitive – A person’s understanding of how, why and when they move.

Within each component, the framework suggests that there are, *“Five stages of development that a person can progress (or regress) through.”* The stages of development, listed below, share a similar path to those posed within the Transtheoretical model of behaviour change.

- Stage 0 – Pre-foundational;
- Stage 1 – Foundation and exploration;
- Stage 2 – Acquisition and accumulation;
- Stage 3 – Consolidation and mastery; and
- Stage 4 – Transfer and empowerment.

## 10.2. Implementing behaviour change

Critical to implementing behaviour change is understanding an individual's rationale for their current behaviours. This is achieved by identifying what barriers and motivations they currently experience influencing their engagement in physical activity. It is important to recognise that behaviour change is an ongoing and personal experience, susceptible to a person’s ever changing life (Sport England, 2016).

When providing research for the development of Australia’s Physical Activity Guidelines, Brown et al (2012) highlighted the importance of changing the narrative on physical activity so that it is seen as an opportunity, not an inconvenience so as to ensure that positive habits are built into people’s daily lives. VicHealth (2019) encourages policy makers, program designers and service deliverers to, *“Try to understand what motivates your customers (current and potential participants) and what participation barriers they face in their daily lives.”*

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 11. Barriers

VicHealth (2013 and 2019) stated that, “*We have to tackle the barriers that make it hard for many Victorians to live an active lifestyle.*” These barriers come from environmental, psychological, social and physical experiences and perceptions of individuals.

Research indicates a range of barriers exist to engaging in physical activity, either as a participant, or as a volunteer supporting the activity. Summarised below are those barriers identified in publications by AMA (2014), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO, 2013), Heart Foundation (2016), HM Gov (2015), Reece et al (2020), SportAus (2018, n.d.), Sport England (2016), SRV (2017), VicHealth (2017, 2019) and WHO (2018) as follows:

**Table 12: Barriers to engaging in physical activity**

<b>Cost / affordability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sporting registration / memberships</li> <li>- Fee for service</li> <li>- Equipment</li> <li>- Transportation</li> <li>- Competing costs such as the cost of living</li> </ul>
<b>Emotional - often stronger than practical barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative connotation to traditional ‘sport’ or ‘fitness’</li> <li>- Averse to competitive nature of certain activities</li> <li>- Lack of enjoyment</li> <li>- Self-esteem, embarrassment</li> <li>- Fear of judgement</li> </ul>
<b>Social / cultural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of support from friends and family</li> <li>- Activity deemed culturally inappropriate</li> <li>- Community boundaries differ to government boundaries</li> </ul>
<b>Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk involved with activity itself</li> <li>- Fear of violence and crime in outdoor areas</li> <li>- High density traffic</li> <li>- Low air quality / pollution</li> <li>- Appreciating the difference in perceived safety between day and night. 91.6% of Yarra residents agreed that they felt safe walking alone during the day compared to 56% after dark (VicHealth, 2016)</li> <li>- 70% of Australians believe youth team sports are not safe or welcoming for LGB people (Denison, 2015)</li> <li>- 50% of transgender and intersex people felt unsafe in sporting environments (ACT Government, 2014)</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design of facilities</li> <li>- Location of facilities</li> <li>- Transport</li> <li>- Lack of modified or specialised equipment</li> <li>- Lack of parks, sidewalks and sports/recreation facilities</li> <li>- Seasonal - Winter, wet weather, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Lifestyle / time</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work patterns</li> <li>- Lifestyles / routines</li> <li>- Competing demands for time</li> <li>- Preference for alternative activities</li> <li>- Commitment of sport</li> </ul>
<b>Ability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perceived capability</li> <li>- Limitations of injuries, illness or rehabilitation</li> <li>- Self-esteem, fear of judgement</li> <li>- Ability of deliverer to engage participants</li> </ul>

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

<b>Awareness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Lack of knowledge regarding what opportunities are available</li></ul>
<b>Volunteer barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Time pressures</li><li>- Increased bureaucracy associated with running voluntary sports clubs</li><li>- Lack of council support</li><li>- Lack of appreciation and recognition</li><li>- Fear of being sued</li></ul>

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

## 12. Motivation

VicHealth (2017) identified that, “Knowing is not enough.” This is referring to the situation whereby majority of people are aware of the benefits of physical activity, yet this is not enough to generate a response. This challenge requires the understanding of an individual’s motivations.

Canadian Gov (2018) states, “Individual motivation is a key driver in being active.” A range of motivating factors have been identified that influence a person’s likelihood to engage in physical activity. Personalising the benefits of regular physical activity and providing opportunities to cater for these individual motivations assists in helping people achieve a more active life (HHS, 2018).

Outside of convenience, consensus exists that the most important motivating factor for an individual to engage with and maintain regular physical activity is that the activity is fun, enjoyable and perceived as an integral part of the person’s health and happiness (Canadian Gov, 2018, HHS, 2018, HM Gov, 2015, Sport England, 2019).

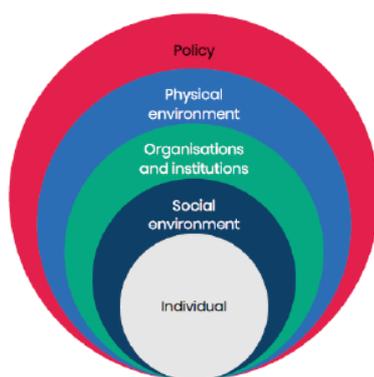
Additional motivating factors have been identified and summarised below from publications by AMA (2014), SGS Economics and Planning (SGS, 2020), SportAus (2018), Sport England (2019) and VicHealth (2017).

**Table 13: Motivating factors to engaging in physical activity**

Social / cultural influence	Environment	Awareness	Ability	Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical activity runs in the family</li> <li>Parents should prioritise play and fun over competitively focused activities in the early years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Equipment</li> <li>Product / service design</li> <li>Design of the streetscape</li> <li>Quality of open space / infrastructure</li> <li>Safety of open space / infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marketing and communications</li> <li>Simplicity of messaging</li> <li>Promotion of opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perceived ability to undertake activity</li> <li>Opportunity for progression / increase skill level</li> <li>Ability to set and achieve goals</li> </ul>	

**Diagram 18: Socio-ecological model**

**Only focusing on the barriers and motivations of the individual will not enable a full enough understanding of where the current issues and potential solutions really exist.**



Source: Socio-ecological model

**Each component includes, but is not limited to:**

- ▶ **Policy**  
Laws, rules, regulations, codes, local and national strategies
- ▶ **Physical environment**  
Urban / rural geography  
Access to parks  
Access to open, safe spaces  
Transport communications
- ▶ **Organisations and institutions**  
Local authorities  
Leisure centres and other service providers  
Educational settings  
NGOs and sports clubs
- ▶ **Social environment**  
Cultural factors  
Religious factors  
Social capital and cohesion  
Racism, sexism, discrimination
- ▶ **Individual**  
Demographic profile  
Socioeconomic factors  
Education  
Physical literacy  
Capability, motivations, attitudes

Source: Sport For All, Sport England (2020)

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 13. Life stages

Based on the concept of movement for life, many historical policies have aimed to segment the population based on their age groups. SRV (2019) provides an example of this methodology when researching sports participation rates. Participants are categorised as; Children, Adolescents, Young Adults, Adults and Older Adults. Although this reflects the structure of many competitive sports, a new approach is emerging in an attempt to better understand the community.

VicHealth (2017) conducted research to map the trends of engagement in physical activity across all life stages. With the exclusion of Children (aged younger than eleven), the study offered insight into a new form of segmentation with greater emphasis on life stages, not just age:

- Parents
- Adults (25+ with no children)
- Youth (12-17)
- Young Adults (18-24)
- Retirees

These groups have been further segmented to take into account the different barriers and motivations experienced by females and males at each stage of their lives.

VicHealth (2018) developed a Physical Activity Strategy that aims to use this research to, *“Connect with people at key life stages where their physical activity typically drops off, potentially leading to an inactive life.”* This approach is strengthened by Vic Gov’s (2019) Public Health and Wellbeing Plan that further emphasises, *“Transition points are also important to consider because these can be times for both increased vulnerability as well as opportunities for change.”*

SportAus (2018) captures this approach to movement for life acknowledging, *“As people age, the barriers to being active change but the need to move remains constant. To help people stay active as they move through their lives, the Australian Government will refocus support to reflect the challenges people face along the life cycle.”*

VicHealth’s (2018) research provides insights into specific drivers and barriers, as well as key transition points across a person’s life cycle that should be considered when allocating resources to initiatives aimed at increasing physical activity.

#### 13.1. Parents

**Table 14: Barriers, drivers and trigger points for Parents**

Subgroup	Physical inactivity rate	Barriers / drivers	Trigger points for increasing physical activity
Mums	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feel intimidated</li> <li>• Sacrificing time out or "me" time</li> <li>• Lack of good, safe walking paths</li> <li>• Less likely to see the benefits of physical activity</li> <li>• Feel embarrassed exercising in public</li> <li>• Low household income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pregnancy</li> <li>• Birth of a child</li> <li>• Childcare and school transitions</li> <li>• Children’s sport and activity sessions</li> <li>• Going back to work / change in workdays</li> </ul>
Dads	14%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More likely to think about being active</li> <li>• Find it easier to exercise with someone else</li> <li>• Want to share activities enjoyed in childhood with their own children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family breakdown</li> <li>• Change in season, particularly cold weather</li> </ul>

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 13.2. Adults

**Table 15: Barriers, drivers and trigger points for Adults**

Subgroup	Physical inactivity rate	Barriers / drivers	Trigger points for increasing physical activity
Women	22%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feel intimidated</li> <li>• Less likely to think feeling good is a benefit of physical activity</li> <li>• Feel embarrassed about exercising in public</li> <li>• Think they lack coordination</li> <li>• Low household income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in employment</li> <li>• New relationship</li> <li>• Changes in relationship</li> <li>• Moving house</li> <li>• Seasons/weather</li> </ul>
Men	22%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use exercise for weight management</li> <li>• Motivated to recapture youth sporting and recreational pursuits</li> <li>• Active travel is a top weekly activity</li> </ul>	

### 13.3. Youth

**Table 16: Barriers, drivers and trigger points for Youth**

Subgroup	Physical inactivity rate	Barriers / drivers	Trigger points for increasing physical activity
Girls	14%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wish they had more time</li> <li>• Easier to exercise with someone else</li> <li>• Need more activities in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School year transitions</li> <li>• Change of school</li> <li>• Going back to school / school terms</li> </ul>
Boys	13%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Like to be part of a group</li> <li>• May struggle to find an activity they enjoy</li> <li>• Have greater freedom to be independently active</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Season/weather</li> <li>• Sporting season</li> </ul>

### 13.4. Retirees

**Table 17: Barriers, drivers and trigger points for Retirees**

Subgroup	Physical inactivity rate	Barriers / drivers	Trigger points for increasing physical activity
Women	28%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong social benefit</li> <li>• A way to manage my weight</li> <li>• Feel embarrassed exercising in public</li> <li>• Easier to exercise with someone else</li> <li>• Find sports clubs and gyms intimidating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start of retirement</li> <li>• Birth of grandchildren</li> <li>• Moving house / downsizing</li> <li>• Injury</li> <li>• Bereavement</li> <li>• Season/weather</li> </ul>
Men	26%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less likely to have increased their activity over the past year</li> </ul>	

# Attachment 1 – Literature Review

Subgroup	Physical inactivity rate	Barriers / drivers	Trigger points for increasing physical activity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barriers to use of gyms and fitness centres</li> <li>• Less likely to enjoy the social aspects of activities</li> </ul>	

### 13.5. Young adults

Table 18: Barriers, drivers and trigger points for Young adults

Subgroup	Physical inactivity rate	Barriers / drivers	Trigger points for increasing physical activity
Women	21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use physical activity when trying to lose weight</li> <li>• Feel embarrassed exercising in public</li> <li>• Find it easier to exercise with someone else than on your own</li> <li>• Think sports clubs are intimidating</li> <li>• Feel they don't have the right skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaving school</li> <li>• Tertiary graduation</li> <li>• Moving out of family home</li> <li>• Moving to a new area</li> <li>• Change of sporting season</li> <li>• Change in employment</li> <li>• Change in relationships</li> <li>• Season / weather</li> </ul>
Men	22%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use physical activity to look good physically</li> <li>• May not think the health benefits of physical activity are relevant to them</li> <li>• Find it easier to exercise with someone else than on their own</li> <li>• See physical activity as a deliberate act of exertion</li> <li>• Use physical activity to relieve stress</li> </ul>	

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 14. Influencers

Throughout life, people's decision-making is heavily influenced by others. Women in Sport (WiS, 2017) further investigated this concept in regard to how it impacted female participation behaviours. Influencers were defined as, *"Those who are able to change the behaviour or thinking of someone"* and this study concluded that such influence can occur:

- Positively/negatively
- Directly/indirectly
- Deliberately/unknowingly
- Consciously/subconsciously

Influencers play an essential role in increasing physical activities within the community. As behaviour change is considered across a lifetime, so are the ever changing influencers in a person's life relevant to individual circumstances at any point in time (WiS, 2017).

Influencers exist in all aspects of a person's life. VicHealth (2017) identifies the role workplaces play in influencing behaviour, along with those that interact with people during any trigger points related to life or routine changes. Sport England (2020) contribute to this evidence base noting that influence stems from a range of relationships including:

- Social and cultural
- Specific sports community
- Familial/peer
- Local community

Although all people are influenced by others, *"Many people do not realise how much they can sway or influence others to take part in sport"* (WiS, 2017). This level of influence is supported by HHS (2018) in recognising that, *"Achieving the benefits of physical activity depends on our personal efforts to increase activity in ourselves, family, friends, patients, and colleagues."*

One key stage of life that influencers have been identified as crucial in establishing positive lifelong physical activity habits is childhood into adolescence. DoH (2014), HHS (2018), Garrad (2016), Reece et al (2020) and UNESCO (2015) have all signalled the importance of families and caregivers in providing enjoyable physical activity opportunities from a very young age and to act as positive role models for the youth in their life. This body of evidence also suggests that schools have a significant role as influencers in creating positive physical activity habits from an early age to be carried into later life for both children and parents.

Research from SRV (2019) indicates that particular attention is required at the transition from childhood into adolescence and early adulthood. *"After the peak at 10-14 years the participation rate dropped by more than half for the next age group 15-19 years, representing a participation rate of 32.3%. There was another large decline (to 15.1%) in the next age group 20-24 and then a steady progressive decline until a small rebound at ages 65-79 years."* This demographic is important as SportAus (2018) data indicates that, *"Children who grow up playing sport are also 10% more likely to remain active as adults."* This data supports VicHealth's (2018) conclusion that, *"The transitions to and from secondary school are key life stages at which to influence behaviours that establish lifelong healthy habits."*

Policy makers and planners also have an important role in influencing physical activity behaviours. Taking into account an individual's ability to make routine daily decisions, point-of-decision prompts should be utilised where possible to influence this (often sub-conscious) decision making process, such as in the case of a person deciding to use the stairs instead of an elevator. HHS (2018) reiterated earlier research from Kahn et al (2002) that point-of-decision prompts are effective in increasing levels of physical activity.

Whilst acknowledging the impact of influencers, decisions to be physically active are made by individuals. How an individual reaches this decision is the result of many social, economic, cultural, biological and organisational factors. It is crucial that physical activity policy creates and supports social networks that positively influence community members to regularly partake in physical activity (AMA, 2014; Canadian Gov, 2018; Kahn et al, 2002; Vic Gov, 2019).

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 15. Continuous improvement

Global policy makers, national and state governments, peak sporting bodies and health promotion authorities agree that an approach to continuous improvement is necessary in tackling physical inactivity.

On a global scale, UNESCO (2015) calls for sport policy and programmes to be, “*Systematically monitored and evaluated*” acknowledging that, “*Research, evidence and evaluation are indispensable components for the development of physical education, physical activity and sport.*” WHO (2018) strengthens this position imploring the utilisation of research and development.

National governments including Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom have called upon physical activity policy to adopt an ethos of continuous improvement. This entails embracing evidence based decision making, ongoing research and regular evaluation to maximise the impact on physical activity levels (Canadian Gov, 2018; CoA 2011, SportAus, 2018; Sport England, 2016).

Health authorities including Heart Foundation (2019) and DoHA (2009) further advocate for the importance of continuous improvement allowing policy makers to learn, adapt and evolve to understand what works and how to replicate it.

#### 15.1. Data

HHS (2018) explains that evidence based strategies should be used to most effectively increase physical activity levels. A key driver of this is the ability to capture, record and analyse integrated rich data sources (SRV, 2017; VicHealth, 2017; WHO, 2018).

A major challenge for the industry is the current approaches and ability to accurately capture relevant, robust and consistent data relating to physical activity levels (AMA, 2014; VicHealth, 2017). Capturing the right type of data will also prove a significant challenge as both quantitative and qualitative information will be required to evaluate whether or not initiatives are increasing physical activity levels, whilst providing insight into why certain trends and behaviours occur (Canadian Gov, 2018).

Different organisations have different requirements for the data that is currently captured. Health organisations seek insight into the level of physical activity and its link to health outcomes. Sport organisations seek insight into participation trends. The varying requirements for the use of the data causes discrepancies in the definition of physical activity participation and a consistent baseline.

Data for *Yarra Moves* includes self-reported survey results from:

- DHHS Victorian Population Survey (2017)
- VicHealth Health Indicator Survey (2015)
- SportAus AusPlay Survey (2019).

Each organisation has variances in their definitions of sedentary, inactive and active populations based on frequency, duration and type of activity. Likewise, each has discrepancies in the survey audience demographics with some including children, and others not. Within this, activity levels for children are often only recorded for activities that occur outside of school hours.

These examples highlight the need for further development of coordinated research and reporting. *Yarra Moves* needs to adapt in line with the health and sport sectors development in this space and support all future efforts for collaborative practices.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 15.2. Technology

With 39% of the Australian adult population who participate in sport using some form of wearable technology (SportAus, 2018), there is an expectation that physical activity providers keep pace with the digital demands of customers (Sport England, 2016).

HHS (2018) identified that technology can be used as a successful intervention to help people achieve an active life. SportAus (2018) also recognises the reach of technology with online communities connecting people around the world to undertake physical activity at a time and place that works for them.

Advancements in technology should be integrated into physical activity policy to make physical activity an easy option, minimising the effects of barriers whilst simultaneously leveraging off people's motivations such as a lack of awareness, competition for time, a person's physical location or their desire to be part of a community (Sport England, 2016; Canadian Gov, 2018; CSIRO, 2013).

### 15.3. Continuous improvement for the individual

Continuous improvement is a known requirement for successful policy implementation and the principle should also be applied to individual motivations for being physically active.

VicHealth (2017) research discovered that majority of people across all life stages believe adding an additional session of physical activity feels possible, and that a little bit of physical activity is reinforcing. Understanding these drivers, continuous improvement from personal goal-setting and personal fitness points of view should not be underestimated (HHS, 2018). By aligning the principles of continuous improvement and behaviour change, individuals can be encouraged to build lifelong healthy habits.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 16. Role of local government

UNESCO (2015) acknowledges that, “Every human being must have the opportunity to attain a level of achievement through physical education, physical activity and sport which corresponds to their capabilities and interest.” In order to achieve this WHO (2018) highlights the need to, “Create and promote access to opportunities and programmes, across multiple settings, to help people of all ages and abilities to engage in regular physical activity as individuals, families and communities.”

WHO’s message is captured by DoH (2013) who states:

*The function of councils is to seek to protect, improve and promote public health and wellbeing within the municipal district by:*

- *developing and implementing public health policies and programs within the municipal district*
- *facilitating and supporting local agencies whose work has an impact on public health and wellbeing to improve public health and wellbeing in the local community.*

Yarra’s Council Plan 2017-2021 stipulates that, “The primary objective of a council is to endeavour to achieve the best outcomes for the local community having regard to the long term and cumulative effects of decisions” and continues to state, “We strive to achieve the best outcomes for our community by providing high quality services, programs and support across the full spectrum of council service areas.”

A key element of the spectrum of service areas delivered by local councils includes public health and wellbeing. As referenced in Yarra’s 2016 *Health and Wellbeing Status Report*, it is the requirement of local government to take, “Responsibility for public health and wellbeing planning on behalf of its community.” To achieve this, *Yarra Moves* acknowledges the relevance of program and service delivery, provision and maintenance of infrastructure and facilities, community and stakeholder support, and appropriate policy.

In addition to these key areas that local government can directly influence when implementing physical activity policy, further research highlights the responsibility of local government to take a leadership position in combating physical inactivity (Canadian Gov, 2018; HM Gov, 2015; Heart Foundation, 2019; WHO, 2018).

Local government has a responsibility to provide more physical activity opportunities to all people in a manner that is safe and accessible. The array of programming and service provision that local government oversee should allow for increases in both incidental and planned physical activity opportunities (AMA, 2014; DoH, 2011; Heart Foundation, 2019; SRV, 2017).

Local government has a responsibility to inform the public of the opportunities that are available. Through active promotion and conscientious policy making, local government must advocate for physical activity and raise awareness of physical activity within the community. (CoA, 2011; DoH, 2011; UNESCO, 2015; VicHealth, 2017; WHO, 2018).

Local government also has a direct influence over the wider environment, being the places and spaces that people interact with in their day to day lives (DoHA, 2009). Primarily, local government develops, maintains and provides access to the physical infrastructure that facilitates physical activity including open space, buildings and amenities within its boundaries (CoA, 2011; Heart Foundation, 2019; SGS, 2020; SRV, 2017; VicHealth, 2017). Local government can also indirectly impact other domains of life to further encourage physical activity. By influencing workplace policies to encourage daily movement, or physical education policies within places of learning (WHO, 2018), local government is able to prioritise physical activity throughout people’s lives.

A significant council responsibility, and opportunity in serving the community’s health and wellbeing needs is through the facilitation of collaborative relationships. Bringing together individuals, community organisations (formal and informal), government agencies, not for profit and private sectors can positively influence physical activity within the municipality (Canadian Gov, 2018; CoA, 2011; HM Gov, 2015; SGS, 2020; Sport England, 2016)

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 17. Services

WHO (2018) calls for programmes and opportunities that create active people. In order to achieve this goal, programs and services that are offered must cater to the vast wants and needs of individuals throughout the wider population (Sport England, 2016). Service provision needs to offer variety to keep people engaged at any given point in their life. This includes a mixture of traditional sport and recreation, flexible, modified and informal recreation opportunities alongside the physical activities inherent in the arts such as dance and cultural games (DoH, 2014; Sport England, 2016; UNESCO, 2015; VicHealth, 2014). Opportunities should be provided across multiple settings that integrate and engage the wider community (PLA, 2018; WHO, 2018).

Programs and services are of greatest appeal when they cater for a range of individual needs (Sport England, 2016). Ensuring opportunities exist for people appropriate to their age, skill level and desired level of competition from structured pathways to social formats will enable every person to find an opportunity that they enjoy (HHS, 2018; PLA, 2018; Vic Gov, 2019; VicHealth, 2017 and 2019). Similarly, providing flexible scheduling of programs and services will enable people to fit physical activity into their daily lives (SportAus, 2018; SRV, 2017; Sport England, 2016; VicHealth, 2014).

Guided by the concept of movement for life, sustainability remains a key component of any program design (VicHealth, 2019). There is also room for unsustainable programs to add value to health outcomes when they address a specific need within the community at any point in time. Services should be engineered to enable them to scale up or down, allowing service providers to be self-sufficient over time and individuals to remain engaged across their lifetime (Canadian Gov, 2018; Sport England, 2016; VicHealth, 2019).

### 18. Awareness

WHO (2018) stated, *“Global progress to increase physical activity has been slow, largely due to lack of awareness and investment.”* Across the globe, research indicates that a key element of effectively increasing levels of physical activity is public education via information outreach, promotion of opportunities and the increased awareness of changing social norms to physical activity (AMA, 2014; Kahn et al, 2002; PLA, 2018; SRV, 2017; VicHealth, 2013). Summarised by Canadian Gov (2018), relevant to all physical activity planning is that, *“An essential feature to increasing physical activity and reducing sedentary living is enabling Canadians to know how and where to be active.”*

Increasing awareness to positively influence physical activity levels requires a combination of communications. These include mass media campaigns, social marketing and participation events alongside targeted and tailored messaging and delivery, specifically for population groups that are most at risk of not engaging with physical activity (AMA, 2014; HHS, 2018; Heart Foundation, 2019; WHO, 2018).

There is currently a significant shift away from traditional campaigns aimed at reinforcing the health benefits associated with being physically active. Although promoting the benefits of a physically active lifestyle (WHO, 2018) is important, VicHealth (2017) research emphasises that, *“Knowing is not enough,”* particularly for those who are the most inactive. Sport England (2016) is leading this change on the back of research that reiterates the benefits of sport and physical activity do not have to be promoted. Traditional messaging such as *‘getting healthy/fit’* may be less appealing to those audiences most at risk.

AMA (2014) supports a coordinated approach so that, *“Simple, clear, and consistent messages are delivered to the Australian public around physical activity.”* Sport England (2016) calls for the message to be reframed so that it creates emotional connections with the audience, promotes the experience opposed to a standalone activity, and addresses the actual benefits people are looking for when they consider physical activity.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 19. Environment

The environment must encourage and be suitable for physical activity. Active environments (HM Gov, 2015; SRV, 2019; WHO, 2018) is a concept that focuses on the, *“Creation and maintenance of environments that promote and safeguard the rights of all people, of all ages, to have equitable access to safe places and spaces, in their cities and communities, in which to engage in regular physical activity, according to ability”* (WHO, 2018).

DoHA (2009) describe active environments to include the spaces and places, the built environment and planners; *“Professionals who specialise in designing the communities in which we live, work and play.”*

For the purpose of this review, the built environment will be captured within the term ‘infrastructure’ and spaces and places will be captured under the term ‘domains.’ Planners are to be considered all Council Officers responsible for creating and implementing any physical activity policy.

#### 19.1. Infrastructure

Providing and maintaining suitable infrastructure is critical to engaging people in physical activity (SportAus, 2018). Plans to combat inactivity must take into account infrastructure policy, open space, designated sports infrastructure and the push towards an integrated infrastructure network.

In assessing the current and future landscape for the Inner Melbourne Action Plan, SGS (2020) identified the following challenges and opportunities that councils face in providing suitable infrastructure for physical activity including:

- Historic patterns of use
- Evolving needs
- Active recreation
- Strong competition for land
- Funding constraints
- Scheduling and programming
- Underutilised and poor quality facilities
- Surfaces
- State government departments and agencies
- Associated Public Schools and universities.

The report highlighted the need for greater efficiency in the utilisation of facilities. This supports PLA’s (2018) observation that, *“Competing interests for land due to increasing populations and increasing densities, which often displaces or deprioritises provision of land for sport, recreation and physical activity.”*

SportAus (2018), SRV (2017) and Sport England (2016) emphasise the importance of access to appealing, functional and sustainable sporting infrastructure. Moving forward, sporting infrastructure will need to cater for more flexible usage and be supported by peripheral infrastructure that encourages additional incidental physical activity.

The provision of, and access to, open space remains a critical success factor to increasing physical activity. Vic Gov (2019), DoHA (2009), SportAus (2018) and PLA (2018) all recognise the important role open space has to a person’s overall health and wellbeing as a major facilitator of movement and healthy place making. Open space needs to be attractive, well maintained and within easy access to all members of a community. It must be designed in a way that encourages movement for people of all ages and all abilities.

WHO (2018) and Vic Gov (2019) have called for policy making practices that consciously support active living. This includes the design of facilities and spaces in a manner that provide opportunities for everyone to undertake physical activity.

Such policy should enable networks of complimentary infrastructure and amenity that encourage regular and safe physical activity (DoHA, 2009). HHS (2018) and Kahn et al (2002) confirmed that increased access to, and promotion of, a combination of recreation friendly facilities and spaces is effective in increasing activity levels. IMAP (2018) and SRV (2017) call for greater investment in a network of health, education and community infrastructure, and open space to support the growth of physical activity.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 19.2. Active Neighbourhoods

Research driving the need for integrated networks has led to the conceptualisation of active neighbourhoods. As WHO (2018) calls for the creation of active societies, Vic Gov (2017) has localised this concept in the development of Plan Melbourne. A consistent objective is the notion of 20 minute neighbourhoods, *“Creating accessible, safe and attractive local areas where people can access most of their everyday needs within a 20-minute walk, cycle or local public transport trip.”*

The benefits of active neighbourhoods are reiterated in Vic Gov’s (2019) Public Health and Wellbeing Plan as they, *“Foster positive social connections, promote feelings of safety and belonging, stimulate local business activity and can reduce the environmental impacts associated with car emissions and traffic congestion,”* ultimately leading to more liveable communities (SRV, 2019). The benefits of active neighbourhoods extend to social cohesion and lower levels of crime, (Heart Foundation, 2019), tourism appeal (IMAP, 2019) and increased opportunities for volunteerism (PLA, 2018). A neighbourhood built for walkability and active transport will support a cultural movement towards greater activity in everyday life.

Active neighbourhoods are important in the uptake of lifelong physical activity (VicHealth, 2014). Sport England (2015) has developed a set of ten active design principles to be considered in all aspects of urban planning that include:

1. Activity for all;
2. Walkable communities;
3. Connected walking and cycling routes;
4. Co-location of community facilities;
5. Network of multifunctional open space;
6. High quality streets and spaces;
7. Appropriate infrastructure;
8. Active buildings;
9. Management, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation; and
10. Activity promotion and local champions.

Proper planning of urban environments provides value to sport and recreation outcomes and wider health outcomes (VicHealth, 2014). Leading health agencies and government departments including AMA (2014), DoHA (2009), HHS (2018), Heart Foundation (2019) and UNESCO (2015) call on planners to design neighbourhoods that cater to an array of services within easy access of active transport whilst also encouraging incidental physical activity.

With a focus on inclusion, access and equity, active design should be considered in conjunction with universal design when planning urban environments. Summarised by SRV (2017), *“Universal design is the process of designing products and environments to be used by everyone, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialised design. Universal design is a process, not an outcome. Universal design assists everyone, not just people with a disability.”* SRV (2017) also states, *“The aim of universal design is to provide one solution that can accommodate all people, including people with a disability, as well as the rest of the community; universal design incorporates the needs of older adults, children and young people, women and men and people who are left handed or right handed.”*

Universal design is underpinned by seven principles (SRV, 2017):

1. Equitable use;
2. Flexibility in use;
3. Simple and intuitive use;
4. Perceptible information;
5. Tolerance for error;
6. Low physical effort; and
7. Size and space for approach and use.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 19.3. Domains

Strath et al (2013) state that domains in which physical activity occurs are critical, particularly when, *“Behaviour change is the intended goal.”* The four common domains referred to in this study include occupational, domestic, transportation and leisure time. These domains support the notion that health is greatly influenced where a person lives, works and plays (Canadian Gov, 2018; Heart Foundation, 2019; WHO, 2018). Further research leads to an extension of these four domains. Summarised below are the key domains of physical activity identified within publications from AMA (2014), Brown et al (2012), DoH (2011, 2013 and 2014), HHS (2018), Heart Foundation (2019), PLA (2018), Reece et al (2020), SportAus (2018), UNESCO (2015), VicHealth (2013 and 2017) and WHO (2018) and include:

- Aged care
- Community settings
- Health care
  - Primary prevention
  - Secondary prevention
  - Tertiary prevention
- Home
- Leisure
- Schools
  - Early learning, primary, secondary, tertiary
  - Whole of school programs
  - Policy
  - Physical education as part of curricula
  - Vic Gov (2017) advises that, *“The government has set an education target for the proportion of students doing physical activity for an hour a day, five times a week, to grow by 20%. Walking and cycling to and from school is an excellent opportunity to increase the number of students incorporating physical activity into their daily lives”*
- Sport
  - Sport is one element of active recreation and could be considered a leisure pursuit. For the purposes of this plan sport is considered its own domain. SRV (2017 and 2019) indicate that, *“Adult Victorians spend 736 million hours a year on physical recreation, exercise and sport. 80% of these hours are spent in active recreation and 20% in sport”*
  - The following research provides insight into the unique positioning of sport, justifying its categorisation as a standalone domain of physical activity:
    - Sport contributes significant health, wellbeing, social and economic benefits across all age and population groups (Heart Foundation (2019))
    - Half of all sports participants are aged between 4–14 years. Sport participation is highest among young children (aged 5–14 years) and drops significantly during adolescence. 22% 4 years, 57% 5-9 years, 68% 10-14 years, 32% 15-19 years (VicHealth, 2017))
    - 3.9 million Victorians play sport or engage in activity every week and 21% of Victorians are not involved in any form of sport or active recreation (SRV, 2017)
    - Sports clubs act as the main avenue for both girls and boys under 15 years old to be active outside of the school environment (Reece et al, 2020)
    - Participation in social sporting activities is increasing and participation in traditional, club-based sport is decreasing (VicHealth, 2019). This highlights the need for sports clubs to be more flexible to create extra capacity (SGS, 2020)
    - Nearly one in two Victorian women find sporting clubs intimidating, and a third believe they aren't welcoming (VicHealth, 2019)
    - People who play sport are 44% more likely to have mixed-ethnic friendship groups than non-participants (SportAus, 2018)
    - A rich network of sports clubs and competitions exist across the country supported by the largest group of volunteers in the country (SportAus, 2018)
    - In Australia, more than \$12 billion is spent on sport and sports infrastructure each year, supporting a workforce of more than 220,000 people and accounting for 2-3% of Australia's GDP, comparable to our tourism industry (SportAus, 2018)

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

- In 2017, it was estimated that sport creates \$29 billion of net health benefits each year (SportAus, 2018)
- Travel
  - Active transport
- Workplaces
  - Paid and unpaid
  - Particular focus on breaking up prolonged periods of sedentary behaviour.

### 19.4. Active transport

Embedding active transport as the social norm will have significant impact on the amount of physical activity people undertake each day. DoHA (2009) define active transport as, “*Travel modes that involve physical activity, such as walking and cycling, and include the use of public transport that is accessed via walking or cycling.*”

Appropriate, conscientious planning is required when designing cities to ensure that active transport is integrated into urban planning policies (WHO, 2018). It also needs to be reprioritised to, “*Reduce car dependency and increase the opportunities to ride, walk or use public transport*” (Heart Foundation, 2019).

Three major influences on an active transport network’s viability and success include:

1. Quality, maintenance and improvement of network (DoHA, 2009; IMAP, 2019; Vic Gov, 2017; WHO, 2018)
2. Perceived safety of active transport by potential users (WHO, 2018)
3. The personal experiences that inform an individual’s decision making process regarding their preferred mode of travel. These experiences are often developed during the commute to and from education during youth (Garrad, 2016, PLA, 2018, VicHealth, 2019).

VicHealth (2014 and 2019) suggests that any initiatives to increase the uptake of active travel are dependent on making active travel the easiest choice within a society that encourages active travel as the social norm.

## 20. People

UNESCO (2015) insists that, “*Concerted action and co-operation between stakeholders at all levels is the prerequisite for protecting the integrity and potential benefits of physical education, physical activity and sport.*” Sport England (2016) supports this statement adding, “*Close cooperation between local agencies will be a pre-requisite for success.*”

From a health perspective, DoH (2013) acknowledge that, “*Strategies to improve health and wellbeing require the support and engagement of those affected.*” VicHealth (2019) and Canadian Gov (2019) support this statement emphasising the importance of considering participants as customers. This involves engaging participants to co-design campaigns and programs that work for them. Sport England (2016) reiterates this concept by stating, “*The members of a community are the most valuable resource in shaping successful local programmes. We will harness their knowledge of the environment, history, culture and challenges of the places where they live or work. Building partnerships with them and their trusted organisations will be the key to success. One of the messages we heard repeatedly from local representatives in our consultation was ‘do it with us, not to us.’*”

WHO (2018) acknowledges the vast scope of a physical activity agenda in outlining the need for, “*A collective and coordinated response across the settings where people live, work and play by all relevant stakeholders, at all levels, to ensure a more active future.*” Success is dependent on partnerships that enable greater workforce capacity, active networks of expertise, integrated community responses and a shared ownership of the end goals (DoHA, 2009; PLA, 2018; WHO, 2018).

**Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031**

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 20.1. Relationships

Council's role as community leader is critical in establishing effective networks that can contribute to increasing physical activity levels and decreasing sedentary behaviour (Canadian Gov, 2018; HM Gov, 2015; SRV, 2017; WHO, 2018).

The following summary outlines key sectors and organisations considered important partners in delivering physical activity outcomes. Also summarised are the key drivers which highlight why collaboration is important. This insight was cited in publications from Canadian Gov (2018), DoH (2013), DoHA (2009), HHS (2018), HM Gov (2015), IMAP (2019), SportAus (2018), Sport England (2016), SRV (2017), UN (2003), UNESCO (2017), Vic Gov (2017 and 2019), VicHealth (2013, 2015 & 2019) and WHO (2018).

**Table 19: Key relationships and Drivers in delivering physical activity outcomes**

Key relationships	Drivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aged care services</li> <li>• Arts</li> <li>• Community organisations</li> <li>• Disability services</li> <li>• Faith based organisations</li> <li>• Government - local, regional, state and national</li> <li>• Health sector / health care</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• National / state sport governing bodies</li> <li>• New partners and sectors</li> <li>• Physical activity / leisure / recreation organisations</li> <li>• Private sector / commercial businesses</li> <li>• Schools, including early learning, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions</li> <li>• Social care services</li> <li>• Sport clubs</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Users / customers / community / individuals</li> <li>• Women's health services</li> <li>• Workplaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Align resources (workforce, infrastructure, knowledge, financial)</li> <li>• Effective policy</li> <li>• Facilities and equipment for physical education</li> <li>• Forge partnerships</li> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Improve sport delivery system</li> <li>• Make it easier for users to get active and stay active</li> <li>• Programs and services</li> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Resource mobilisation</li> <li>• Shared strategic vision / coordinated investment</li> <li>• Unblock barriers to participation</li> </ul>

Engaging in collaborative partnerships will greatly assist in delivering a physical activity plan that caters to the needs of the community. As Sport England (2016) advocate, *"Putting customers at the heart of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport,"* will be a cornerstone of achieving all physical activity goals.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

### 20.2. Deliverers and volunteers

Two subgroups of people require specific acknowledgement when attempting to understand behaviours and perceptions concerning physical activity – deliverers and volunteers.

The first is the deliverer; VicHealth (2019) describes the deliverer as, *“The most vital person to participants’ experience and retention.”* Traditionally, the deliverer has been perceived as a coach, or instructor whose goal is to improve a person’s ability (Sport England, 2016). Whilst UNESCO (2015) call for deliverers of physical activity to be suitably qualified, there is a strong call to redefine the role of a deliverer (HM Gov, 2015; Sport England, 2016). Administrators, officials, instructors, coaches, volunteers, anyone involved with the delivery of a physical activity product or service, are all influential to an individual’s overall experience. Valuation of deliverer traits should extend beyond their competence in upskilling to their ability to engage individuals. Effective deliverers must suitably address the range of motivations and attitudes that drive people, or prevent them, to/from being active.

A need for a varied skill set amongst the industry’s workforce has been identified. SportAus (2018) and Sport England (2016) call for the increase in diversity of all roles within the sport and recreation sector to better reflect wider community diversity.

When discussing the industry’s workforce and the role of deliverers, the contribution of volunteers must be recognised. CSIRO (2013) research indicates that more than one third of volunteerism is conducted within sport and physical recreation. SRV (2017), UNESCO (2015) and Canadian Gov (2018) all acknowledge that supporting and investing in the improvement of the volunteer sector is crucial to the overall success of providing positive and meaningful physical activity opportunities to the community at large.

When looking at volunteerism as a desired outcome in and of itself, sport and recreation can be a valuable tool. The industry needs to provide opportunities for short and long term volunteerism, engaging a diverse range of people (Sport England, 2016). The UN (2003) calls on the sport and recreation industry to leverage its appeal to volunteers and to encourage a stronger connection between volunteerism and youth, so as to support lifelong volunteerism.

### 21. Conclusion

Physical inactivity is a problem for the health and wellbeing of Yarra’s community. Addressing this problem will require coordinated responses from all levels of government and all sectors of the community. Understanding that community wide behaviour change will take time, *Yarra Moves* provides guidance to ensure future policy making and Council driven initiatives are strategically aligned and outcome focussed. In doing so, *Yarra Moves* strengthens all efforts to make Yarra a truly active municipality.

## Attachment 1 – Literature Review

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## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### Attachment 2 – Connection to Wider Strategy

*Yarra Moves* is one plan within a wider policy and planning framework aiming to improve the health and wellbeing of all people. It should be interpreted in the context of wider government, health and physical activity systems. Understanding that there is no single policy solution, *Yarra Moves* falls within a systems-based approach to addressing physical inactivity.

Summarised in this section are the relevant strategic documents that *Yarra Moves* either directly supports or seeks to influence. Divided into local, regional, state, national and global, the following list demonstrates *Yarra Moves* position within the wider strategic framework.

It is important to acknowledge that the following strategies represent a snapshot of relevant policy in circulation at the time of writing this plan. Future health, activity and local government planning will be considered in the development of future action plans. This will allow *Yarra Moves* to remain informed by up to date research and to remain relevant to the community.

#### Table of Contents

<b>1. Local</b> .....	86
<b>2. Regional</b> .....	94
<b>3. State</b> .....	95
<b>4. National</b> .....	97
<b>5. Global</b> .....	98

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### 1. Local

Policies and plans targeted specifically at the City of Yarra.

#### Yarra City Council, Council Plan 2017-2021

##### **Objective 1: A Healthy Yarra**

- 1.1 - Maintain and enhance Yarra's open space network to meet the diverse range of community uses.
- 1.2 - Promote a community that is inclusive, resilient, connected and enjoys strong mental and physical health and wellbeing.
- 1.3 - Provide health promoting environments that encourage healthy eating and active living.
- 1.4 - Assist to reduce the harms from alcohol and drugs on individuals and the community in partnership with state agencies and key service providers.
- 1.6 - Promote a gender equitable, safe and respectful community.
- 1.7 - Promote an effective and compassionate approach to rough sleeping and advocate for affordable, appropriate housing.
- 1.8 - Provide opportunities for people to be involved in and connect with their community.

##### **Objective 2: An Inclusive Yarra**

- 2.1 - Build resilience by providing opportunities and places for people to meet, be involved in and connect with their community.
- 2.2 - Remain a highly inclusive municipality, proactive in advancing and advocating for the rights and interests of specific groups in the community and community issues.
- 2.3 - Continue to be a local government leader and innovator in acknowledging and celebrating Aboriginal history and culture in partnership with Traditional Owners.
- 2.4 - Acknowledge and celebrate our diversity and people from all cultural backgrounds.
- 2.5 - Support community initiatives that promote diversity and inclusion.

##### **Objective 3: A Sustainable Yarra**

- 3.1 - Investigate strategies and initiatives to better manage the long term effects of climate change.
- 3.2 - Support and empower a more sustainable Council and Community.
- 3.3 - Lead in sustainable energy policy and deliver programs to promote carbon neutral initiatives for the municipality and maintain Council as a carbon neutral Organisation.
- 3.6 - Promote and facilitate urban agriculture with a focus on increasing scale and uptake in the community.

##### **Objective 4: A Liveable Yarra**

- 4.2 - Actively plan for Yarra's projected growth and development and advocate for an increase in social and affordable housing.
- 4.3 - Plan, promote and provide built form and open space that is accessible to all ages and abilities.
- 4.5 - Encourage and promote environmentally sustainable building, urban design, place-making and public realm outcomes.

##### **Objective 5: A Prosperous Yarra**

- 5.1 - Maintain and strengthen the vibrancy and local identity of retail and commercial precincts.
- 5.3 - Create local employment opportunities by providing targeted and relevant assistance to facilitate business growth, especially for small and medium size enterprises and entrepreneurs through the attraction and retention of businesses.
- 5.4 - Develop Innovative Smart City solutions in collaboration with government, industry and community that use technology to embrace a connected, informed and sustainable future.
- 5.5 - Facilitate and promote creative endeavour and opportunities for the community to participate in a broad range of arts and cultural activities.
- 5.7 - Ensure libraries and neighbourhood houses, support lifelong learning, wellbeing and social inclusion.

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### Yarra City Council, Council Plan 2017-2021

#### Objective 6: A Connected Yarra

- 6.1 - Manage traffic movement and promote road safety within local roads.
- 6.2 - Work in partnership with VicRoads and influence traffic management and road safety on main roads.
- 6.3 - Investigate and implement effective parking management options.
- 6.4 - Improve accessibility to public transport for people with mobility needs and older people.
- 6.5 - Develop and promote pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure that encourages alternate modes of transport, improves safety and connectedness.
- 6.6 - Advocate for increased infrastructure and performance of public transport across Melbourne.

#### Objective 7: A Leading Yarra

- 7.1 - Ensure Council's assets and financial resources are managed responsibly to deliver financial sustainability.
- 7.2 - Continue to develop a culture of continuous improvement and innovation.
- 7.3 - Maintain a culture of transparency, governance, ethical practice and management of risks that instils a high level of community respect and confidence in Council decision-making.
- 7.4 - Ensure Council services are efficient, well-planned, accessible and meet community needs.
- 7.5 - Provide the community with meaningful and genuine opportunities to contribute to and participate in Council planning and decision making processes with a focus on young people, hard to reach and traditionally underrepresented communities.
- 7.7 - Develop Innovative Smart City solutions in collaboration with Government, Industry and Community which will use open data technology.
- 7.8 - Continue a 'customer centric' approach to all service planning and delivery.
- 7.9 - Advocate for the best interests of our community.

### Social Justice Charter, 2020

**Access** - All services, programs and facilities should be available and usable for all people free from any form of discrimination.

**Equity** - Distribution of economic, social and political resources in ways that are not restricted by age, gender, sex, sexuality, race, ethnicity, religion, ability, or income.

**Rights** - Equal effective legal, industrial and political rights.

**Participation** - Opportunities for real participation by all in the decisions which govern their lives.

### Safe Travel Strategy, 2016-2026

Pathway 1 - Integrate safe travel principles through a Council wide approach.

Pathway 4 - Encourage and support safer walking for people of all ages and abilities.

Pathway 5 - Safer cycling.

### 0-25 Years Plan, 2018-2022

#### Priority 1: The diversity and uniqueness of children, young people and their families is welcomed and celebrated.

- 1.1. - Increase opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, young people and their families to engage in culturally safe services in Yarra.
- 1.2. - Council services are responsive to culturally linguistic and diverse children, young people and their families.
- 1.3. - Promote inclusive practices to address needs of LGBTIQ children, young people and their families.

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### 0-25 Years Plan, 2018-2022

**Priority 2: Support children, young people and their families to be strong, resilient and resourceful**

2.3. - Strengthen engagement of parents in Council programs and services.

**Priority 3: Services for children, young people and their families are coordinated, responsive and evidence based**

3.2. - Strengthen sector leadership in joint planning, advocacy and improve coordination of service delivery with local early years and youth service agencies.

3.3. - Provide professional development opportunities for people working with children, young people and their families.

**Priority 5: Improve the health and wellbeing of children, young people and their families**

5.2. - Advocate for and encourage improved health outcomes for children and young people.

5.3. - Promote positive mental health outcomes for children, young people and their families.

**Priority 6: Strengthen inclusive and engaged communities through promoting participation of children, young people and their families**

6.1. - Improve access to and coordination of information about activities, events and services relevant to children, young people and their families.

6.2. - Strategic priorities and strategies in Yarra's 0-25 Plan inform relevant Yarra Annual Community Grants programs.

**Priority 7: A child friendly city provides for everyone**

7.1. - Promote a built environment that is inclusive of the needs and aspirations of children, young people and their families.

7.2. - Advocate for pedestrian and cycling friendly environments for children, young people and their families.

7.3. - Advocate for a well-linked, equitable and functional open space network for children, young people and their families.

7.4. - Promote the needs of families, children and young people in planning for new and existing open space.

### City of Yarra Bike Strategy - 2016 Refresh, 2010-2015

Strategy 1 – better on-road bicycle network.

Strategy 2 – better local streets for cycling.

Strategy 3 – better off-road bicycle network.

Strategy 4 – better bicycle network maintenance.

Strategy 5 – better end of trip facilities – bicycle parking.

Strategy 6 – better bicycle network accessibility.

Strategy 7 – better bicycle safety by reducing conflict.

Strategy 8 – better Council use of bicycles.

Strategy 9 – better recruitment and retention of cyclists.

### Access and Inclusion Strategy, 2018-2024

**Goal 1: Improve accessibility to infrastructure, facilities and amenities**

1.1 - Promote and encourage the application of Universal Design and Universal Access within, and external to Council.

1.3 - Develop/extend incentive programs to local businesses to maximize their accessibility.

1.4 - Increase safer access and mobility through public realm improvement.

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### Access and Inclusion Strategy, 2018-2024

1.5 - Improve accessibility to City of Yarra buildings and facilities, including ensuring adequate amenities are available.

1.7 - Create Neighbourhood's that are safe and promote a sense of belonging.

#### **Goal 2: Promote and encourage mainstream participation, representation and community leadership.**

2.1 - Provide and/or support the community to provide a diverse range of accessible community services and arts, cultural, sport and recreational activities that are creative and fun for all abilities and ages.

2.2 - Research opportunities and implement initiatives to address financial and transport barriers to access.

#### **Goal 3: Support employment and career development opportunities.**

3.1 - Work within Council, and with businesses and community groups to advance the rights of people with disability to participate equally in the: Workforce, Education and training, and Volunteering opportunities.

#### **Goal 4: Create welcoming and inclusive practices and culture**

4.1 - Information is provided by Council in a format (including pictorial) to enable people with disability to access easily.

4.2 - Develop and deliver initiatives to achieve positive changes in attitudes about disability, as well as structural discrimination.

### Aboriginal Partnerships Plan, 2015-2018

#### **Priority 1 - Community connection**

3. - Provide Council officer support, when required, to the following programs currently funded through Council's Community Partnerships Grant Program:

3.1. - Melbourne Aboriginal Youth Sport and Recreation Incorporated (MAYSAR).

3.4. - Aboriginal Engagement Program.

9. - Continue to offer Yarra Leisure community memberships to members of the Parkies community and other disadvantaged members of the Aboriginal community.

10. - Continue to ensure that Aboriginal children, young people and families have access to culturally appropriate and safe services and programs that acknowledge and meet their health and wellbeing needs, challenges and aspirations.

11. - Build partnerships with MAYSAR to ensure Aboriginal young people are supported to access a range of engagement, recreation, art and leadership programs in Yarra.

#### **Priority 3 – Employment**

26. - Seek opportunities to run Aboriginal history walking tours of Gertrude Street and surrounds.

29. - In partnership with AFL ArtsReady provide opportunities for two school-based Indigenous traineeships at Yarra Youth Services and Connie Benn Centre.

30. - In partnership with AFL SportsReady provide opportunities for school-based Indigenous traineeships at Yarra Leisure.

#### **Priority 5 - Advocacy and Responsiveness**

39. - Advocate for the Aboriginal community needs to secure improved housing, employment, health access and inclusion opportunities in Yarra and beyond, whenever opportunities arise.

42. - Respond to opportunities to increase social cohesion between the Aboriginal community and migrant groups.

44. - Respond to opportunities to improve health, wellbeing and connectedness in the local Aboriginal community, especially those that fall in line with the priority areas of the Aboriginal Partnerships Plan 2015–2018.

### Active and Healthy Ageing in Yarra Strategy, 2018-2024

#### **Goal 1: Outdoor spaces and buildings**

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### Active and Healthy Ageing in Yarra Strategy, 2018-2024

- 1.1 - Review infrastructure improvements to support walking and use of public spaces.
- 1.2 - Review open spaces and buildings through an Age-Friendly lens, to increase mobility and decrease car dependency.
- 1.3 - Address safety concerns of older residents in accessing open spaces in Yarra.

#### Goal 2: Transport

- 2.1 - Advocate for, and support, accessible and affordable public and community transport.

#### Goal 3: Social participation

- 3.1 - Develop the community capacity by encouraging groups to apply for Council's Community Grants Program.
- 3.2 - Promote neighbourliness across the municipality using a place-based approach.
- 3.3 - Address perceptions of safety in encouraging greater social participation.
- 3.4 - Facilitate Council and community initiated activities and events to build social connections.

#### Goal 4: Respect and social inclusion

- 4.1 - Acknowledge the diversity amongst older people by promoting a range of activities and groups that cater for diverse interests.
- 4.3 - Promote intergenerational dialogue through meaningful engagement opportunities.
- 4.4 - Develop engagement approaches which focus on the vulnerable and those experiencing barriers to participation.

#### Goal 6: Civic participation and employment

- 6.1 - Support older people to continue employment, participate in volunteering, life-long learning and civic participation.

#### Goal 7: Community support and health services

- 7.1 - Educate and inform people 50+ in the community of programs and services available support their independence.

#### Goal 8: Communication and information

- 8.1 - Ensure that older people are aware of the diversity of programs and activities available, with a particular focus on socially excluded and vulnerable people.

### Multicultural partnerships plan, 2015-2018

#### Priority 1: Relationships

- 1.1.2 - Enhance Yarra's Welcome Pack to include information for culturally and linguistically diverse residents.
- 1.1.4 - Explore ways of creating opportunities for intergenerational activities that include people from CALD backgrounds.
- 1.1.5 - Explore and support programs to combat isolation, so that vulnerable, isolated residents are supported to access services and activities that meet their needs.
- 1.2.4 - Facilitate networking and collaboration between groups, service providers and Council.
- 1.2.5 - Explore ways to build relationships with Universities and International Students.

#### Priority 2: Access and inclusion

- 2.1.2 - Develop Council information in key community languages.
- 2.1.3 - Promote use of culturally diverse images and photos across Council in publications and communications.

#### Priority 3: Opportunities

- 3.1.1 - Link community groups and individuals to Council's Community Grants and other programs.

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### Yarra Environment Strategy, 2013-2017

#### Pathway 1 - Community Empowerment & Local Action

- 1.1 - Empower and educate the community to support sustainable consumption and lifestyles.
- 1.4 - Provide tailored support to target groups to increase participation in sustainability initiatives by diverse groups.
- 1.6 - Understand and track community knowledge and action, and celebrate achievements.

#### Pathway 3 - Sustainable City Infrastructure & Lifestyles

- 3.1 - Sustainable Transport – supporting community infrastructure and programs that provide for safe, efficient, affordable and low-carbon mobility.
  - 3.1.1 - Create a Sustainable Transport Culture in Yarra
  - 3.1.2 - Establish Yarra as a sustainable transport destination
  - 3.1.3 - Advocate for sustainable transport improvements beyond Council's direct control
- 3.3 - Sustainable Built Environment - using Council powers and resources to influence the design and layout of the City for sustainability, functionality, resilience, and green recreation.
  - 3.3.3 - Increase access to green open space in Yarra
- 3.4 - Carbon Neutral Yarra – supporting a reduction in greenhouse emissions from across the municipality, towards carbon neutral by 2020.

#### Pathway 4 - Sustainable Council Operations

- 4.1 - Lead by example, with Integration of sustainability across Council - Integrating sustainability as a core Council business into everything we do, empowering staff to own sustainability as part of their core business.

### Yarra Open Space Strategy, 2020

Distribution

Walking catchments to open space

Gap areas

Improve the quality of existing open spaces

Provide open space within easy walking distance of everyone

Improve community health and wellbeing

Increase urban greening

### Sport Strategy, 2008-2012 / Sport and physical activity strategy - draft, 2015-2019

Objective One: Planning

Objective Two: Participation

Objective Three: Promotion

Objective Four: Club Capacity Building

Objective Five: Facilities

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### Arts and cultural strategy, 2016-2020

Priority 1 - Aboriginal Arts and Culture are Valued.

Priority 2 - Yarra is a Creative City of Artists.

Priority 3 - Our City is Changing.

Priority 4 - Yarra is Many Things to Many People.

### Economic Development Plan, 2015-2020

#### Direction 1. Infrastructure and maintenance

- 4. - Use best practice for positioning, installation and design of street seating, shelter and water fountains that supports walk ability.
- 5. - Develop an Activity Centre Streetscape Improvement program that addresses best practice standards for footpaths, furniture, landscaping, lighting and opportunities for public space.

#### Direction 2. Partnerships and collaboration

- 2. - Strengthen relationships with key community partners such as ACU, St Vincent's Hospital, Epworth Hospital, Kangan Institute and others, through the establishment of MOUs.
- 4. - Work in partnership with universities to support and strengthen the international student experience.

#### Direction 3. Destination development

- 2. - Strengthen online and digital marketing opportunities for local businesses.
- 4. - Influence and encourage local residents to explore and visit Yarra's rich street life, galleries, public art and range of a cultural activities.

### Library Strategic Plan, 2017-2020

#### Priority 1: Creating opportunities for learning and literacy

- 1.3 - Run targeted events and programs promoting health, life-skills and life-issues.

#### Priority 3: Connecting with our community

- 3.4 - Create and cultivate opportunities for cultural exchange between community groups, providing opportunities for sharing of traditions and cultural practices.

#### Priority 4: Discovering through technology

- 4.3 - Support and facilitate community access to technology.

#### Priority 6: Providing places for all people

- 6.4 - Investigate opportunities to create connected outdoor/indoor spaces in all of Yarra's libraries.

### Yarra Volunteer Strategy, 2019-2023

#### Priority 1: Promote, participate and connect

- 1.1 - Promote volunteer opportunities in the Yarra community.
- 1.2 - Encourage volunteering as a way for people to connect with and participate in their community.

#### Priority 2: Support and strengthen

- 2.1 - Support volunteers and people who manage volunteers in the Yarra community.
- 2.2 - Strengthen relationships and create linkages.

#### Priority 3: Recognise and value

- 3.1 - Promote the value and benefits of volunteering.
- 3.2 - Recognise the contributions by volunteers and people who manage volunteers in the Yarra community.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

### Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

#### Yarra City Council and Neighbourhood Houses Partnership Strategy, 2018-2021

##### **1. A Healthy Yarra: Community Health, Safety and Well-being**

- 1.3 - Neighbourhood Houses to participate in the consultation process for the development of Council's key strategies e.g. volunteering, open spaces, urban agriculture.
- 1.4 - Council to work with Neighbourhood Houses to activate small scale, underutilised open spaces to foster opportunities for local connection.

#### Yarra Housing Strategy, 2018-2022

##### **Strategic direction 3: Plan for more housing choice to support Yarra's diverse community.**

- 3.3 - Encourage the development of aged care, student accommodation and key worker housing within or close to activity centres, health and education precincts.
- 3.4 - Encourage more family-friendly design of communal open spaces in apartment developments.

#### Public Toilet Strategy , 2017-2027

Objective 1 - Optimise provision of new public toilets.

Objective 3 - Public toilets to be accessible by people of all abilities.

#### City of Yarra Domestic Animal Management Plan, 2017-2021

Objective 2 - Reduce nuisance and promote responsible pet ownership in parks.

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### 2. Regional

Policies and plans targeted at local government authorities directly surrounding Yarra and within greater Melbourne.

#### IMAP, Inner Melbourne Action Plan 2016-2026

##### **Goal 1: A globally significant, strong and diverse economy**

- 1.3 - Market Inner Melbourne as a world-class tourism destination.
- 1.4 - Ensure Inner Melbourne's entertainment precincts are regarded as safe, accessible and vibrant places.

##### **Goal 2: A connected transport network that provides real travel choices**

- 2.1 - Develop an integrated and connected regional transport network.
- 2.2 - Advocate to improve public transport across Inner Melbourne.
- 2.3 - Make Inner Melbourne a 'cycling friendly' region.
- 2.4 - Make Inner Melbourne a great place for walking.
- 2.5 - Reduce the impact of through traffic across Inner Melbourne.
- 2.6 - Advocate for re-prioritised road space which allocates /prioritises walking, bike riding and public transport on selected roads.

##### **Goal 3: Diverse, vibrant, healthy and inclusive communities.**

- 3.3 - Plan and deliver regional and local community infrastructure and services for growing resident and worker populations.
- 3.4 - Deliver regional sporting and recreation facilities offering diverse opportunities.
- 3.6 - Improve the health, wellbeing and safety of the Inner Melbourne community.

##### **Goal 4: Distinctive, high quality neighbourhoods and places**

- 4.1 - Plan and deliver an integrated open space network for Inner Melbourne.
- 4.4 - Support urban renewal plans that create distinctive high quality local neighbourhoods and positive development outcomes in medium and high density environments.

##### **Goal 5: Leadership in achieving environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation.**

- 5.3 - Reduce total greenhouse gas emissions and those associated with Councils' operations.

#### Victorian State Government, Plan Melbourne 2017-2050

##### **Outcome 3: Melbourne has an integrated transport system that connects people to jobs and services and goods to market**

- 3.3 - Improve local travel options to support 20-minute neighbourhoods.

##### **Outcome 4: Melbourne is a distinctive and liveable city with quality design and amenity**

- 4.1 - Create more great public places across Melbourne.
- 4.2 - Build on Melbourne's cultural leadership and sporting legacy.
- 4.6 - Strengthen community participation in the planning of our city.

##### **Outcome 5: Melbourne is a city of inclusive, vibrant and healthy neighbourhoods**

- 5.1 - Create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods
- 5.3 - Deliver social infrastructure to support strong communities.
- 5.2 - Create neighbourhoods that support safe communities and healthy lifestyles.
- 5.3 - Deliver social infrastructure to support strong communities.
- 5.4 - Deliver local parks and green neighbourhoods in collaboration with communities.

##### **Outcome 6: Melbourne is a sustainable and resilient city**

- 6.1 - Transition to a low-carbon city to enable Victoria to achieve its target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

## Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### 3. State

Policies and plans targeted at the state of Victoria.

#### Victorian Government, Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019–2023

##### Priority: Increase active living

- Improve neighbourhood and precinct planning to better support active living
- Increase accessible and adaptable spaces for active living, ensuring compliance with appropriate state and national regulations and standards
- Increase socio-cultural norms reinforcing active living
- Increase capacity to be more physically active and less sedentary
- Improve integration and accessibility of public transport
- Increase active transport
- Increase participation in sport and active recreation activities
- Decrease sedentariness in workplaces, schools and early learning centres and during leisure time.

##### Priority: Tackling climate change and its impact on health

- Resilient and safe communities that are adapting to the public health impacts of climate change
- Decreased health impacts associated with climate change (for example, fewer deaths from extreme heat events, fewer mosquito-borne diseases, fewer food outbreaks, fewer algal blooms in drinking water catchments)
- Increased action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and realise associated health co-benefits.

##### Priority: Improve mental wellbeing

- A reduction in the prevalence of mental illness, and increased resilience among Victorian individuals, families and communities
- Reductions in the gap in social and emotional wellbeing for at risk groups, including Aboriginal Victorians, with an emphasis on loneliness and increasing social connectedness
- Reductions in the occurrence of suicide deaths, suicidal ideation and suicidal attempt, and the gap between the suicide rates for vulnerable groups and the general population.

##### Priority: Reducing injury

- Decrease injury across the population, with an emphasis on priority populations: children 0–14 years, young adults 15–24 years, older adults 65+, Aboriginal Victorians and rural populations.

#### Victorian Government, Health 2040

##### Priority: Better health

- A system geared to prevention as much as treatment
- Healthy neighbourhoods and communities encourage healthy lifestyles.

##### Priority: Better access

- People are connected to the full range of care and support they need
- There is fair access to care.

##### Priority: Better care

- Target zero avoidable harm
- Care fits together around people's needs.

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### Department of Health, Victorian Health Priorities Framework 2012–2022: Metropolitan Health Plan

Developing a system that is responsive to people's needs.

Improving every Victorian's health status and health experiences.

Expanding service, workforce and system capacity.

Implementing continuous improvements and innovation.

Increasing accountability and transparency.

Utilising e-health and communications technology.

### VicHealth, Physical Activity Strategy 2018-2023

Engage people who are less active and who experience the greatest barriers to participation.

Connect with people at key life stages where their physical activity typically drops off, potentially leading to an inactive life.

### VicHealth, Action Agenda for Health Promotion 2019-2023

Strategic imperative 1 - Encourage regular physical activity.

Strategic imperative 3 - Improve mental wellbeing.

### Sport and Recreation Victoria, Active Victoria 2017-2021

#### Strategic direction 1 - Meeting demand

- Increasing capacity of facilities and infrastructure
- Increased participation opportunities
- Flexible and innovative options
- Finding new sources of investment.

#### Strategic direction 2 - Broader and more inclusive participation

- Operational structure of sport and active recreation
- Addressing racism, discrimination and harassment
- Increasing the participation of women in sport
- Leadership.

#### Strategic direction 3 - Additional focus on active recreation

#### Strategic direction 4 - Build system resilience and capacity

- A strong evidence base
- Supporting volunteers, participants and the workforce
- Addressing sport integrity.

#### Strategic direction 6 - Work together for shared outcomes

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### 4. National

Policies and plans targeted at the whole of Australia.

#### Sport Australia, Sport 2030

##### Building a More Active Australia

- Drive movement for life through sport and physical activity participation for all Australians
- Ensure all Australian children have the skills, confidence and motivation to be active for life and safe in the water
- Reduce barriers to sport and physical activity participation, including swimming, and actively promote incentives for participation
- Coordinated investment in sport and recreation facilities to achieve sustainable outcomes for communities, with a focus on universal design to ensure sport is accessible to all Australians.

##### Strengthening Australia's Sport Industry

- Data, evidence and insights to promote how active, sporting and healthy Australians are and could be.

#### National Heart Foundation of Australia, Blueprint for an Active Australia 2019

Action area 1 - Built environments.

Action area 2 – Workplaces.

Action area 3 - Health care.

Action area 4 - Active travel.

Action area 5 - Prolonged sitting (sedentary behaviour).

Action area 6 - Sport and active recreation.

Action area 7 - Disadvantaged populations.

Action area 8 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Action area 9 - Children and adolescents.

Action area 10 - Older people.

Action area 11 - Financial measures.

Action area 12 - Mass-media strategy.

Action area 13 - Research and program evaluation.

## Attachment 2 – Connection to wider strategy

### 5. Global

Policies and plans targeted at global initiatives.

#### World Health Organisation, Global Action Plan On Physical Activity 2018 -2030

##### 1. Create Active Societies

- 1.1 - Implement social marketing campaigns.
- 1.2 - Promote the co-benefits.
- 1.3 - Provide mass participation events.
- 1.4 - Build workforce capacity.

##### 2. Create Active Environments

- 2.1 - Integrate transport and urban planning policies.
- 2.2 - Improve walking and cycling networks.
- 2.3 - Strengthen road safety.
- 2.4 - Improve access to public open spaces.
- 2.5 - Implement proactive building policies.

##### 3. Create Active People

- 3.1 - Enhance physical education and school based programs.
- 3.2 - Incorporate physical activity into health and social services.
- 3.3 - Provide programmes across multiple settings.
- 3.4 - Improve provision for older adults.
- 3.5 - Prioritize programs for the least active.
- 3.6 - Implement community-wide initiatives.

##### 4. Create Active Systems

- 4.1 - Strengthen policy, leadership and governance.
- 4.2 - Improve and integrate data systems.
- 4.3 - Build research and development.
- 4.4 - Expand advocacy.
- 4.5 - Develop innovative finance mechanisms.

#### United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2015

Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

### Attachment 3 – Staff Consultation

#### Table of Contents

1. Development process.....	100
1.1 Project working group.....	100
1.2 Internal consultation .....	100
1.3 Review process .....	100
2. Alignment to Yarra reports and strategic priorities .....	101
2.1 Council Plan 2017-2021 .....	101
2.2 Customer Satisfaction Surveys .....	102
3. Yarra City Council internal consultation .....	103
3.1 Respondents by branch/unit.....	103
3.2 Identified barriers / motivations .....	104
3.3 Identified opportunities .....	105
3.4 Identified networks for collaboration.....	105
3.5 Yarra’s approach to physical activity.....	106
4. Staff physical activity survey .....	107

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

### 1. Development process

*Yarra Moves* was developed by Yarra's Recreation Unit to ensure it accurately defines and addresses physical inactivity taking into account:

- The needs of the Yarra community;
- Insights from a cross-section of Yarra departments and Officer experience;
- The priorities of Yarra Council plans; and
- The support of Yarra Council Officers, Directors and Councillors.

#### 1.1 Project working group

The project working group established the scope of *Yarra Moves* and the overall direction of the strategy. The group was based on comprehensive individual expertise from different industry backgrounds and key learnings from the literature review process and comprised:

- Participation Officer, Steven Johnston
- Sport Development Officer, Deborah Niccol
- Coordinator Recreation, Steven Jackson
- Manager Recreation and Leisure Services, Sally Jones

Collectively, the working group encompassed direct experience from the following areas of the sector:

- Leisure operators (public, not-for-profit and private)
- Health and fitness (delivery and coaching)
- Professional sports clubs
- Volunteer sports clubs (administration and delivery)
- National Sporting Organisations
- State Sporting Associations
- Major sporting event management
- Sport and recreation precinct management
- Local Governments
- Sport and Recreation Victoria
- Sport England.

#### 1.2 Internal consultation

The wider Yarra workforce were engaged in an internal consultation process for three key reasons:

1. Source insights using collective knowledge of Officers who work directly with the community on a daily basis;
2. Identify synergies and opportunities within existing plans to design an approach that strengthens the collective Yarra objectives; and
3. Generate support for *Yarra Moves* from inception, bringing the organisation along the development process.

#### 1.3 Review process

Construction of the plan included a series of feedback:

- First and second draft(s) reviewed by the project working group
- Third draft reviewed by Council Officers involved in the consultation process, relevant Council Advisory Committees, VicHealth, VicSport and Sport and Recreation Victoria
- Final draft reviewed by the project working group and Council Executive Team
- Council Report provided to Councillors for endorsement.

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

### 2. Alignment to Yarra reports and strategic priorities

*Yarra Moves* has been developed in line with Yarra’s Council Plan 2017-2021 and encompasses findings from the following surveys:

- 2016 Liveable Yarra Engagement Survey
- 2016 Health and Wellbeing Status Report
- 2017 Customer Satisfaction Survey
- 2019 Customer Satisfaction Survey.

#### 2.1 Council Plan 2017-2021

The Council Plan represents the vision for the City of Yarra. Informed by the community, it guides some of Yarra’s most important projects and helps Council respond to emerging opportunities and challenges. *Yarra Moves* supports each key area of the Council Plan.

<b>Council Plan objectives</b>	<b>Top community issues</b>	<b>Top community aspects</b>
1. A healthy Yarra	1. Sustainable transport	1. Social connectedness
2. An inclusive Yarra	2. Community safety	2. Open space
3. A sustainable Yarra	3. Open space	3. Sustainable transport
4. A liveable Yarra	4. Growth and change	4. Recreation and leisure
5. A prosperous Yarra	5. Social connectedness	5. Vibrant activity centres
6. A connected Yarra		6. Diverse/inclusive
7. A leading Yarra		

Further, in 2016, Council undertook a deliberative engagement process bringing together a representative sample of the community to define issues and opportunities to inform future planning in a changing, growing municipality. *Yarra Moves* also supports the below priorities.

<b>Most important neighbourhood characteristics</b>	<b>Preferred improvements</b>
1. Proximity to public transport	1. Car parking
2. Plentiful parks and open spaces	2. Bikes, walking tracks and facilities
3. Variety of shops, cafes and restaurants	3. Traffic management
4. Ability to walk or cycle to meet daily needs	4. Parks, gardens and open space
5. Character of the buildings	
6. Access to health and social services	

Yarra’s 2016 Health and Wellbeing Status Report also presents data on a range of health and wellbeing indicators. It is a companion document to the 2017-2021 Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan and is used to inform health planning priorities. *Yarra Moves* supports the following key findings:

- There is an identified need to provide health promoting environments that encourage active living, particularly time spent sedentary at work; and
- There is an identified need to create safe environments including perceptions of safety in the public areas of Yarra during the day and night and road injuries for vulnerable road users including cyclists and pedestrians.

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

### 2.2 Customer Satisfaction Surveys

Yarra's annual satisfaction surveys aim to measure community satisfaction with Council and to identify the top issues to be addressed. *Yarra Moves* supports a number of the top issues that arise each year, as follows:

#### 2017 top issues

1. Building, planning, housing and development
2. Car parking
3. Traffic management
4. Drugs, alcohol and cigarettes
5. Parks, gardens and open space
6. Provision and maintenance of cycling and walking tracks
7. Environmental sustainability and climate change

#### 2019 top issues

1. Car parking
2. Traffic management
3. Building, planning, housing and development
4. Drug related issues
5. Safety, policing and crime
6. Parks, gardens and open space
7. Cycling / walking tracks and bicycle issues

#### 2020 top issues

1. Car parking
2. Building, planning, housing and development
3. Traffic management
4. Drug related issues
5. Safety, policing and crime
6. Rubbish and waste
7. Recycling collection
8. Parks, gardens and open space
9. Roads and maintenance repairs
10. Environment, sustainability, climate change

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

### 3. Yarra City Council internal consultation

Across a 14 week period commencing January 2020, Yarra's Participation Officer conducted an extensive internal consultation. The process included an introductory call and email where an overview of the proposed *Yarra Moves* framework was provided.

Following this introduction, each Officer was provided a questionnaire containing the following questions:

1. Does your unit oversee programs, services and infrastructure, and/or have policies that may directly or indirectly support physical activity within Yarra?
2. Of the community groups you engage with in your unit, can you identify personal/community barriers or administrative processes that limit particular groups' engagement with physical activity?
3. Can you identify formal and/or informal community influencers, leaders or key contacts that could assist Yarra in promoting and delivering physical activity initiatives?
4. Do you have existing data or community consultation insights that may be relevant to physical activity levels within the community?
5. Can you identify synergies or gaps within strategic/action plans (current or future) that could support increased physical activity throughout Yarra, or would benefit from a physical activity plan?
6. Can you identify opportunities to integrate principles from universal design, active design/healthy active by design and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) into your strategic/action plans and day to day work?
7. Does your unit have any future research or consultation planned that could provide insight into community engagement with physical activity?
8. Do you believe your unit is able to effectively advocate for physical activity in part or all that you do?

The questionnaire was designed to encourage Officers to start thinking about their individual and departmental influence on physical activity within Yarra. Responses were then explored in a series of face-to-face meetings. This consultation process provided vital insight into many barriers Yarra's community face and helped with prioritising key deliverables.

Across the organisation, 42 Officers were contacted and provided a response to the questionnaire, took part in a dedicated discussion, or a combination of both. At the time of preparing this plan, day to day access with Officers was interrupted by COVID-19 protocol. Officers will however continue to be consulted and their responses will contribute to future action plans.

#### 3.1 Respondents by branch/unit

- 3 x Aboriginal Partnerships
- 2 x Aged and Disability Services
- 1 x Arts and Cultural Services
- 1 x CityLab
- 2 x City Works – Open Space Services
- 2 x Communications
- 2 x Community Partnerships
- 1 x Economic Development
- 5 x Family, Youth and Child Services
- 1 x Homelessness and Rough Sleeping
- 4 x Human Resource Services (Diversity and Inclusion)
- 1 x Open Space Planning
- 1 x Organisational Development
- 1 x Recreation
- 1 x Risk Management
- 2 x Social Policy and Research
- 1 x Strategic Planning
- 1 x Strategic Transport
- 1 x Traffic and Civil Engineering
- 2 x Urban Design

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

- 2 x Venues and Events
- 5 x Yarra Leisure

### 3.2 Identified barriers / motivations

#### Opportunity

- An individual's perceived competence to undertake specific physical activity due to ability, safety, skill progression, physical capability, confidence and comfortability with equipment and supporting infrastructure
- (Lack of) awareness of opportunities to be physically active including appropriate communication to varied community groups and public signage – including in languages other than English and lack of plain / easy English
- Access to various activities
- Programs and services (not) meeting a person's behaviour patterns or daily routines
- Utilisation of technology – (not) meeting modern expectations
- Lack of time
- Administrative hurdles including confusing permit processes, insurance requirements, rules and regulations.

#### Environment

- Accessible transport
- Physical location of services (distance from home)
- Design of facilities / infrastructure determining the level of accessibility to all users – eg. buildings with steps, appropriate signage
- Availability, suitability and quality of infrastructure – including recreation facilities, open space, streetscape amenity (especially public toilets, pause points, and incidental play opportunities), footpaths and cycle networks
- Competing demand for use of places and spaces
- Perception of safety from anti-social behaviour, comfortability around dogs and risks associated with sharing space with high levels of traffic
- Sufficient lighting
- Natural influences such as daylight hours and weather conditions
- Workplace facilities and culture
- Street crossings – short timeframes for pedestrian lights and unclear crossings.

#### People

- Cost/affordability including fee for service and peripheral costs such as specialised equipment or clothing
- Availability of inclusive and safe programming, places and spaces – particularly catering to all abilities, LGBTIQ+ and (multi)cultural sensitivities
- Understanding reasons for being physically active – often emotional and driven by social connectedness and leisure rather than physical health
- Community networks, community partnerships, social connectors and influencers
- Self-esteem
- Lack of support for parents and carers
- Quality and appropriateness of program / service deliverer including their relatability to specific community groups
- Level of trust towards local government and program / service providers
- Physical disability and access to specialised equipment or clothing
- Social determinants making physical activity a low priority including housing insecurity, un or under employment, safety and cultural expectations – often leading to at-risk populations being ignored rather than excluded
- Cultural misinterpretations and confusion regarding community boundaries – e.g. appropriate access to and use of open space within housing estates
- Better communication between Yarra City Council departments
- Physical activity and health not being prioritised.

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

### 3.3 Identified opportunities

A range of opportunities were identified through the internal consultation process, varying from specific projects to blue-sky thinking. They will be recorded within the action plan that accompanies *Yarra Moves* and will be discussed as part of the development of annual action plans, in line with the strategy's priorities. Ongoing consultation will remain a key focus of *Yarra Moves* to ensure that the evolving needs of the community are accurately represented in each subsequent action plan.

### 3.4 Identified networks for collaboration

- Schools and educators (including kindergartens, early learning, universities and U3A)
- Police (inc. PSOs)
- Social support / housing agencies (e.g. DHHS)
- Yarra City Council staff (coordinators - including Leisure, maternal health, aged services, etc.)
- Children's farm
- Health agencies - CoHealth, North Richmond Community Health Centre, etc.
- Sporting organisations - governing bodies, clubs, private, etc.
- Fitness organisations
- Community groups (seniors, multicultural, parents, cyclists, dance, etc.)
- Commercial services (e.g. Australia Post)
- Local event promoters
- Volunteers within Yarra (e.g. Burnley Backyard)
- Transport authorities (VicRoads, Yarra Trams, Department of Transport, etc.)
- Multi-faith networks
- Queer network/LGBTIQ+ communities
- Residents' associations
- Traders' associations
- Real estate agents
- Event organisers
- Personal trainers
- Women's groups
- Bicultural inclusion workers
- Disability agencies
- Aboriginal organisations including MAYSAR, VACCA, MITS, Fitzroy Stars, etc.
- Aboriginal Elders and Wurundjeri community
- Drummond Street
- Neighbourhood Houses
- Fitzroy Group
- NGOs
- Volunteer Managers Network
- Yarra City Council advisory groups
- Venue hirers
- Launch Housing Outreach Workers
- Victoria Walks
- Bicycle Network
- Community outreach facilities (e.g. St Mary's House of Welcome, etc.)
- Combine with Yarra Leisure
- LGAs
- Inclusive Recreation Network
- Brotherhood of St Lawrence Fitzroy.

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

### 3.5 Yarra's approach to physical activity

Yarra City Council employs close to 1,000 people. This alone presents a unique opportunity for the organisation to take a leadership position and make an impact on the physical activity levels of the community. Organisational culture plays a big part in whether the impact of Council is positive.

Internal consultation uncovered the following list of perceived attitudes and behaviours either currently in existence or required to improve activity levels throughout Yarra:

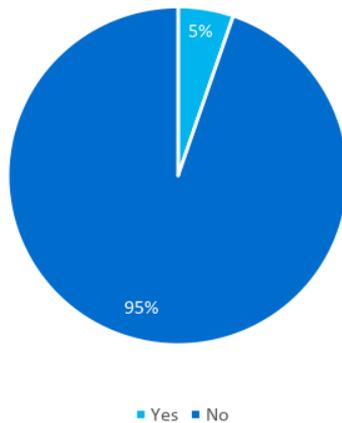
- Insufficient resources, especially staffing and time
- Business units operating independently
- Lack of access to organisational information
- Leadership's approach to physical activity can be passive
- Changing political position prevents consistency in service delivery and creates confusion regarding organisational priorities
- Operational processes and pricing structures are convoluted, inconsistent and could be subject to inequity
- Workplace wellness program requires stronger action to embed physical activity into working day
- Impact of inconsistent team cultures and management styles (e.g. creating confusion and imbalance)
- Organisational policies could better encourage physical activity such as utilising flexible working arrangements
- Operations often driven by internal priorities – not community priorities
- Calls for physical activity to be written into Yarra's Employee Valuation Proposition understanding it can have a significant impact on employee health, satisfaction and retention
- Lack of targeted promotion and recruitment towards at-risk communities
- Internal conflict exists about planning and service provision of Yarra's neighbourhoods
- Greater collaboration required prior to any precinct related projects.

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

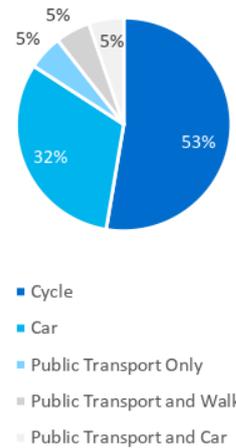
### 4. Staff physical activity survey

Recognising that all staff work in Yarra and will be impacted by the plan, each staff member was asked to complete an optional survey, in addition to the questionnaire and interview, regarding their own physical activity habits in relation to their workday. A total of 19 people responded to the survey:

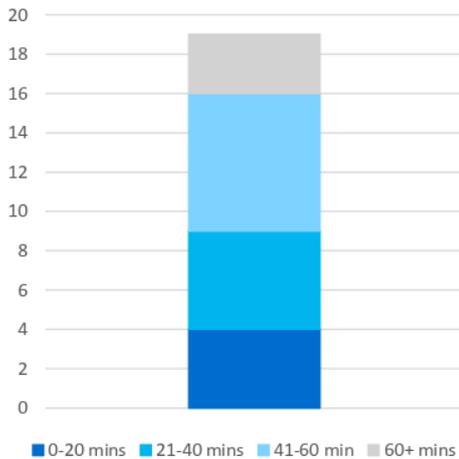
- When asked, 'Are you a Yarra resident?' responses included:



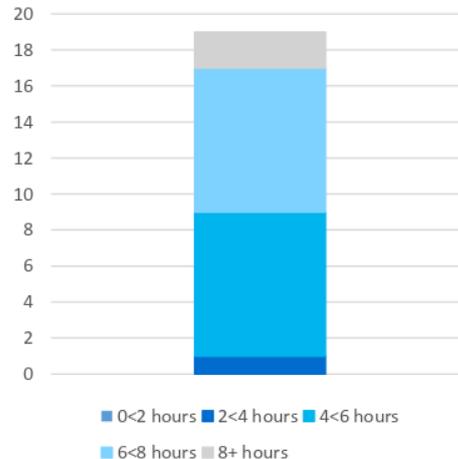
- When asked, 'How do you most often commute to work?' responses included:



- When asked, 'What is your average commute time to and from work each day (one-way)?' responses included:



- When asked, 'On average, how many hours each day do you spend sitting\*?' responses included:

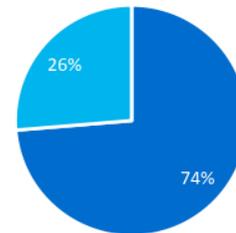


\* 'Sitting' used for direct alignment to Victorian Population Health Survey indicator. To ensure all people are represented within Yarra Moves planning, the term sedentary is used instead to describe inactive behaviours that pose health risks.

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

- When asked, 'Does anything prevent you from using active transport (walking or cycling) more regularly to commute to and from work?' insights included:

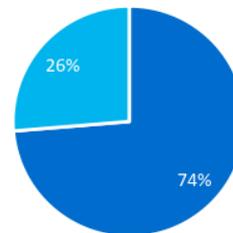
- Poor weather (including rain, heat, strong winds and poor air quality)
- Distance
- Children drop off and pick up
- Lack of flexible working hours
- Fatigue
- Time
- Lack of safety (including traffic and lack of experience)
- Need to periodically bring in office clothing
- Disconnected cycling paths (including stairs)
- Work requires regular movement between meeting locations not practical for public transport.



■ Yes ■ No

- When asked, 'Do you feel supported to be physically active in the workplace?' insights included:

- Yes:
  - Staff activities - yoga sessions, boot camp, etc.
  - Bike storage
  - Improvements on cycling network within Yarra
  - Team that supports walking meetings
  - Standing desks
  - Layout of office (printer, kitchen, tea and coffee)
  - Dress code
  - Gym membership discount
  - Access to showers
  - Encouraged to take active transport for meetings.
- No:
  - End facilities for riders are very poor
  - Locker access
  - Awareness of showers
  - Access to showers
  - Time restraints
  - Culture of eating lunch at desk / struggling to fit lunch in.



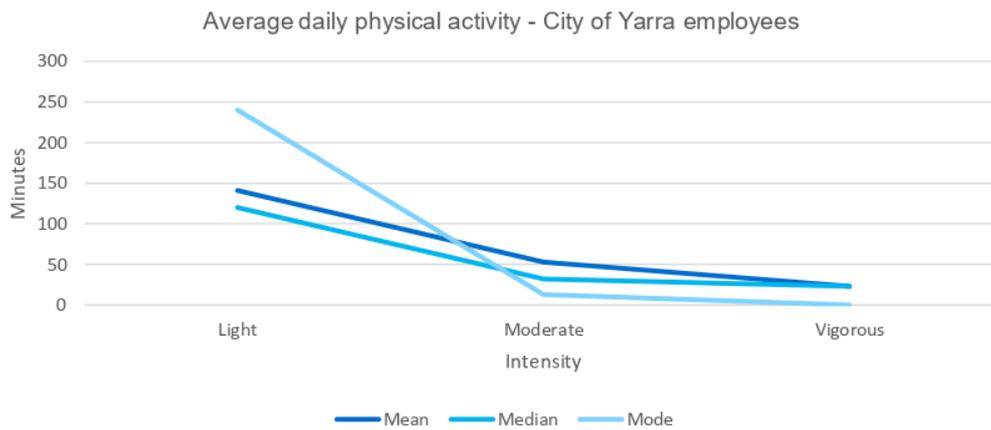
■ Yes ■ No

Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031

## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

- When asked, 'On average, how often do you undertake light / moderate / vigorous intensity physical activity?' responses included:

Employee	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Light	Mins / day	240	120	60	60	30	90	240	90	240	180	240	120	420	120	90	80	70	120	60
	Days / week	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Avg mins / day / week	240	120	60	60	30	90	240	90	240	180	240	120	420	120	90	80	70	120	60
Moderate	Mins / day	120	60	90	120	45	30	45	45	120	60	60	60	30	240	30	45	45	20	60
	Days / week	7	7	6	2	5	3	2	3	7	6	7	3	3	7	7	7	2	7	3
	Avg mins / day / week	120	60	77	34	32	13	13	19	120	51	60	26	13	240	30	45	13	20	26
Vigorous	Mins / day	60	40	0	30	0	30	0	30	60	60	45	50	45	120	60	40	40	60	0
	Days / week	6	7	0	2	0	1	0	2	4	6	7	6	4	2	6	4	2	1	0
	Avg mins / day / week	51	40	0	9	0	4	0	9	34	51	45	43	26	34	51	23	11	9	0



## Attachment 3 – Staff consultation

- When asked, '*What do you enjoy about being physically active?*' responses included:
  - It invigorates me
  - Riding through bushlands / being outside
  - Feels good (physically and mentally) / makes me happy
  - Energising
  - Relaxing / de-stressing
  - Fun
  - Clears the mind
  - Time spent with kids
  - Loosen up after spending the day at a desk
  - Maintain strength
  - Great way to socialise
  - Better sleep
  - Improves body image
  - Keeping fit.
  
- When asked, '*What don't you enjoy about being physically active?*' responses included:
  - Hard work
  - Adverse weather conditions
  - Being sweaty in the office
  - Finding the time / missing other social events
  - Feeling unsafe on the streets (particularly as a woman)
  - Red face (if meetings scheduled)
  - Organising extra set of clothes
  - Early starts
  - Extra washing – body, hair and clothes
  - Costs of gyms and organised sport
  - Injury/aches.
  
- When asked, '*What could be done to get you more physically active?*' responses included:
  - Better facilities at work (showers, lockers, etc.)
  - Accessible workplace programs
  - Increase social element
  - More support in terms of active wear
  - More support in structure of workday (flexible hours, more non-computer based work, reminders, etc.)
  - Incorporating into the day rather than before / after work
  - More relief from parenting
  - Increasing safety to spend more time with kids (wider footpaths, safer crossings, etc.)
  - Increased awareness of cheap / free activities near work or home
  - More programs during work at suitable times
  - More motivation.
  
- When asked, '*What currently prevents you from being more physically active?*' responses included:
  - Other commitments
  - Lack of time
  - Need to drive children due to safety concerns
  - Parent / carer responsibilities
  - Workload pressures
  - Laziness.

**Attachment 1 - Draft Physical Activity Strategy Yarra Moves 2021-2031**

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## 8.6 Proposed draft law to manage consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places

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### Executive Summary

#### Purpose

To report back to Council on the feedback received during a broad community engagement period on the draft local law and present a final proposed local law for public exhibition.

#### Key Issues

This report represents the culmination of a two-year process of consultation and research into options for managing the consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places.

Further to the report presented to Council on 20 July 2021, a draft local law, which if adopted would form part of Yarra's General Local Law, was made available for broad community engagement. This report outlined the results of a targeted stakeholder engagement process and built upon an extensive consultation undertaken with Yarra's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and other affected communities impacted by the local law.

The reports previously brought before Council in March and July 2021 also provided research into responses to the public consumption of liquor by state and local governments, the experiences of communities, academic research and other pertinent policy and social considerations in the current and past policy landscape.

Local laws are a mechanism to educate and communicate expectations to community. For example, Yarra's family-friendly programming in Edinburgh Gardens on New Year's Eve makes use of the local law to communicate that the event is to have no alcohol consumption and be friendly for all ages. Similarly, it enables officers to promote behavioural expectations to our many visitors during big events and on occasions such as AFL Grand Final Day in the Richmond area.

This report presents a recommendation as to how to reach an effective balance of considerations through a new local law that is targeted, nuanced to Yarra's unique context, responsible to the community and responsive to social issues and needs. The proposed local law takes into account community feedback, research, benchmarking and Council's responsibilities under the Local Government Act.

Officers note that there are time-sensitive legislative requirements for any local law to be put in place and that the current local law is set to sunset (expire) on 19 October 2021, after which time there would be no law in place to manage consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places. Any delay in proceeding to public consultation at this stage would limit the opportunity for community engagement and participation on this matter.

#### Financial Implications

Any options would need to be resourced appropriately in accordance with budget processes.

#### PROPOSAL

That Council:

- (a) notes that the community has been engaged and given the opportunity to provide feedback and ask questions about the proposed local law, as well as considerations and options for the future management of consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places, and that this feedback is provided within this report;
- (b) notes that stakeholders appreciate Council's responsibilities to promote local amenity and community safety, recognise the negative impacts consumption of liquor local laws can have upon people experiencing vulnerability in our community and understand the need for safeguards to ensure people are not unfairly and negatively impacted;

- (c) notes that a proposed local law and an accompanying proposed procedures and protocols manual have been prepared (see Attachments 1 and 2) which seek to promote public amenity and community safety – including within entertainment precincts and for major events – while supporting harm minimisation, and the exclusion from enforcement, for people who are physically, psychologically, socially, culturally or economically vulnerable;
- (d) supports the list of elements outlined in this report that would form the basis of an evaluation and monitoring plan for the consumption of liquor in public places provisions in the General Local Law (subject to Council budgeting processes);
- (e) endorses officers to proceed to undertake public exhibition of the proposed local law and accompanying proposed procedures and protocols manual attached to this report; and
- (f) notes that the current local law is set to sunset (expire) on 19 October 2021, after which time there would be no law in place to manage consumption of liquor in Yarra’s public places.

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## 8.6 Proposed draft law to manage consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/106407
<b>Author</b>	Sarah Ernst - Policy Advisor
<b>Authoriser</b>	Director Community Wellbeing

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### Purpose

1. To report back to Council as to the feedback received during a broad community engagement period on the draft local law and present a final proposed local law for public exhibition.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. This report presents the outcome of a broad public engagement for a new draft local law that was presented to Council in a report on 20 July 2021.
3. The new draft law resulted from two stages of research and in-depth, targeted stakeholder consultation, presented to Council in reports on 30 March and 20 July 2021.
4. This overall body of work responds to Council Resolution Item 6372 on 8 October 2019. It was resolved at that meeting that the current law be in place for two years during which time officers were to undertake research, consultation and investigation of alternatives to the current local law.
5. The current *Consumption of Liquor in Public Places Local Law 2019* replaced a previous, similar law, which was in place from 2009 to 2019 (*Local Law 8*).
6. The current Local Law restricts people from consuming alcohol or possessing an open container of alcohol in any public place in Yarra, except for public parks between 9.00am and 9.00pm. The other exceptions to the law are if a person is at a licensed venue or event. The current Local Law also specifies that there be no consumption of alcohol in Yarra's parks from 9pm the day before New Year's Eve until 9am on New Year's Day.
7. As noted in the previous reports to Council on 30 March and 20 July 2021, it is clear from feedback received that the introduction in 2009 of Yarra's first local law related to consumption of liquor in public places – *Local Law 8* – created a deep division in parts of the community, which has continued to influence community perceptions through to the current local law, *Consumption of Liquor in Public Places Local Law 2019*.
8. With the exception of feedback received from two individual Aboriginal Elders (who expressed contrary views), the view of Yarra's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, and a number of representatives of local not-for-profit health, legal, social and community service providers, has consistently held that *Local Law 8* – and the subsequent but similar *Consumption of Liquor in Public Places Local Law* – is inherently prejudicial towards people who are experiencing vulnerability. This view contrasts with that of other stakeholders who are keen to see a local law in place in order to manage community safety, health and amenity issues in the municipality.
9. Cognisant of these diverse opinions, officers have sought to ensure a comprehensive consultation process was undertaken to enable a balanced and responsive solution to be found. The resulting recommendations are necessarily complex and nuanced, a feature that enables Council to be responsive to contrasting community needs while meeting responsibility for amenity, safety and public health.

10. At the meeting on 30 March 2021, Council endorsed the statement that it:
  - (a) *acknowledges the historical distress and trauma experienced in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and that this cannot be separated from this community's perceptions of Local Law 8, which reverberates into the Consumption of Liquor in Public Places Local Law (adopted in October 2019); and*
  - (b) *maintains its commitment to the ongoing dialogue with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community as it considers the future of local laws for the consumption of liquor in public places, and the means by which a socially just, health-based approach can be promoted.*
11. It is noted that Yarra's neighbouring and comparable municipalities all have restrictions around the consumption of liquor in public places. These restrictions are articulated through a combination of geography, time and date, and are incorporated into general or activity-based local laws. Several municipalities have additional guidelines for implementation (e.g. Port Phillip and Bayside Councils). Importantly, several notable inner-city municipalities (Darebin, Melbourne and Maribyrnong), have a local law that works by exclusion to prescribe specific areas where drinking is restricted in the municipality, instead of prescribing places where drinking is permitted. This is the inverse of the way that Yarra's current local law operates.
12. It is also noted that other, health-based responses to the issues of public consumption of alcohol can be further developed in parallel with any adopted local law position. Health based responses are not contradictory to the existence of a local law and can operate successfully together. The purpose of this report is to determine what form, if any, the local law will take.

#### **Public drunkenness vs drinking in public places**

13. It is noted that the issues of public drunkenness and the consumption of liquor in public places are distinct matters, yet in the public eye the strong perception is that they are related. Being drunk in public is a state of being that does not necessitate that liquor be consumed in public, and likewise, drinking alcohol in a public place does not necessarily involve being drunk.
14. To date the process undertaken by officers has been directed to examine public drinking as defined in the current local law, not drunkenness. However, it is important to note that the nature of qualitative data collected throughout the broad community engagement and other stages of consultation is based on the experiential perspective of participants who do not necessarily view the laws and associated issues as distinct.
15. Further, it should be noted that the repeal of public drunkenness as a criminal offence in Victoria does not preclude or prohibit the presence of a local law that prohibits public drinking, as is evidenced by many jurisdictions both in Australia and internationally (for example the City of Sydney local law that prohibits drinking, despite public drunkenness being decriminalised in New South Wales in 1979).

#### **Infringement vs charges**

16. An infringement notice (i.e. the handing out of a ticket or fine) is not a criminal offence. That is, there is no charge sheet or notice to appear in court. Since 2013, only one infringement has been issued and that was later withdrawn by Council as it was determined that the Police Officer had not complied with the existing Memorandum of Understanding in a satisfactory manner. A comparable process would be followed through the proposed guidelines.
17. Any infringement issued in Yarra for drinking for carrying an unsealed container of alcohol under the new proposed law would be internally referred to Council's social policy officers and then if it did not comply with the social vulnerability provisions proposed as part of the draft law, revoked by Compliance and Parking Services.

18. In maintaining a local law to manage issues concerning the consumption of liquor in public places, Council is ensuring there is an opportunity for any issues to be handled as a civil matter, instead of under the *Summary Offences Act 1966*. A criminal offence results in either prosecution by Victoria Police or by the Office of Public Prosecutions for more serious offences. An infringement fine, even if unpaid, does not result in criminal prosecution.
19. Unpaid infringements can result in a civil debt. Such matters are heard by the Infringements Court with debt settled through the seizure of assets or Community Work Permits (CWP). If the conditions of CWP are breached the matter is then heard by Magistrates' Court. If the Court is satisfied that an infringement offender has a mental or intellectual impairment, disorder, disease or illness the outstanding fines may be discharged fully or to two thirds of the outstanding fines. An infringement offender can be imprisoned for a period that is up to two thirds less than one day in respect of each fine unit, or part of a fine unit, of the amount of the outstanding fines. The Court must, however, consider whether imprisonment is excessive, disproportionate and unduly harsh and can instead resort to a community-based order, seek payment through an instalment order or even choose to discharge outstanding fines fully or to two thirds.
20. It should also be noted, that under the proposed law, an infringement can only be issued if a person fails to comply with direction to tip out open alcohol, rather than directly as a result of consuming alcohol in a public place.

#### **Large-scale event preparation and management**

21. Each year, substantial cost is borne by Council to prepare safety and amenity measures in place to manage the large crowds who congregate in Yarra's public places on significant occasions to celebrate (or commiserate). In particular, the AFL Grand Final weekend and New Year's Eve require extensive planning, staffing and resources at a considerable cost.
22. The AFL Grand Final preparations occur over several weeks lead up, including liaison with local liquor licensees and business traders in and around Swan Street in Richmond, traffic management planning, road closures, extra bins, recycling, additional street sweeping, drinking water, portable toilets, and additional patrols by Yarra's cleansing crews, local laws officers and Victoria Police. In 2019, the cost of these measures totalled \$112,374.
23. Should Yarra teams such as Richmond or Collingwood be playing a match in the final's series, similar measures are then required. This can take place across multiple weekends of the final's series.
24. On New Year's Eve in 2013 a large illegal dance party took place in Edinburgh Gardens that resulted in a clean-up bill of more than \$30,000. In addition to amenity issues regarding amplified noise, large amounts of waste and recycling, broken glass and inappropriate toileting, several assaults also took place. Since that time, Council has implemented a strict ban on drinking in public places in Yarra on New Year's Eve and instead programs family-friendly activities and events in Edinburgh Gardens.
25. Through a local law on liquor in public places Council can communicate expectations of behaviour for such gatherings and enable the careful curation of large-scale annual events, thus enabling visitors and residents alike to celebrate safely in public places.
26. An alcohol restriction during times of particular significant events, such as New Year's Eve, also supports Council's efforts to create programmed 'family friendly' spaces and activities that do not focus on alcohol consumption.

#### **Educational value of the law**

27. Local laws are, first and foremost, ways of communicating behavioural expectations in the social context of the municipality, and it is in this that the primary intent of the local law lies.
28. Yarra's thriving entertainment economy makes it a popular destination for people from all over Melbourne, and the local law is a mechanism to educate and communicate expectations to people who visit or take up residence in the municipality.

29. There is an expectation from the community that Council will look out for their safety, while balancing any measures against the need for recognition and support of vulnerability in the population. This type of thinking is emblematic of Council's approach to complex social issues, and consumption of liquor in public places is no exception. To obtain such a balance, authorised enforcement must be nuanced, focused and context dependent – there are situations where an enforcement response is appropriate and others where it is not appropriate. In this work, officers are seeking ways to care for, not punish, people who are experiencing vulnerability.
30. Education of the complexities and nuanced issues will be necessary for endorsement of a new local law and officers will work with other stakeholders to ensure that there is an ongoing and transparent discussion to maintain this balance and educate the community and authorised officers.
31. Officers would work with a new Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group, as well as key stakeholders, to ensure signage is installed where restrictions apply and that appropriate, targeted communications are undertaken to promote the key elements of this new approach to consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places.

### **Cultural considerations**

32. With the exception of feedback received from two individual Aboriginal Elders, who believe the existing law should remain in place, the view of Yarra's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, and a number of representatives of local not-for-profit health, legal, social and community service providers, has consistently held that *Local Law 8* – and the subsequent but similar *Consumption of Liquor in Public Places Local Law* – is inherently prejudicial towards people who are experiencing vulnerability. This view contrasts with that of other stakeholders who are keen to see a local law in place in order to manage community safety, health and amenity issues in the municipality.
33. Officers are mindful of these diverse opinions and have sought to ensure a comprehensive consultation process was undertaken to support a balanced and responsive solution. In terms of the divergence in feedback from two individual Aboriginal Elders, there was a general reference to there not being a conflation of the consumption of alcohol with cultural practices.
34. Further to the above, and as previously mentioned, at its meeting on 30 March 2021, Council endorsed the statement that it:
  - (a) *acknowledges the historical distress and trauma experienced in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and that this cannot be separated from this community's perceptions of Local Law 8, which reverberates into the Consumption of Liquor in Public Places Local Law (adopted in October 2019); and*
  - (b) *maintains its commitment to the ongoing dialogue with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community as it considers the future of local laws for the consumption of liquor in public places, and the means by which a socially just, health-based approach can be promoted.*
35. During the consultation some members of the Aboriginal community felt it was important to acknowledge that drinking is not a cultural practice of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Harm from alcohol and vulnerability can be more prevalent due to a range of complex reasons including but not limited to widespread inter-generational trauma, extensive and embedded systemic racism, and ongoing socio-economic marginalisation. Officers have therefore sought a way forward that seeks to support any people who need assistance without further marginalising or stigmatising them, regardless of their culture or situation.

### **Relationship between police and community**

36. There is currently a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that outlines an agreement between Council and the Victorian Police as to the manner of enforcement of the existing Local Law, and it is intended that a new MoU would be established if this proposed law is adopted by Council. It is noted, however, that there is no mechanism to determine how closely the MoU followed, or how effective it is. Anecdotal evidence is that it has become difficult to monitor in recent years, and that relationships between the Victorian Police and community stakeholders need to be re-established, as a number of complicating factors in recent years have led to a lack of continuity, familiarity.
37. Throughout the research and consultation process, it has become apparent to officers that the relationships once held between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and Victoria Police, have deteriorated. Although it is difficult to untangle the exact touchpoints between the community and Victoria Police, discussions have revealed that relationships are not what they once were. There is some recognition that this is due, in part, to the turnover of community service workers and local police members with established relationships but also due to some people having moved on, passed away or ceased street drinking.
38. To rebuild these relationships, officers in Yarra's Aboriginal Partnerships Unit have re-established the Smith Street Working Group in partnership with the Neighbourhood Justice Centre and Melbourne City Mission. This award-winning working group has been pivotal in building and improving community relationships in the past and is already working to strengthening networks and relationships between community members, service providers, businesses, and law enforcement. Members of the Smith Street Working Group also contribute to the working group for this project and would continue to be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the proposed new local law.
39. The working group would be able to alert officers to any situations that arise from interactions between Victoria Police and community concerning the new law. Yarra Local Area Command for Victoria Police would be one of the stakeholders on the working group enabling any issues to be communicated and resolved directly.

### **Social and health programmes**

40. A number of social measures would be put in place to support these changes to the management of drinking in Yarra's public places:
  - (a) As explained above, the Smith Street Working Group has been reconvened and Yarra will continue to participate in this valuable network to improve relationships in the community;
  - (b) During 2022, officers will investigate the development of a harm-minimisation focussed policy concerning alcohol consumption;
  - (c) Officers will work with key stakeholders to identify opportunities for education and training regarding social determinants and vulnerabilities concerning implementation of the new local law; and
  - (d) Ongoing quarterly meetings of a new Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group would ensure that these measures are responsive and effective while also creating a forum for discussion of successes and challenges as they arise.

### **Discussion**

#### **What we heard**

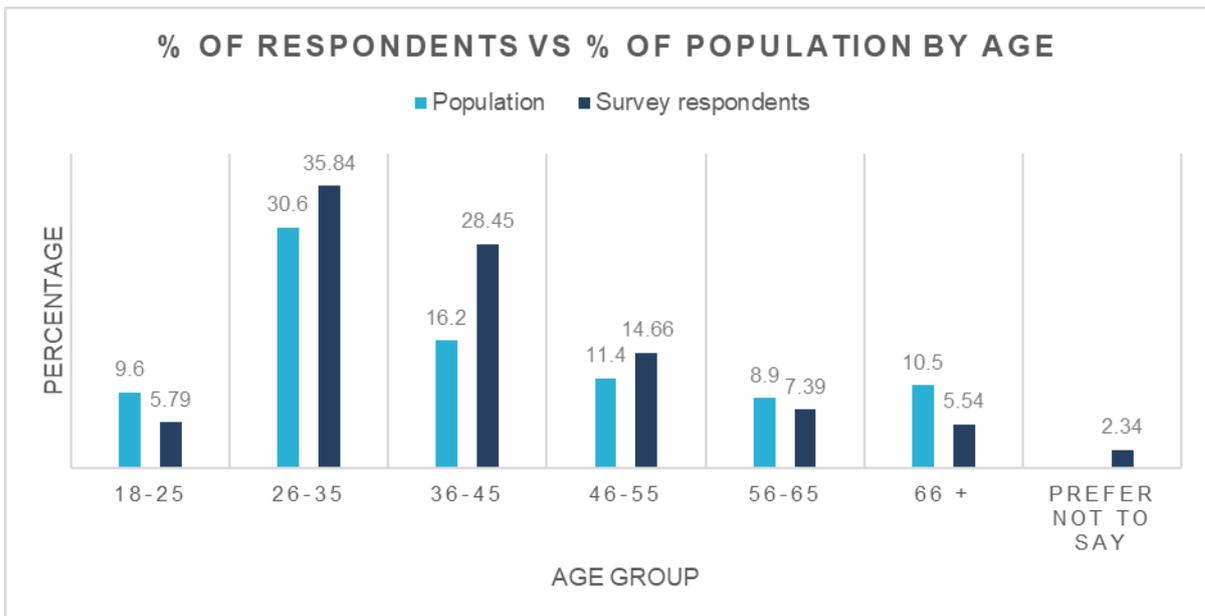
##### **Overall**

41. The broad community engagement yielded 820 responses, including surveys and written submissions received via email.

42. A four-week campaign ran from 22 July to 19 August, during which time officers promoted information on the draft law, draft guidelines, and associated research and considerations on a simple English 'Your Say Yarra' webpage, which was viewed more than 6,000 times. The page hosted a 5-minute survey and enabled community members to ask questions of Council officers that were posted on the page along with responses for the community to read. The survey invited comments on each individual section of the draft law as well as providing an opportunity for other feedback and comments. Each part of the draft law was clearly explained in plain English, and the survey was translated into a number of community languages. A comprehensive description is provided in the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Section of this report.
43. Notably, officers encountered barriers during the engagement. The reintroduction of strict COVID-19 lockdowns meant three planned pop-up engagement stalls in activity precincts and parks were cancelled. While there was in-depth engagement with Parkies between November 2020 through to February 2021, there was no additional consultation, and it should be noted that the Billabong BBQ has been suspended.
44. There were also some delays to the translations, shortening the engagement with CALD community (although officers were able to present to YMAG and promote through community leaders and accessible communication channels such as WhatsApp groups).
45. Two notable themes raised in the open text comments for general feedback are that a number of respondents believe there should be no local law at all, and concern also remains in the community as to the impact of the law on people who are experiencing vulnerability. This speaks to the need for the provisions introduced in the statement of purpose and the instruction given to provide support first to anyone who appears to be experiencing vulnerability, whether that be mental, physical, social, economic or cultural. A robust monitoring and evaluation plan is also recommended to ensure that the law does not unduly impact on members of our community who require support and understanding.

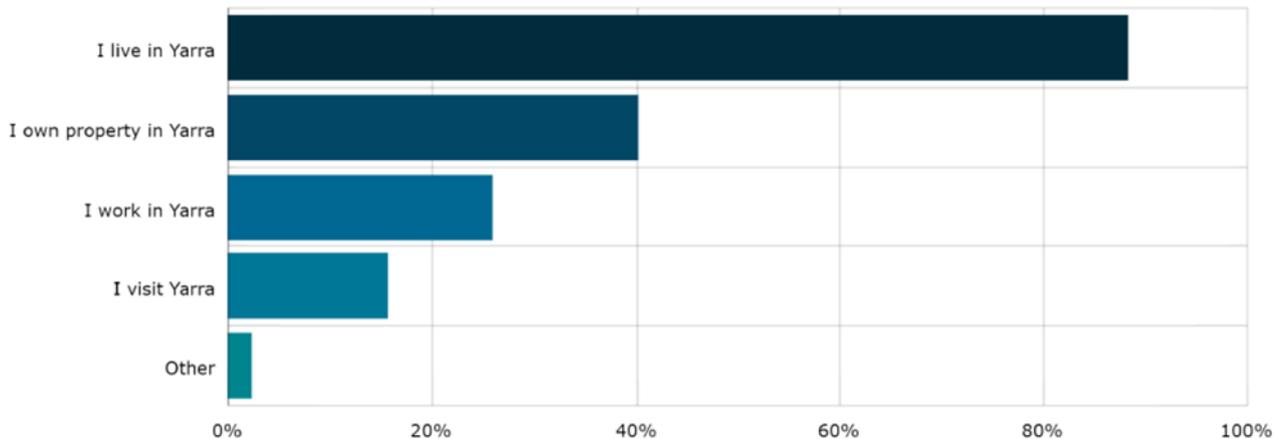
Demographics

46. As can be seen clearly in the following chart, the largest group of survey respondents (35.84%) was aged 26 to 35 years, with the next largest group (28.45%) aged 36 to 45 years). This result is reflective of the make-up of the municipality's population.



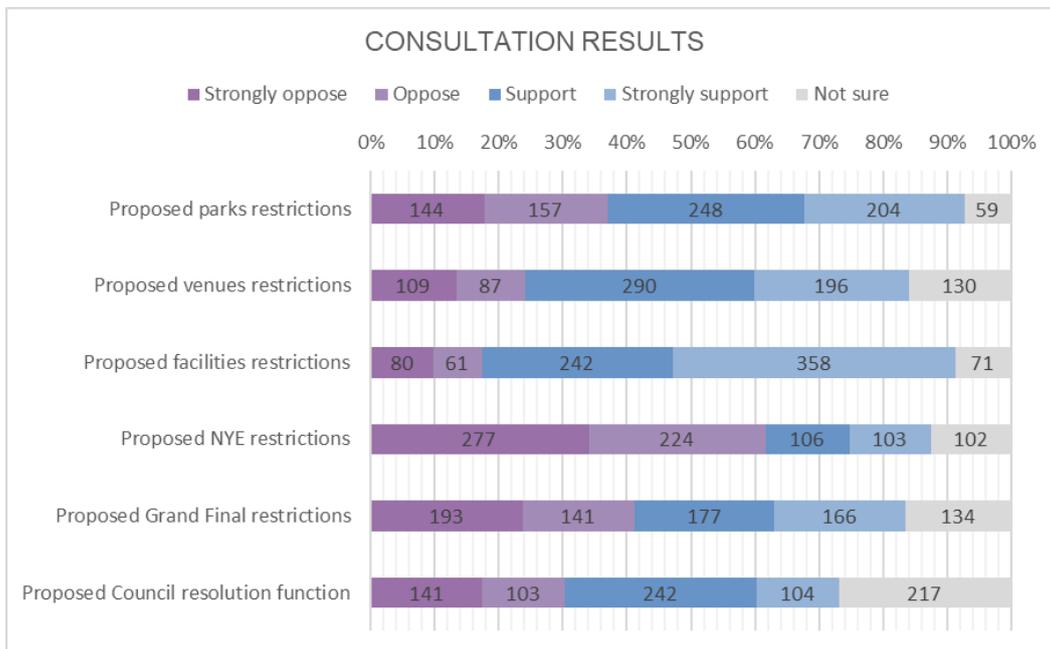
47. In terms of the gender breakdown of survey respondents, 50.8% of respondents identify as women, while 40.07% identify as men, and 2.22% identify as non-binary. Officers note that it is common for women to make up the majority of respondents, so this result indicates a more even gender distribution than usual in such consultations.

48. By far the majority of survey respondents were people who live in Yarra (88.18%), with 40.02% overall being property owners. The next largest respondent group was people who work in Yarra (25.86%).



The survey

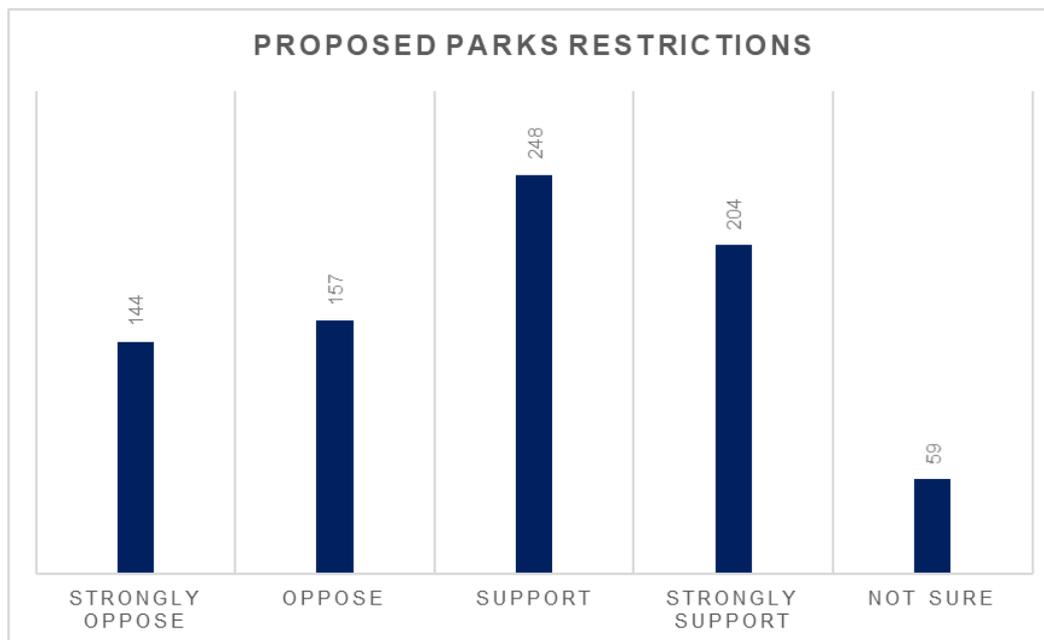
49. The survey was broken down into six key elements for further exploration. The results and recommendations related to each of those elements is outlined below.
50. The following chart gives an overview and comparison of the results and sentiment for each of the items. It can be seen clearly that there was general majority support overall for the proposed restrictions for parks, licensed venues, family and children focussed facilities, and the measure for Council to be able to alter restrictions by resolution in extraordinary circumstances (as defined and instructed in the proposed guidelines). Each item will be discussed individually in more depth below, including an analysis of the top themes mentioned in the open comment field as to why each person answered the way that they did.



**Results and recommendations**

Element: Parks and gardens: drinking not permitted from 9pm to 9am

*Consultation results and data analysis*



51. A total of 579 open field comments were made in relation to this element. A majority of respondents (55.66%) support the proposed restrictions on consumption of liquor in parks. While fewer respondents (37.06%) oppose the proposed restrictions, a closer look at the themes raised in the open comments fields demonstrates that there is general agreement that there should be some kind of restriction, but disagreement by some with the form and times of the restrictions that were proposed. While 37.06% of respondents oppose the proposed restrictions, a closer look at the themes raised in the open comments fields demonstrates that there is general agreement that there should be some kind of restriction, but disagreement by some with the form and times of the restrictions that were proposed.
52. Of those who provided open field comments, the top 5 themes were as follows:
  - (a) Would like drinking allowed later at night (21.8% of comments or 126 responses);
  - (b) Expressed support for social gatherings/celebrations (16.4% of comments or 95 responses);
  - (c) Expressed behaviour concerns (12.8% of comments or 74 responses);
  - (d) Expressed public safety concerns (11.7% of comments or 68 responses);and
  - (e) Would like no time restrictions (10% of comments or 58 responses).
53. The strongest theme to come through in the open comment field, from a fifth of respondents, was that people would like later hours when consumption of alcohol in parks is permitted. Officers have considered this suggestion and benchmarked what form restrictions take in other inner-Melbourne local government areas (LGAs).

*Benchmarking*

54. Two LGAs (Bayside and Stonnington) simply specify that alcohol consumption in parks is permitted in daylight hours. Moreland, by contrast, responds to Daylight Savings with an extension of hours for permitted alcohol consumption in parks (always only on weekends and public holidays) from an end time of 6pm to 10pm. Port Phillip Council, similar to Yarra in terms of having a vibrant late-night economy and the need to balance social concerns, maintains hours of 12pm to 8pm for permitted consumption of liquor on Council land, with some other specific restrictions relating to the beach foreshore in St Kilda.

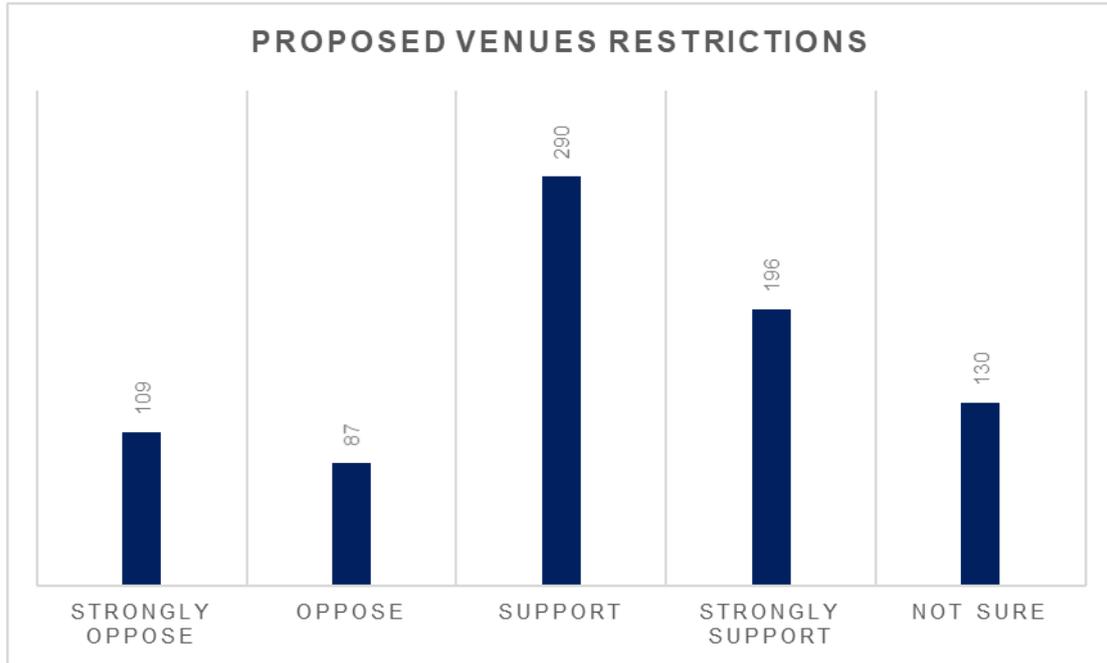
55. Were Yarra to change the permitted time that alcohol could be consumed in parks to daylight hours, it would result in a considerable shortening of permitted times during the six months of the year when it is not Daylight Savings Time. This appears to go against what the community is seeking.
56. In terms of changing the hours in response to Daylight Savings Time, officers researched twilight and daylight hours in the peak of summer around the summer solstice. According to the Bureau of Meteorology website, the latest twilight end in Fitzroy (chosen as an example for its centrality in Yarra), at any point during the year, is 9.16pm, coinciding with the summer solstice and surrounding days during the last week in December. The current restriction of permitting alcohol consumption in parks until 9pm falls only 16 minutes short of reaching this end of twilight on the longest day of the year.
57. Based on this information, suggestions by some respondents to extend this restriction to permit drinking until 10pm would reach beyond peak summer daylight hours. This could potentially conflict with other comments regarding concern about safety after dark. Given that the current suggestion of permitting alcohol consumption from 9am to 9pm almost matches sunset times during summer, it seems a balanced approach has already been reached and that this restriction could reasonably be left as is.

*Response*

58. Yarra is fortunate to have some beautiful – and large – green open spaces, which are well used and loved by residents and visitors alike. Yarra's proximity to central Melbourne means that these parks, much like our entertainment precincts, are destinations for outdoor gatherings, parties and events.
59. While officers support well-planned events through our venues and events team and permits system, there have also been large-scale illegal parties held in our parks that have caused considerable damage to people, and to the park and surrounding area (through littering, inappropriate toileting and damage to plants, lawns, property and infrastructure).
60. On New Year's Eve in 2013 a large illegal dance party took place in Edinburgh Gardens that resulted in a clean-up bill of more than \$30,000. In addition to amenity issues regarding amplified noise, large amounts of waste and recycling, broken glass and inappropriate toileting, several assaults also took place.
61. The advent of COVID-19 has resulted in considerably increased demand on open public spaces such as parks, which in turn has led to a greater need to effectively manage major events (both formal and informal), navigate contested space, and reduce risk to the community (such as reduce the risk of assault, sexual assault, hospitalisation and other health impacts).
62. On balance, an appropriate and manageable restriction on drinking in parks and gardens – which can be easily communicated to all members of the community (and tourists) – would be to maintain a consistent, time-limited restriction across all municipal parks and gardens. The proposed retention of the current time restriction of not permitting drinking between 9pm–9am is reasonable when considering the general daylight hours across the year and is appropriate which equally recognises and responds to residential amenity, where residential areas often directly abut Yarra's many parks and gardens.

Element: Licensed venues: Drinking not permitted within 10m from the boundary of a licensed venue

*Consultation results and data analysis*



63. A total of 424 open field comments were made in relation to this element. The majority of respondents (59.85%) support the proposed restrictions on consumption of liquor within 10m of an area licensed to a venue. While fewer respondents (24.13%) oppose the proposed restrictions, a closer look at the themes raised in the open comments fields demonstrates that overall there is support for local business interests and a recognition that this measure would assist licensees. The disagreement is directed instead towards the distance of the restriction being 10 metres, and a concern that the restriction has been proposed as applying at all times, although licensed venues have limited operating hours.
64. Of those who provided open field comments, the top 5 themes were as follows:
- (a) Support for business interests (15.3% or 65 responses);
  - (b) Support for Responsible Service of Alcohol (6.4% or 27 responses);
  - (c) Would prefer no restrictions near licensed venues (5.4% or 23 responses);
  - (d) Would prefer no restrictions on public drinking (4.7% or 20 responses); and
  - (e) Amenity concerns (4.5% or 19 responses).
65. The strongest theme to come through in the open comment field, in 15.3% of the comments (from 65 respondents), was that people support this restriction in relation to maintaining local business interests, and an additional 6.4% of comments (from 27 respondents) support this restriction as a tool in relation to the Responsible Service of Alcohol.
66. A combined total of 10.1% of comments on this element of the proposed law (from 43 respondents) had themes relating to a desire for no restrictions – either preferring no law at all, or no restrictions around licensed venues. related to a preference to have no restrictions near licensed venues and a preference to have no restrictions on public drinking at all.
67. Officers are cognisant that while that there is general agreement that there should be some kind of restriction, there remains disagreement by some with the distance of 10 metres and reference to the 24/7 nature of the restriction.

*Benchmarking*

68. The City of Yarra has the second largest concentration of licensed premises outside of the Melbourne CBD and is renowned for its dynamic night life spread across a number of precincts, principally centred around Collingwood and Fitzroy (including Smith, Gertrude, Brunswick and Johnston Streets), and Richmond (Victoria, Church and Swan Streets and Bridge Road). In addition to licensed venues, other night-time activities operate in the evenings (when not subject to COVID-19 restrictions), such as leisure and recreation, libraries, parks, sports and arts.
69. People enjoy visiting Yarra's night precincts and choose to live in Yarra because of the diverse choice of food, good quality bars and pubs, the unique and vibrant atmosphere of people and activity, offering of live music and for some people, the local community vibe.
70. A review of similar LGAs has revealed that no other municipality takes a particularly nuanced approach to this issue, often imposing precinct-wide restrictions, particularly if related to entertainment or retail precincts. City of Melbourne imposes a blanket ban on alcohol consumption within the central business district, and Moreland City Council maintains a blanket ban across the municipality with the exception of parks on weekends, and the City of Port Phillip similarly has a 24-hour ban on any consumption of alcohol on footpaths or streets. Darebin City Council has precinct-based alcohol-free zones around the activity centres in the municipality, as does the City of Maribyrnong.

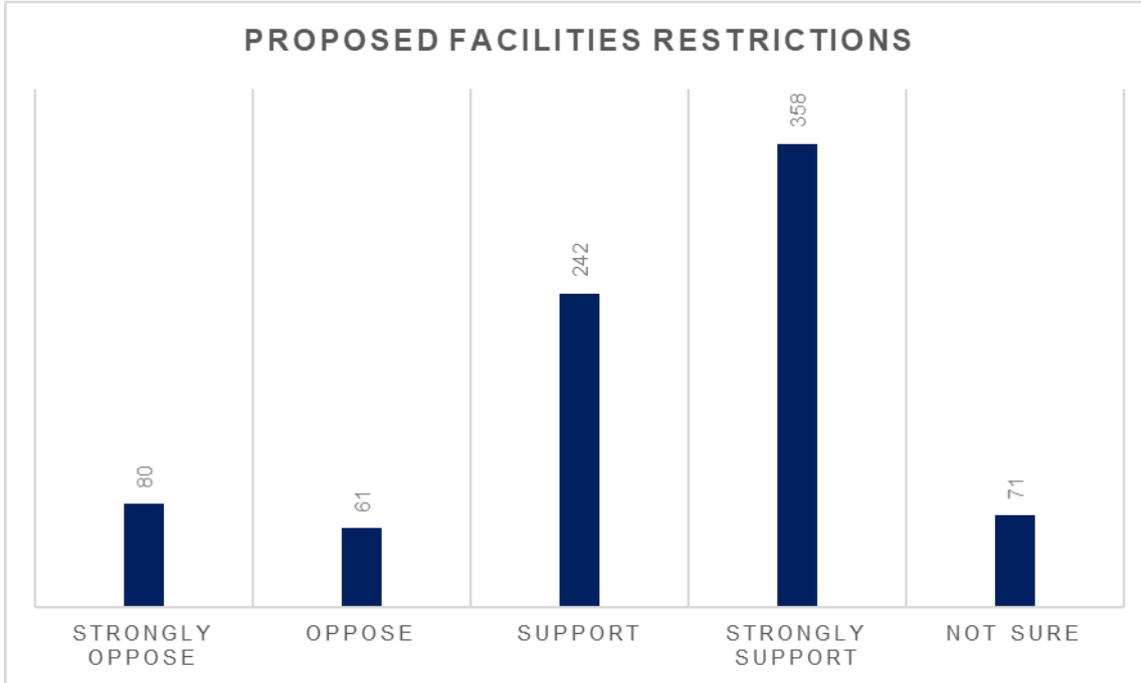
*Response*

71. Officers are cognisant of the fact that pre-loading, also referred to as pre-drinking, is the act of consuming alcohol prior to an evening out at a licensed venue. Another form of this is side loading, which is the act of drinking during a night out other than at a licensed venue (e.g. when moving between venues). Reasons for this type of behaviour are usually to save money on the cost of drinks, combined with a desire to be able to drink a greater volume of alcohol. When someone has been drinking before visiting a venue, or when moving between venues, it becomes more difficult for licensees to gauge responsible alcohol intake as people become more drunk at a faster rate.
72. Without a local law restricting drinking in the area near licensed venues, it is easier for people to pre-load and side-load and it becomes more difficult for licensees to manage this practice. It is also a public health consideration, not only because of the damage that excessive drinking can cause to the individual, but also because of the anti-social behaviours and/or hazards that can arise near our licensed venues in these situations. A restriction on drinking in the vicinity of licensed areas discourages the practice of pre or side loading by making it less convenient and by supporting licensees to enact responsible service of alcohol and maintain their own license restrictions, particularly close to their venue entrance.
73. Minimising pre and side loading outside venues would also limit the possibility of alcohol-fuelled violence taking place outside licensed venues and provide licensees with more control over any situations that do arise in the vicinity of their licence boundary.
74. There was some confusion expressed by survey respondent as to where the proposed restriction would apply. To be clear, the distance is measured from the outer edge of the end of the licensed area. It does not include any permitted outside trading such as parklets or outdoor tables and seating as this falls within the boundary of the license. It is only the public area outside of the license with which this restriction is concerned.
75. It has become apparent, as demonstrated in the results and comments received from the broad community engagement, that, for the reasons outlined above, the consumption of liquor within 10 metres of a licensed premises is primarily an issue when the premises is open and trading, as the issues with which this restriction is concerned would be far less likely to be present.

76. Accordingly, it is recommended that an appropriate adjustment would be to modify the restriction to ensure it is only in place when a licensed premises is open for business and trading. Including this limitation as to when the restriction applies, instead of having the restriction in place 24-hours a day, would also reduce impact on people experiencing vulnerability who may be nearby on the streets and footpaths.

Element: Families & children: Drinking not permitted within 10m of a pedestrian entrance to a building mainly used for providing services to families or children

Consultation results and data analysis



77. A total of 389 open field comments were made in relation to this proposed restriction. Almost three quarters of survey respondents who commented (73.89%) strongly support or support the proposed restrictions on consumption of liquor within 10m of a pedestrian entrance to a building mainly used for providing services to families or children.
78. Of those who provided open field comments, the top 5 themes\* were as follows:
- Behaviour concerns (7.2% or 28 respondents);
  - Public safety concerns (6.7% or 26 respondents);
  - Would like it to be a longer distance from facilities (5.7% or 22 respondents);
  - Thinks it would be difficult to communicate (3.1% or 12 respondents); and
  - Amenity concerns (2.1% or 8 respondents).

*\*The top theme has not been listed as it related to concerns that the proposed restriction would hamper the ability to sell and consume alcohol on the premises of service facilities at fundraising events such as fetes, celebrations, and festivals. Officers can clarify that these types of events would be exempted from the restriction because temporary liquor licenses and Responsible Service of Alcohol regulations would instead be required.*

### Benchmarking

79. When people are consuming alcohol on the street immediately outside facilities that provide services to families and children, it creates barriers to people accessing these essential services due to both real and perceived safety (and sometimes amenity) issues. While situations such as this are complex and must be handled respectfully, being able to clearly define an area where there is an expectation of safety is an important tool in navigating the situation. It supports officers to communicate these expectations to street drinkers and also work with support services, police, and other areas of Council (such as Urban Design) to find alternative space and solutions for sharing contested public spaces.

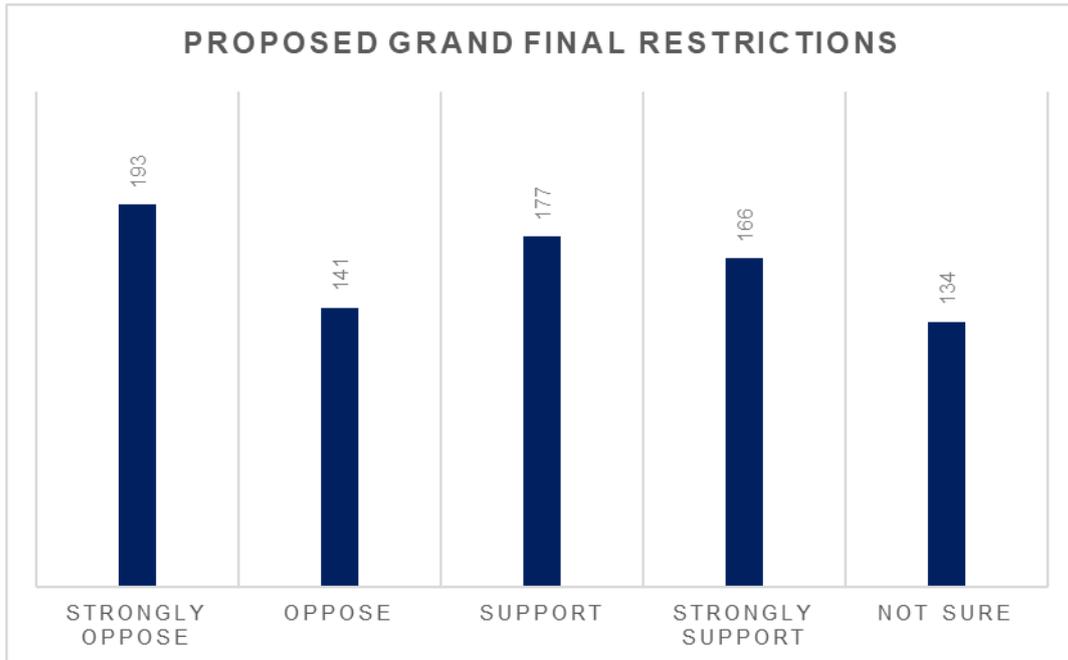
80. A review of similar LGAs has revealed that no other municipality takes a particularly nuanced approach to this issue, often imposing precinct-wide restrictions, particularly if related to entertainment or retail precincts.

*Response*

81. On balance, and particularly given the overwhelming support for this restriction received from the broad community engagement, it is considered that this balance poses an appropriate response to issues that arise from the consumption of liquor within 10 metres of facilities that provide services to families and children.

Element: AFL Grand Final: Drinking not permitted in Richmond around Swan St near the MCG from 5pm the day before until 9am the day after the AFL Grand Final

*Consultation results and data analysis*



82. A total of 406 open field comments were made in relation to this proposed restriction. The largest group of survey respondents for this element were those who support or strongly support the restriction (42.29%), although the result was quite evenly split, as can be seen clearly in the chart above. While slightly fewer respondents (41.19%) oppose the proposed restrictions, a closer look at the themes from the open comments demonstrates that overall there is support for local business interests, and a recognition that this measure would assist licensees.
83. Of those who provided open field comments, the top five themes were as follows:
- (a) Support for social gatherings/celebrations (14% or 57 respondents);
  - (b) Behaviour concerns (10.3% or 42 respondents);
  - (c) Public safety concerns (8.1% or 33 respondents);
  - (d) Special events (7.1% or 29 respondents); and
  - (e) Yarra's culture/vibrancy 5.4% or 22 respondents).
84. Interestingly, of the respondents who submitted an open field response, 18.4% (75 respondents) raised concerns about behaviours and safety associated with alcohol consumption in public places on Grand Final weekend. By contrast, 14% (57 respondents) would like to see more support in place for social gatherings and celebrations of the Grand Final, with 7.1% of comments (29 respondents) indicating that they would like to see a lighter touch on restrictions with more planned special events that would enable a different approach to managing behaviour and safety issues while also supporting celebrations.

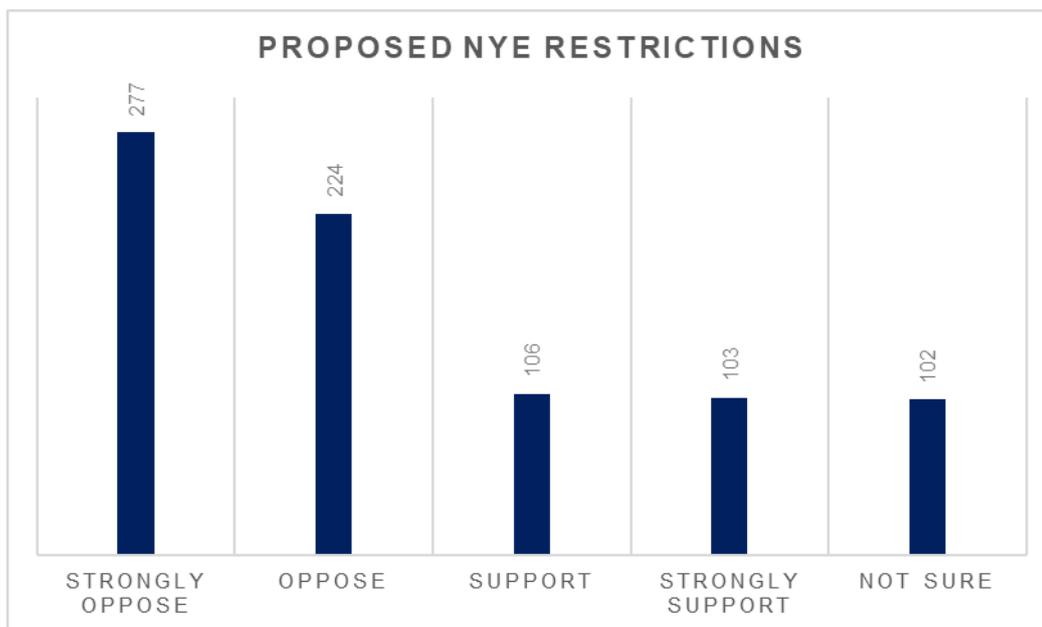
*Benchmarking*

85. Each year substantial cost is borne by Council to prepare safety and amenity measures for managing the large crowds who congregate in Yarra's public places on significant occasions to celebrate (or commiserate). In particular, the AFL Grand Final weekend requires extensive planning, staffing and resources at a considerable annual cost.
86. The AFL Grand Final preparations occur over several weeks lead up, including liaison with local liquor licensees and business traders in and around Swan Street in Richmond, traffic management planning, road closures, extra bins, recycling additional street sweeping, drinking water, portable toilets, and additional patrols by Yarra's cleansing crews, local laws officers and Victoria Police. In 2019, the cost of these measures totalled \$112,374 (noting Victoria remained in Stage 4 lockdown during 2020, with the AFL Grand Final played outside of the State of Victoria).
87. Should Yarra teams such as Richmond or Collingwood be playing a match in the finals, similar measures are then required (regardless of where the match is played, but especially if it is on home ground in the Yarra-adjacent MCG). This can take place on numerous weekends during the finals season.
88. A review of similar LGAs has revealed that no other municipality takes a particularly nuanced approach to this issue, as they are not often bearing the brunt of a football crowd post-match. The City of Melbourne imposes a blanket ban on alcohol consumption within the central business district as standard, and Moreland City Council maintains a blanket ban across the municipality with the exception of parks on weekends, while the City of Port Phillip similarly has a 24-hour ban on any consumption of alcohol on footpaths or streets. Darebin City Council has precinct-based alcohol-free zones around the activity centres in the municipality, as does the City of Maribyrnong.
89. Having a local law to communicate public health and safety measures and the expectations of behaviour in the Yarra community at these times is what enables the careful curation of large-scale annual events and management of the large influx of crowds into the municipality's entertainment districts. Because of this, these events run smoothly and are able to ensure that visitors and residents alike can enjoy the celebrations in Yarra's public places.

*Response*

90. Officers are cognisant that while that there is general agreement that there should be some kind of restrictions, there remains divergence of opinion by some with a general sentiment to support social gatherings and celebrations.
91. Officers are equally aware of the substantial cost borne by Council to prepare safety and amenity measures to manage the large crowds who congregate in Yarra's public places on significant occasions. Officers remain conscious that people enjoy visiting Yarra's precincts and choose to live in Yarra because of the diverse choice of food, good quality bars and pubs, and the unique and vibrant atmosphere of people and activity, including in relation to events which specifically affect the City of Yarra, such as the buzz of post-AFL crowds, especially those emerging from the MCG over the football season, and particularly during the AFL finals period.
92. On balance, it is considered that an appropriate response to the consumption of liquor in Richmond around Swan Street near the MCG is to put in place a restriction from 5pm the day before until 9am the day after the AFL Grand Final, within the precinct defined in the map contained within the proposed local law. It is considered that this clearly defined restriction provides a site responsive and nuanced approach to an event unique to the City of Yarra, which happens within a designated period on an annual basis and aligns with the substantial pre-planning efforts (and costs) associated with such events. The non-permanent nature of the restriction ensures it remains localised, event-based and time-limited, minimising impact to those who may be experiencing vulnerability.

Element: NYE: Drinking not permitted across municipality from 5pm 30 December until 9am on New Year's Day



*Consultation results and data analysis*

93. A total of 516 open field comments were received on this proposed restriction, reflecting the strong opinions held by a majority of the survey respondents.
94. The largest group of responses received in relation to this element were those who oppose or strongly oppose the restriction (61.7% or 501 respondents).
95. Of those who provided open field comments, the top five themes were as follows:
  - (a) Support social gatherings/ celebrations (33.7% or 174 respondents);
  - (b) Improve amenities instead (12.2% or 63 respondents);
  - (c) Behaviour concerns (7.2% or 37 respondents);
  - (d) Be more specific with restrictions (6.4% or 33 respondents); and
  - (e) Amenity concerns (6% or 31 respondents).
96. Interestingly, similar to the response to AFL Grand Final Day, of the respondents who submitted an open field response, 18.6% or 96 respondents were supportive of either more targeted restrictions (rather than a municipality-wide ban on drinking in public), or of taking a different approach through pro-active provision of amenities and management of public space either instead of the restriction or in combination with a lighter touch, more targeted restriction. This, it is felt by those who commented, would support more social gatherings and celebrations.
97. In consideration of these suggestions, officers researched how other inner-Melbourne municipalities manage New Year's Eve celebrations regarding alcohol consumption in public places.

*Benchmarking*

98. As is the case with all inner-city destinations on New Year's Eve, first and foremost it is essential that Yarra has a mechanism to effectively communicate with visitors and the community about behavioural expectations in regard to safety, health and amenity issues – particularly on New Year's Eve, when Yarra has a huge influx of visitors to the city's entertainment precincts. Having a local law will provide this mechanism, and having specific measures aimed at managing the large crowds that move through Yarra on New Year's Eve will send the strongest and clearest message about behavioural expectations.

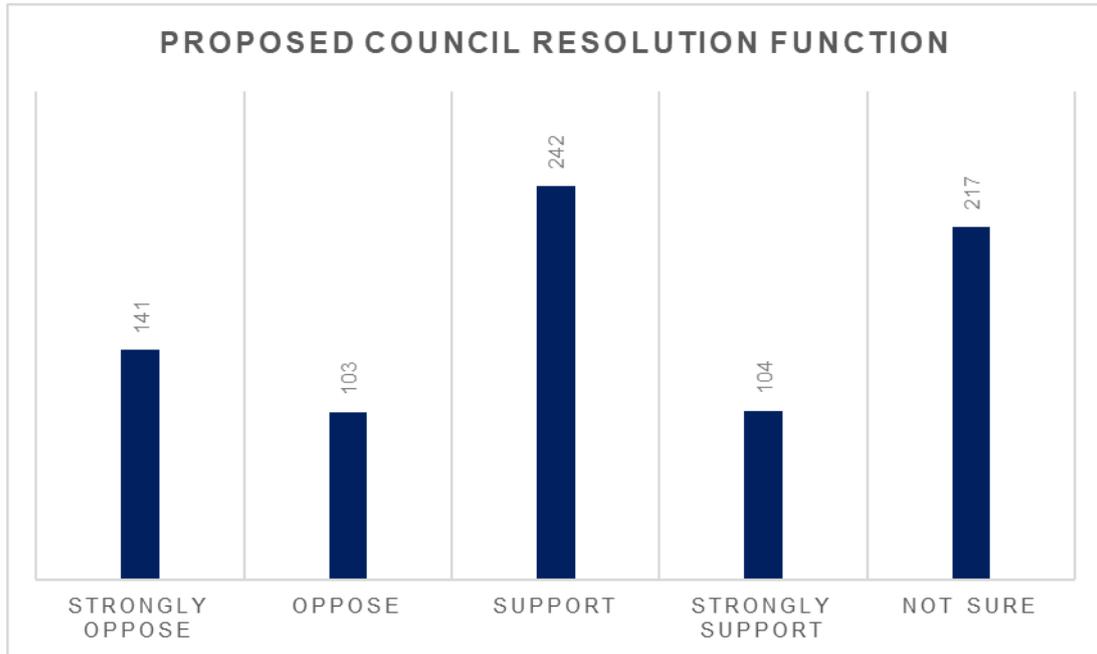
99. As mentioned in relation to Swan Street on AFL Grand Final Day, there have also been safety and amenity concerns in relation to people consuming liquor within parks and gardens which have required expensive clean-up and security measures as a result, such as illegal dance parties (with recorded crowds of up to 15,000 people, such as in Edinburgh Gardens on New Year's Eve 2013).
100. A review of similar LGAs has revealed that there is a divergence in approach to this issue. The City of Melbourne imposes restrictions within the CBD and a number of prescriptions of areas that adjoin the CBD, but not a blanket ban across the entire municipality. The City of Stonnington maintains a ban of liquor consumption everywhere except parks and gardens during daylight hours, with no additional restrictions imposed for NYE. Similarly, the City of Darebin have no specific restrictions for NYE but instead continues to enforce bans across designated alcohol-free zones associated with entertainment and activity precincts. The City of Port Phillip, however, takes a more restrictive approach, more similar to the proposed restriction, whereby there is a blanket ban on the consumption of liquor in public places across the whole of the municipality for the period from 8pm on 30 December until 12 noon on 2 January each year.

*Response*

101. On New Year's Eve in 2013 a large illegal dance party took place in Edinburgh Gardens that resulted in a clean-up bill of more than \$30,000. In addition to amenity issues regarding amplified noise, large amounts of waste and recycling, broken glass and inappropriate toileting, several assaults also took place. Since that time, Council has implemented a firm ban on drinking in public places in Yarra on New Year's Eve and instead programs family-friendly activities and events in Edinburgh Gardens, which is perhaps the most contested public space at New Year. This involves extensive preplanning, and a considerable annual budget, plus staff time and other resourcing.
102. Having a local law to communicate these measures and the expectations of behaviour in the Yarra community at New Year, a time of celebration, is what enables the careful curation of this large-scale planning and a popular annual event. Because of this, these events run smoothly, and Council is able to ensure that visitors and residents alike can enjoy the celebrations in Yarra's public places.
103. On balance, and when considering the proximity of the City of Yarra to the Capital City, and the presence of a dynamic night-time economy, it is considered that this event-based and time-limited restriction to the consumption of liquor in the municipality on New Year's Eve through to New Year's Day remains appropriate. The non-permanent nature of the restriction, which would be in place for a 40-hour period, ensures it remains specific to this stand-alone occasion each year, minimising impact to those who may be experiencing vulnerability.

Element: Council prescription: Enable Council to prescribe new restrictions by resolution in extraordinary circumstances where there is an immediate safety concern related to drinking in public places

*Consultation results and data analysis*



104. A total of 344 open field comments were received on this proposed restriction, mostly expressing concern that the circumstances in which the mechanism would be used should be clear, controlled and transparent to ensure that Council resolution is not used as a tool to change the scope of the law without consultation and appropriate statutory processes.
105. The largest group of responses received in relation to this element were those who support or strongly support the suggested mechanism (42.88%), although this is closely followed by the group of respondents who remain unsure as to whether to support this proposed mechanism (26.89%).
106. Of those who provided open field comments, the top five themes were as follows:
  - (a) Too much power for Council (19.2% or 66 responses);
  - (b) Needs to be guided by specific requirements (14% or 48 responses);
  - (c) Should include community consultation (11% or 38 responses);
  - (d) Concern about decision makers (6.1% or 21 responses); and
  - (e) COVID-19 (2.6% or 9 respondents).
107. The top four themes from the comments reference concern with the extent of power of Council and the necessity for specific requirements. While every effort was made to communicate the draft Procedures and Protocols Manual, which was made available to access publicly throughout the consultation period and clearly outlines the guidelines to be met when exercising this discretion, it seems likely that it was overlooked by most of respondents who commented. It is equally possible that a number of respondents held concerns that the guidelines were not specific enough although this has not been explicitly stated in the comments.

### *Benchmarking*

108. It is important to note that the proposed local law results in a substantial reduction in the extent of restrictions across the municipality with regard to the consumption of liquor in public places, as compared to the existing and historical local laws. Perhaps most importantly, this proposed local law would operate as the inverse of the current law. Currently there is a blanket restriction that bans the consumption of alcohol across the entire municipality except at certain times in Yarra's parks and gardens. The proposed law would instead specify targeted areas where there would be restrictions on drinking, while allowing responsible drinking generally.
109. It is noted that Yarra's neighbouring and comparable municipalities all have restrictions around the consumption of liquor in public places. These restrictions are articulated through a combination of geography, time and date, and are incorporated into general or activity-based local laws. Several municipalities have additional guidelines for implementation (e.g. Port Phillip and Bayside Councils). Importantly, several notable inner-city municipalities (Darebin, Melbourne and Maribyrnong), have a local law that works by exclusion to prescribe specific areas where drinking is restricted in the municipality, instead of prescribing places where drinking is permitted. This is the inverse of the way that Yarra's current local law operates.
110. This inverse approach is more nuanced, more responsive to community feedback, it ensures that Council is more transparent and accountable as to where and why restrictions are in place, and it better aligns with the common practices in neighbouring municipalities.
111. Nevertheless, the substantial reduction in the extent of restriction provides limited ability to respond to situations as they arise in exceptional circumstances.
112. The ability for Council to resolve to prescribe any additional areas to be restricted from the consumption of liquor could only be invoked where it is evident that there is an extraordinary and imminent risk to public safety related to consumption of liquor in a public place. The Council must not make a prescription without first complying with the Procedure and Protocols Manual, which states the following:
- (a) *The Council may prescribe a public place (or part of a public place) to be a Prescribed Area under Part 20A only if the Council is satisfied that there is an imminent risk to the safety or welfare of members of the community if the prescription is not made; and*
  - (b) *Every prescription must specify or otherwise prescribe the public place (or part of the public place) being prescribed as a Prescribed Area, whether by map, plan or other means.*
113. A review of similar LGAs has revealed that there is a divergence in approach to this type of restriction. Some allow prescription of additional public places via a mechanism of Council Resolution, while others allow delegation of responsibility to a Senior Officer, such as a Director or CEO. Some have no prescription ability whatsoever and recognise that they would be required to amend the entire local law to introduce any new and lasting restrictions. It should be noted that in these instances, restrictions are often much stricter in the first instance, than those proposed here in the current iteration of the proposed local law.

### *Response*

114. On balance, it is considered that the ability to enable Council to prescribe new restrictions by resolution in extraordinary circumstances – where there is an immediate safety concern related to drinking in public places – could be justified. The nature of the restriction calls for an expiration date to be nominated for the restriction, if it is specified to remain in operation only for a limited period and that period passes. Additionally, any additional prescription made would also be able to be revoked by resolution of the Council. Given that the proposed approach to public drinking is substantially different to the current approach, in officers view, having a mechanism built in to allow Council to make some modification under extraordinary circumstances seems prudent.

## Written Submissions

115. Officers received direct correspondence from some stakeholders on behalf of organisations, which is summarised below. Submissions submitted formally and addressed to Council have been attached to this report.

### Victoria Police

116. The views of Victoria Police (VicPol) on the draft local law were sought, with a response provided by Superintendent Darren Franks, Commander of Division 1 of the North West Metro Region which includes the Police Service Areas of Melbourne East, Melbourne West and Yarra. Officers were informed that VicPol is supportive of the move towards the health-based response to public intoxication in Victoria and are currently engaged with several state departments, non-government and local government bodies to facilitate the decriminalisation of public drunkenness laws. Officers were also told that VicPol does not have a set position on bylaws that address the public consumption of liquor. That being noted the following observations were given by the Superintendent:

- (a) It is appreciated that members of the local community hold concerns that such bylaws can be used unfairly against some members of the community;
- (b) Liquor consumption bylaws are viewed primarily by police as a preventive tool than as a punitive measure – the utilisation of education and discretion as the first option has been and will continue to be the approach taken by police;
- (c) There are situations and circumstances where liquor consumption bylaws are useful for police in upholding public safety and amenity – for example, at large public events, near sensitive land uses or licensed premises that have responsibilities under the Liquor Control Reform Act 1998; and
- (d) It appears the Yarra bylaw as currently drafted achieves a balance between minimising harms and promoting amenity and public safety.

### Fitzroy Legal Service

117. Representatives of Fitzroy Legal Service have participated extensively in consultation and discussions throughout the process undertaken in creating this draft proposed law, as a member organisation of the project working group. Throughout discussions they have engaged fully in debate about every aspect of the issues and complexities surrounding alcohol consumption in public places. A written submission has been provided by Fitzroy Legal Service outlining the organisation's position on the social and community impacts of the proposed draft local law. Fitzroy Legal Service's consistent position has always been, and remains, that the law is unnecessary. A written submission outlining this position and the reasons for it is attached to this report (see Attachment 3).

## Evaluation

118. Comments received from stakeholders and community during the broad public engagement voiced a strong demand for a robust evaluation and monitoring process to support implementation of the proposed local law.
119. The time horizon for implementation of the proposed local law would be four years, instead of the usual 10-year timeframe, due to the scheduled sunset of the General Local Law, of which the consumption of liquor proposed law would be part. This provides an opportunity to use that time to monitor the effects of the new approach and gather evaluation data to inform the imminent review. When the General Local Law sunsets officers will then be in a position to make recommendations as to refinements or changes.
120. Officers note that the State Government of Victoria is currently undertaking preparations for the reformation of the state's intoxication laws, which would see offences related to being drunk in public repealed from the *Summary Offences Act*. At the time of writing this report, the locations of the trial sites for the roll out of a health-based response to drunkenness were yet to be announced, but should Yarra be nominated this would provide a valuable opportunity to test a comprehensive health framework that addresses the harms and

complexities of alcohol consumption in the municipality. There would also be an opportunity to coordinate data collection and issues analysis to support the local law evaluation.

121. The following is a list of elements that would form the basis of an evaluation and monitoring plan for the consumption of liquor in public places provisions in the General Local Law (subject to Council endorsement and budgeting processes). Measures to be undertaken for four-year cycle until the General Local Law expires in October 2026:
- (a) A new Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group comprising external and internal stakeholders to meet quarterly commencing mid-December 2021. (Current members of the current project working group would all be asked to take part in this through continued meetings);
  - (b) Periodic polling undertaken with the stakeholder network;
  - (c) In-depth consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community in 2024–25 financial year;
  - (d) The number of infringements issued, and the nature of these infringements analysed;
  - (e) The number of social policy referrals, the nature of these referrals and the subsequent actions taken;
  - (f) The number of unscheduled cleansing runs required in association with presence of alcohol at big events (planned or unplanned); and
  - (g) Potential data reciprocity with any potential health-based response trial related to the public drunkenness reforms by the Victorian Government, its agencies and contracted service delivery partners.

### Options

122. In consideration of the changing alcohol policy environment, including the health-based approach of the Victorian Government's decriminalisation of public drunkenness, and considering the feedback received so far from a range of stakeholders and community who hold divergent opinions, officers have devised and recommend that Council pursue an option that will balance the responsibilities for which a local law is required, with a harm minimisation approach that actively recognises and responds to the needs of community members who are experiencing vulnerability.
123. Officers seek endorsement to proceed to public exhibition on the proposed local law (and accompanying proposed procedures and protocols manual) with the following elements:
- (a) Responsible drinking would be generally allowed throughout the municipality with the following exceptions:
    - (i) In municipal parks and reserves between 9pm and 9am;
    - (ii) On a footway or in a public car park within 10 metres of the boundary of any area which is licensed under the Liquor Control Reform Act 1998 but modified to specify only when a licensed venue is open and trading;
    - (iii) Within 10 metres of a pedestrian entrance to an aquatic or leisure centre, a public library, a Maternal and Child Health Centre, a play centre, a child care centre, a pre-school, a school or any other building or structure used predominantly for the purpose of providing services to families or children, whether the person is on a footway or not;
    - (iv) From 9pm on the day immediately preceding AFL Grand Final Day to 9am on the day immediately following AFL Grand Final Day, in the area around Swan Street, Cremorne and Richmond, defined as being bounded by Punt Road in the West, Church Street in the East, Tanner Street and Gipps Street in the North and the railway line leading into and out of East Richmond Station in the South (i.e. Friday evening to Sunday morning of the AFL Grand Final weekend); and
    - (v) From 9pm on 30 December to 9am on 1 January in any public place.

124. Officers also seek support for the list of elements that would form the basis of an evaluation and monitoring plan for the consumption of liquor in public places provisions in the General Local Law (subject to budgeting processes).

### Community and stakeholder engagement

125. The broad community engagement yielded **820 responses**, including surveys and written submissions received via email.
126. A four-week campaign ran from 22 July to 19 August, during which time officers promoted information on the draft law, draft guidelines, and associated research and considerations on a simple English 'Your Say Yarra' webpage, which was viewed more than 6,000 times. The page hosted a 5-minute survey and enabled community members to ask questions of Council officers that were posted on the page along with responses for the community to read. The survey invited comments invited on each individual section of the draft law as well as any other feedback and comments. Each part of the draft law was clearly explained in plain English, and the survey was translated into:
- (a) Arabic;
  - (b) Chinese (Simplified);
  - (c) Chinese (Traditional);
  - (d) Oromo; and
  - (e) Vietnamese.
127. The promotion campaign involved communications through the following channels:
- (a) 3 x week of targeted advertising (tailored for different demographics each time, reached 25,000 people in total);
  - (b) 3 x social media posts on Facebook (13,000+ followers) and Instagram (7,000 followers);
  - (c) 2 x Yarra Life e-news promotions (12,000+ subscribers);
  - (d) Yarra's Libraries e-newsletter;
  - (e) Yarra's Economic Development Business e-newsletter (10,000+ subscribers);
  - (f) Yarra's Liquor licensee e-newsletter;
  - (g) Yarra's Community Grants email list;
  - (h) Yarra's Active Ageing Advisory Group email list;
  - (i) Yarra Communities That Care network;
  - (j) The Empowering Young People Working Group; and
  - (k) The Yarra Aboriginal Services Network.
128. Officers also gave presentations at the following Council reference committees and working groups:
- (a) Local Safety Reference Group;
  - (b) Yana Ngargna Advisory Group;
  - (c) Disability Advisory Committee;
  - (d) Yarra Multicultural Action Group;
  - (e) Public Drinking Working Group (x 2 discussions);
  - (f) Yarra Aboriginal Services Network; and
  - (g) Black Lives Matter external working group.

## Policy analysis

### Alignment to Council Plan

129. The new Council Plan is currently being finalised and will be applicable to this work once it is in place.
130. The work undertaken to date complies with Council's Engagement Policy and statutory processes required by the *Local Government Act 2020*.
131. The following objectives from the Council Plan under which this work started have all informed the work to date in devising the new proposed local law and other measures suggested in this report:
  - (a) Objective one: Community health, safety and wellbeing are a focus in everything we do;
  - (b) Objective two: Inclusion, diversity and uniqueness are welcomed, respected and celebrated; and
  - (c) Objective five: Local businesses prosper, and creative and knowledge industries thrive.

### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

132. Not applicable to this report.

### Community and social implications

133. Representatives from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, along with representatives from Yarra's health and social service providers, have made clear their view that any local law to regulate consumption of liquor in public places is inherently discriminatory.
134. However, the attached submission from the Yarra Drug and Health Forum supports the efforts made in the drafting of the proposed local law to address these issues.
135. A submission from Fitzroy Legal Service outlining its view on community and social impacts of the proposed local law is attached to this report (Attachment 3).
136. As indicated in the engagement results outlined above, community opinion is split on some aspects of the proposed local law, and this has been addressed in the main body of this report.
137. The recommendation represents a balanced meeting point that enables Council to meet its responsibilities for community safety, health and amenity, while ensuring a holistic view is taken of the diverse issues and needs. Measures to achieve this balance in implementation of the proposed local law are outlined above throughout the report discussion and particularly in the sections on education, relationships, social programs and evaluation.

### Economic development implications

138. Yarra has the largest night-time economy in Victoria outside of the capital city. The licensees and business owners engaged in this process are concerned that if there are not restrictions to regulate the consumption of liquor immediately outside their premises, it will be more difficult for them to realise their responsibilities under liquor licensing laws. This feedback has been incorporated into the drafting of the proposed new local law.
139. Significant efforts were made in cooperation with the Economic Development Unit, Business Ambassadors and Yarra Liquor Forum to involve all businesses in Yarra in the stakeholder engagement and broad community engagement.

### Human rights and gender equality implications

140. Legal advice will be sought to ensure compliance with the Charter of Human Rights of any new local law.
141. Council's own Social Justice Charter advocates for a humane approach to all policy.

## Operational analysis

### Financial and resource impacts

142. Some budget would be required for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to take place during the four years until the General Local Law sunsets, and in-depth consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to take place in 2024–25 financial year. This will be costed and allocated within Council's existing budgeting processes.

### Legal Implications

143. Legal advice has been sought in the drafting of the proposed new local law which is attached to this report.

## Conclusion

144. As presented in this report, several options have been thoroughly explored and are available to Council in contemplating the issue of consumption of liquor in public places. What is abundantly clear however is that there remains no 'perfect' solution available. The incredible response from the community to the intentionally wide-spread campaign has resulted in broad acceptance on the general principles of each element, with the bulk of feedback focused on suggested tweaks and modifications. Nevertheless, there remains some strong opinions both in favour for more strict and wide-spread restrictions and those calling for a lessening or altogether absence of restrictions.
145. Based on stakeholder feedback, the research undertaken to date, and the benchmarking with neighbouring municipalities and the current public policy environment, the recommended way forward is to include a new section within the existing General Local Law that fulfils Council's responsibility to promote local amenity and community safety, recognise the negative impacts consumption of liquor local laws can have upon people experiencing vulnerability in our community and understand the need for safeguards to ensure people are not unfairly and negatively impacted.
146. It appears that a reasonable meeting point would be to publicly exhibit the proposed local law that is localised, responsive and time-limited to address known issues, and which has been modified in response to the feedback received.
147. A proposed local law and accompanying proposed procedure and protocol manual have been prepared to illustrate this option and are attached to this report (Attachments 1 and 2).
148. Under this new and balanced approach:
- (a) Responsible drinking would be generally allowed throughout the municipality with the following exceptions:
    - (i) In municipal parks and reserves between 9pm and 9am;
    - (ii) On a footway or in a public car park within 10 metres of the boundary of any area which is licensed under the Liquor Control Reform Act 1998 but modified to specify only when a licensed venue is open and trading;
    - (iii) Within 10 metres of a pedestrian entrance to an aquatic or leisure centre, a public library, a Maternal and Child Health Centre, a play centre, a child care centre, a pre-school, a school or any other building or structure used predominantly for the purpose of providing services to families or children, whether the person is on a footway or not;
    - (iv) From 9pm on the day immediately preceding AFL Grand Final Day to 9am on the day immediately following AFL Grand Final Day, in the area around Swan Street, Cremorne and Richmond, defined as being bounded by Punt Road in the West, Church Street in the East, Tanner Street and Gipps Street in the North and the railway line leading into and out of East Richmond Station in the South (i.e. Friday evening to Sunday morning of the AFL Grand Final weekend); and
    - (v) From 9pm on 30 December to 9am on 1 January in any public place.
-

149. Officers have outlined a program of work dedicated to the monitoring and evaluation of the proposed local law, which includes a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods and data sources.
150. Officers seek Council's support to proceed to a formal public exhibition on the proposed local law and accompanying proposed procedure and protocol manual provided.
151. Should Council agree to adopt a proposal and then proceed to exhibition, no further materiel changes can be made to the law following that process, without triggering the need for a subsequent exhibition period, which would also lead to a delay in final adoption.
152. Officers note that there are time-sensitive legislative requirements for any local law to be put in place and that the current local law is set to sunset (expire) on 19 October 2021, after which time there would be no law in place to manage consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That Council:
  - (a) notes that the community has been engaged and given the opportunity to provide feedback and ask questions about the proposed local law, as well as considerations and options for the future management of consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places, and that this feedback is provided within this report;
  - (b) notes that stakeholders appreciate Council's responsibilities to promote local amenity and community safety, recognise the negative impacts consumption of liquor local laws can have upon people experiencing vulnerability in our community and understand the need for safeguards to ensure people are not unfairly and negatively impacted;
  - (c) notes that a proposed local law and an accompanying proposed procedures and protocols manual have been prepared (see Attachments 1 and 2) which seek to promote public amenity and community safety – including within entertainment precincts and for major events – while supporting harm minimisation, and the exclusion from enforcement, for people who are physically, psychologically, socially, culturally or economically vulnerable;
  - (d) supports the list of elements outlined in this report that would form the basis of an evaluation and monitoring plan for the consumption of liquor in public places provisions in the General Local Law (subject to Council budgeting processes);
  - (e) endorses officers to proceed to undertake public exhibition of the proposed local law and accompanying proposed procedures and protocols manual attached to this report; and
  - (f) notes that the current local law is set to sunset (expire) on 19 October 2021, after which time there would be no law in place to manage consumption of liquor in Yarra's public places.

## Attachments

- [1](#) Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021
- [2](#) Proposed Procedure and Protocols Manual - Text for Inclusion - 2021
- [3](#) Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law

**Attachment 1 - Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021**

**Yarra City Council**

**General (Consumption Of Liquor  
In Public Places) Amendment  
Local Law 2021**

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**Attachment 1 - Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021**

**Yarra City Council**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**PART 1 – INTRODUCTION .....2**

1. Title .....2

2. Purposes of Local Law .....2

3. Authorising Provision .....2

4. Commencement Date .....2

5. Revocation .....2

6. Application .....2

7. Interpretation .....2

**PART 2 – AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL LOCAL LAW .....3**

8. Additional Definitions .....3

9. Insertion of New Part 20A .....3

**PART 3 – AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 .....6**

10. Amendments to Schedule 1 .....6

DRAFT

**Attachment 1 - Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021**

Yarra City Council

**GENERAL (CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN PUBLIC PLACES) AMENDMENT LOCAL LAW 2021**

**PART 1 – INTRODUCTION**

**1. Title**

This Local Law is entitled “General (Consumption of Liquor in Public Places) Amendment Local Law”.

**2. Purposes of Local Law**

This Local Law is made for the purposes of:

- 2.1 amending Council’s General Local Law;
- 2.2 regulating the consumption and possession of liquor in certain public places within the municipal district, so that such consumption or possession does not interfere with the amenity and enjoyment of those places; and
- 2.3 the peace, order and good government of the municipal district.

**3. Authorising Provision**

This Local Law is made under section 71(1) of the *Local Government Act 2020*.

**4. Commencement Date**

This Local Law commences on 19 October 2021.

**5. Revocation**

This Local Law will cease to operate on the day on which Council’s General Local Law ceases to operate.

**6. Application**

This Local Law applies and has operation throughout the whole of the municipal district.

**7. Interpretation**

Unless the contrary intention appears in this Local Law the following words and phrases are defined as indicated:

- 7.1 “**Council**” means Yarra City Council;
- 7.2 “**General Local Law**” means the General Local Law made by Council on 3 August 2016, as amended from time to time; and
- 7.3 “**municipal district**” means the municipal district of Council.

**Attachment 1 - Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021**

Yarra City Council

**PART 2 – AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL LOCAL LAW**

**8. Additional Definitions**

8.1 In the General Local Law:

8.1.1 immediately after sub-clause 7.3 and immediately before sub-clause 7.4 insert:

7.3A “**AFL Grand Final Day**” means any day on which the Australian Football League stages the Grand Final;

8.1.2 immediately after sub-clause 7.21 and before sub-clause 7.22 insert:

7.21A “**Event**” means a festival or other event prescribed by Council;

8.1.3 immediately after sub-clause 7.24 and before sub-clause 7.25 insert:

7.24A “**liquor**” has the same meaning as in the *Liquor Control Reform Act 1998*;

8.1.4 immediately after sub-clause 7.27 and before sub-clause 7.28 insert:

7.27A “**municipal reserve**” means any area of open space owned by, vested in or under the management or control of Council, and includes parks and gardens;

8.1.5 immediately after sub-clause 7.32 and before sub-clause 7.33 insert:

7.32A “**prescribe**” means determine by resolution;

7.32B “**Prescribed Area**” means a public place (or part of a public place) prescribed by the Council under Part 20A;

**9. Insertion of New Part 20A**

Immediately after Part 20 and before Part 21 of the General Local Law, insert:

**PART 20A – CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN PUBLIC PLACES**

**68A. Introduction to this Part**

This Part is not intended to criminalise social or economic disadvantage or chronic health issues, nor to create barriers to seeking or receiving support from appropriate health and social services. People may be in vulnerable circumstances if they are:

- (i) experiencing homelessness
- (ii) socially, culturally or economically marginalised
- (iii) experiencing chronic physical or mental health issues

For these reasons, in situations in which provisions in this Part would usually apply, Authorised Officers must address the reason for the apparent breach of the provision and first offer the option of support through local health and outreach services and/or considering the non-punitive options set out in the Procedure and Protocols Manual.

**Attachment 1 - Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021**

**Yarra City Council**

**68B. Prescription by the Council**

- 68B.1 A prescription is only to be made under this clause 68B where it is evident to the Council that there is an extraordinary and imminent risk to public safety related to the possession, control or consumption of liquor in a public place (or part of a public place).
- 68B.2 The Council may prescribe a public place (or part of a public place) to be a Prescribed Area for the purposes of this Part.
- 68B.3 If the Council prescribes a public place (or part of a public place) to be a Prescribed Area, the prescription may also specify:
  - 68B.3.1 days on; or
  - 68B.3.2 times between which a person must not:
    - 68B.3.3 consume any liquor; or
    - 68B.3.4 possess or control any liquor other than in a sealed container

in the Prescribed Area.
- 68B.4 The Council must not make a prescription without first complying with the Procedure and Protocols Manual.
- 68B.5 Any prescription by the Council under this Part will not be effective, and no person can be prejudicially affected or made subject to any liability under this Part, until notice of the prescription is published on the Council's website.
- 68B.6 A prescription by the Council under this Part may:
  - 68B.6.1 expire, if it is specified to remain in operation only for a limited period and that period passes; and
  - 68B.6.2 be revoked by resolution of the Council.

**68C. General Prohibition**

- 68C.1 A person must not:
  - 68C.1.1 consume any liquor; or
  - 68C.1.2 possess or control any liquor other than in a sealed container

at any time:

  - 68C.1.3 between 9pm and 9am on the following day while present in a municipal reserve;
  - 68C.1.4 in a Prescribed Area, contrary to the terms of any prescription made in respect of that Prescribed Area;
  - 68C.1.5 on a footway or in a public car park within 10 metres of the boundary of any area which is licensed under the *Liquor Control Reform Act 1998*, if the premises in respect of which the area is licensed is open for business or otherwise trading;

**Attachment 1 - Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021**

**Yarra City Council**

- 68C.1.6 within 10 metres of a pedestrian entrance or exit to an aquatic or leisure centre, a public library, a Maternal and Child Health Centre, a play centre, a child care centre, a pre-school, a school or any other building or structure used predominantly for the purpose of providing services to families or children, whether the person is on a footway or not; and
- 68C.1.7 while on any road (excluding a footway), whether in a vehicle or not.

**68D Clarification**

If a person is present in a municipal reserve between 9am and 9pm and the person's location is one of the places in or on which a person is prohibited from:

- 68D.1 consuming any liquor; or
- 68D.2 possessing or controlling any liquor other than in a sealed container under sub-clause 68C.1.4, 68C.1.5, 68C.1.6 or 68C.1.7, that person will, if they:
- 68D.3 consume any liquor; or
- 68D.4 possess or control any liquor other than in a sealed container, breach sub-clause 68C.1.4, 68C.1.5, 68C.1.6 or 68C.1.7 (as the case may be).

**68E Additional Prohibitions**

- 68E.1 Notwithstanding clause 68C, a person must not:
  - 68E.1.1 consume any liquor; or
  - 68E.1.2 possess or control any liquor other than in a sealed container
 in:
  - 68E.1.3 the area around Swan Street, Cremorne and Richmond, which is bounded by Tanner and Gipps Streets to the north, Church Street to the east, the railway line to the south and Punt Road to the west (being the area shaded red in the map attached to this Local Law), from 9pm on the day immediately preceding the AFL Grand Final until 9am on the day immediately following the AFL Grand Final; or
  - 68E.1.4 any public place from 9pm on 30 December to 9am on 1 January.

**68F Directions by Authorised Officer**

- 68F.1 If an Authorised Officer observes a person contravening clause 68C or 68E, and it is clear to the Authorised Officer that the person is not vulnerable within the meaning of the Procedure and Protocols Manual, the Authorised Officer may direct the person to:
  - 68F.1.1 cease the consumption of liquor;
  - 68F.1.2 seal the container of liquor; or
  - 68F.1.3 dispose of the liquor into a receptacle approved by the Authorised Officer.

**Attachment 1 - Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021**

**Yarra City Council**

68F.2 A person to whom a direction is given under sub-clause 68F.1 must comply with that direction.

**68G Exceptions**

68G.1 Nothing in clause 68C or 68E applies to any person who is:

68G.1.1 on premises which are or in an area which is licensed under the *Liquor Control Reform Act 1998*; or

68G.1.2 attending an Event prescribed by Council.

68G.2 Council may, for the purposes of this Part, prescribe a festival or other event as an Event to which clause 68C or 68E does not apply.

68G.3 Any prescription which is made by Council under sub-clause 68G.2 must be published on Council's website, and must specify:

68G.3.1 the period during which the Event is being conducted;

68G.3.2 the area of the municipal district in which the Event is being conducted, which may be described by words, a plan or a map or a combination of words, a plan and a map;

68G.3.3 areas within the Event that are designated as allowing responsible service of liquor and the specified times during which liquor may be served there; and

68G.3.4 the name of the person or persons conducting the Event.

**PART 3 – AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1**

**10. Amendments to Schedule 1**

In Schedule 1 to the General Local Law, immediately below the reference to sub-clause 68.1 but above the reference to sub-clause 75.4 insert:

68F.2	Failure to comply with direction given by Authorised Officer	1	20

**PART 4 – ATTACHMENT OF MAP**

**11. Attachment of Map**

After Schedule 1 to the General Local Law attach the following:

**ATTACHMENT**

**Attachment 1 - Proposed Local Law - Consumption of Liquor in Public Places - Amendment to General Local Law - 2021**



## Attachment 2 - Proposed Procedure and Protocols Manual - Text for Inclusion - 2021

### [TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN PROCEDURE AND PROTOCOLS MANUAL]

#### PART 20A – CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN PUBLIC PLACES

##### 68B Prescription by the Council

68B.3.1 The Council may prescribe a public place (or part of a public place) to be a Prescribed Area under Part 20A only if the Council is satisfied that there is an imminent risk to the safety or welfare of members of the community if the prescription is not made.

68B.3.2 Every prescription must specify or otherwise prescribe the public place (or part of the public place) being prescribed as a Prescribed Area, whether by map, plan or other means.

##### 68F Directions by Authorised Officer

This Part of the Local Law is not intended to criminalise social or economic disadvantage or chronic health issues, nor to create barriers to seeking or receiving support from appropriate health and social services.

Before giving any direction under clause 68F, an Authorised Officer should consider whether there are extenuating circumstances in respect of the apparent breach of clause 68C or 68E and whether, given the apparent situation of the person to whom a direction would otherwise be given, the person is vulnerable such that it is preferable to offer support to the person through a local health and outreach service.

People will be vulnerable if they are:

- (i) experiencing homelessness;
- (ii) socially, culturally or economically marginalised; or
- (iii) experiencing chronic physical or mental health issues

For these reasons, in situations in which provisions in this Part of the Local Law would usually apply, Authorised Officers must address the reason for the apparent breach of the provision and first offer the person who is vulnerable the option of support through local health and outreach services and/or considering the non-punitive options.

Possible health and outreach services to which a person can be referred include:

- **Launch Housing** (homelessness outreach in Yarra) 03 8598 1111
- **North Richmond Community Health** (alcohol and other drugs support) 03 9418 9811
- **Directline** (alcohol and other drugs support 24hrs) 1800 888 236
- **Lifeline** (psychological support) 13 11 14
- **Youth Support and Advocacy Service (YSAS)** (alcohol and drug, mental health and other support services for young people) 9415 8881

<https://askizzy.org.au/> (for a list of services across a range of social supports based on location)

[8408253: 30196199\_1]

## Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law



Community  
driven justice.

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19 August 2021

Yarra City Council  
C/- Malcolm McCall  
Manager Social Strategy and Community Development

By email: [malcolm.mccall@yarracity.vic.gov.au](mailto:malcolm.mccall@yarracity.vic.gov.au)  
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### **Drinking in public places: changes to our local law**

We are writing to you as part of the public consultation process currently underway for Yarra City Council's (Council) draft law regarding the consumption of alcohol in public places (the draft local law).

Fitzroy Legal Service is grateful for Council's careful consideration of this important issue and has had the benefit of providing feedback throughout this process through the Yarra Street Drinking Reference Group convened by Council.

We acknowledge that throughout this process Council have gone to considerable effort to take-into-account the historical distress and trauma experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as a result of laws prohibiting public drinking, and to address the needs of people who are physically, psychologically, socially, culturally or economically vulnerable.

We acknowledge that Council has sought to limit the adverse impacts of bans on drinking in public by restricting the application of the draft law to the following circumstances:

- In Yarra's public parks between 9pm and 9am
- Within 10 metres of the boundary of a licensed venue
- Within 10 metres of the entrance and exit for public buildings or facilities that provide service to families and children
- Around New Year's Eve (between 9pm 30 December and 9am 1 January) and around Swan Street in Cremorne and Richmond during AFL Grand Final weekend (from 9pm the day before AFL Grand Final Day until 9am the day after AFL Grand Final Day).

## Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law

We commend the inclusion in the draft law of clause 68A, which provides that the draft law is not intended to criminalise social or economic disadvantage or chronic health issues or create barriers to people seeking or receiving support. It requires Authorised Officers to offer support or non-punitive options to people in vulnerable circumstances, which are listed as including people experiencing homelessness, socially, culturally or economically marginalised people and people experiencing chronic physical or mental health issues.

The first part of this submission addresses the more specific aspects of the draft local law, before commenting on some of the broader justifications. This commentary includes, for completeness, relevant submissions made in earlier correspondence from Fitzroy Legal Service to Council dated 1 March 2021 and 18 July 2021.

### Specific comments on the draft local law

#### Statement of intention

As noted above, we commend the inclusion of this section. However, we agree with comments made by George Selvanara, A/CEO of the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service (VALS), at the 9 August 2021 forum organised by Yarra Drug and Health Forum, that such statements of intention are not enough to bring about the kind of systemic and cultural change within the institutions responsible for enforcing this law. Mr Selvanara highlighted that a comparable example can be found in responses to the decriminalisation of public drunkenness in other states and territories. In all cases, police maintain a power to take a person into 'protective custody' if they are drunk in public. Statistics obtained by VALS through freedom of information show that Aboriginal people continue to be disproportionately affected by the application of these laws.

Similarly, we note that Victoria's *Bail Act 1977* (Vic) requires bail decision makers to consider a person's Aboriginality when deciding whether to grant bail. Despite this clear intention and mandatory requirement, the last 10 years have seen a 300 per cent increase in the number of Aboriginal people entering custody on remand each year.<sup>1</sup> It is not clear what, if any, impact this requirement is having on the disproportionate and discriminatory impact of the criminal legal system on Aboriginal people.

In addition, establishing a person's vulnerability as required by clause 68A will in many cases necessitate interactions between enforcement officers, which will typically be police, and people from cohorts who are over-policed and marginalised. Our extensive experience demonstrates that interactions with police often rapidly escalate and can lead to people being arrested, charged and criminalised. We have seen this in our practice when police are contacted to attend on a person experiencing a mental health crisis, the situation deteriorates and that

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<sup>1</sup> Corrections Victoria, Prisoner and offender statistics, Annual Prisoner Statistical Profile 2009-10 to 2019-20, table 2.3.

## Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law

person ends up in custody.<sup>2</sup> Our colleagues in legal services across Victoria report similar concerns.<sup>3</sup>

### Yarra's public parks between 9pm – 9am

We are aware of a number of high-profile occasions in which a small number of Yarra's public parks have been left damaged and strewn with debris, although beyond that not aware of the extent to which public drinking in parks after 9pm interferes with community safety and the amenity of public places in Yarra.

In the absence of clear evidence about the harm that is being addressed by this aspect of the draft local law, we oppose its year-round application. We outline in more detail below our general concerns about laws prohibiting public drinking.

In addition, we note that some of the most successful aspects of the response to the improper use of Yarra's parks has been through inclusive urban design, such as installing more public toilets, ensuring adequate bins, including recycling and more extensive lighting.

### Within 10 metres of the boundary of a licensed venue

We understand that this aspect of draft local law aims to protect Yarra's night time economy and to allow licensed venue owners to exercise a greater degree of control over drinking that is occurring near to their premises but outside of their liquor license boundary.

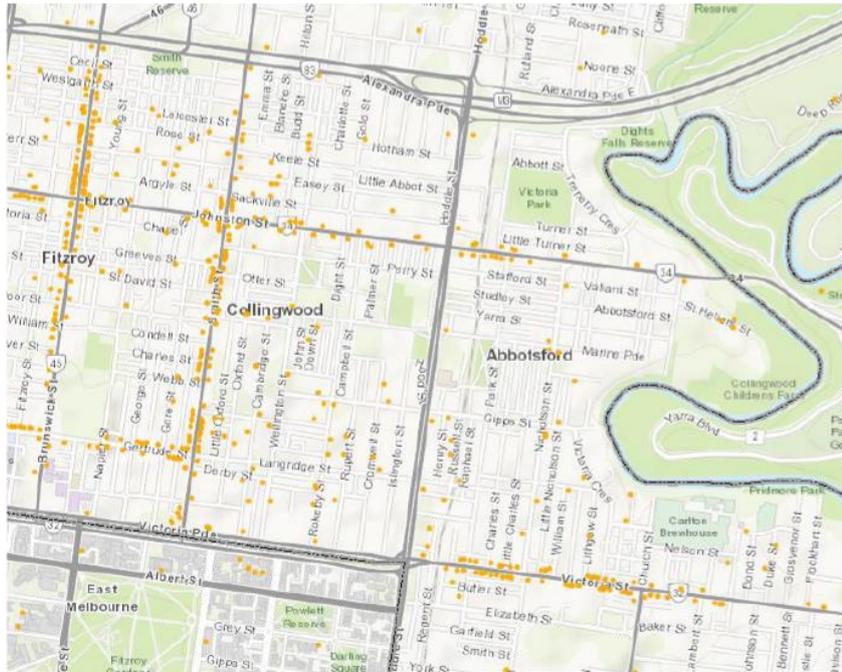
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<sup>2</sup> Fitzroy Legal Service, Submission Number 0002.0032.0021 to Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System (5 July 2019).

<sup>3</sup> Justice Connect, Submission Number 0002.0030.0244 to Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System (July 2019); Victoria Legal Aid, Submission Number 0002.0030.0217 (July 2019); Djirra, Submission Number 0002.0029.0288 to Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System (July 2019); Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service, Submission Number 0002.0030.0226 to Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System (5 July 2019); Federation of Community Legal Centres, Submission Number 3000.0001.0232 to Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System (July 2019).

**Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law**

We draw Council’s attention to the below map of liquor licenses in action today, 15 July 2021, screenshots from the Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation website.



The high number of licensed venues on Brunswick Street, Smith Street, Victoria Street, Bridge Road and Swan Street means that it would be very difficult for someone to have an open container of alcohol on these streets without being within 10 meters of a licensed business.

This de facto broad application of the draft local law risks excluding from our public places people deemed ‘untidy’ and including those spending and making money. This sends a message to some members of our community that they are not wanted. As we understand it, these dynamics form part of the history of the original local law and to the extent that they were resolved this occurred through collaborative and inclusive community-based initiatives that brought traders and street drinkers together.

Moreover, the majority of examples provided in which conduct near licensed venues was judged as requiring intervention were on weekend nights. If Council decides to proceed with this aspect of the law we strongly urge it consider restricting its application to late nights on the weekends.

## Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law

### Within 10 metres of the entrance and exit for public buildings or facilities that provide service to families and children

We have very little specific information about the particular harms arising from drinking outside of public facilities providing services to children and families.

In the absence of clear evidence about the harm that is being addressed by this aspect of the draft local law, we strongly oppose its broad application. We outline in more detail below our general concerns about laws prohibiting public drinking.

If there are a small number of challenging situations, we urge council to consider responding by encouraging relationship building between those managing and using the facilities and people drinking in public, rather than using a tool as blunt as the draft local law.

### **General comments on the draft local law**

Throughout the consultations and in the relevant council papers a number of different rationales have been advanced to justify the need for the draft local law. These rationales have varied but have often revolved around community safety and amenity. We set out below our submissions about the validity of these justifications, some comments about the draft local law's relationship with the repeal of the offence of public drunkenness and some proposed ways forward.

### Community safety

Community safety has repeatedly invoked as a justification for the original Local Law and the revised draft local law. Specifically, it has been argued that iterations of this draft local law can be used instead of stronger enforcement mechanisms such as criminal sanctions and that there is benefit in having a legal mechanism to 'proactively police' behaviour before it rises to some threshold level of seriousness. The evidence-base to support this position remains largely unavailable and seems comprised entirely of anecdotal examples. It also relies entirely on the notion that people who are drinking in public but who have not yet behaved in a way proscribed by the criminal law nevertheless warrant police attention. Proactive policing, or predictive policing, has been shown to rely on and perpetuate stigma, racism and other prejudicial biases.<sup>4</sup> What this kind of enforcement risks doing is promoting unnecessary contact between police and communities who are already over-policed and marginalised. We set out above our concerns with this.

Thousands of people consume alcohol on a weekly basis in the precinct and their private conduct does not attract the attention of council. The focus on alcohol consumption in a public

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<sup>4</sup> Ben Knight, 'Predictive policing: will you do time before the crime?' *University of New South Wales Newsroom* (online, 9 June 2020) < <https://newsroom.unsw.edu.au/news/business-law/predictive-policing-will-you-do-time-crime>>; Mareile Kaufmann, Simon Egbert and Matthias Leese, 'Predictive Policing and the Politics of Patterns' (2018) 59(3) *The British Journal of Criminology* 674; Matthew Browning and Bruce Arrigo, 'Stop and Risk: Policing, Data, and the Digital Age of Discrimination' (2021) 46 *American Journal of Criminal Justice* 298.

### Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law

place wrongly assumes there is a demonstrable link between the alcohol-related harms – such as violence or property damage – and people drinking in public spaces as opposed to private establishments. It is our understanding that the most dangerous harms associated with alcohol exist in the home.<sup>5</sup> When harm does occur outside of the home, research shows that increases in the number of recorded alcohol-related personal and property harms directly corresponds to increases in the number of licensed venues in the area.<sup>6</sup>

We are acutely aware that not all alcohol consumption is safe and that for many people dependence on alcohol and other drugs is a significant health condition. While we defer to public health experts and affected communities on the most effective responses to the misuse of alcohol, our experience as a legal service is that fines and criminal responses do not address underlying factors of alcohol related harms and do not give long-lasting help and support to people experiencing alcohol related harms. In fact, fines and criminal responses often exacerbate and perpetuate the challenges faced by people misusing alcohol and add barriers to their engagement with support services.

Our firm view is that action to prevent and reduce alcohol-related harm should be designed to help people and not risk forcing them into financial strain and/or the criminal legal system. This view is in line with the Victorian Government's repeal of the offence of public drunkenness and shift to a health-based response to the issue of public drunkenness.

Finally, Fitzroy Legal Service maintains that existing laws are adequate to manage the kind of conduct the draft local law seeks to address. In particular, section 6 of the *Summary Offences Act 1966* (Vic) enables police to direct that people move on when police suspect on reasonable grounds that people are or are likely to:

- breach the peace
- endanger the of safety other people
- cause injury, property damage or otherwise risk public safety.

We note that a failure to comply with a direction to “move on” can, at the discretion of police officers, result in arrest and a criminal charge. We are not advocating for a criminal response to public drinking. Rather, we consider that note that community safety is more than adequately protected through existing criminal laws, therefore highlighting challenges with invoking community safety as a rationale for the draft local law.

<sup>5</sup> Sarah Callinan et al, 'Drinking Contexts and Alcohol Consumption: How Much Alcohol Is Consumed in Different Australian Locations?' (2016) 77(4) *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 612; Foundation for Alcohol Research & Education and Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, *The Hidden Harm: Alcohol's impact on children and families* (Research Report, February 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Peter Strecker, 'Under the Influence: What local governments can do to reduce drug and alcohol related harms in their communities' (2012) 19 *Prevention Research Quarterly*.

## Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law

### Amenity

The meaning of amenity is difficult to articulate. It can mean a range of nuanced things to different people. Its dictionary definition refers to pleasantness or tidiness. Amenity means different things to different people. For over-policed communities, amenity is likely enhanced by the knowledge that they can gather and socialise free of police interference in a place with which they have a historical connection. Historically, notions of amenity have been used to justify the exclusion of Aboriginal people and other people deemed 'undesirable' from public places. In this way, questions of amenity are infused with history, structural power relations, and both conscious and unconscious bias.

We recommend Council take a position of leadership and inclusion on the use of public spaces by explicitly recognising the history of Yarra as a precinct of diversity including social, cultural and economic diversity and commit to substantive equity and inclusion of those communities. In fact, we understand that some of Council's most effective responses to the contested use of public space in Yarra have occurred through close and constructive collaboration between community members and facilitated by the Council – such as the Smith Street working group – rather than the enforcement of local laws.

### Draft Local Law out of step with Victorian Government's repeal of the offence of public drunkenness

Thirty years ago, the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody recommended the repeal of the offence of public drunkenness. In 2021, the Victorian Government finally acted on the recommendation in the wake of the death of Aunty Tanya Day. Until this legislative reform and the commitment to a health-based response, policing and punitive enforcement were the primary response to public drunkenness. Therefore, while it is true that 'public drunkenness' and 'public consumption of alcohol' are different things, the Draft Local Law continues to rely on methods of enforcement likely to be led by police for conduct – drinking in public – which many could consider less concerning than public drunkenness. In this way, the Draft Local Law risks falling behind the Victorian Government's commitment to a health-based response to public drunkenness.

### Disproportionate impact on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members in Yarra

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples consulted during this process consistently and overwhelmingly described feeling targeted by laws prohibiting the consumption of alcohol in public places and maintained that laws of this nature allow opportunities for prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination.

This view is borne out by the vast over-representation of Aboriginal people in our criminal legal system – between 2009-10, when the original Local Law was introduced, and 2019-20, when this process of consultation commenced – the number of Aboriginal people entering prison each year increased by nearly 300 per cent. The number of Aboriginal women entering prison each year increased by over 320 in the same time period. In light of these statistics, we strongly urge

### **Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law**

Council to abandon any legal mechanism that risks promoting Aboriginal people's contact with police and the criminal legal system.

In addition, we consider it particularly important to recall that Aboriginal community members were historically excluded from private premises including the libraries, town halls and licensed premises in Yarra. Despite that, Yarra, and in particular Fitzroy and Collingwood, remain profoundly important gathering spaces for community to reconnect. For that reason, the recommendations of the Aboriginal community on appropriate approaches should be given precedence without question.

#### Creative community development and urban design as ways to minimise harm and strengthen positive relationships

We recognise that everyone has a desire to feel safe in Yarra and the difficult task before Council in balancing these sometimes-competing needs. We also commend the lasting impact of Council's community development work in recent years – specifically and most relevantly, that of the Smith Street Dreaming project.

As Council would be aware through their own work, community development projects that create new and support existing relationships between individuals and communities can be key factors in harmoniously navigating competing community needs. By strengthening the relationships between street drinkers, residents, community services, and business owners, day-to-day interactions between people about street drinking will be improved. Empowering community to better know and understand each other and navigate shared use of space could result in a reduced burden on police call-outs and in turn a reduction in fines and criminalisation flowing from the local law.

We also urge Council to consider how urban design could create more attractive spaces for all people to publicly consume alcohol in Yarra safely and responsibly. Increased lighting, bins, and public toilets and more undercover areas in parks and gathering places – particularly those near bottle shops and other licensed premises – could reduce the possibility of alcohol related harm (including the potential harms of police interactions and criminalisation) in numerous ways.<sup>7</sup>

Council's skilled approach to community development will be far more effective in achieving the myriad objectives the blunt tool of a local law aims to achieve.

#### City of Yarra is a leader in progressive laws and practices

We are proud to be the community legal centre for the City of Yarra and to serve parts of the Yarra community who are disproportionately and unfairly brought into contact with the criminal legal system. We acknowledge that the needs of these communities have been considered in this process, with a particular focus on consulting with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

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<sup>7</sup> Marc Krupanski and Sarah Evans, 'A Right to the City? Harm Reduction as Urban Community Development and Social Inclusion' (2020) *Projections, the Journal of the MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning*.

### Attachment 3 - Fitzroy Legal Service letter to Yarra City Council as part of public consultation on local law

peoples. We also recognise Council's explicit intention – through Part 68A of the draft local law and through the effort to confine the application of the law to certain times and places – not to criminalise social or economic disadvantage or chronic health issues.

Nevertheless, we remain concerned about how the law will be applied in practice. People from the Aboriginal community who have connection to Yarra's public places as important meeting places, people who are experiencing homelessness, people with psychosocial disabilities, and people who have substance use disorders will drink in public places. A law that criminalises public drinking will always risk criminalising people who are members of these communities.

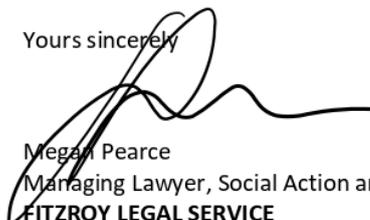
If a law is to be retained, it is our view that its scope of application should be as restricted as possible, that it should be listed for review after 12 months of operation, and that its operation should be closely and independently evaluated throughout that 12 months. In recognition of the knowledge and experience that the current sitting Council has of this issue, this evaluation would preferably be conducted while the current Council members are in office.

Ultimately, allowing the current local to sunset would reflect Yarra's history as the most progressive council in Victoria and the anti-racist work in which Council is a leader.

#### Conclusion

Thank you for considering this letter. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Megan Pearce on [mpearce@fls.org.au](mailto:mpearce@fls.org.au) or 0435 142 145.

Yours sincerely



Megan Pearce  
Managing Lawyer, Social Action and Public Interest Law  
**FITZROY LEGAL SERVICE**

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## 8.7 Council response to the draft World Heritage Strategy Plan for the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Environs Area

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### Executive Summary

#### Purpose

To seek Council authorisation for making submissions on the draft World Heritage Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Environs Area, and the exhibited Planning Scheme Amendment.

#### Key Issues

Heritage Victoria has reviewed the current World Heritage Environs Area (WHEA) Strategy Plan and has prepared a draft World Heritage Strategy Plan for the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens WHEA (the draft Strategy Plan).

The draft Strategy Plan has been exhibited formally for public submissions along with the exhibition of a draft Planning Scheme Amendment with new and updated planning policies and controls to improve the protection and maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Values and prominence of the World Heritage listed Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens (REB&CG).

A part of Yarra City Council's area in South Fitzroy, east of Nicholson Street, is included in the WHEA.

Council has an opportunity to make a submission to the draft Strategy Plan in general as well in relation to those recommendations of the draft Strategy Plan that affect the City of Yarra.

Council also has an opportunity make a submission to the draft amendment documentation.

Officers' review of the exhibited documents have identified that changes and modifications are required to the exhibited documents so that it can provide clear and effective recommendations to manage the Outstanding Universal Values of the World Heritage Site-Royal Exhibition Buildings and Carlton Gardens as well as the 19th Century setting of the WHEA.

#### Financial Implications

The current exhibited draft Strategy Plan may result in Council needing to exhibit planning scheme amendment to modify WHEA Heritage Overlay within the City of Yarra which would require financial resources and staff time.

#### PROPOSAL

It is proposed that Council consider making submissions to the exhibited draft Strategy Plan as well as the proposed planning scheme amendments to the planning policies and the Design and Development Overlay, as outlined in this report.

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## 8.7 Council response to the draft World Heritage Strategy Plan for the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Environs Area

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/110188
<b>Author</b>	Richa Swarup - Senior Advisor City Heritage
<b>Authoriser</b>	Group Manager Chief Executive's Office

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### Purpose

1. To seek Council authorisation for making submissions on the draft World Heritage Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Environs Area and the exhibited Planning Scheme Amendment.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. The current World Heritage Management Plan (WHMP) for the Royal Exhibition Buildings and Carlton Gardens (REB&CG) was approved by the Minister for Planning in 2013, and includes the following component documents as attachments:
  - (a) Conservation Management Plan (being renamed the “Heritage Management Plan” following the current review process);
  - (b) Carlton Gardens Master Plan;
  - (c) Royal Exhibition Building and Exhibition Reserve Master Plan; and
  - (d) World Heritage Strategy Plan for the World Heritage Environs Area.
3. On 21 July 2020, Council was informed about the review of the WHMP for REB&CG and the consultation process for its component documents.
4. Each of the above component documents are being individually reviewed as part of this review process.
5. On 21 July, Council had also considered a revised draft Heritage Management Plan (formerly Conservation Management Plan) for the REB&CG and other documents which are a part of the review of the WHMP.
6. In addition to making the submission on the draft Heritage Management Plan, at the meeting of July 2020, Council resolved to  
“...  
(d) *authorises officers to provide general feedback on the existing World Heritage Management Plan for its review in line with para 56 above through Engage Victoria Consultation webpage for Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens with the following additions:*
  - (i) *the need to include and develop a separate interpretation and signage plan;*
  - (ii) *the need to include in the World Heritage Environs Area, protections for:*
    - a. *the whole site, including its environs and the dome views from the intersection of Brunswick and Gertrude Streets;*
    - b. *the whole Gertrude Street (north and south sides) up to Brunswick Street: which includes the significant places of Glass Terrace and Barcelona Terrace; as well as*

c. *the heritage streetscapes of Greeves Street (west of Brunswick Street) and the whole of Bell Street;*

(iii) *the need for a Statutory Authority with funding and co-ordination to ensure appropriate protection, management and conservation of the world heritage site and its environs; and*

(iv) *seeking clarification of the role played by the Carlton Gardens as a setting for the Royal Exhibition Building and not an exhibition space. and the desirability of it hosting a commercial flower show annually which removes a part of the gardens from its role as a setting for the Royal Exhibition Building and closes part of the gardens to public access for up to 2 months of each year: and .....*”

### Discussion

7. The World Heritage Environs Area (WHEA) acts as a “buffer zone” to Royal Exhibition Buildings & Carlton Gardens (REB&CG) and assists in conserving and protecting the World Heritage values of REB&CG, through managing and controlling development outside the World Heritage site but within the WHEA.
8. Heritage Victoria has reviewed of the current WHEA Strategy Plan and a draft World Heritage Strategy Plan for the REB&CG WHEA (the draft Strategy Plan) has been prepared, refer **Attachment One**.
9. Planning Scheme Amendments have also been prepared, that support the recommendations of the draft Strategy Plan

### Considerations that have influenced the draft Strategy Plan

10. The review of the WHEA Strategy Plan has considered following factors:
  - (a) Residential zones reform;
  - (b) Planning Scheme Amendments in the City of Yarra and Melbourne;
  - (c) Statements of Significance;
  - (d) Recent development approvals;
  - (e) Publicly accessible Dome and Promenade;
  - (f) Street fabric and infrastructure; and
  - (g) Initial feedback from the community and key stakeholder groups.
11. The review has identified many gaps and risks listed below:
  - (a) Rationale for WHEA  
Although the 2009 Strategy Plan had a Statement of Significance (SoS) for the WHEA, it was not clear about what attributes of the WHEA directly contribute to the protection, conservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Values of the REB&CG. The updated draft Strategy Plan provides key attributes of the substantially intact late 19th century and early 20th century setting, and attributes which allow the design, scale and vision of the REB&CG to be understood;
  - (b) A lack of statutory planning policies or controls at a State & Regional level to address the protection of World Heritage sites;
  - (c) A lack of consistency in the designation of the WHEA boundary, which could be addressed through minor revisions;
  - (d) Currently there is a distinction between areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity and the buffer zone, refer **Attachment Two**. The WHEA Heritage Overlay (HO) applies to the Area of Greater Sensitivity only, although almost all of the balance of the buffer zone is also included in other HOs. The HO protects the intrinsic heritage values of the area within the mapped HO boundary. Additional statutory mechanisms are needed to fully address the role of the WHEA as a buffer zone to a proximal World Heritage site;

- (e) A gap as the SoS and statutory planning controls for the existing WHEA currently only applies to the Area of Greater Sensitivity, refer **Attachment Two**;
  - (f) A lack of 'visibility' of what land is within the WHEA (i.e. the WHEA being shown on planning maps and picked up on property planning certificates);
  - (g) A lack of statutory planning polices or controls over those parts of the WHEA that sit outside of the Area of Greater Sensitivity. Area South of Gertrude Street up to Victoria Parade including St Vincent's Hospital site is currently outside the Area of Greater Sensitivity within the Area of Lesser Sensitivity of the WHEA, therefore the existing Local Planning Policy Clause 22.14 – Development guidelines for heritage places in the World Heritage Environs Area has no influence over a development of the land;
  - (h) A lack of DDOs in selected areas within the WHEA, which if developed could negatively impact on the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens and WHEA;
  - (i) A risk that mandatory maximum height controls within the current residential zones could be altered by separate State Government process, to the detriment of the WHEA;
  - (j) A risk that development within select areas just outside of the current WHEA boundary could have significant visual impact on the REB & Carlton Gardens;
  - (k) A risk that development of land under the guidance of the current DDO - Schedule 13 (City of Melbourne) could have significant visual impact on the REB & Carlton Gardens;
  - (l) A lack of consistent and coordinated decision making across the WHEA, with development approvals being separately administered by the City of Melbourne and the City of Yarra;
  - (m) A lack of a formal role of the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria in decision making process;
  - (n) A lack of statutory planning polices or controls, policies and design guidance for signage with WHEA;
  - (o) A risk to the heritage value of the public realm of the WHEA due to various Planning Scheme exemptions for public works;
  - (p) A lack of general public awareness of the role, function and extent of the WHEA and REB & Carlton Gardens; and
  - (q) Under the Heritage Act 2017, the WHEA Strategy Plan must set out the World Heritage values of the listed place to which the WHEA relates and provide strategies to protect and manage these values. The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the REB & Carlton Gardens has been established by the listing process. There is currently a gap in addressing the implications of OUV of the REB & Carlton Gardens for the WHEA.
12. The review has also involved detailed analysis of views and vistas including,
- (a) Identification of additional vantage points from within Carlton Gardens;
  - (b) Evidence based visual tests;
  - (c) 3D built form testing of key views;
  - (d) Dome views and vistas;
  - (e) Viewshed testing of dome views and vistas has been conducted from various vantage points as part of this updated draft Strategy Plan; and
  - (f) Testing of existing DDO view locations were also tested.

#### The Exhibition Process

13. The exhibition, submissions and finalisation of the draft Strategy Plan and related amendments is being managed by Heritage Council of Victoria, an independent statutory authority established under the Victorian Heritage Act.

14. Following exhibited documents affect City of Yarra:
  - (a) The draft World Heritage Strategy Plan for the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens ( the draft Strategy Plan);
  - (b) Draft Strategy Plan, Visual Framework;
  - (c) Explanatory Report;
  - (d) City of Yarra planning Scheme documents:
    - (i) A new Yarra DDO (43-02\_NEW-DDO-ExhibitionDraft);
    - (ii) A revised Yarra Clause 66-04 (66\_04\_yara-ExhibitionDraft);
    - (iii) A revised Clause 22.14 (22\_lpp14\_yara-ExhibitionDraft);
    - (iv) A revised Clause 22.03 (22\_lpp03\_yara-ExhibitionDraft);
    - (v) 66\_06s\_yara-ExhibitionDraft (Notice of permit applications under local provisions);
    - (vi) A revised Clause 15-03R (Draft Strategy Plan);
    - (vii) A revised Clause 15-03-1S (Draft Strategy Plan State Policy);
    - (viii) (Draft Strategy Plan Operational Provisions);
  - (e) Operational provisions:
    - (i) A revised Clause 72.08 Clause 72.08-OP\_ Exhibition Draft\_ List of Background\_ Documents;
  - (f) Regional Policy:
    - (i) 15\_03-1R-Exhibition Draft; and
  - (g) State policy:
    - (i) 15\_03-1S- Exhibition draft.
15. Planning scheme changes have also been exhibited for the City of Melbourne which are not being discussed in this report.
16. Submissions on the draft Strategy Plan and/or the proposed planning scheme controls are to be made to the Heritage Council on or before Friday 24 September 2021.
17. Submissions can also request the Heritage Council Victoria for a hearing.
18. Following key recommendations are included in draft Strategy Plan:
  - (a) A rationale for WHEA with key attributes of the substantially intact late 19th century and early 20th century setting, and attributes which allow the design, scale and vision of the REB&CG to be understood;
  - (b) Extension of the eastern boundary slightly and includes Fitzroy Street road reserve within the buffer zone (WHEA boundary);
  - (c) Removal of the distinction between areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity making WHEA as one buffer zone;
  - (d) Recommendations for several changes to the Planning Scheme and suggests new DDOs to apply to the entire WHEA;
  - (e) Recommendations for making the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, a determining Referral Authority for certain scales of development in the WHEA. This would avoid all use and development applications within the WHEA being referred to Heritage Victoria (i.e. fences, minor additions and alterations etc);
  - (f) Recommendations that the DDO be utilised to replicate and reinforce the mandatory maximum height controls of the GRZ and NRZ;

- (g) Discretionary height controls to other precincts within WHEA area in Yarra;
  - (h) Identifies additional view lines and view locations that are important to protect view in and out of WHEA; and
  - (i) Suggestions that boundaries of the HOs HO992 in the City of Melbourne and HO361 in the City of Yarra planning schemes which both resulted from the 2009 Strategy Plan should be reconsidered in future. The strategy further suggests that the SoS for each of these HO areas should be updated to address their heritage values at the same time when their boundaries are reassessed.
19. The draft Strategy Plan also proposes a Victorian Planning Provisions Amendment to implement new and update planning polices and controls to improve the protection and maintenance of the prominence of the World Heritage listed REB&CG.
20. Specifically, the amendment seeks to make the following changes that affect the City of Yarra:
- (a) Amends Clause 15.03-1S Heritage Conservation within the State Planning Policy Framework to include specific reference to the retention, protection and management of World Heritage listed sites;
  - (b) Implements a new Clause 15.03-1R Heritage Conservation with the Regional Planning Policy Framework to address the heritage conservation, protection and management of the World Heritage listed REB&CG and the associated WHEA;
  - (c) Amends Clause 22.14 Development Guidelines for Heritage Places in the World Heritage Environs Area of the Yarra Planning Scheme to expand the WHEA boundary in selected areas, remove the distinction between Areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity, and make other changes to improve the operation of the control, including protection of primary view lines and discouraging a number of types of signs;
  - (d) Amends Clause 22.03 Landmarks and Tall Structures of the Yarra Planning Scheme to refer to the updated version of the Strategy Plan;
  - (e) Implements a new Design and Development Overlay to apply to the entire WHEA within the City of Yarra to include: design objectives and decision guidelines to protect the World Heritage values and prominence of the REB&CG; apply building height controls to replicate the mandatory maximum height controls of the GRZ and NRZ; replicate the built form controls of Design and Development Overlay Schedule 8; apply discretionary maximum building heights for C1Z sites (bounded by Nicholson Street, Gertrude Street, Regent Street and Princes Street); and apply a discretionary maximum building height for the St Vincent's Hospital Site (PUZ);
  - (f) Deletes Design and Development Overlay Schedule 8 from Yarra Planning Scheme which currently applies to properties to the north side of Gertrude Street between Nicholson to Fitzroy Streets;
  - (g) Amends the Schedule to Clause 66.04 Referral of permit applications of the Melbourne and Yarra Planning Schemes to nominate Executive Director, Heritage Victoria as a Determining Referral Authority for all applications for new buildings, or additions to existing buildings which would be 3 storeys/11m or greater in height;
  - (h) Amends the Schedule to Clause 66.06 Notice of permit applications of the Melbourne and Yarra Planning Schemes to align with changes to Design and Development Overlay schedules; and
  - (i) Amends Clause 72.08 Background Documents of the Melbourne and Yarra Planning Schemes to list the updated version of the Strategy Plan as a background document.
21. The preparation of the response to the draft Stagey Plan and the amendment documents has involved discussions between Senior Adviser City Heritage, officers of the Strategic Planning, Statutory Planning, Urban Design and Strategic Transport teams.

22. Many areas of change and modifications are identified that are listed as a part of the City of Yarra submissions to the draft WHEA strategy Plan, refer **Attachment Three**.
23. It is noted that governance, management, coordination, information provision and site promotion between parties responsible for parts of the World Heritage site and WHEA overall remain unclear in the draft Strategy Plan.
24. It is also noted that the draft Strategy Plan (page 46) recommends that HO be used for protection of the heritage values of the areas within them, however, a revised HO has not been included in the Table 04 - *Summary of Recommendations*, as well as among the suit of planning policies and controls, included in proposed Planning Scheme Amendment which Yarra considers is a gap.
25. Whilst the proposal for the Executive Director Heritage Victoria to be a determining Referral Authority is supported it is felt that that an Expert Advisory Committee may be setup as a part of the management of the WHMP that may also provide a support to ED Heritage Victoria on the large and complex development proposals.
26. The other key areas included in the response are:
  - (a) Extension of the WHEA Boundary;
  - (b) Inclusion of the changes to the HO as a part of this Planning Scheme amendment process;
  - (c) Inclusion of the missing view locations in the Strategy Plan recommendations as well as in the proposed revisions to the clause 22.14 and the proposed DDO;
  - (d) The need for inclusion of the design requirements to support the urban design principles as well as to provide design guidance through the DDO;
  - (e) Refinements and additions to the built form recommendations to ensure that the draft Strategy Plan includes further guidance on upper level, side and rear setbacks requirements etc. so that all important view lines are protected, and urban design quality of the streetscape can be managed in future;
  - (f) Need for mandatory height controls within WHEA to provide more certainty to the development outcomes within WHEA;
  - (g) Need to review the proposal for WHEA Strategy Plan from being a Reference Document within the Yarra Planning Scheme Clause 22.14 to be an Incorporated Document, once finalised;
  - (h) The need that the draft Strategy Plan clearly establish relationship between the assessment and referral process under the Victorian Heritage Act 2007, Planning and Environment Act 1987 and The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act 1999 of the Federal Government) and whether the applicants need to demonstrate that the EPBC Act requirements have been satisfied at the time of making an application for a planning or a heritage permit;
  - (i) Section 9.9 should also include recommendations regarding referral requirements and protocols for works of public road authority/public transport agencies, management and maintenance of infrastructure, utility services, painting and graffiti within the main site and the WHEA;
  - (j) That all the recommendations of the Strategy Plan (not limited to the planning scheme implementation recommendations in section 10) should be numbered, prioritised and tabulated; and implementation responsibilities are identified so that its implementation can be programmed and monitored; and
  - (k) That the draft Strategy Plan consider recommending establishment of an independent statutory authority to manage the governance, management, coordination and promotion of the REB&CG and the WHEA as mid to long-term action.

27. A separate submission has been prepared regarding the draft amendment documentation, refer **Attachment Four** which includes that Yarra City Council (Yarra) generally supports:
  - (a) Changes that reflect the amalgamation of the current WHEA zones into one;
  - (b) Making the Director Heritage Victoria determining referral authority for buildings above a certain height; and
  - (c) Applying a Design and Development Overlay (DDO) to the proposed WHEA zone.
28. Yarra sees the need for some refinements and additions to ensure the draft amendment (local policy and DDO) takes all important view lines into account, responds to the local context more accurately and so that a potential need for multiple DDOs to the same area is avoided. In relation to Area 1 (C1Z Gertrude Street) the submitted changes reflect the extensive urban design and heritage work Yarra undertook as part of C270yara and ensure alignment with the requested interim DDO31 Gertrude Street of C270yara.
29. Yarra submits that the following changes need to be made to the draft amendment:
  - (a) The local policy in Clause 22.14 and the draft DDO to include additional view lines to reflect the draft Strategy Plan, Yarra's current policies in Clauses 22.03 and 22.14 and as in proposed Clause 15.01-2L (as in C269yara); and
  - (b) Amend DDO as attached (in tracked changes) to align it with the findings of the Gertrude Street Built Form Framework (November 2019) and the Gertrude Street Built Form Framework: Heritage Analysis & Recommendations (December 2019) and to avoid the need for the application of multiple DDOs to same area. These changes generally include, but are not limited to:
    - (i) Changing the maximum height requirements or areas 1 and 4 from preferred to mandatory;
    - (ii) Including additional built form requirements for maximum street wall heights of 8 metres (mandatory), minimum upper level setbacks above the street wall of 10 metres (mandatory) and towards rear interfaces (mandatory 45 degree angle above boundary wall) for Area 1; and
    - (iii) Including additional design requirements for Areas 1, 4 and 5.
30. The submission also provides details on each change as well as reasons - **Attachment Four**.
31. **Attachment Five** provides changes to the proposed DDO which include,
  - (a) Changes to Building and works requirements;
  - (b) Table 1 Preferred and Mandatory Maximum Building Heights Requirements for areas 1 and 4 as suggested in para 33 above;
  - (c) Addition of a Table 2 with street wall and setback requirements;
  - (d) Addition of a Table 3 with the upper level setbacks and rear interface requirements;
  - (e) Addition of façade design requirements;
  - (f) Changes to Application requirements;
  - (g) Addition of requirements about referral of applications;
  - (h) Decision requirements; and
  - (i) Changes to decision guidelines.
32. HAC have also provided their advice for Council to include it as a part of the submission, refer **Attachment Six**.

#### Options

33. Council may consider following options for making a submission/s to the Heritage Council of Victoria:

- (a) Option 1- Council consider making submission on the WHEA Strategy Document only;
  - (b) Option 2- Council consider making submission on the proposed draft amendment documentation only; and
  - (c) Option 3- Council makes submission to the WHEA Strategy Plan as well as the draft Amendment documentation.
34. It is considered that Option 3 above would be most suitable as the proposed changes to the draft Strategy Plan provide a basis for the changes to proposed planning scheme amendment.

## Community and stakeholder engagement

35. The exhibition of the Draft WHEA Strategy plan and the proposed planning scheme amendments is being managed by Heritage Victoria and Heritage Council Victoria.

## Policy analysis

### Alignment to Council Plan

36. The Draft Strategy Plan and the planning scheme amendment are consistent with the Council Plan 2017 - 21 objective 4: A Liveable Yarra and Objective 5: A Prosperous Yarra.

### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

37. The draft Strategy Plan presents recommendations to protect and manage heritage buildings and character of the REB&CG as well as WHEA; which means that sustainable management of existing buildings is being promoted. This would thus also indirectly facilitate climate emergency objectives.

### Community and social implications

38. Protection of the REB&CG and WHEA provide a sense of pride to the community and a place that people can visit and enjoy.
39. The WHMP review process has also undertaken consultations with the Aboriginal community so that the associated cultural values to the First Nations People are understood, acknowledged and aspect of the management of cultural heritage significance are addressed through a review of the WHMP.

### Economic development implications

40. The proximity of the world heritage listed REB&CG to Fitzroy and Gertrude Street may attract more visitors and residents to the area and thus may have a positive economic impact to the Council.

### Human rights and gender equality implications

41. There are no known adverse human rights implications to the Council.

## Operational analysis

### Financial and resource impacts

42. The adoption of the WHEA Strategy Plan may result in Council needing to undertake further planning scheme amendment for City of Yarra areas within WHEA in relation to the revision of the HO which would require financial and staffing resources.

### Legal Implications

43. The Victorian Heritage Act 2017 provides legislative measures for the World Heritage Environs Area, World Heritage values and World Heritage Strategy Plans under which the current review of the WHEA Strategy Plan is being processed.
44. The proposed amendment implements the objectives of Section 4 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987.

## Conclusion

45. It would be appropriate that Council consider making the following submissions:
- (a) The draft WHEA Strategy Plan, Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, as in Attachment 3;
  - (b) The draft WHEA Amendment Documentation, Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Review as in Attachment 4; and
  - (c) The WHEA draft DDO with Yarra track changes as in **Attachment Five**.

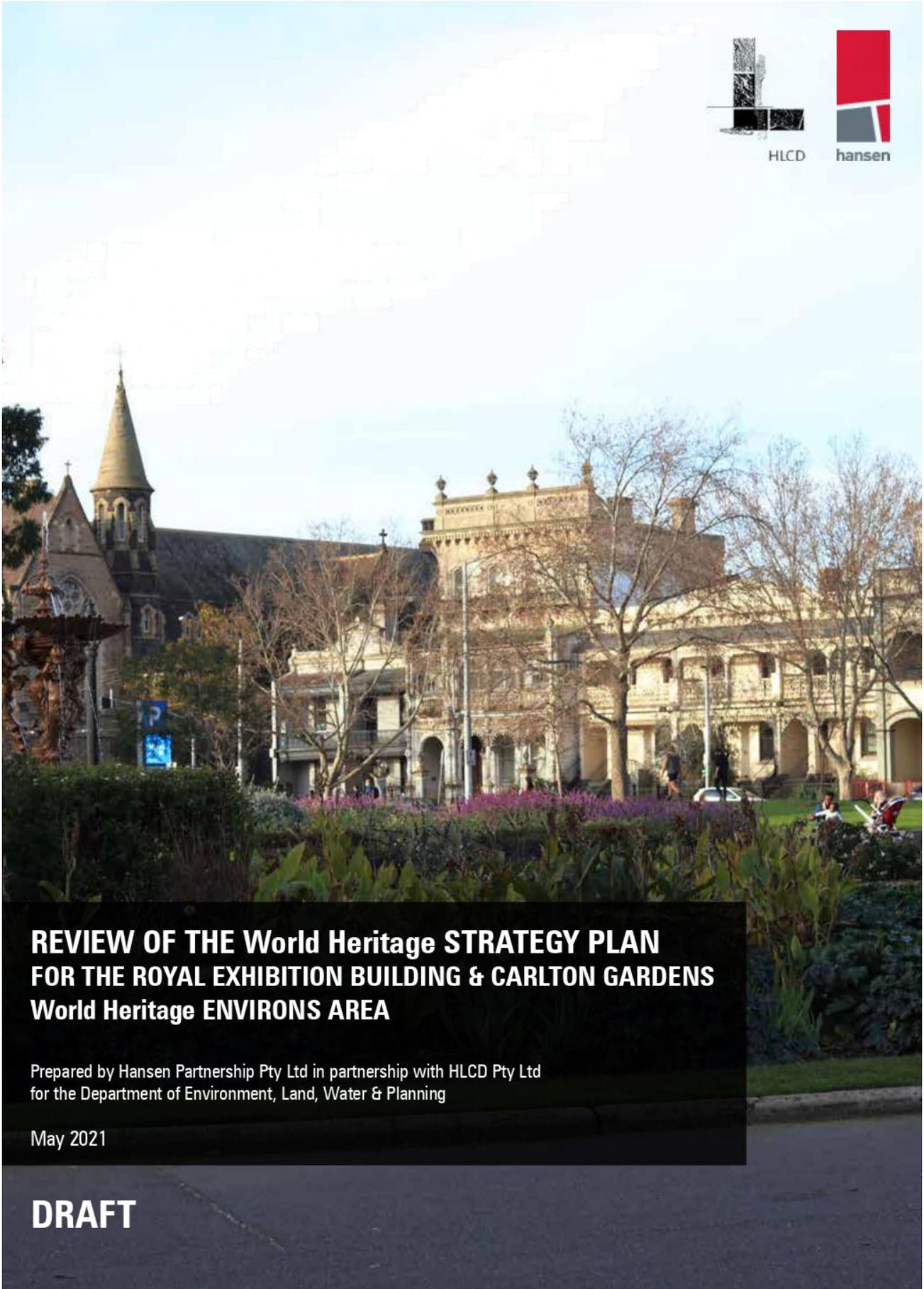
## RECOMMENDATION

1. That Council authorises officers to finalise the following draft submissions for submitting it to the Heritage Council Victoria on or before 24 September 2021:
- (a) Yarra City Council Submission - draft WHEA Strategy Plan, Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, as in **Attachment Three**;
  - (b) Yarra City Council Submission - Draft Amendment Documentation Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Review as in **Attachment Four**; and
  - (c) Yarra City Council Submission – WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes as in **Attachment Five**.

## Attachments

- 1 [↓](#) Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021
- 2 [↓](#) World Heritage Environs Area Existing Boundary
- 3 [↓](#) Yarra City Council Submission - The Draft Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens WHEA
- 4 [↓](#) Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens
- 5 [↓](#) Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes
- 6 [↓](#) HAC Response to the exhibited Draft WHEA Strategy Plan

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



**REVIEW OF THE World Heritage STRATEGY PLAN  
FOR THE ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING & CARLTON GARDENS  
World Heritage ENVIRONS AREA**

Prepared by Hansen Partnership Pty Ltd in partnership with HLCD Pty Ltd  
for the Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

May 2021

**DRAFT**

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## Executive Summary

Hansen Partnership Pty Ltd (Hansen) in partnership with HLCD Pty Ltd (HLCD) were engaged by Heritage Victoria - within the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

The project involved undertaking a review of *The World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens* (Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009) (2009 Strategy Plan), and the preparation of a new Strategy Plan to ensure the ongoing protection of the World Heritage listed Royal Exhibition Building (REB) & Carlton Gardens.

This draft updated Strategy Plan for the World Heritage Environs Area (WHEA), around the REB & Carlton Gardens is the output of this review process.

The background review found that the 2009 Strategy Plan has been generally successful in conserving and protecting the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens through managing and controlling development within the WHEA through Local Policies and Design Development Overlays (DDOs). P46 of the 2009 Strategy Plan acknowledges the value of the HO. However the review identified a range of potential modifications and refinements to improve its functional operations to conserve and protect the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens.

## Summary of gaps, omissions & risks

The review of the 2009 Strategy Plan revealed a range of gaps, omissions and risks which are required to be addressed through revisions and updates to the Strategy Plan and associated statutory policy implementation framework. A summary of key identified gaps, omissions and risks is outlined below, and further expanded upon throughout the balance of this Strategy Plan:

- A lack of statutory planning policies or controls at a State & regional level to address the protection of World Heritage sites.
- A gap as the Statement of Significance (SoS) and statutory planning controls for the existing WHEA currently only applies to the Area of Greater Sensitivity.
- A lack of statutory planning policies or controls over those parts of the WHEA that sit outside of the Area of Greater Sensitivity.
- A lack of 'visibility' of what land is within the WHEA (i.e. the WHEA being shown on planning maps and also picked up on property planning certificates).
- A lack of DDOs in select areas within the WHEA, which if developed could negatively impact on the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens and WHEA.
- A risk that mandatory maximum height controls within the current residential zones could be altered by separate State Government process, to the detriment of the WHEA.
- A risk that development within select areas just outside of the current WHEA boundary could have significant visual impact on the REB & Carlton Gardens.
- A risk that development of land under the guidance of the current DDO - Schedule 13 (City of Melbourne) could have significant visual impact on the REB & Carlton Gardens.
- A lack of consistency in the designation of the WHEA boundary, which could be addressed through minor revisions.
- A lack of consistent and coordinated decision making across the WHEA, with development approvals being separately administered by the City of Melbourne and the City of Yarra.
- A lack of a formal role of the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria in decision making process.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

- A lack of statutory planning policies or controls, policies and design guidance for signage with WHEA.
- A risk to the heritage value of the public realm of the WHEA due to various Planning Scheme exemptions for public works.
- A lack of general public awareness of the role, function and extent of the WHEA and REB & Carlton Gardens.
- The WHEA HO applies to the Area of Greater Sensitivity only, although almost all of the balance of the buffer zone is also included in other HOs. The HO protects the intrinsic heritage values of the area within the mapped HO boundary. Additional statutory mechanisms are needed to fully address the role of the WHEA as a buffer zone to a proximal World Heritage site.
- Under the *Heritage Act 2017*, the WHEA Strategy Plan must set out the World Heritage values of the listed place to which the WHEA relates and provide strategies to protect and manage these values. The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the REB & Carlton Gardens has been established by the listing process. There is currently a gap in addressing the implications of OUV of the REB & Carlton Gardens for the WHEA.

## Summary of recommendations

In order to appropriately address the range of identified gaps, omissions and risks, a summary of the recommendations made in response are outlined below. These matters are expanded upon throughout the balance of this Strategy Plan.

### Planning Scheme implementation

A summary of the recommendations relating to the implementation within the Victoria Planning Provisions and the specific Planning Scheme for Melbourne and Yarra include.

#### Proposed amendments to Victoria Planning Provisions

- Amend Clause 15.03-1S Heritage Conservation to include specific reference to the retention, protection and management of World Heritage listed sites.
- Implement a new regional level policy at Clause 15.03-1R to address the heritage conservation, protection and management of the World Heritage Listed REB & Carlton Gardens and the associated WHEA.

#### Proposed amendments to Melbourne Planning Scheme

- Amend Clause 22.21 Heritage Places within the World Heritage Environs Area to:
  - Amend the title to *Development Guidelines for the World Heritage Environs Area*.
  - Remove the distinction between areas of Greater and Lesser sensitivity of the WHEA.
  - Implement expansions of the WHEA boundary to the west and south west, including:
    - Properties to west side of Drummond Street between Grattan and Victoria Street.
    - Properties bounded by Victoria, Exhibition La Trobe and Russell Streets.
  - Amend policy to include provisions to nominate and address the protection of primary view lines.
  - Amend policy to specifically discourage specific types of signage within the WHEA.
- Amend Clause 66.04 - *Referral of permit application* to nominate the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria as a determining Referral Authority for certain scales of development.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

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- Amend existing Design & Development Overlay Schedule 6 (DDO6) to cover identified existing 'gap' properties.
- Amend existing DD013 to address the improved protection of key view lines.
- Implement a new DDO to apply to the entire WHEA to include:
  - Appropriate design objectives and decision guidelines which function to protect the World Heritage values and prominence of the REB & Carlton Gardens.
  - Height controls and built form guidance for General Residential Zone (GRZ), Neighbourhood Residential Zone (NRZ) and Mixed Use Zone (MUZ) land.

## Proposed amendments to Yarra Planning Scheme

- Amend Clause 22.03 Landmarks and Tall Structures to refer to the updated version of the Strategy Plan.
- Amend Clause 22.14 Heritage Places within the World Heritage Environs Area to:
  - Amend the title to *Development Guidelines for the World Heritage Environs Area*.
  - Remove the distinction between areas of Greater and Lesser sensitivity of the WHEA.
  - Implement minor expansions of the WHEA boundary to the east, including:
    - Road reserve up to the property line on the east side of Fitzroy Street between Bell Street and Victoria Parade.
    - Amend policy to include provisions to nominate and address the protection of primary view lines.
    - Amend policy to specifically discourage specific types of signage within the WHEA.
- Amend Clause 66.04 - Referral of permit application to nominate the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria as a determining Referral Authority for certain scales of development.
- Consolidate DDO8 into a new WHEA DDO (see details below).
- Implement a new DDO to apply to the entire WHEA to include:
  - Appropriate design objectives and decision guidelines which function to protect the World Heritage values and prominence of the REB & Carlton Gardens.
  - Height controls and built form guidance for GRZ, NRZ, Commercial 1 Zone (C1Z) and Public Use Zone (PUZ) land.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## Additional recommendations

A summary of additional recommendations relating to matters both within the context of relevant Planning Schemes, as well as other recommendations for actions outside of the statutory planning framework is provided below, including an indication of who would implement them:

- Amend the Statements of Significance for all heritage properties included in the VHR to clearly identify they are in the WHEA (HV).
- Review HO992 and HO361 (which are the current WHEA HOs based on the Area of Greater Sensitivity) to ensure that their boundaries and SoS are updated in the future to comply with *Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (August 2018)* and Amendment VC148 (CoM & CoY).
- Review *Clause 62.02-1 Building and works not requiring a permit* which provides a specific exemption for buildings or works with an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 or less which are carried out by or on behalf of a municipality. This current exemption raises a clear risk relating to works in the public realm of the WHEA. For example it could result in the removal of elements of heritage fabric, such as blue stone curbing, without requiring planning approval (DELWP).
- Prepare public infrastructure guidelines in response to the current planning system providing wide reaching exemptions for public infrastructure works, including but not limited to: roadworks/footpaths, infrastructure upgrades (above and below ground), directional signage, bus/tram stops, street furniture etc. The intent of such guidelines is to investigate issues of potential impact on the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens and associated WHEA and to investigate appropriate design responses. The guidelines would function as an advocacy tool to engage with relevant stakeholders on this issue with a view to them adopting the guidelines for future works which would otherwise be exempt from needing planning approval (to be considered by REB&CG).
- Prepare detailed signage guidelines to address how types of permissible signage within the WHEA can be appropriately designed and managed with regard to the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens and associated WHEA (to be considered by REB&CG).
- Prepare a WHEA interpretation strategy to document key elements and to potentially introduce signboards and signage for the purposes of promotion, wayfinding, identification of key locations/buildings and self guided walking tours. Such initiatives would function to increase public awareness and overall community knowledge of the WHEA and its importance to the World Heritage setting of the REB & Carlton Gardens (to be considered by REB&CG).

## Abbreviations

Commonly used throughout this Strategy Plan are abbreviations for key terminology. These are:

- **2009 Strategy Plan** - 2009 World Heritage Environs Strategy Plan
- **CoM** - City of Melbourne Council
- **CoY** - City of Yarra Council
- **C1Z** - Commercial 1 Zone
- **DDO** - Design & Development Overlay
- **DELWP** - Department of Environment, Land Water & Planning
- **GRZ** - General Residential Zone
- **Hansen** - Hansen Partnership Pty Ltd
- **HLCD** - HLCD Pty Ltd
- **HO** - Heritage Overlay
- **HV** - Heritage Victoria
- **MUZ** - Mixed Use Zone
- **NRZ** - Neighbourhood Residential Zone
- **Operational Guidelines** - Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2019)
- **OUV** - Outstanding Universal Value
- **PUZ** - Public Use Zone
- **REB** - Royal Exhibition Building
- **REB&CG** - Royal Exhibition Buildings & Carlton Gardens
- **REB&CGSC** - Royal Exhibition Buildings & Carlton Gardens World Heritage Steering Committee
- **SoS** - Statement of Significance
- **VHR** - Victorian Heritage Register
- **VCAT** - Victoria Civil & Administrative Tribunal
- **WHEA** - World Heritage Environs Area

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

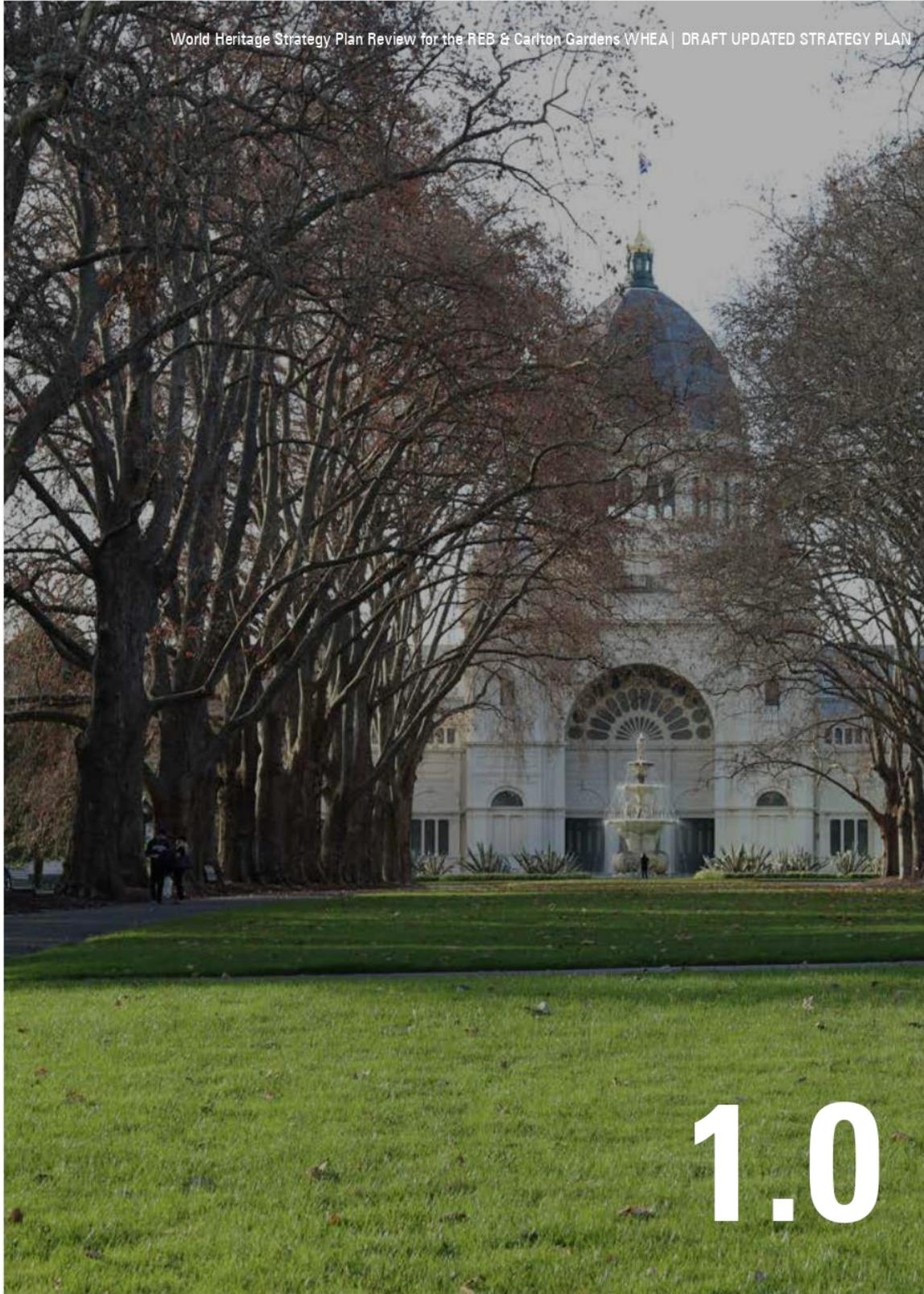
World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>Views and Vistas</b>	<b>61</b>
1.2	WHEA	9	8.1	Aspect & Prospect Views	61
1.1	World Heritage Listing	9	8.2	Primary, Secondary & Supporting Views	62
1.3	Strategy Plan	10	8.3	View Types	63
1.4	Related Documents	10	8.4	View Categories	64
1.5	Study Area	11	8.5	Urban Design Principles	78
<b>2.0</b>	<b>2009 Strategy Plan Review</b>	<b>14</b>	8.6	Built Form Testing & Parameters	78
2.1	What has Changed Since 2009?	14	8.7	Summary of Recommendations	82
2.2	Are there 'gaps' in the 2009 Strategy Plan?	17	<b>9.0</b>	<b>Strategies for Future Management &amp; Statutory Protection of the WHEA</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Victorian Heritage Act Provisions for Strategy Plan review</b>	<b>19</b>	9.1	Minor Modifications to the WHEA Boundary	86
<b>4.0</b>	<b>World Heritage Values</b>	<b>21</b>	9.2	Planning Policies	89
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Outstanding Universal Value and the WHEA</b>	<b>23</b>	9.3	Zoning	89
5.1	Rationale for the WHEA	23	9.4	Heritage Overlays	90
<b>6.0</b>	<b>The WHEA</b>	<b>27</b>	9.5	Design & Development Overlays	91
6.1	History	27	9.6	Executive Director, Heritage Victoria Implemented as a Referral Authority	92
6.2	Historical Views Analysis	29	9.8	Review of existing exemptions	93
6.3	Description	34	9.9	Recommendations for Actions Outside of the Planning System	94
6.4	Key Attributes of the WHEA	37	<b>10.0</b>	<b>Planning Scheme Implementation Recommendations</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Existing WHEA Controls</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>Next steps</b>	<b>103</b>
7.1	International context	41	<i>Figure 1 - WHEA Boundary</i>	<i>12</i>	
7.2	National context	41	<i>Figure 2 - WHEA Discussion Paper Summary Map</i>	<i>16</i>	
7.3	State context	42	<i>Figure 3 - Heritage Overlays</i>	<i>47</i>	
7.4	Local Context: Heritage Overlay	43	<i>Figure 4 - Planning Zones</i>	<i>49</i>	
7.5	Existing Statement of Significance: 2009 WHEA Area of Greater Sensitivity Updated	46	<i>Figure 5 - Design &amp; Development Overlays</i>	<i>51</i>	
7.6	Existing Zoning Controls	48	<i>Figure 6 - Existing WHEA Boundary &amp; Area of Greater Sensitivity</i>	<i>59</i>	
7.7	Design & Development Overlay Controls	50	<i>Figure 7 - Views &amp; Vistas</i>	<i>65</i>	
7.8	Existing Planning Policies	56	<i>Figure 8 - Built Form Testing Areas</i>	<i>79</i>	
7.9	Deficiencies in operation of WHEA Areas of Greater & Lesser Sensitivity	59	<i>Figure 9 - Recommendations</i>	<i>94</i>	
			<i>Figure 10 - Recommended expansion of DD06</i>	<i>97</i>	
			<i>Figure 11 - Recommended DD00 for Mixed Use Zone 1</i>	<i>106</i>	
			<i>Figure 12 - Recommended DD00 for Mixed Use Zone 2</i>	<i>106</i>	

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**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



Hansen Partnership & HLCD Pty Ltd

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## 1.0 Introduction

The REB & Carlton Gardens, Carlton was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List on 1 July 2004. This Strategy Plan is about the WHEA surrounding the World Heritage site which was declared in 2007. Once it is adopted by the Minister in accordance with the *Heritage Act 2017*, the WHEA Strategy Plan will supersede the earlier the Strategy Plan that was formally adopted and implemented in 2009.

It is a requirement of the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic), that a World Heritage Management Plan (which includes the Strategy Plan) must be reviewed every 7 years.

This Strategy Plan constitutes a draft updated Strategy Plan for the WHEA around the REB & Carlton Gardens; the WHEA excludes the World Heritage listed site.

Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 2017*, a World Heritage Strategy Plan must be prepared for a declared WHEA and must:

- (a) set out the World Heritage values of the listed place to which the WHEA relates; and
- (b) set out strategies for the appropriate use and development of the WHEA in order to ensure that the World Heritage values of the listed place are protected and managed.

The WHEA additionally derives from the requirements of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (2019) (Operational Guidelines), to which Australia is a State Party, and which provides for the identification of a 'buffer zone' for World Heritage properties.

Hansen in partnership with HLCD were engaged by Heritage Victoria within DELWP to undertake a review of the World Heritage Environs Area and prepare a new updated Strategy Plan to ensure the ongoing protection of the World Heritage listed REB Building & Carlton Gardens.

The preparation of the draft updated Strategy Plan Review includes a **4-phase process** as follows:

- **Phase 1: Preparation of Discussion Paper (April 2020 - for targeted consultation, and to inform the development of the draft Strategy Plan).**
- **Phase 2: Targeted Stakeholder Engagement on the Discussion Paper (May 2020).**
- **Phase 3: Preparation of draft updated Strategy Plan Review (September 2020-February, 2021).**
- **Phase 4: Finalisation of draft updated Strategy Plan Review, including Planning Ordinances.**

The preparation of the draft updated Strategy Plan was informed by input from a Steering Control Group comprising representatives from DELWP.

Section 11.0 Next Steps outlines the forward process for the consideration of this draft updated Strategy Plan.



# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 1.1 World Heritage Listing

The REB & Carlton Gardens was inscribed in the World Heritage List under Criterion (ii). The 'Justification for Inscription' reads:

*Criterion (ii): The Royal Exhibition Building and the surrounding Carlton Gardens, as the main extant survivors of a Palace of Industry and its setting, together reflect the global influence of the international exhibition movement of the 19th and early twentieth centuries. The movement showcased technological innovation and change, which helped promote a rapid increase in industrialisation and international trade through the exchange of knowledge and ideas.*

The REB & Carlton Gardens is also included in the Australian National Heritage List (Place id. 105708) and the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR 1501).

## 1.2 WHEA

Part 9, Division 1, Section 169 of the *Heritage Act 2017 (Vic)* provides for the declaration of the WHEA by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister. On 11 October 2007 the WHEA surrounding the REB & Carlton Gardens was declared and gazetted.

The WHEA acts as a 'buffer zone' to the REB & Carlton Gardens, and assists in conserving and protecting the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens, through managing and controlling development outside the site but within the WHEA.

The WHEA as it currently applies is illustrated at Figure 1 and incorporates predominantly residential areas (with some mixed use) in Carlton and Fitzroy; some commercial properties to the east of Nicholson Street and along Gertrude Street; St Vincent's Hospital; together with properties at the north end of Melbourne's Central Business District (CBD) in the area generally immediately south of Victoria Street.

Most properties within the WHEA have existing heritage controls (Cities of Melbourne and Yarra Heritage Overlay (HO) controls, and Victorian Heritage Register controls); other planning scheme controls also apply in some cases including height controls specified under the suite of applicable Residential Zones and various Design and Development Overlays.

### Buffer Zone

The Operational Guidelines aim to facilitate the implementation of the Convention concerning the *Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (1972). Australia, as a State Party to the Convention, is a key user of the Operational Guidelines. As noted above, the Operational Guidelines also provide for the identification of a buffer zone for World Heritage properties, as follows:

*103. Wherever necessary for the proper conservation of the property, an adequate buffer zone should be provided.*

*104. For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating the precise boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, should be provided in the nomination.*

*105. A clear explanation of how the buffer zone protects the property should also be provided.*

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## 1.3 Strategy Plan

Part 9, Division 2, Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic) (The Act) provides for the preparation of a Strategy Plan for the WHEA.

According to Section 170(2) of the Act, the Strategy Plan must:

- Set out the World Heritage values of the listed place to which the World Heritage Environs Area relate; and
- Set out strategies for the appropriate use and development of that area in order to ensure that the world heritage values of the listed place are protected and managed.

The Strategy Plan is also intended to provide clear and justifiable rationale for proposed modifications to planning controls within the WHEA, as well as suitable direction and guidance to both owners and permit issuing authorities in the management of the WHEA. This includes built form analysis and rationale for the strategies contained in the Strategy Plan, while having regard to other existing relevant statutory requirements relating to future development and use of the WHEA. Accordingly, the Strategy Plan:

- Outlines the statutory context for development of the plan.
- Summarises the World Heritage values.
- Describes the WHEA.
- Provides an overview of the approach undertaken as part of the review of the Strategy Plan.
- Provides an overview of the built form analysis methodology employed as part of the review.
- Outlines recommendations for further revisions and updates to statutory controls to ensure protection of the WHEA.

## 1.4 Related Documents

The Strategy Plan forms one part of a suite of documents relating to the conservation and management of the REB & Carlton Gardens, their site context and setting, which are components of the overarching *World Heritage Management Plan 2013* (WHMP). The WHMP was given legal effect in Victoria through the *Heritage Act 1995* (Division 3), now superseded by the *Heritage Act 2017*. The components are identified in the WHMP as Attachments A to E, which are each currently being reviewed:

- **Attachment A:** *Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Conservation Management Plan* (Lovell Chen, 2007, updated in 2008), currently under review and due for completion in 2021.
- **Attachment B:** *Carlton Gardens Master Plan* (City of Melbourne, May 2005), sets out the future directions for the management of the Carlton Gardens and is currently under review and due for completion in 2021.
- **Attachment C:** *Royal Exhibition Building and Exhibition Reserve Master Plan* (Museum Victoria, February 2007), sets out the vision for the use and management of the REB and Exhibition Reserve as managed by Museum Victoria (due for review in 2021).
- **Attachment D:** *World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens* (WHEA Strategy Plan, Department of Planning and Community Development, October 2009), provides for the protection of the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens through specific planning controls in the buffer zone which is to be replaced by this revised Strategy Plan.
- **Attachment E:** *Report to the Minister* (Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Steering Committee, 2012), contains a summary of the targeted consultation processes and feedback received in relation to the Draft WHMP.

In addition to these documents, a new document is currently in preparation under the auspices of the REB & Carlton Gardens World Heritage Management Plan Steering Committee that will examine the Indigenous cultural heritage values of the heritage place.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## 1.5 Study Area

While the area that is the subject of the current study had its basis in the 2009 World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan, a broader area was examined for the purposes of the Strategy Plan review. The study area is greater than both the 2009 WHEA and the currently recommended WHEA.

The 2009 WHEA, as illustrated in Figure 1, broadly includes an area which extends one street block surrounding the REB & Carlton Gardens. It essentially acts as a buffer zone around the REB & Carlton Gardens and assists in conserving and protecting the World Heritage values. An Area of Greater Sensitivity is also nominated within the WHEA. Both areas are illustrated on Figure 1 Study Area.

The WHEA is also notable in that it spans both the City of Yarra and the City of Melbourne municipalities. Nicholson Street and Victoria Parade forms the boundary between the two municipalities. The application of zones and overlay controls differs between municipalities. A brief summary of these controls is provided within this draft updated Strategy Plan.



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11

Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

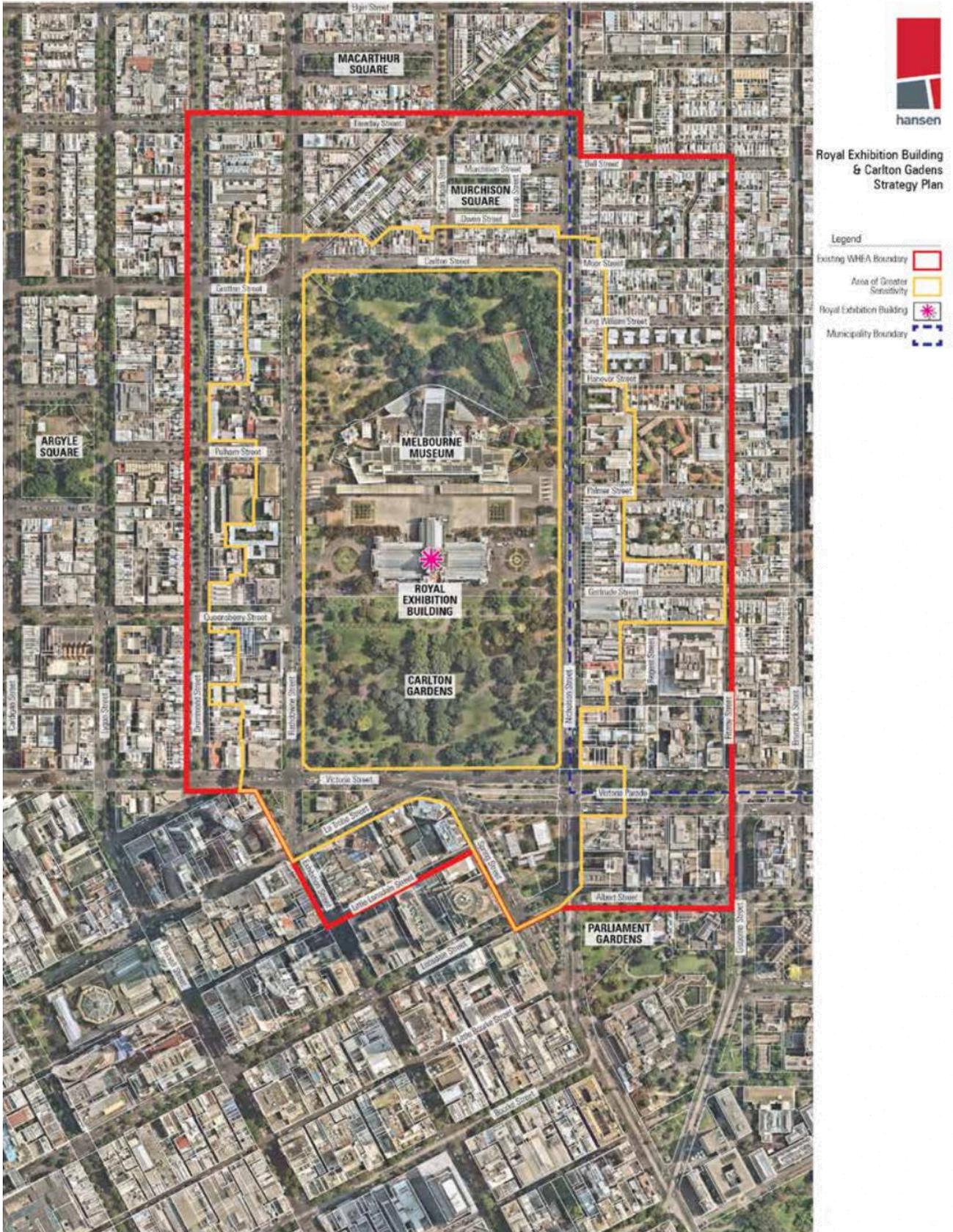


Figure 1 - WHEA Boundary



Project Ref: 2019/007  
 Draw No.: LCB-001  
 Scale: A5/30 @A2  
 Date: 07.07.2020  
 Revisior: A

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World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## 2.0 2009 Strategy Plan Review

### 2.1 What has Changed Since 2009?

The following section outlines key findings of a review of the 2009 Strategy Plan, undertaken by Hansen Partnership and HLCD on behalf of Heritage Victoria in April 2020. Key findings of the WHEA Discussion Paper (Hansen Partnership and HLCD, April 2020), were reported to the DELWP, which was then put out for targeted stakeholder engagement in May 2020.

Targeted stakeholders included: Cities of Melbourne and Yarra (officers and councillors), Museums Victoria, National Trust, Australia ICOMOS, Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Australian World Heritage Advisory Committee, Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Melbourne Heritage Action Group, The Carlton Residents Association Inc., Fitzroy Residents' Association (FRA), Friends of Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, The Protectors of Public Lands (Victoria) (PPL), Residents 3000 Melbourne, Carlton Inc., City Precinct Inc, Coalition of Residents and Business Associations (CoRBA), Fitzroy Historic Society, Carlton Historical Society.

Targeted stakeholders were given an opportunity to review the WHEA Discussion Paper and provide a written submission. Each stakeholder organisation was requested to nominate a primary contact, and as part of the review of the Discussion Paper to provide a 'top 10' comments/issues/questions for further consideration. Following receipt of written submissions some further targeted follow up meeting undertaken with the Cities of Melbourne and Yarra Council officers, National Trust and Australia ICOMOS, to discuss a range of issues raised.

The undertaken review of the *World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens* (Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009) identified that it has been generally successful in conserving and protecting the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens. This has been achieved through managing and controlling development within the WHEA through Local Planning Policies and Design Development Overlays (DDOs). P46 of the Strategy Plan 2009 acknowledges the value of the HO. However it is recommended that a range of modifications and refinements be implemented to improve the functional operation and consistency of decision making within the WHEA in order to better conserve and protect the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens.

The planning and urban contexts of the WHEA and its surrounds have evolved since the 2009 Strategy Plan was completed, as has the direction of planning policy and decision making more broadly. Key observations include (refer also to Figure 2 on Page 16):

#### 1 Residential Zoning Reform:

The suite of residential zones has been reformed in recent years to include mandatory maximum height controls. This provides greater certainty regarding maximum building scale and has been of clear benefit to controlling development scale within the WHEA. However, the mandatory height controls were themselves implemented without any relationship or reference to the World Heritage Listing of the REB & Carlton Gardens. Further reforms to residential zones in the future are possible, which could remove the current mandatory maximum heights. Refer to Section 7.6.

#### 2 Planning Scheme Amendments in City of Yarra:

Current Built Form Review projects for Fitzroy, Collingwood and Fitzroy North have influence over potential future development controls in areas surrounding the WHEA (i.e. through future DDOs on MUZ, C1Z and some C2Z sites). Recent Planning Scheme Amendments in the City of Yarra have seen mandatory built form controls introduced in key heritage areas where supported by evidence based strategic work.

#### 3 Heritage Review & Planning Scheme Amendments in City of Melbourne:

Amendment C258 was approved by the Minister for Planning and notice of approval was published in the Government Gazette on 10 July 2020. The outcome will influence how development applications on heritage sites in the WHEA will be assessed based on approved revisions to Clause 22.04 (Heritage places outside the CCZ) and Clause 22.05 (Heritage places inside the CCZ).

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## 4 Statement of Significance (SoS)

The SoS for the existing WHEA was documented in the 2009 Strategy Plan. It was formally adopted in October 2009, and applied to the Area of Greater Sensitivity only. The WHEA Discussion Paper rewrote the SoS to apply to the WHEA in its entirety and to reflect the key changes in heritage practice and historical discourse in the intervening years. However, after greater reflection and receiving input from stakeholders, it seemed that a SoS was not appropriate for the purposes of the WHEA to protect the world heritage values of the REB&GC.

A SoS for a place succinctly expresses the heritage values of that place. The primary purpose of the WHEA is to contribute to the protection, conservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Values of the REB & Carlton Gardens, a place outside of the WHEA. While the WHEA does have heritage values itself, these values may be similar to some other parts of Carlton and Fitzroy. The delineating factor for the WHEA is not a boundary defining the extent of a heritage place. What distinguishes the WHEA is its role in relation to a separate World Heritage site. Refer to Section 7.5

For this reason, the draft updated Strategy Plan takes as the starting point the Outstanding Universal Values of the REB & Carlton Gardens (Section 4) and then looks at the implications of these for the WHEA (Section 5.1 Rationale for the WHEA). Then it describes the key attributes of the WHEA which support the Outstanding Universal Values of the REB & Carlton Gardens (Section 6.3). This approach has replaced the 2009 SoS. It is also recommended to remove the distinction between the Areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity. The revised SoS may be considered appropriate as the SoS of the HO if the relevant SoS's are updated in the future to comply with Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (August 2018) and Amendment VC148 (CoM & CoY).

## 5 Recent Development Approvals & Proposed In the WHEA

Within the Hoddle Grid, constructed high rise developments have perforated the skyline in recent years. Previously these were not visible from Carlton Gardens, or from within the Melbourne Museum forecourt. The recently approved (under construction) 59 storey Shangri-La Hotel at the corner of La Trobe and Exhibition Streets (within the WHEA) is likely to be clearly visible above the REB northern façade when viewed from the museum forecourt.

The views, vistas and built form analysis is outlined in Section 8 of this Strategy Plan and addressed in detail within the Visual Framework Analysis.

## 6 Publicly Accessible Dome Promenade

The Dome Promenade at the base of the REB Dome has not been publicly accessible since the early 1900s. Views out of the REB & Carlton Gardens were not considered significant in the 2009 Strategy Plan as the Dome Promenade was not publicly accessible at the time. The imminent re-opening of the 360-degree Dome Promenade will offer elevated views out of the REB & Carlton Gardens to areas beyond the WHEA. Historic views to some key landmark buildings and structures (including contemporary structures) are still available today. Current views take in both the immediate 19th century context, as well as the extent of change to the south, southwest and west.

## 7 Street Fabric & Infrastructure

Streetscape and public transport infrastructure has been developed in the periphery with limited planning controls due to relevant planning scheme exemptions. This includes the tram 'super-stop' and shared path on the west side of Nicholson Street.

Likewise *Clause 62.02-1 Building and works not requiring a permit* (contained in the CoM & CoY Planning Schemes), is highlighted as a specific planning risk from a heritage perspective. This Clause currently provides a specific exemption for buildings or works with an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 or less which are carried out by or on behalf of a municipality. Therefore this raises a risk relating to works in the public realm of the WHEA. For example it could result in the removal of elements of heritage fabric, such as blue stone curbing, without requiring planning approval.

Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

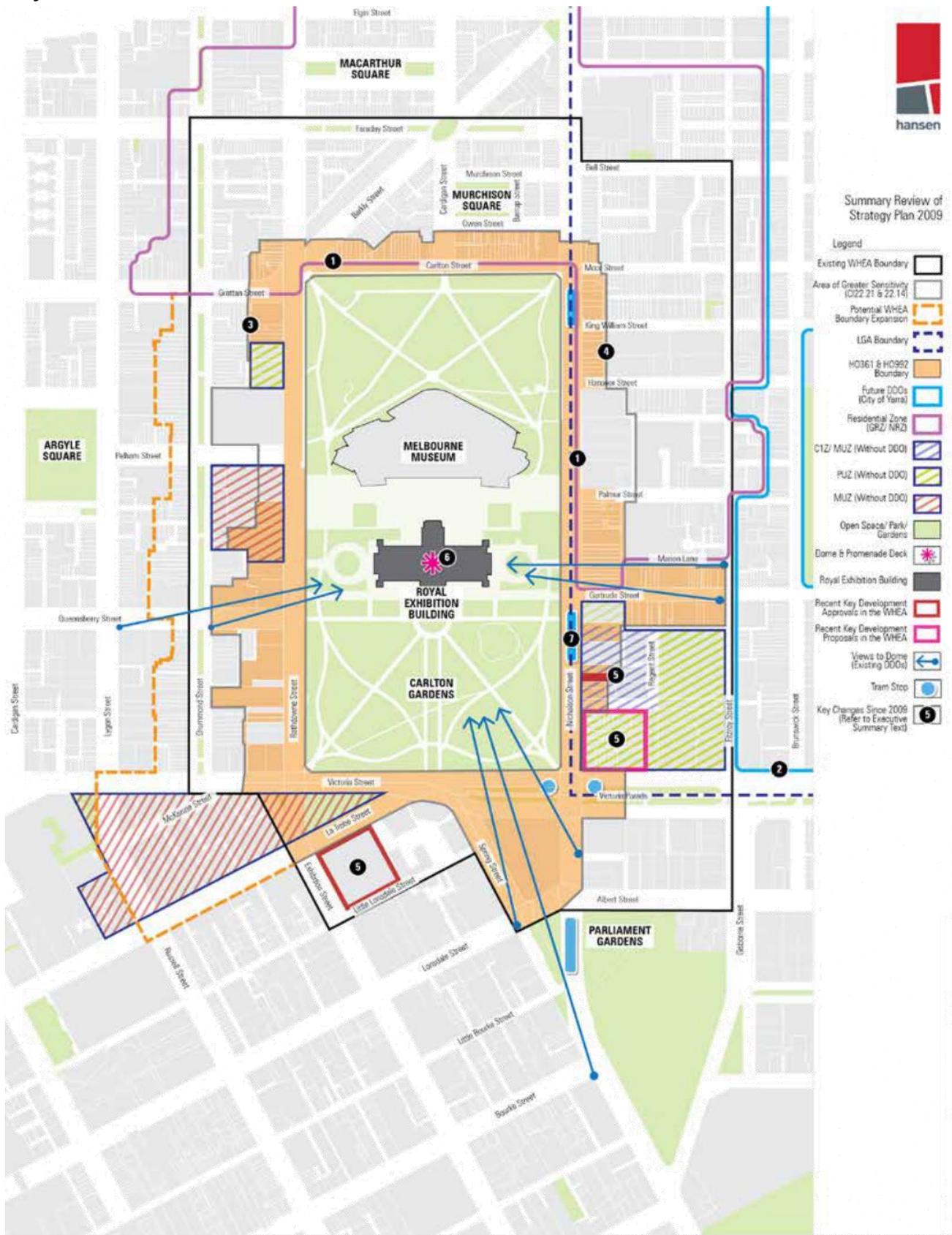


Figure 2 - WHEA Discussion Paper Summary Map

Project Ref: 2019007  
 Draw No.: L003-001  
 Scale: 4500 @A3  
 Date: 28/08/2020  
 Revision: B

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## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

### 2.2 Are there 'gaps' in the 2009 Strategy Plan?

Through review of background information (including the 2009 Strategy Plan and its implementation), assessment of planning and urban contexts, site visits, 3-dimensional built form testing of existing DDOs within the WHEA (in relation to views and vistas), the following gaps are identified from the 2009 Strategy Plan:

#### Rationale for the WHEA

Although the 2009 Strategy Plan had a SoS for the WHEA, it was not clear about what attributes of the WHEA directly contribute to the protection, conservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Values of the REB & Carlton Gardens. This updated draft Strategy Plan provides key attributes of the substantially intact late 19th century and early 20th century setting, and attributes which allow the design scale and vision of the REB & Carlton Gardens to be understood.

#### REB Views and Vistas:

Assessment of views to the Dome is elaborated upon and discussed at great length with current planning controls implemented to protect key views and vistas to the Dome from various vantage points. However there are gaps in relation to documenting and testing views to the REB from within the WHEA and from within the Carlton Gardens. Additional vantage points from within Carlton Gardens have been identified, where possible threat from 'at risk' areas currently situated outside the WHEA boundary may threaten the visual prominence of the REB. Further view testing has been conducted as part of this Strategy Plan.

#### Evidence-based Visual Tests:

Since the original implementation of the 2009 Strategy Plan, there has been limited evidence-based built form testing to demonstrate possible implications of existing DDOs on the Dome and REB views and vistas. Further testing of these views has been conducted as part of this updated draft Strategy Plan.

#### Dome Views and Vistas:

Existing planning controls recognise four components of the Dome (Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole). Key views identified in existing DDOs represent locations from where views to most parts of the Dome components are visible. Viewshed testing of Dome views and vistas has been conducted as part of this updated draft Strategy Plan.

#### DDO View Locations:

Vantage points identified in existing DDOs are geared towards the Dome, with implication influencing built form outcomes. City of Melbourne's DDO6 and DDO13 did not specify vantage points locations, rather they identify affected properties which require further assessment. Setting parameters for the extent and location of views (within the public realm at street and elevated levels within and outside the WHEA) are increasingly relevant and necessary to meet contemporary practice. To this end, view locations have been nominated and tested as part of this updated draft Strategy Plan.

#### Gaps in Planning Controls and Protocols:

There are sites which are currently not affected by existing DDOs, including larger sites in MUZ, C1Z and PUZ. These sites are more likely to be redeveloped in the short to medium terms. Also it was noted that recent VCAT decisions for development proposals in the WHEA did not refer to the 2009 Strategy Plan. In addition there has been a lack of consistent decision making as the role of the Responsible Authority for land within the WHEA is split across the municipalities of the City of Melbourne and the City of Yarra.

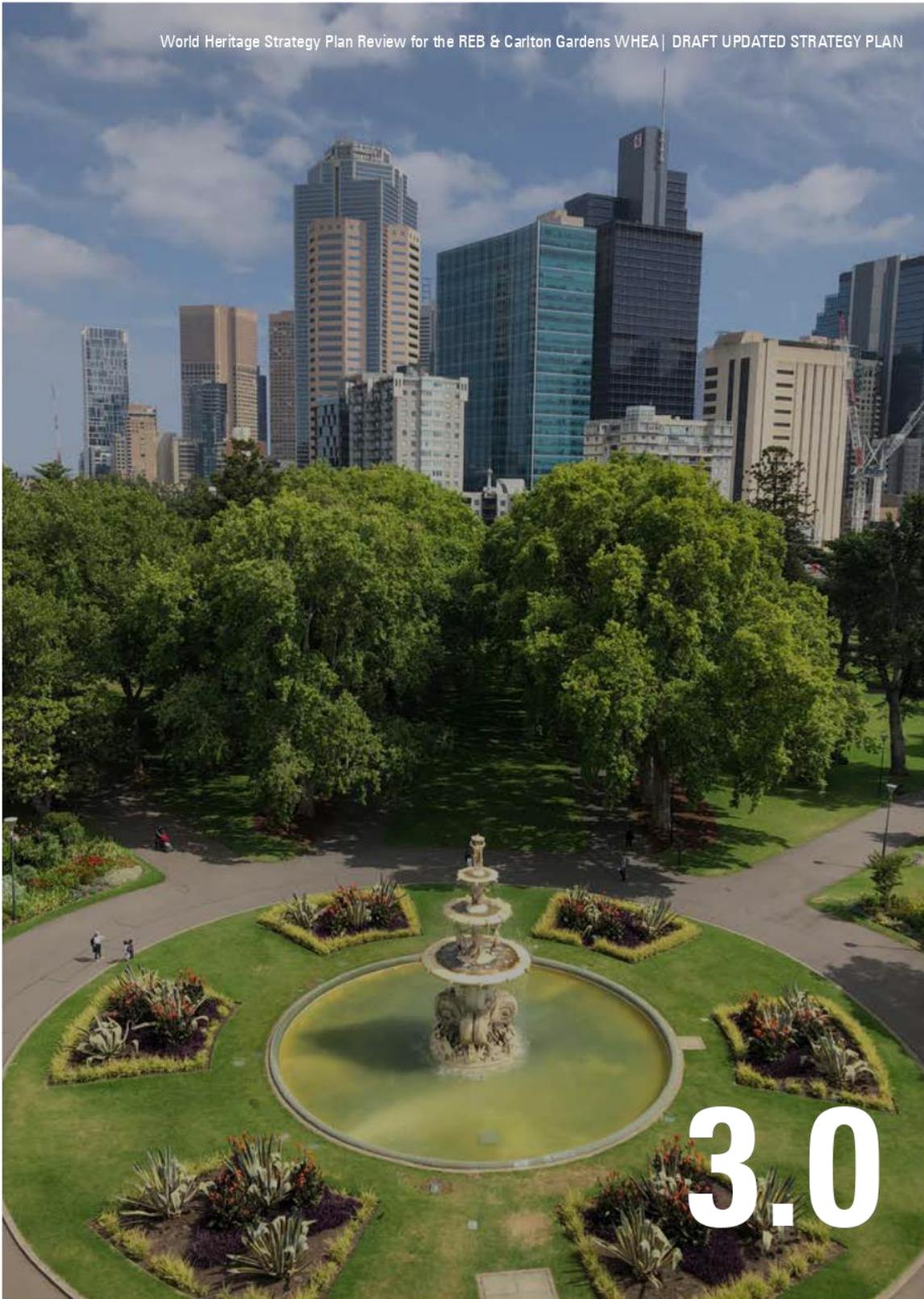
#### Local Planning Policies (WHEA):

Existing Local Planning Policies (City of Melbourne's *Clause 22.21* and City of Yarra's *Clause 22.14*), H0361 (City of Yarra) and H0992 (City of Melbourne) only affect land within the Area of Greater Sensitivity which is immediately abutting the REB & Carlton Gardens. The fact that these controls do not apply to the entire WHEA is considered as a gap, as much of the WHEA has no effective controls to guide and influence decision making.

#### State and Regional Planning Policies (WHEA):

Currently there is a lack of State and Regional Planning Policies for the WHEA within the City of Melbourne and City of Yarra Planning Schemes. This is considered to be a gap in the 2009 Strategy Plan, as such State and Regional Planning Policies would provide strategic context and a basis for Local Planning Policies and overlays.

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



### 3.0 Victorian Heritage Act Provisions for Strategy Plan review

The following is a summary of the relevant provisions (and stages) under the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic) (the Act), in reference to World Heritage at Part 9, Sections 169 -180 of the Act. The provisions are in two parts: Division 1 – World Heritage Environs Areas, and Division 2 – World Heritage Strategy Plans.

As noted above, the Act provides for the declaration of World Heritage Environs Areas and the preparation of World Heritage Strategy Plans relating to the use, development, management and protection of those areas. Under the provisions of the Act, this reviewed Strategy Plan is currently in draft form. To progress to approved status, it will include staged opportunities for any person or body to make submissions in response to the draft Strategy Plan, and for the Heritage Council of Victoria to consider submissions and adopt the draft Strategy Plan (with or without amendments), and provide it to the Minister, who may approve the draft Strategy Plan with or without amendments.



*Pratt c1955 - Nicholson and Rathdowne streetscapes*

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



## 4.0 World Heritage Values

The REB & Carlton Gardens was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2004 as a site of Outstanding Universal Value that met Criterion (ii):

*to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.*



Panorama of Melbourne in 1881 taken from the tower of the Law Courts (Charles Nettleton photographer, SLV Accession no- H854/2).



Airspy oblique aerial photograph looking southeast ca1927–c1928 (SLV Accession no- H2504).

The full citation is included in Appendix 4 - Heritage Citation and the following are two extracts.

### Outstanding Universal Value

#### Brief synthesis

*The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens are a surviving manifestation of the international exhibition movement which blossomed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The exhibition building was constructed as a Great Hall, a permanent building initially intended to house the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 and the subsequent 1888 Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition. These were the largest events staged in colonial Australia and helped to introduce the world to Australian industry and technology.*

*The site comprises three parcels of Crown Land in the City of Melbourne, being two Crown Land Reserves for Public Recreation (Carlton Gardens) and one dedicated to the exhibition building and the recently-constructed museum (Exhibition Reserve). The inscribed property consists of a rectangular block of 26 hectares bounded by four city Streets with an additional 55.26 hectares in the surrounding buffer zone.*

*Positioned in the Exhibition Reserve, with the Carlton Gardens to the north and the south, is the Great Hall. This building is cruciform in plan and incorporates the typical architectural template of earlier exhibition buildings: namely a Dome, great portal entries, viewing platforms, towers, and fanlight windows. The formal Carlton Gardens, with its tree-lined pathways, fountains and lakes, is an integral part of the overall site design and also characteristic of exhibition buildings of this period.*

*Criterion (ii): The Royal Exhibition Building and the surrounding Carlton Gardens, as the main extant survivors of a Palace of Industry and its setting, together reflect the global influence of the international exhibition movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The movement showcased technological innovation and change, which helped promote a rapid increase in industrialisation and international trade through the exchange of knowledge and ideas.*

#### Authenticity

*The property of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens has retained high authenticity of setting, maintaining its original form on the international exhibition site defined in 1879. The site is still surrounded by city streets and is edged by the bluestone plinth, the base of the iron railings that bounded the 1880 exhibition grounds.*

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



## 5.0 Outstanding Universal Value and the WHEA

### 5.1 Rationale for the WHEA

Under the *Heritage Act 2017*, the WHEA Strategy Plan must set out the World Heritage values of the listed place to which the WHEA relates and strategies for the WHEA to ensure that these World Heritage values are protected and managed.

The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the REB & Carlton Gardens is outlined in Section 4.0 and in detail in Appendix 4. This section explains aspects of these values in more detail and outlines implications for the WHEA.

OUV	Comments	Implications
<i>The REB &amp; Carlton Gardens are a surviving manifestation of the international exhibition movement which blossomed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</i>	<p>The site signifies something larger than its Melbourne context as it has the ability to demonstrate aspects of the international exhibition movement that are important.</p> <p>Other comparable examples have been lost or are inferior.</p> <p>The international exhibition movement relates to the historical period of the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is a historic theme of international importance.</p>	<p>Part of the role of the WHEA is to allow the REB &amp; Carlton Gardens to continue to be understood as one cohesive place demonstrating a particular international movement from the past. The WHEA should not confuse this understanding by copying or replicating aspects of the World Heritage site or detracting from its position as a distinctive standalone place within the surrounding urban form.</p>
<i>The exhibition building was constructed as a Great Hall, a permanent building.</i>	<p>It was a deliberate decision to construct a permanent building as a Great Hall. This was not the totality of the original exhibition structures but it was the one designed to be retained.</p> <p>Other buildings on the site were temporary parts of the exhibitions and have been removed.</p> <p>Many other international examples were designed to be temporary structures.</p> <p>Because it was permanent and because of its iconic scale and design, the Great Hall has been used for other very significant events, namely the first Australian Parliament after Federation (National Heritage Values refer to citation in Appendix 4)</p>	<p>The permanent nature of the Great Hall from conception, and the World Heritage Listing of the REB &amp; Carlton Gardens, means that the WHEA has an enduring role in protecting the Outstanding Universal Values of the place.</p>

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World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

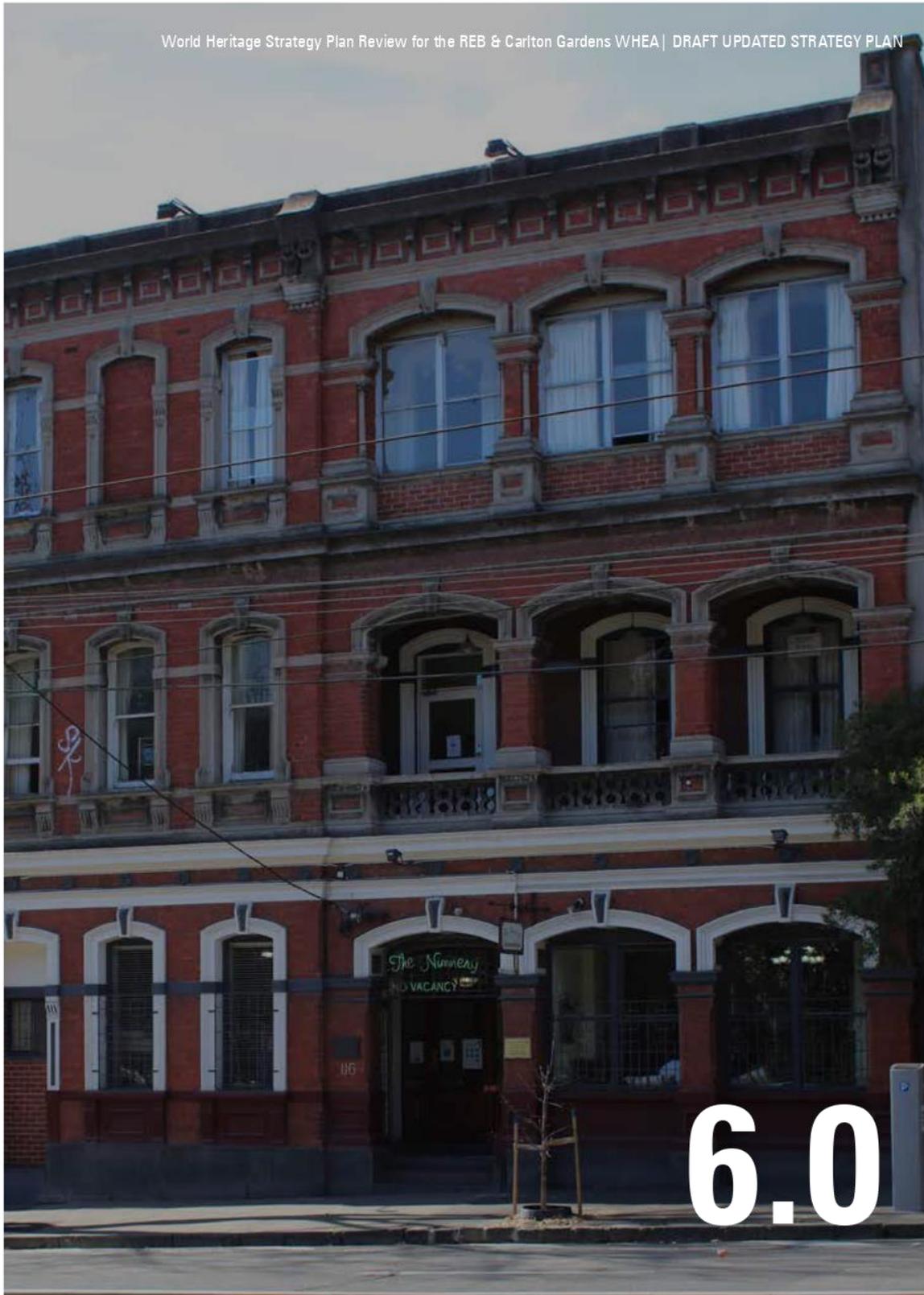
OUV	Comments	Implications
<p><i>The Great Hall was built to house the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 and the subsequent 1888 Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition. These were the largest events staged in colonial Australia and helped to introduce the world to Australian industry and technology.</i></p>	<p>The Great Hall was built for events in the 1880s. Its design and historical context is the late 19th century, although it was designed for ongoing use.</p> <p>It was designed and built to showcase the largest events staged in Colonial Australia. The scale of the vision and the physical scale of the resulting place are important to understanding its values.</p> <p>The site showcased Australian industry and technology and needed to be emblematic of Australia’s progress and place in the world. The site was conceived as a grand statement on the world stage.</p>	<p>The WHEA is highly intact from the late 19th century (refer to Section 6.1) and has the ability to present the REB &amp; Carlton Gardens largely in the historical context for which it was designed, being the 1880s. Attributes of the WHEA that provide the historical setting are described in Section 6.2 and include planning, scale, fabric and other qualities. These attributes should be protected from change which reduces legibility or removes historic fabric in order to retain the appropriate context for the Outstanding Universal Values of the World Heritage site.</p> <p>Both the physical scale and the conceptual scale of the REB &amp; Carlton Gardens is important. The sense of scale and importance was experienced when visiting the place but equally in views to the site. The REB dominated the skyline and was surrounded by the landscape of the Carlton Gardens which set it apart from inner Melbourne.</p> <p><i>‘The iconography of the Royal Exhibition Building was designed to reinforce the symbolism of the ‘palace’. Views to and from the building in its landscaped garden setting accentuated its presence within the Melbourne cityscape.’</i></p> <p><i>‘The view of the soaring Dome and principal entrance facing south towards the city was highlighted by the double row of plane trees while viewing platforms within the building provided views over the city.’</i></p> <p>Source: National Heritage List Place ID 105708 (Appendix 4)</p> <p>The WHEA has a role in demonstrating this immense scale for the historical period by retaining the contrast between the finer grain of the WHEA, evident in elements like its building scale, block sizes and street patterns, and the grand scale of the World Heritage site.</p> <p>The appreciation of the scale of the REB &amp; Carlton Gardens and the grandness of the design in contrast to Melbourne of the late Victorian period is also available in some views to the site from the WHEA and beyond. The WHEA should protect views to the site which allow appreciation of its dominating presence in Melbourne, including views to the REB &amp; views to the Carlton Gardens.</p> <p>The WHEA should also enable views out from the REB over the city and from Carlton Gardens to the substantially intact 19th century context.</p>

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

OUV	Comments	Implications
<p><i>The Great Hall is cruciform in plan and incorporates the typical architectural template of earlier exhibition buildings: namely a Dome, great portal entries, viewing platforms, towers, and fanlight windows.</i></p>	<p>There is a language of international exhibition buildings which is marked by iconic and generous architectural motifs.</p> <p>The Melbourne example is representative of the typology of international exhibition architecture.</p> <p>Important design features are the cruciform plan and the Dome, great portal entries, viewing platforms, towers, and fanlight windows which were also found on earlier examples.</p>	<p>For views which are available from the WHEA to the REB, specific consideration should be given to elements identified in the Outstanding Universal Values, being the cruciform plan and the elements which represent the international exhibition typology; being the Dome, great portal entries, viewing platforms, towers, and fanlight windows.</p>
<p><i>The formal Carlton Gardens, with its tree-lined pathways, fountains and lakes, is an integral part of the overall site design and also characteristic of exhibition buildings of this period.</i></p>	<p>The Carlton Gardens were an essential part of the original site design for the Melbourne International Exhibitions.</p> <p>The setting, sense of arrival and of the Exhibition Building being set apart in a formal garden are all characteristics of international exhibition architecture which are demonstrated in the Melbourne example.</p> <p>Important elements of the Carlton Gardens which contribute to its Outstanding Universal Values are its formal design, tree-lined pathways, fountains and lakes.</p>	<p>For views which are available from the WHEA to the Carlton Gardens, specific consideration should be given to elements identified in the Outstanding Universal Values, being the formality of the design and its elements of tree-lined pathways, fountains and lakes.</p>

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## 6.0 The WHEA

### 6.1 History

The following statement of history is based on the 2009 Strategy Plan, with new drafted text by HLCD shown in italics and underlined>.

A substantial component of the WHEA surrounding the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens is located in Carlton. The suburb was established during the 1850s, when subdivision and sales of land for private development commenced. Carlton Gardens were first envisaged by Charles Joseph La Trobe as early as 1839 although the site, later a Crown land reserve, remained undeveloped until about 1855, when improvements were made based on a plan by Edward La Trobe Bateman. The Exhibition Building was constructed in the gardens in 1879-1880, to house the international exhibition of 1880. Bateman's landscaping was modified at this time in response to the style and siting of the Exhibition Building. The gardens were selected for the site of the Exhibition Building because they provided the desired park-like setting and central location, and at 64 acres (26 hectares), were adequate in size. In return for the use of the gardens for exhibition purposes, the Government undertook to substantially upgrade the perimeter and appearance of the gardens, post-exhibition, thereby enhancing their attractiveness within the local Carlton and Fitzroy contexts.

The land surrounding the parks and gardens of Carlton, including Carlton Gardens, attracted higher-quality residential development. Evidence of this better quality residential development remains in the WHEA, including in some of the grander terraced housing in Rathdowne and Drummond Streets. The rapid population growth within Melbourne during the 1870s and 1880s also saw substantial additions to earlier structures and development of the remaining vacant sites. Facades of dwellings were also sometimes altered and upgraded in these more affluent years. This was also during the period of the construction and original use of the Exhibition Building.

The majority of Carlton had been developed by the 1890s in a largely tight and orderly subdivision pattern which included a network of small laneways to service the collection of night soil. Construction materials included bluestone, with face brick and rendered masonry also being popular. Little change then occurred to the built form of Carlton until the mid-20th century, when the Housing Commission began clearing and replacing extensive tracts of what was considered to be substandard housing. Infill development at the south end of Rathdowne Street also began to occur in the 1970s.



*'Herald 1958 - Carlton Scheme CDA, O'Connor - Plans for Fitzroy and Carlton Commission Housing'*

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

Fitzroy, originally named 'Newtown', was one of the first 'suburban' areas of Melbourne to be developed, along with Collingwood and Richmond, outside Melbourne's town reserve. Land was subdivided and sold during the late 1830s. The original allotments varied in size, being between 12 and 28 acres, to allow for a mixed use of development, including large estates, small-scale rural or semi-industrial development. There were no restrictions regarding subdivision imposed on the purchasers of the land, which resulted in ad hoc subdivision of the area during the 1840s and an inconsistency in the width and alignment of roads and access points, including private roads (Gertrude Street was a private road). Victoria Parade and Nicholson Street were Government roads of this era, which helped to provide a framework for a more regular pattern of subdivision. Each time land was sold, shanty and substandard dwellings tended to be built on the smaller lots, especially in the lower lying areas of Fitzroy. The *Act for Improvements in Fitz Roy Ward in the City of Melbourne*, a special Act of the Victorian Parliament passed in 1854, aimed to solve the street alignment problems in the suburb. More intensive development occurred during the 1850s, with the size of blocks again reducing. The *Melbourne Building Act 1849*, when applied to Fitzroy, ensured that development from this time was of better quality, enforcing fireproof construction and minimum street widths, and resulting in the use of bluestone and brick construction materials. During the 1860s and 1870s development was consolidated, especially in the commercial strips in the area, with more substantial premises replacing earlier structures. Cable trams were introduced to Gertrude and Nicholson Streets in the 1880s, including the construction of the Cable Tram Engine House at the junction of the two streets. Institutional uses, such as St Vincent's Hospital (beginning in a terrace row in Victoria Parade in the 1890s) and the Convent of Mercy (founded in the 1850s) were also attracted to Nicholson Street. St Vincent's was founded by the Sisters of Charity and evolved into a large and prominent complex of hospital and health-related buildings, becoming one of inner Melbourne's largest hospital complexes.

*By the 1960s there were competing visions for the future of residential fabric in Carlton, Fitzroy and other inner area suburbs. The Housing Commission and city development interests pursued broad-scale slum reclamation and urban renewal, as a result of which much of the pre-1920s fabric of the inner areas would have been replaced. Paralleling this, particularly in Carlton, was a gentrifying movement led by Melbourne University academics, as well as uptake of aging properties by immigrants. These groups allied, in groups such as the Carlton Association, fighting to preserve the existing character of the suburbs and to prevent over-zealous slum reclamation and urban renewal. The Carlton Association fought to preserve the existing residential character of Carlton and Parkville. In Fitzroy groups such as the Brotherhood of St Laurence and less wealthy gentrifiers also pursued resident action, aimed both at allowing low-income tenants to remain in the inner city and also at preserving the 19th century housing stock in Fitzroy. The Housing Commission eventually undertook large scale reclamation and built high-rise estates in the northern part of Carlton and on the eastern side of Fitzroy, but the southern part of Carlton and the western side of Fitzroy were largely saved from the wreckers. By this time the Housing Commission increasingly pursued small-scale integrated developments, and this resulted in the small scale estates replacing slum pockets in the Fitzroy blocks bordering the Carlton Gardens.*

The southern area of the WHEA includes the Royal Society of Victoria building, which is associated with the oldest scientific and philosophical society in Victoria, established in 1855. The present two storey brick structure was erected in several stages beginning with the original Meeting Hall which was completed in 1859, to a design by the noted Melbourne architect Joseph Reed. The Royal Australasian College of Surgeons building, to the east, is located on a triangular area of land originally occupied by the Model School, built between 1854 and 1856. The school was demolished in 1933 to make way for the new college, designed by Leighton Irwin and Roy Stephenson, and opened in 1935 as the Australasian headquarters of the college. The former Salvation Army Training Garrison, further east on Victoria Parade, was built in 1900 and represented a continuation of the use of this area of Eastern Hill for religious and institutional purposes. The 1855 Baptist Church House and 1870s East Melbourne Synagogue in Albert Street also demonstrate this historical use of Eastern Hill. By contrast, the former ICI House, designed by Bates Smart McCutcheon, was a prominent commercial development and the tallest building in Australia when completed in 1958.

## 6.2 Historical Views Analysis

The REB is copiously illustrated and photographed. As an example of this, in 1985 the Exhibition Trustees collected 959 photos of the building into a pictorial history. The historical record of photographs and artworks can inform two aspects of the significance of WHEA. First, the older images relate to the historical aspects of the significance of the WHEA, as it related to the REB and for the WHEA in its own right. In the same way, the newer images relate to the social significance of the WHEA.

A rigorous quantitative analysis has not been undertaken, but use has been made of the many images found on the Trove website. The following types of questions were considered.

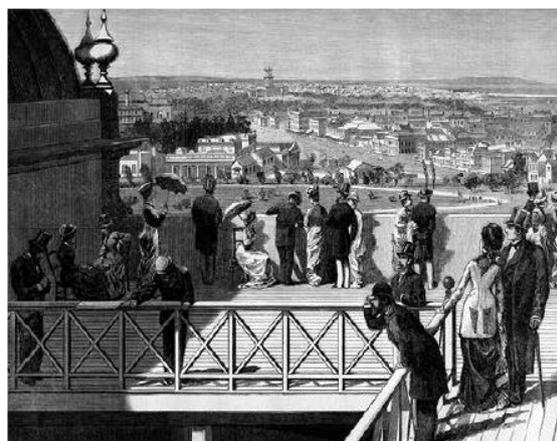
- What were the more and less popular vantage points and sight lines?
- Which views were the most popular and how did this change over time?
- Is it possible to recapture those views? What developments might impact on these views?

It is also possible to relate these views to the city visions of the time. This analysis can inform policies aimed at controlling development in the WHEA to retain valued views to the REB & Carlton Gardens, and valued views to and across the WHEA. For the purposes of this analysis, the photographic and artwork record is divided loosely into three main periods. The 1880s period reflects the active period of world exhibitions. The 1890s to inter-war period reflects the ongoing importance of the REB & Carlton Gardens in a low-rise city. The post-war period reflects the development of a nostalgic view of 'Marvellous Melbourne', set against the advance of modernity reflected in a high-rise city.

### 1880s Views

Views from the popular lookout balcony, south across the city, were a subject of several engravings. In some of these the city, Government House, port and the bay beyond are laid out before the viewer in a classic birds-eye view, rather than in a realistic perspective. Melbourne was by this time one of the largest cities in the empire, approaching a population of half a million, and hence this spread was a matter of some pride. These southwards balcony views are now largely blocked by high-rise, but it is still possible to see Government House through a gap between the towers.

By contrast, Charles Nettleton's panoramic series of photographs from the balcony lookout gives highly detailed views of parts of the WHEA, showing the structure of the blocks, the gaps in development and the enduring presence of early buildings. These views show a colonial city, young, gap toothed and incomplete. This colonial city was a matter of both pride and anxiety. Ground



*'The International Exhibition: a view from the balcony' (Published in The Illustrated Australian News, David Syme & Co. Melbourne, SLV Accession no: IAN06/11/80/200).*



*Charles Nettleton's 1881 photograph taken from the roof balcony of the Exhibition Building, looking southwest across the south end of Rathdowne Street (SLV Accession no: H141261).*



*View from the junction of Victoria and Nicholson Streets ca 1881 (Museums Victoria Collections MM 130653).*

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN



*Panorama of Melbourne in 1881 taken from the tower of the Law Courts (Charles Nettleton photographer, SLV Accession no- H854/2).*

level views to the REB from this era set the precedent for later practice. Principal among these are the views across the pond to the south entrance and Dome from points along Nicholson Street between Gertrude and Victoria Streets.

### 1890s to Inter-War Views – the Postcard Era

Many of the available photographs from this period are postcards. Melbourne was a staid and conservative city in this era, and the images of the REB may have been symbolic of this attitude. A majority of these images adhere to a few standard viewpoints. Again, the dominant view is from Nicholson Street between Gertrude and Victoria Streets, showing the south facade across the pond. The next most common is the view from the southwest corner of the Carlton Gardens. Both these ground-level views emphasise the imposing height and bulk of the REB. Neither of these types of views are framed to show the WHEA on either side.

There are a few examples of oblique views across the southern facade through to the street on either side, both from the east and west. The western and northern aspects of the REB, by contrast, have little coverage, perhaps because these were less attractive.



*Airspy oblique aerial photograph looking southeast ca1927–c1928 (SLV Accession no- H2504).*

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

Documented views of the eastern facade from Nicholson Street become much more common in this era. This may have to do with this facade becoming more active at this time.

There are a number of photographs from a distance showing the REB in its full scale on its high ground. Views from the towers, steeples and Domes of buildings were popular in this period. Relevant ones included views from the Eastern Hill Fire Station tower, and from the Supreme Court Dome. The latter view was still possible because the northern part of the CBD was still essentially low-rise, with higher buildings only appearing in the southern part of the CBD. Another such view appears to be from the higher part of Parliament House, across the junction of Nicholson and Spring Streets to the southern facade of the REB.

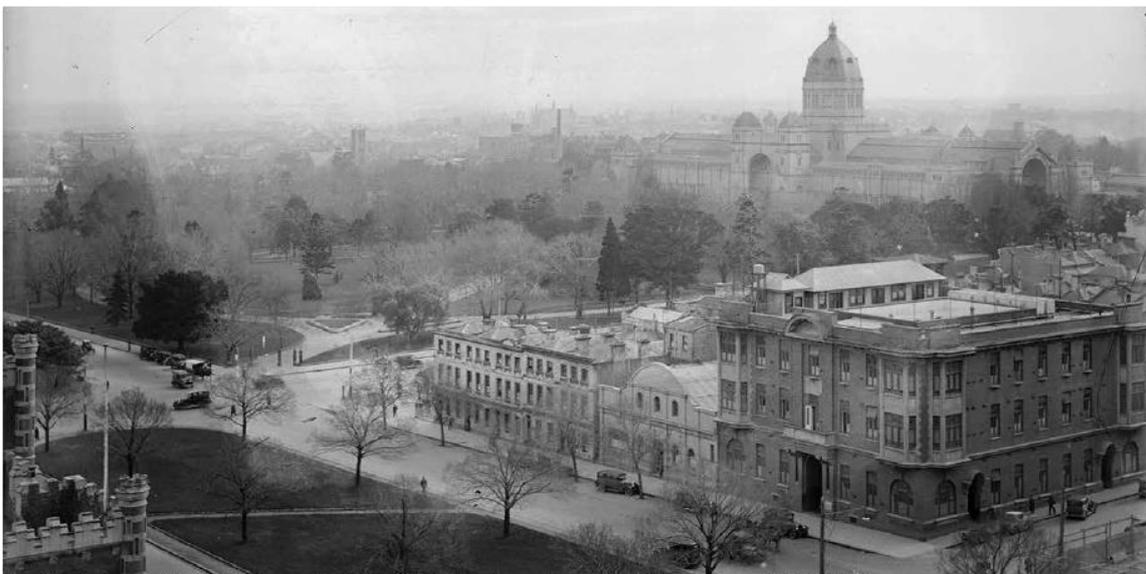
Photos from the balcony lookout in this period have not been found, even though (supposedly) it only closed in the 1920s. A number of oblique aerial photographs date from this period, including the Charles Pratt Airspy series. These are not relevant to an analysis of views in relation to the Environs as they do not illustrate a view that is available to the public.



1910 view west showing the east facade and looking across the south facade to Rathdowne Street (Museums Victoria Collections SH 960725).



The eastern front in 1935 (Museums Victoria Collections SH 961006).



View from the tower of the East Melbourne Fire Station 1910 (Albert Jones photographer, SLV Accession no- H2007.130/54).

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

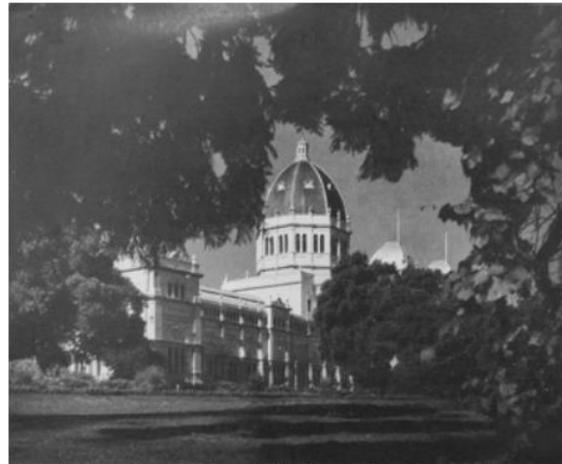
## Post-War Views

In the post-war period, Melbourne saw itself as modern and modernising, but there was also a rising nostalgia for Marvellous Melbourne - looking backwards in a modern city moving forwards. The nostalgic view of the 'city of spires' is epitomised in Hillier and Hetherington's 1951 photographic essay *Portrait of Melbourne*. A photograph in that work from a close southwest viewpoint of the Exhibition Building was captioned as a "rather seedy old place, wearing the rueful air of a shabby aristocrat".

The sensibility of those who have visited the great European cities appears to suffuse a group of photos. In these, a misty Dome appears in the background of a detailed view of little streets. These are mostly taken in Fitzroy, including from Gertrude Street, Marion Street and Marion Lane.

The view from Nicholson Street between Gertrude and Victoria Streets remains the dominant near view. Views of the REB from the north remain uncommon, perhaps because they are still interrupted by unsightly structures. For instance, some photographs show the huts of the Migrant Reception Centre with the Dome above and behind. This might reinforce a conclusion that the dominant values for the Environs in the northern parts are the Streetscape and the interface with the park.

A 1980s view from the southeast features on a brochure advertising the REB and conference centre. It appears to be taken from the St Vincent's Hospital, with the mostly low-level city, which was preserved in the 1970s, spread out behind, along with a Housing Commission tower or two. A few other views also show the Housing Commission towers in Carlton and Fitzroy in the distance with the REB in the fore- or mid-ground, contrasting the modern and the remains of Marvellous Melbourne.



*Close view from the southwest ca1951 (Hillier and Hetherington, ca1951, Portrait of Melbourne, U. Smith Sydney).*



*Looking west along a laneway between Gertrude & Marion Streets ca1958 (University of Melbourne Archives Reference: 1965.0004.00022).*

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021



Marion Lane, looking west 1959 (rear of Royal Terraces visible beneath Dome) (Jack L. O'Brien photographer, University of Melbourne Archives, Reference: 1965.0004.00019).



Looking west along Gertrude Street 1967 (K.J. Halla photographer, SLV Accession no: H36133/31).



Migrant Reception centre from north ca1962 (Museums Victoria Collections MM 103434).



Corner of Gertrude and Napier Streets looking west ca1969 (Alan Jordan Photographer SLV Accession no: H2010.105/161c).

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 6.3 Description

The following description is based on the 2009 Strategy Plan, with new drafted text by HLCD shown in italics and underlined.

The World Heritage Environs Area incorporates predominantly residential areas (with some mixed use, commercial and public use area) in Carlton and Fitzroy; together with properties at the north end of Melbourne's CBD in the area generally immediately south of Victoria Street/ Victoria Parade, and properties in the north-west of East Melbourne (including in the area known as 'Eastern Hill'); *as well as the historical street networks lanes and associated public infrastructure.* The outer boundary of the area is to the *edge of the roads* (on the east side) Fitzroy Street in Fitzroy, and Gisborne Street in East Melbourne; (north side) Bell Street in Fitzroy and Faraday Street in Carlton; and (west side) Drummond Street in Carlton. *Properties on Drummond Street to the south of Grattan Street are also included on the west side. South of Victoria Parade/Street, the included blocks are bounded by Russell and La Trobe Streets, Exhibition and Little Lonsdale Streets, Spring and Lonsdale Streets and Albert Street.*

Nicholson Street, Fitzroy, is the principal street in the eastern area of the WHEA, bordering the Carlton Gardens. Gertrude Street runs off Nicholson Street to the east, as do several other streets including Princes (south end), Palmer, Hanover, King William, Moor and Bell (north end) Streets, Fitzroy. These streets, with the exception of Gertrude Street, are predominantly residential, again characterised by lower scale 19th century development, mostly terrace rows. *The Former National School (40-48 Bell Street, 1855, 1865, 1873, VHR H1031) and Edward Willis House (35 Hanover Street, 1854, VHR H0162) are two State listed buildings in this area.* Rathdowne Street is the principal street in the western area of the WHEA, particularly in terms of its relationship to the REB & Carlton Gardens site. Queensberry (south end), Pelham, Grattan and Faraday Streets run off Rathdowne Street to the west; these streets incorporate a variety of residential, commercial and institutional development, with significant and intact terrace rows on the east side of Drummond Street *and the west side south of Grattan Street.* Carlton Street, and further north of the REB & Carlton Gardens site, including Barkly, Owen, Canning and Murchison Streets, incorporates largely small scale and predominantly intact 19th century *significant streetscapes* of residential development, including development focused on Murchison Square, *a distinctive Victorian small public square.* Victoria Parade/Victoria Street is an important thoroughfare within the southern area of the WHEA, and is described in more detail below. In terms of street plantings, plane trees are common plantings within the area.

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

Nicholson Street is characterised by a mix of lower scale (typically two-storey with some three-storey) residential development (including terraces and large dwellings) and a number of large institutional sites, including St Vincent's Hospital and the Convent of Mercy complex. The southern end of the street (toward Victoria Parade) is dominated by St Vincent's Hospital on the corner (which has 11 above ground levels on Nicholson Street), and associated medical and research buildings surrounding the site. The former Cable Tram Engine House (48 Nicholson Street, c. 1886, VHR H0584) is prominently located at the intersection with Gertrude Street. Royal Terrace (50-68 Nicholson Street, 1853-58, VHR H0172), Grantown House (82 Nicholson Street, c. mid-1850s) and Osborne House (40 Nicholson Street, c. 1850, VHR H1607), are significant examples of mid-19th century residential development. Between Royal Terrace and Palmer Street are a number of terrace rows dating from the later 19th century. To the north of Palmer Street is the Convent of Mercy and Academy of Mary Immaculate chapel and school complex (88 Nicholson Street, c. 1850 and later, VHR H0507), which was built in stages, and incorporates a number of former residences. The Cairo Flats (VHR H1005), located on the corner of Hanover Street, depart from the 19th century character, being constructed in 1936. Between Hanover and Moor Streets are a number of two-storey, brick terraces and terrace rows, with a notable example being the Victorian Italianate terrace located on the corner of King William Street (c. 1862, VHR H0539).

Gertrude Street, extending east from the World Heritage site between Nicholson and Fitzroy Streets, is an important approach to the REB & Carlton Gardens and provides oblique views of the REB, particularly the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole, from the south side of the street. The Cable Tram which ran along Gertrude Street from the 1880s encouraged commercial development, and much of this survives. Gertrude Street is now a largely intact streetscape of two-storey shops and other commercial buildings, as well as terraces, from the late 19th and early twentieth centuries, with some modestly-scaled infill, mostly on the north side.

Rathdowne Street has mixed institutional, residential and commercial development. The former Lemon Tree Hotel (2-10 Grattan Street), with its notable curved façade to the intersection of Rathdowne and Grattan Streets, and a number of two-storey brick terraces are located on and near the north-west corner of Rathdowne and Grattan Streets. A four storey infill building has been constructed on the south-west corner of Rathdowne and Grattan Streets (249 Rathdowne Street), which abuts a row of two-storey terraces (239 Rathdowne Street and 233-237 Rathdowne Street). Carlton Gardens State School (201-231 Rathdowne Street) and the prominent Sacred Heart Church complex (199 Rathdowne Street, c. 1897, VHR H0016) are located to the north of Pelham Street. A significant early 20th century three-storey brick building, the former St Nicholas Hospital nurses' home, is sandwiched between infill buildings including a four-storey office building on the south-west corner of Rathdowne and Pelham Streets, and a four-storey residential development. The southern portion of Rathdowne Street has considerable infill development, although it retains some two-storey 19th century brick terraces (at 25-27 Rathdowne Street and 107-109 Rathdowne Street). The substantial former Presbyterian Manse remains at 101 Rathdowne Street (c. 1868, VHR H0017). The large and prominent infill residential tower (former Australia Post building) on the corner of Rathdowne and Queensberry Streets dominates the street and context, rising 15/16 above ground levels. The former Cancer Council building, currently unoccupied, is located on the corner of Rathdowne and Victoria.

Queensberry Street, extending west from the World Heritage site between Rathdowne and Drummond Streets, is an important approach to the REB & Carlton Gardens and provides oblique views of the REB, especially of the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole, from the south side of the street. Views past the parterre gardens towards the Hochgurtel Fountain are also available from the eastern end of the street. Queensberry Street contains two significant Victorian period terraces - Dalmeny House (21 Queensberry Street, c. 1888, VHR H0525) and Cramond House (23 Queensberry Street, c. 1888, VHR H0482). The two-storey Elsmere Terrace (1882) at 70 Drummond Street extends back along Queensberry Street. Development along the north side of the eastern part of Queensberry Street is low-scale mid 20th century infill.

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

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*Drummond Street, on the western extent of the WHEA, has a very consistent heritage character with the section between Grattan Street and Victoria Parade including long rows of large two storey, and some three storey, terraces, many with palisade fences, in significant streetscapes on both sides. Further north the significant heritage streetscape continues on the eastern side only (south of Glennon Lane) as more development has occurred on the west. Drummond Street also has a wide grassed median strip and several substantial Victorian buildings in keeping with its status as a principal street, including Rosaville (46 Drummond Street, 1883, VHR H0408), Medley Hall (48 Drummond Street, 1893, VHR H0409) and the Lothian Buildings (175-179 Drummond Street, 1864, 1868, VHR H0372).*

Carlton Street, bordering the north of the REB & Carlton Gardens site, is a highly intact streetscape, incorporating an intersection with Canning Street. The eastern portion of the street is more varied than the west, with a mix of single and double-storey Victorian terrace rows and detached dwellings. Notable buildings include the Victorian dwelling at 12-14 Carlton Street; Elim Houses at 18-20 Carlton Street; Annie Villa at 22-24 Carlton Street and Canning Terrace (46-50 Carlton Street). To the west of Canning Street are two significant double-storey terrace rows (78-82 Carlton Street and Gordon Terrace, 90-100 Carlton Street), as well as the prominent two-storey villa on a triangular plan which addresses the intersection of Carlton and Barkly Streets.

Victoria Parade (east of Spring Street) and Victoria Street (west of Spring Street) bordering the south end of the REB & Carlton Gardens site, is an important thoroughfare within the WHEA, and provides the interface between the Carlton Gardens to the north and city development to the south. It also provides the opportunity for axial views along the treed avenues in the South Gardens to the REB. From the east, Victoria Parade has to its north the large St Vincent's Hospital site, and to its south a number of significant heritage buildings including the Eastern Hill Fire Station (108-122 Victoria Parade, c. 1892-3, VHR H1042), former Salvation Army property (68-88 Victoria Parade, c. 1900-01, VHR H0554), and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (250-290 Spring Street, c. 1934, VHR H0870). The treed median strip in Victoria Parade, up to the intersection with Nicholson Street, is individually included in the Yarra HO, as H0188 'Victoria Parade, Fitzroy, street trees'. Large and prominent contemporary towers, including residential development, are located at and near the corner of Spring and La Trobe Streets on Victoria Street (with addresses to 283 and 299 Spring Street, and 33 La Trobe Street) and at the corner of Nicholson Street. The Royal Society of Victoria building, caretakers cottage and weather station (1-9 Victoria Street, c.1858, VHR H0373) are sited on a wedge of land bounded by Victoria, La Trobe and Exhibition Streets. *Horticultural Hall, (31-33 Victoria Street, 1873, VHR H0520) is further west, bounded by Russell, Mackenzie and Victoria Streets.*

## 6.4 Key Attributes of the WHEA

The key attributes of the recommended extent of the WHEA which support the Outstanding Universal Value of the REB & Carlton Gardens include attributes of the substantially intact late 19th century and early 20th century setting, and attributes which allow the design scale and vision of the REB & Carlton Gardens to be understood. They include:

### Views to the REB & Carlton Gardens

- Views to the REB & Carlton Gardens as described in the view analysis section of this Strategy Plan (Chapter 8). This includes views to the World Heritage listed place which demonstrate its dominant design and scale, such as:
  - direct views to the building, Dome and garden setting from some bordering/abutting streets; and
  - some proximate views and vistas to the REB Dome from streets and minor lanes to the east and west of the site (including Gertrude Street and Marion Lane in Fitzroy; and Queensberry Street in Carlton); the north ends of Spring and Exhibition Streets; Nicholson Street near the junction with Victoria Parade; the east end of La Trobe Street; and from Victoria Parade immediately east of the junction with Nicholson Street.
- Views to elements of the REB & Carlton Gardens highlighted in the statement of Outstanding Universal Value being:
  - cruciform plan, Dome, great portal entries, viewing platforms, towers, and fanlight windows of the REB; and
  - the formal design, tree-lined pathways, fountains and lakes of the Carlton Gardens.

### Low Scale & Fine Grain Setting

- The predominantly low scale setting which contrasts with the scale of the REB & Carlton Gardens, being:
  - substantial areas of two-storey, with some three-storey residential and commercial development; and
  - some prominent institutional properties of the 19th and early 20th centuries which are greater in scale but still subservient to the REB & Carlton Gardens (eg. Rathdowne Street church and school buildings).
- A typically fine grain pattern of urban development, generally emphasised by the regularity of the terrace row subdivisions, narrow allotments and street grid, with many streets running at right angles to the REB site, except Barkly Street in the north of the WHEA and the intersection with the Hoddle Grid in the south.
- Substantially intact 19th century streetscapes particularly on:
  - Drummond Street (both sides, south of Grattan Street and east side, south of Glennon Lane);
  - Murchison Street;
  - Barkley Street (north side, south of Faraday Street);
  - Owen Street;
  - Canning Street (east side, south of Faraday Street);
  - Nicholson Street (north of Gertrude Street);
  - the south side of Gertrude Street;
  - Carlton Street; and
  - Rathdowne Street north of Pelham Street.



View of the REB & Carlton Gardens



Example of low scaled, 19th Century institutional buildings

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 19th Century streetscapes & subdivision

- 19th century planning and subdivisions as evidenced in:
  - Hierarchy of principal streets and lanes;
  - Principal streets which are characterised by their width and open character with vistas available along their length (sometimes distinguished by later central medians and street tree plantings);
  - Lanes which provide access to rears of properties and act as important minor thoroughfares;
  - Generally regular grid of wide, straight and long north-south and east-west streets, with secondary streets and a network of lanes;
  - Pattern of finer grain allotment sizes to residential streets, with coarser grain to principal streets and roads;
  - Murchison Square, a distinctive Victorian small public square; and
  - Vehicle access not generally visible from the principal street frontages but available from rear lane access.

## 19th & 20th Century Architecture

- Typical 19th and early 20th century building characteristics including:
  - Use of face brick, bluestone and rendered masonry construction materials;
  - pitched and hipped iron and slate-clad roofs;
  - chimneys;
  - prominent parapets and pediments;
  - post-supported verandahs, many with elaborate iron lacework or timber detailing;
  - iron palisade fences and some timber picket fences;
  - typically zero or shallow front setbacks with gardens; and
  - no side setbacks.



19th century architecture



19th century streetscape: Drummond Street



19th century architecture

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## Key Heritage Buildings

- A number of key heritage buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries have a strong visual relationship or connection with the REB & Carlton Gardens. These buildings, most of which are included in the Victorian Heritage Register, include:
  - Royal Terrace (VHR H0172), the Cable Tram Engine House (VHR H0584), Convent of Mercy/ Academy of Mary Immaculate complex (VHR H0507), Grantown House and Osborne House (VHR H1607) on Nicholson Street;
  - the Sacred Heart Church complex (VHR H0016) including Presbytery, former Presbyterian Manse, Carlton Gardens Primary School, and former St Nicholas Hospital nurses' home on Rathdowne Street;
  - the Royal Society building (VHR H0373) and Horticultural Hall (VHR H0520) on Victoria Street;
  - Rosaville (VHR H0408) and Medley Hall (VHR H0409) on Drummond Street; Dalmeny House (VHR H0525) and Cramond House (VHR H0482) on Queensberry Street;
  - the Former National School on Bell Street (VHR H1031); and
  - Edward Willis House (VHR H0162) on Hanover Street.
- Public infrastructure including bluestone kerbs and channels,

## Public Realm

and lanes with original or relayed bluestone pitches and central drains. The sandstone pavement outside Royal Terrace, 50-68 Nicholson Street, Fitzroy probably dates from the mid 19th century.



Sacred Heart Church (VHR)



Blue stone kerb around the Carlton Gardens

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



## 7.0 Existing WHEA Controls

### 7.1 International context

The Operational Guidelines sets out the process for monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage properties. Under S.169 it requires that: *'the State Parties shall submit specific reports and impact studies each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken which may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property or its state of conservation'*.

In addition to this requirement for the State Party to report, S.172 of the Operational Guidelines allows for the State Party and/or other sources to report: *'their intention to undertake or to authorise in an area protected under the Convention major restorations or new constructions which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property'*. This notice is provided through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee and should be given as early as possible 'and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully preserved'. Importantly, notice under S.172 can be provided by any individual.

When the World Heritage Secretariat receives information about potential impacts on Outstanding Universal Value, it would usually request the Advisory Bodies to forward advice on the information received. The Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee are ICCROM (the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property), ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites), and IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature). In the case of an Australian property, the national committee of the Advisory Body would usually be asked for advice. Missions involving international experts may also be sent to review the potential impacts.

For cultural properties like the REB & Carlton Gardens, ICOMOS would usually be the Advisory Body. The assessment would be based on the ICOMOS *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*, January 2011 (currently being reviewed and updated).

Under the World Heritage Convention, the World Heritage Committee does not get involved in implementing development controls for places on the World Heritage List. It may delete a property from the World Heritage List or designate it as 'in danger' if the impact to Outstanding Universal Value is considered great. However, the World Heritage Committee has no planning powers to act in the State Party. Countries that are signatories to the Convention, like Australia, take the advice of the World Heritage Committee very seriously and deletion from the World Heritage List is a rare, last resort.

### 7.2 National context

*The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) allows for assessment and approval processes for potential negative impacts or new developments on a 'matter of national environmental significance', including World Heritage places and National Heritage places. A person who proposes to take an action that will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance must refer that action to the Federal Minister for the Environment for a decision on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act. The Federal Minister may decide that the referral is:

- a 'controlled action' which is subject to the assessment and approval process under the EPBC Act;
- not a controlled action if undertaken in a 'particular manner;' or
- not a controlled action if undertaken in accordance with the referral.

*Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1*, EPBC Act 1999, (Department of the Environment 2013) assist with determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact. The significant impact criteria for both World Heritage and National Heritage properties with cultural heritage values are similar. They state that an action is likely to have a significant impact on the values of a property if there is a real chance or possibility that it will cause:

- one or more of the values to be lost
- one or more of the values to be degraded or damaged, or
- one or more of the values to be notably altered, modified, obscured or diminished.

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

Examples are provided that an action is likely to have a significant impact on historic heritage values of a place if there is a real chance or possibility that the action will:

- *permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially alter the fabric of a place in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values*
- *extend, renovate, refurbish or substantially alter a place in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values*
- *permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially disturb archaeological deposits or artefacts in a place*
- *involve activities in a place with substantial and/or long-term impacts on its values*
- *involve the construction of buildings or other structures within, adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a place which are inconsistent with relevant values, and*
- *make notable changes to the layout, spaces, form or species composition of a garden, landscape or setting of a place in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values.*

The last two examples are of particular relevance to the WHEA of the REB & Carlton Gardens.

In some cases, the EPBC Act assessment may be done by an accredited state process, for example under a bilateral agreement, or another Australian Government process where a report is provided to the relevant Federal Minister who then decides on the approval and conditions.

### 7.3 State context

The *Heritage Act 2017* regulates the declaration of the WHEA and the preparation of the World Heritage Strategy Plan. However, the *Heritage Act* does not specifically control development within the WHEA except for places of State-level cultural heritage significance included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). Within the WHEA, there are a number of VHR places from the 19th and early 20th centuries which have a strong visual relationship or connection to the REB & Carlton Gardens, as described in section 6.2 of this Strategy Plan. For VHR places within the WHEA, this connection needs to be noted within their respective Statements of Significance so that potential impacts for the WHEA can be considered when approvals are given for changes to each VHR-listed place.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 7.4 Local Context: Heritage Overlay

The HO broadly functions to seek the retention of heritage fabric, and to ensure that any demolition, removal or external alteration does not adversely affect the significance of the heritage place. The HOs are illustrated in Figure 3 on Page 47.

### City of Melbourne

The following HOs which apply to the WHEA within the City of Melbourne are summarised below:

**H01 – Carlton Precinct:** is a precinct-based HO which applies to the outer part study area in the City of Melbourne, except for land covered by site-specific HOs. It has a SoS as part of an Incorporated Document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme. This Incorporated Document was implemented via Amendment C258 and is titled: *West Melbourne Heritage Review 2016 Statements of Significance February 2020*.

**H0992 – World Heritage Environs Area Precinct:** is a precinct-based HO which applies specifically to that part of the WHEA Area of Greater Sensitivity as documented in the 2009 Strategy Plan which is located within the City of Melbourne. The existing SoS which applies to both H0992 and H0361 is included on the next page with minor formatting updates.

HO controls apply to a large number of individual properties, within the study area. Individual heritage place citations provide further specific detail.

Conversely, a number of specific sites are not covered by a HO (either precinct-based or site-specific), including:

- 28 Victoria Street, Carlton.
- Land bounded by La Trobe, Spring, Little Lonsdale & Exhibition Streets.
- 8 Nicholson Street, East Melbourne.
- 478-486 Albert Street, East Melbourne.
- 100 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne.

### City of Yarra

The following HOs which apply to the WHEA within the City of Yarra are summarised below:

- **H0334 – South Fitzroy Precinct:** is a precinct-based HO. It applies to a large part of the study area in the City of Yarra, except for land covered by site-specific HOs and another precinct-based overlay H0361.
- **H0361 – World Heritage Environs Area Precinct:** is a precinct-based HO which applies specifically to that part of the WHEA Area of Greater Sensitivity as documented in the 2009 Strategy Plan which is located within the City of Yarra. The existing SoS for H0992 and H0361 is included on the next page with minor formatting updates
- **H0334 & H0361** includes an Incorporated Plan (July 2014) under the provisions of Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay. The incorporated plan outline a range of applicable planning permit exemptions.
- HO controls apply to a large number of individual properties, within the study area. Individual heritage place citations provide further specific detail.

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

### 7.5 Existing Statement of Significance: 2009 WHEA Area of Greater Sensitivity Updated

The 2009 World Heritage Environs Strategy Plan included a SoS for the 'area of greater sensitivity' which is part of the WHEA. It has been reproduced here in the new format and with some changes shown in blue, and deleted text being shown struck-through:

It should be noted that a further recommendation beyond this Draft Updated Strategy Plan is that the HO992 and HO361 boundaries and the SoS are updated in the future to comply with *Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (August 2018)* and Amendment VC148.

#### **What is significant?**

*The World Heritage Environs Area Precinct generally borders and is adjacent to the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, Carlton. It includes land and properties in the suburbs of Carlton and Fitzroy, the northern area of Melbourne's Central Business District, and East Melbourne.*

#### **How is it significant?**

*The World Heritage Environs Area Precinct is of historical, ~~social~~ architectural and aesthetic significance and reflects the area of greater sensitivity within the buffer zone surrounding the World Heritage listed Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.*

#### **Why is it significant?**

*The World Heritage Environs Area Precinct is of historical and ~~social~~ significance for its association with the World Heritage listed Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens. The latter is the most complete nineteenth century international exhibition site in the world, and the main extant international survivor of a Palace of Industry and its setting. The Carlton Gardens, within Carlton, was selected as the site for the construction of the Exhibition Building in 1879-1880 and subsequent hosting of the 1880 and 1888 international exhibitions, due to its parklike setting, central location and size (64 acres/26 hectares). The subsequent upgrading of the gardens further augmented their attractiveness which, together with the prominence and visibility of the Exhibition Building, helped enhance the status of this area within the local Carlton and Fitzroy contexts. (Historical significance).*

*The precinct is also of historical significance for its association with the successful campaigns to retain the nineteenth century fabric of Carlton and Fitzroy in the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1940s and 1950s even the survival of the Exhibition Building was in doubt, as was the survival of much of the nineteenth century residential and institutional building fabric and character of the inner areas. From the 1960s these suburbs were threatened by the slum reclamation and urban renewal under the Housing Commission of Victoria. A coalition of urban activists, social justice groups, poor residents and immigrant renovators campaigned against these government policies. The campaigners strategically directed their efforts towards the conservation of the buildings and urban character of Carlton and Fitzroy. Pressure from the campaigners eventually contributed to the abandonment of the Housing Commission's broad-acre slum reclamation and high-rise estate building plans for the inner areas. The extensive areas of Victorian-era housing and institutional buildings in Carlton and Fitzroy, which were saved as the result of these campaigns, helped to make Melbourne one of the most intact Victorian-era cities in the world. (Historical significance).*

*The precinct is also of historical ~~and social~~ significance for incorporating important and intact areas of residential, commercial and institutional development within the early Melbourne suburbs of Carlton and Fitzroy, and institutional development in the northern area of Melbourne's Central Business District. These areas are significant to the respective municipalities of Melbourne and Yarra for demonstrating aspects of local historical development, and for contributing to the historical character of the municipalities. The areas also provide an immediate setting and context of significant heritage character for the REB and Carlton Gardens site, including properties which directly address the site and can be seen from the site; and significant development which preceded, was broadly contemporary with or followed the 1879-1880 construction and development of the REB. (Historical significance).*

*The precinct is of architectural and aesthetic significance. It retains substantially intact nineteenth century streetscapes, particularly on Nicholson Street (north of Gertrude Street), the south side of Gertrude Street, Carlton Street, and Rathdowne Street north of Pelham Street. The streetscapes display a comparatively high proportion of original nineteenth century form and fabric, including substantial areas of two-storey, with some three-storey residential and commercial development. The*

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

streetscapes are also interspersed with prominent institutional properties of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Materials and architectural elements include face brick, bluestone and rendered masonry construction materials; pitched and hipped iron and slate-clad roofs; chimneys; prominent parapets and pediments; post-supported verandahs, many with elaborate iron lacework or timber detailing; a high proportion of iron palisade fences; and typically zero or shallow front setbacks with gardens. Public infrastructure includes some bluestone pitched road and lane surfaces, and kerbs and channels. Plane trees are common street plantings. The precinct additionally exhibits a typically fine grain pattern of urban development, generally emphasised by the regularity of the terrace row subdivisions, narrow allotments and street grid, with many streets running at right angles to the REB site. *(Aesthetic significance).*

A number of key heritage buildings from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are located in the precinct, some of which are landmarks in their own right but which also have a strong visual relationship or connection with the REB. These buildings, most of which are included in the Victorian Heritage Register, include Royal Terrace, the Cable Tram Engine House, Convent of Mercy/ Academy of Mary Immaculate complex, Grantown House and Osborne House on Nicholson Street; the Sacred Heart Church complex including Presbytery, former Presbyterian Manse, Carlton Gardens Primary School, and former St Nicholas Hospital nurses' home on Rathdowne Street; and the Royal Society building on Victoria Street. *(Aesthetic and historical significance).*

The precinct provides for significant views to the REB and Carlton Gardens site including direct views to the building, dome and garden setting from bordering/abutting streets, depending on where the viewer is standing. It also provides some proximate views and vistas to the REB dome from streets and minor lanes to the east and west of the site (including Gertrude Street and Marion Lane in Fitzroy; and Queensberry Street in Carlton); the north ends of Spring and Exhibition Streets; Nicholson Street near the junction with Victoria Parade; the east end of Latrobe Street; and from Victoria Parade immediately east of the junction with Nicholson Street. Views out of the REB site into the precinct also reinforce the understanding and appreciation of the original authenticity of the nineteenth century context and significant setting of the REB, including from the roof deck level. *(Aesthetic significance).*

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

### Key observations on the use of the Heritage Overlay to protect the WHEA

Currently part of the WHEA is included in two HO Precincts, HO992 in the City of Melbourne and HO361 in the City of Yarra planning schemes which both resulted from the 2009 Strategy Plan. The boundaries of HO992 and HO361 followed the 2009 WHEA area of greater sensitivity. This 2021 draft Strategy Plan has recommended against continuing the distinction between the Areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity. Hence it is a recommendation of this Strategy Plan that the boundaries of these HO areas be reconsidered in the future.

Since the 2009 Strategy Plan, there has been a review of Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (August 2018). The review updates the Practice Note following changes to the Heritage Overlay made by Amendment VC148. This guideline emphasises the need to define the extent of the heritage place and to write a SoS 'that clearly establishes the importance of the place and addresses the heritage criteria'.

As stated in section 2.1, the purpose of the WHEA is to contribute to the protection, conservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Values of the REB & Carlton Gardens, a place outside of the WHEA. However, protecting the heritage values of the HO areas also contributes to the role of the WHEA as a buffer zone to a World Heritage site as it protects the setting of the World Heritage place.

Amendment VC148 requires an SoS to be incorporated in the planning scheme for a HO area. The two HO areas HO992 and HO361 currently protect the heritage values of the land within the overlay and some of its attributes, such as the low scale, fine grain development pattern, the 19th century streetscapes, 19th and early 20th century architecture, key heritage buildings and elements of the public realm. In future the SoS for each of these HO areas should be updated to address their heritage values at the same time that their boundaries are reassessed. Keeping these values contributes to the retention of the setting of the REB & Carlton Gardens.

Therefore it is recommended that the HO be used to protect the heritage values of the areas within them and other statutory mechanisms are needed to address other aspects of the role of the WHEA.

Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

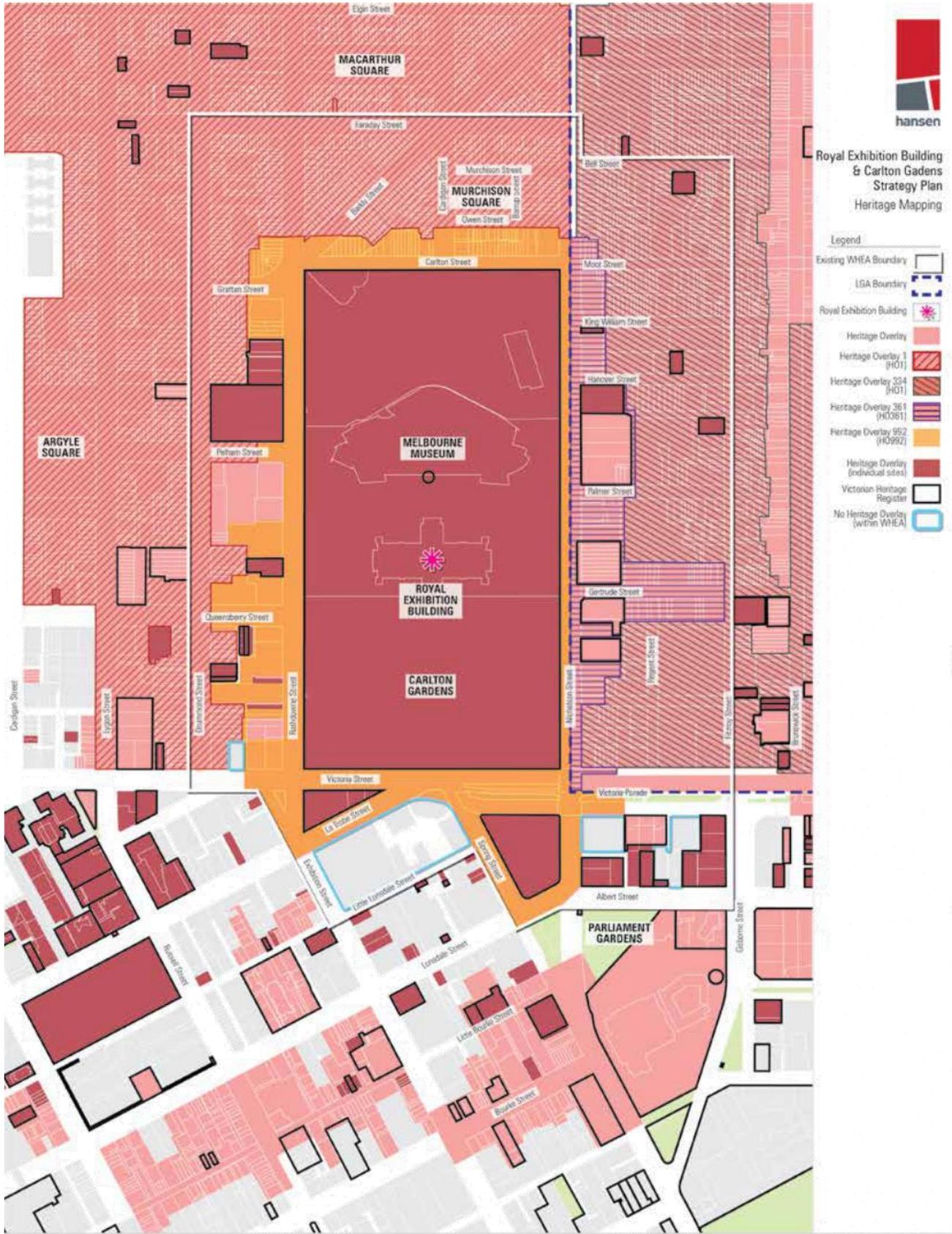


Figure 3 - Heritage Overlays

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 Draw No.: LC01-001  
 Scale: 1:500 @A3  
 Date: 26.11.2020  
 Revision: A

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## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

### 7.6 Existing Zoning Controls

Zoning within the WHEA is illustrated in Figure 4. Land located to the east (north of Gertrude Street) and north of the REB & Carlton Gardens is generally covered by the General Residential or Neighbourhood Residential Zone. The remainder of Carlton (i.e. the western side of Gertrude Street) is located within the Mixed Use Zone.

With regard to the residential zones, the relevant schedules currently extend to areas outside of the WHEA, but lack a direct connection with the WHEA. With regard to the recent residential zone reforms, it now provides an opportunity to make zones more specific to a place. This includes an ability to include up to five local objectives in a residential zone to give expression to desired neighbourhood, heritage, environmental, landscape or design outcomes to be achieved for an area. Additional decision guidelines can also be introduced.

Based on the functional operation of the residential zones, the residential areas within the WHEA could be included within their own residential zone schedule separate from the remainder of Carlton and Fitzroy residential areas. This would significantly strengthen and signify that residential areas in the WHEA are different to those outside the WHEA.

Land bounded by La Trobe, Little Lonsdale, Exhibition and Spring Streets is located within the City of Melbourne's Capital City Zone. Land bounded by Victoria Street, Exhibition Street and La Trobe Street is located within the Mixed Use Zone.

There are three main areas of commercially zoned land within the WHEA, including:

- land along the north side of Gertrude Street;
- the east side of Nicholson Street, bounded by Alma, Regent and Princes Street; and
- the area south of Victoria Street, bounded by Spring, Albert and Gisborne Streets.

St Vincent's Hospital, Carlton Gardens State School and the former Cable Tram Engine House (south east corner of Nicholson & Gertrude Streets) are all located within a Public Use Zone - Schedule 3 (Health & Community).

Victoria and Nicholson Streets are identified as being within the Road Zones Category 1.

### Key Observations on Existing Zoning Controls

A large proportion of the study area is within a residential zone, being either the General Residential Zone or Neighbourhood Residential Zone, including the areas of the WHEA to the north and east of the Carlton Gardens. Of particular note these existing residential zones include mandatory maximum height controls, which by default functions to limit built form scale within a large proportion of the WHEA.

For example the General Residential Zone sets a mandatory building height\* of 3 storeys/11m, unless on a sloping site, where it must not exceed 12m, while in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone it has a default maximum building height\* of 2 storeys/9m (\*In some instances the maximum building height can be exceeded, for example, by replacing existing buildings or taller existing buildings on abutting lots).

These current zone controls function to protect the low scale heritage character of areas surrounding the REB & Carlton Gardens. However, the mandatory height controls within the residential zones were not implemented to protect the setting of the REB & Carlton Gardens within the WHEA. Rather they were a result of ongoing modifications which have been made by State Government to the suite of residential zones in recent years. Furthermore it is noted that the zones did not contain these height controls when the 2009 Strategy Plan was developed.

With reference to the current height controls, **there is a potential risk to the WHEA if the suite of standard residential zones were amended in the future to remove the current mandatory maximum height controls.**

A large part of the WHEA within the City of Melbourne is within the Mixed Use Zone. Although this zone allows a mandatory maximum building height to be nominated, this has not been utilised. The Mixed Use Zone land located to the north of Victoria Street is complimented with a DDO and discretionary maximum height controls. However **the Mixed Use Zone land located to south of Victoria Street is not covered by any other built form height control** such as a schedule modification to the Mixed Use Zone or a DDO.

With reference to **land within the WHEA which is zoned for Commercial 1 Zone, it is noted that no guidance is provided regarding building form scale.** While the commercial land on Gertrude Street is further subject to a DDO which addresses built form, **the commercial land on Nicholson Street is not subject to a DDO and does not have any guidance regarding built form scale.**

Another key observation is that the St Vincent's Hospital is zoned for Public Use, where the zone functions to exempt the need for planning approval if the use and/or development is consistent with the relevant public use designation. Further discussion on this point is included at Section 9.3 Zoning.

Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

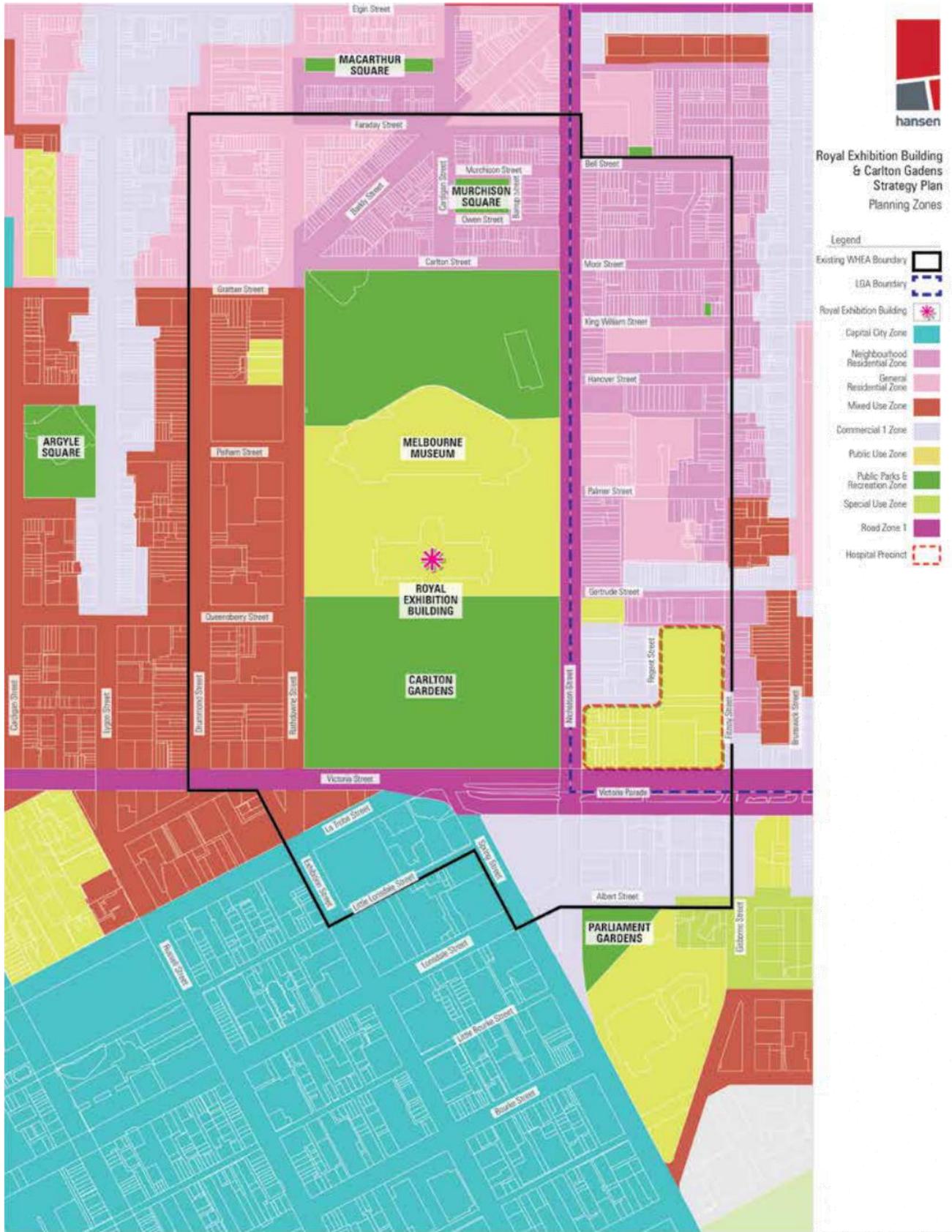


Figure 4 - Planning Zones

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 Date: 07.07.2020  
 Revision: A

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## 7.7 Design & Development Overlay Controls

A number of DDO controls exist within the WHEA, which have been applied in different ways within the City of Melbourne and the City of Yarra. DDOs within the City of Melbourne are applied on a broader precinct basis, while within the City of Yarra they are targeted at select road corridors.

Various individual DDOs contain a statement of the design objectives to be achieved for the areas affected by the DDO control, which are broadly summarised below. Likewise several DDOs contain guidance on height controls for specific areas. DDOs that have a specific WHEA purpose includes: DDO (CoM) and DDO (CoY). Existing DDOs are illustrated on Figure 5 on Page 51 and further described below.

### City of Melbourne DDOs

The following Design and Development Overlays (DDOs) currently apply with the WHEA located within the City of Melbourne.

#### DDO48: Central Carlton North

- Relates to Central Carlton North and applies to land bounded by Faraday Street, Rathdowne Street, Grattan Street and Drummond Street.
- Objectives of DDO48 include:
  - To maintain the predominant low scale nature of the area;
  - To ensure development supports high levels of pedestrian amenity related to access to sunlight and sky views and a pedestrian friendly scale.
- Applies a mandatory maximum building height of 10.5m and includes a description of outcomes sought.

#### DDO6: Carlton Area

- Relates to the Carlton Area and applies to the majority of land bounded by Grattan Street, Rathdowne Street, Victoria Street and Drummond Street, except for:
  - 15-31 Pelham Street, Carlton
  - 107-151 Rathdowne Street, Carlton
  - 110-150 Drummond Street, Carlton
- Objectives of DDO6 include:
  - To protect and conserve buildings and streetscapes of significance and to reinforce the built form character of the area as being essentially of low-rise buildings.
  - To maintain the human scale of the area and to ensure compatibility with the scale and character of the existing built form.

- To ensure that any redevelopment or new development is compatible with the scale and character of adjoining buildings and the area.
- To protect and manage the values of and views to the Royal Exhibition Building.
- Applies a discretionary maximum building height ranging from 8-16 metres in a number of sub-precincts, and includes a description of outcomes sought.
- An application to exceed the maximum building height must demonstrate how the proposal will achieve the objectives and outcomes of DDO6.
- Requires notice to be given to Executive Director, Heritage Victoria for buildings and works at 83 – 95 Rathdowne Street, 80 Drummond Street or the Queensberry Street road reserve.
- Includes specific decision guidelines for any development of the Queensberry Street road reserve, relating to the potential impact on the view of the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole of the REB.
- Includes specific decision guidelines for development of 83 – 95 Rathdowne Street & 80 Drummond Street, relating to the potential impact on the view of the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole of the REB.
- NOTE: 83 – 95 Rathdowne Street has been developed with four storey apartment building in recent years.
- NOTE: 80 Drummond Street currently accommodates an 1980/90's era two storey commercial building.
- NOTE: This overlay has its basis in the 2009 Strategy Plan.

#### DDO10: General Development Area – Built Form

- Applies to land bounded by La Trobe Street, Spring Street, Little Lonsdale Street & Exhibition Street.
- Objectives of DD10 include:
  - To ensure development achieves a high quality of pedestrian amenity in the public realm in relation to human scale and microclimate conditions such as acceptable levels of sunlight access and wind.
  - To ensure that development respects and responds to the built form outcomes sought for the Central City.
  - To encourage a level of development that maintains and contributes to the valued public realm attributes of the Central City.

Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

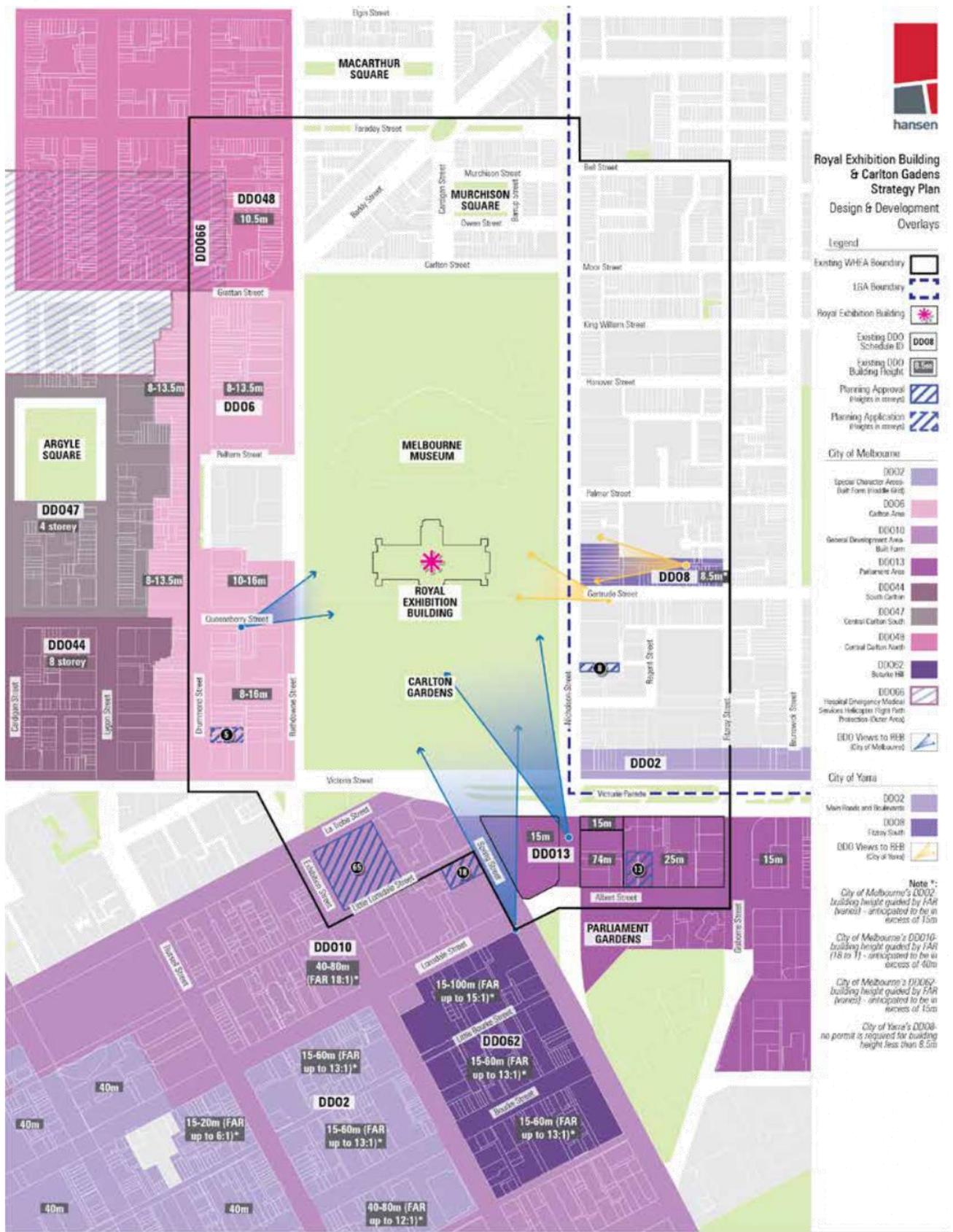


Figure 5 - Design & Development Overlays

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 Scale: AS1:400 @ A3  
 Date: 07.01.2020  
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# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## City of Melbourne DDOs

- To ensure that new buildings provide equitable development rights for adjoining sites and allow reasonable access to privacy, sunlight, daylight and outlook for habitable rooms.
- To provide a high level of internal amenity for building occupants.
- To ensure the design of public spaces and buildings is of a high quality.
- To encourage intensive developments in the Central City to adopt a podium and tower format.
- Establishes a range of design objectives and both mandatory and discretionary-based detailed design requirements relating to high quality design of buildings within the CBD.
- NOTE: DDO10 is a comprehensive overlay, and only briefly summarised above.

### DDO13: Parliament Area

- Relates to the Parliament Area, and applies to land bounded by Spring Street, Victoria Parade, Gisborne Street & Albert Street.
- Objectives of DDO13 include:
  - To encourage development to be compatible with the Victorian character and scale of the area.
  - To minimise the visual impact of new buildings and works within the vicinity of the Fitzroy Gardens and the surrounding public spaces.
- Applies a discretionary maximum building height ranging from 14-74 metres in a number of sub-precincts, and includes a description of outcomes sought.
- An application to exceed the Maximum Building Height must demonstrate how the proposal will achieve the objectives and outcomes of DDO13.
- Requires notice to be given to Executive Director, Heritage Victoria for any application for buildings and works at 250-290 Spring Street.
- Includes specific decision guidelines for 250-290 Spring Street (aka the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons), relating to the potential impact on the view of the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole of the REB. DDO13 sets a discretionary building height of 15 metres for this site.
- NOTE: This overlay has its basis in the 2009 Strategy Plan.

## City of Melbourne DDOs

### DDO66: Hospital Emergency Medical Services Helicopter Flight Path Protection (outer area)

- Relates to hospital emergency medical services helicopter flight path protection (outer area), and applies to:
  - 28-32 Grattan Street
  - 236-282 Drummond Street
- Objectives of DDO66 include:
  - To ensure that the height of buildings and works do not encroach on the flight path areas associated with hospital helicopter landing sites.
  - To ensure that the height of development avoids creating a hazard to aircraft using hospital helicopter landing sites.
- Overlay would only trigger a permit for a building in excess of the nominated referral height of:
  - 72.4m for Royal Children's Hospital
  - 77.3m for Royal Melbourne Hospital
- NOTE: land covered by this overlay is also covered by DDO48 with a maximum building height of 10.5m, therefore DDO66 would not function to trigger a permit in any instance.

### DDO3: Traffic Conflict Frontage – Capital City Zone

- Applies to traffic conflict frontage – Capital City Zone, and specifically the frontage of 283 Spring Street.
- Objectives of DDO3 include:
  - To promote pedestrian flow, safety and amenity.
  - To improve opportunities for the enhancement of roads for pedestrian use by discouraging further access to off-street car parking across traffic conflict frontages.
  - To minimise conflict between pedestrians and vehicles on footpaths.
- Triggers a planning permit to create or alter a crossover or vehicle access way.
- Functions to identify that vehicular ingress or egress points, (excluding loading and unloading bays), should not be constructed on a traffic conflict frontage.
- NOTE: an established apartment building is already located on this site, therefore DDO3 is considered to be a redundant control.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## City of Yarra DDOs

The following Design and Development Overlays currently apply with the WHEA located within the City of Yarra.

### DD02: Main Roads & Boulevards

- Relates to main roads & boulevards and applies to land/properties fronting Victoria Parade.
- Objectives of DD02 includes:
  - To recognise the importance of main roads to the image of the City.
  - To retain existing streetscapes and places of cultural heritage significance and encourage retention of historic buildings and features which contribute to their identity.
  - To reinforce and enhance the distinctive heritage qualities of main roads and boulevards.
  - To recognise and reinforce the pattern of development and the character of the street, including traditional lot width, in building design.
  - To encourage high quality contemporary architecture.
  - To encourage urban design that provides for a high level of community safety and comfort.
  - To limit visual clutter.
  - To maintain and where needed, create, a high level of amenity to adjacent residential uses through the design, height and form of proposed development.
- Includes specific design objectives and decision guidelines "to guide built form and ensure the design, height form and visual bulk is informed by existing built form character".
- However it does not include any specific guidance on preferred or mandatory maximum building heights.

## City of Yarra DDOs

### DD08: Fitzroy South

- Relates to Fitzroy South and applies to 50-68 Nicholson Street & a band of land 40 metres wide to the north side of Gertrude Street extending from Royal Lane to Fitzroy Street.
- Objectives of DD08 includes:
  - To protect the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens.
  - To reinforce the built form character of the area as being essentially of low-rise buildings.
  - To protect views of the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole of the REB from the footpath on the south side of Gertrude Street and along Marion Lane, west of Fitzroy.
- Functions to only trigger a permit for buildings over 8.5m. Buildings above 8.5m to be assessed against design objectives.
- Requires notice to be given to Heritage Victoria.
- Includes specifically relevant decision guideline of:
  - Before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider the impact on the view of the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole of the REB.
- Includes specifically relevant policy reference of:
  - World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: REB & Carlton Gardens (Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009)
- **NOTE:** This overlay has its basis in the World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: REB & Carlton Gardens (DPCD 2009).

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

### DD031: Gertrude Street Shops (Interim)

- Following a Council determination of 17 December, 2019, the City of Yarra has made a request to the Minister for Planning, seeking the implementation of an interim DDO for a number of key streets.
- If approved, the proposed interim DDOs would be temporary only and be included in the Yarra Planning Scheme for approximately 2 years.
- The proposed interim DD031 excludes land within the study area being land to north side of Gertrude Street, extending from Fitzroy Street (east side) to Brunswick Street. For clarity, the interim DD031 covers a wider area than this extending east to Smith Street, being referred to as the Gertrude Street Activity Spine.
- The interim DD031 seeks to acknowledge that the area has a consistent heritage streetscape, including narrow allotments, and recommends building heights to be between 3-4 storeys.
- The Minister for Planning has yet to make a decision on the City of Yarra's request for the interim DDO.
- As currently drafted DD031 includes the following objectives
  - To ensure development responds to the heritage character and intact streetscape of Gertrude Street by supporting a low-rise character (ranging from 3 to 4 storeys).
  - To ensure development retains view lines to the drum, dome, lantern and flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Buildings and respects the prominence and integrity of corner heritage buildings.
  - To ensure development maintains the prominence of the low-scale heritage street wall and buildings through recessive upper levels and façade composition and articulation that complements the Gertrude Street character.
  - To encourage development designs that promote pedestrian activity and passive surveillance, contributes to a high quality public realm, and avoid overshadowing of opposite footpaths on Gertrude Street, side streets and public spaces.

- To ensure development responds to sensitive interfaces by ensuring the overall scale and form of new development provides a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and protects these properties from an unreasonable loss of amenity through visual bulk, overlooking and overshadowing.

### Key Observations on Existing DDOs

With regard to DDOs, the City of Melbourne has more extensively used DDO controls to address building form scale than within the City of Yarra.

Residential zoned land within both the City of Melbourne and City of Yarra does not have any DDO controls applied, although as discussed earlier, the existing suite of residential zones by default have their own 'inbuilt' built form controls with mandatory maximum heights. As highlighted earlier, there is a potential risk for the WHEA if the suite of standard residential zones were amended in future to remove the current mandatory maximum height controls.

There are also some other noted exclusions within the City of Melbourne, where selected land parcels lack any built form related control. This includes a large part of a neighbourhood block bounded by Drummond, Pelham and Rathdowne Streets, and accommodating the following land parcels:

- 15-31 Pelham Street, Carlton;
- 107-151 Rathdowne Street, Carlton; and
- 110-150 Drummond Street, Carlton.

Another land parcel without any built form-related control includes:

- 2-8 La Trobe Street, Melbourne (i.e. Royal Society of Victoria), although this site is specifically included in the VHR.

Within the City of Yarra, the use of the DDO to influence built form within the WHEA boundary is quite limited including:

- North side of Gertrude Street (control relates specifically to the World Heritage Listing of the REB & Carlton Gardens);
- North side of Victoria Parade (does not specifically relate to the World Heritage Listing of the REB & Carlton Gardens).

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

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## 7.8 Existing Planning Policies

From a review of the overarching Victorian Planning Provisions which are contained both in the Melbourne and Yarra Planning Schemes, it is noted that there is no State or Regional level policies or clauses which specifically refers to the WHEA surrounding the REB & Carlton Gardens. This is considered to be an existing policy gap which should be redressed given the status of the REB & Carlton Gardens as a World Heritage listed site.

Although in more general terms *Clause 15 Built Environment & Heritage* provides overarching principles relating to the protection of places and sites with significant heritage, architectural, aesthetic, scientific and cultural value.

However, there are a number of existing planning policies contained within both the City of Melbourne and the City of Yarra Planning Schemes, which are briefly summarised below.

### City of Melbourne Policies

The following applicable Local Planning Policies are found within the City of Melbourne:

#### Clause 21.06 Built Environment & Heritage

- Figure 2 – Built Environment nominates:
  - Melbourne Museum & REB as key landmarks.
  - Queensberry Street (from Elizabeth to Rathdowne Streets) as a view corridor to a key landmark.
  - Spring Street (from Wellington Parade to Victoria Parade) as a view corridor to a key landmark.

#### Clause 21.06-1 Urban Design

- Includes the following relevant objectives and strategies:
  - *Objective 1: To reinforce the City's overall urban structure.*
  - *Strategy 1.1: Protect Melbourne's distinctive physical character and in particular, maintain the importance of the World Heritage Listed REB & Carlton Gardens.*
  - *Objective 3: To protect iconic views in the city.*
  - *Strategy 3.1: Protect iconic views, including views to the: REB Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole from along Spring Street and Queensberry Street.*

#### Clause 21.06-2 Heritage

- Includes the following relevant objectives and strategies:
  - *Objective 1: To conserve and enhance places and precincts of identified cultural heritage significance.*
  - *Strategy 1.7: Protect the scale and visual prominence of important heritage buildings, landmarks and heritage places, including... the World Heritage Listed Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.*

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

### Clause 22.04 Heritage Places in the Capital City Zone

- Amendments and updates to the existing Clause 22.04 were recently gazetted in July 2020. As a policy it outlines that heritage as a defining characteristic of the municipality, including individual heritage places and heritage precincts.
- As a policy it functions to balance the challenge of the greater intensity of development in the CCZ relative to other parts of the city and the different built form outcomes which result from this.
- The Part A section applies to properties classified as significant, contributory or non-contributory and include permit application requirements, and provisions relating to demolition, alterations, new buildings, additions, restoration and reconstruction, subdivision, vehicle accommodation, and services and ancillaries.
- The Part B section includes the original policy and applies to properties retaining an A-D grading.

### Clause 22.05 Heritage Places outside the Capital City Zone

- Amendments and updates to the existing Clause 22.05 were recently gazetted in July 2020. As a policy it outlines that heritage as a defining characteristic of the municipality, including individual heritage places and heritage precincts.
- As a policy it functions to acknowledge heritage places across the municipality, that encompass individual heritage places and heritage precincts and have heritage value for their historic, aesthetic, social, spiritual and scientific significance.
- The Part A section applies to properties classified as significant, contributory or non-contributory and include permit application requirements, and provisions relating to demolition, alterations, new buildings, additions, restoration and reconstruction, subdivision, vehicle accommodation, and services and ancillaries.
- The Part B section includes the original policy and applies to properties retaining an A-D grading.

### Clause 22.21 Heritage Places Within the World Heritage Environs Area

The policy is noted to have its basis in the 2009 Strategy Plan, and specifically applies to the Area of Greater Sensitivity within the WHEA, as illustrated on Figure 1 contained in Clause 22.21.

As per Figure 1, Clause 22.14 is noted to only apply to land which is nominated as the Area of Greater Significance of the WHEA.

- Clause 22.21 contains a number of objectives as follows:
  - *To protect significant views and vistas to the REB & Carlton Gardens.*
  - *To maintain and conserve the significant historic character (built form and landscapes) of the area.*
  - *To ensure new development in the area has regard to the prominence and visibility of the REB & Carlton Gardens.*
- In addition Clause 22.21 contains a number of detailed policies relating generally to:
  - The retention of significant and contributory places.
  - The retention of heritage character of streetscapes.
  - The retention of predominantly lower scale development.
  - Avoiding consolidation of allotments.
  - Protecting direct views and vistas from bordering/ abutting streets and other views and vistas to the Dome available from surrounding streets including Queensberry Street, the north ends of Spring and Exhibition Streets, and the east end of La Trobe Street.
  - Minimising inappropriate visual clutter and proliferation of permanent structures such as shelters, signs, kiosks.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## City of Yarra Policies

The following applicable Local Planning Policies are found within the City of Yarra:

### Clause 21.02 Municipal Profile

- Includes the following relevant heritage statement:
  - *The 'World Heritage Environs Area' (WHEA) surrounds the World Heritage listed REB & Carlton Gardens, Carlton. The WHEA, which includes land within South Fitzroy, acts as a buffer zone for the World Heritage property and provides a setting and context of significant historic character for the World Heritage property.*

### Clause 21.05-1 Heritage

- Includes the following relevant objectives and strategies:
  - *Objective 15: To protect the setting and context of the World Heritage Listed REB & Carlton Gardens.*
  - *Strategy 15.1: Manage future development within the World Heritage Environs Area surrounding the World Heritage Listed REB & Carlton Gardens.*
  - *Strategy 15.2: Protect views to the REB from Gertrude Street and Marion Lane through the application of the Design and Development Overlay.*

### Clause 22.03-4 Landmarks Design Response

- The policy is noted to have its basis in the World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: REB & Carlton Gardens (DPCD 2009), and includes the following relevant requirements:
  - *Development should protect the views to the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole of the World Heritage Listed REB seen from the footpath on the south side of Gertrude Street and along Marion Lane, west of Fitzroy Street.*

### Clause 22.14 Development Guidelines for Heritage Places in the World Heritage Environs Area

The policy is noted to have its basis in the World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: REB & Carlton Gardens (DPCD 2009), and specifically applies to the Area of Greater Sensitivity within the WHEA, as illustrated on Figure 1 contained in Clause 22.14.

As per Figure 1, Clause 22.14 is noted to only apply to land which is nominated as the Area of Greater Significance of the WHEA.

Clause 22.21 contains a number of objectives as follows:

- *To protect significant views and vistas to the REB & Carlton Gardens.*
- *To maintain and conserve the significant historic character (built form and landscapes) of the area.*
- *To ensure new development in the area has regard to the prominence and visibility of the REB & Carlton Gardens.*

In addition Clause 22.21 contains a number of detailed policies relating generally to:

- *The retention of significant and contributory places.*
- *The retention of heritage character of streetscapes.*
- *The retention of predominantly lower scale development.*
- *Avoiding consolidation of allotments.*
- *Protecting direct views and vistas from bordering/abutting streets and other views and vistas to the Dome available from surrounding streets including Queensberry Street, the north ends of Spring and Exhibition Streets, and the east end of La Trobe Street.*
- *Minimising inappropriate visual clutter and proliferation of permanent structures such as shelters, signs, kiosks.*

## 7.9 Deficiencies in operation of WHEA Areas of Greater & Lesser Sensitivity

The importance of the WHEA in its entirety to the protection of the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens was identified by the 2009 Strategy Plan. The statutory controls implemented following the Minister's approval of the 2009 Strategy Plan were then applied to the Area of Greater Sensitivity. Consequently areas of the WHEA outside of the 'Area of Greater Sensitivity' are afforded no greater protection or statutory control than the surrounding land located outside of the WHEA. This means that areas within the WHEA that are not within the designated Area of Greater Sensitivity are subject to the HO only (with a few exceptions). However, places subject to the HO must include a significance assessment of the cultural heritage values that individually apply to that place or precinct, rather than the significance of that place or precinct to the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens

As part of this review of the 2009 Strategy Plan, the SoS for the WHEA has been re-examined. It should also be noted that the SoS included in the 2009 Strategy Plan applied only to the Area of Greater Sensitivity, and therefore was not intended to apply to the WHEA in its entirety. This situation is reinforced by the functional operation and application of the relevant Local Planning Policies for the World Heritage Environs Area Precinct, namely City of Melbourne's Clause 22.21 and City of Yarra's Clause 22.14. Refer also to Section 7.5.

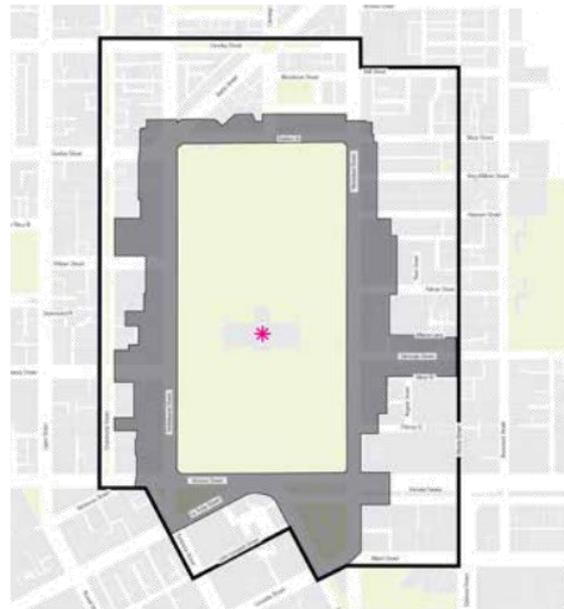
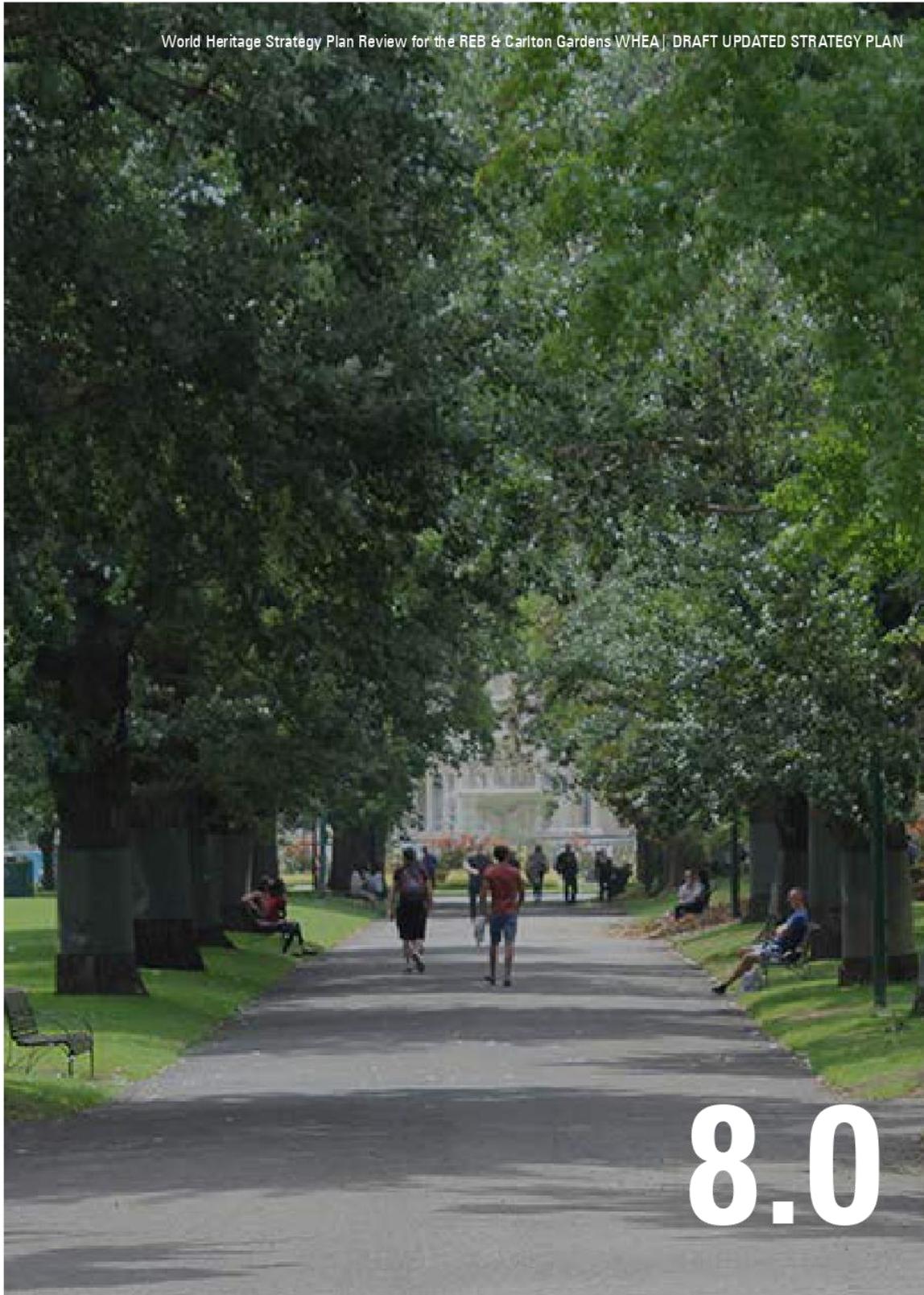


Figure 6 - Existing WHEA Boundary & Area of Greater Sensitivity (shaded)



**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



## 8.0 Views and Vistas

The views, vistas and built form analysis is summarised in the Visual Framework Analysis (Appendix 1). It has been informed by the following process:

- Literature review of relevant views and vistas analysis, documentation and assessment.
- Desktop analysis of zone of visual influence.
- Identification of aspect and prospect views.
- Identification and definition of primary, secondary and supporting views.
- Site visits and photographic documentation.
- Assessment of view types and identification of sensitive areas for built form testing.
- Built form (3D massing) testing of sensitive primary view lines.

All views and vistas assessed are from spaces and places within the public realm (publicly accessible), taking into consideration existing vegetation and seasonality. Key vantage points are taken from junctions, pedestrian crossings, entries to the Carlton Gardens, public squares, or public transport nodes (including tram stops and station entries).

### 8.1 Aspect & Prospect Views

The Visual Framework Analysis defines views and vistas as 'aspect' (inward looking) and 'prospect' (outward looking).



*Example of a Aspect View 'Inward Looking'*



*Example of Prospect View 'Outward Looking' from the Carlton Gardens perimeter.*



*Example of Prospect View 'Outward Looking' from within the Carlton Gardens.*

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 8.2 Primary, Secondary & Supporting Views

It is important to distinguish between the more 'significant' views and vistas of the REB (Dome, building) and Carlton Gardens from within the WHEA; as well as views of the WHEA from the REB & Carlton Gardens.

### Primary Views

The 2009 Strategy Plan identified 'significant', or 'primary' views being direct and proximate views into the site from key streets and planned axial views within the Carlton Gardens.

### Secondary Views

Other views (being glimpses, or distant views) to the Dome are mainly considered less significant. Secondary views are framed around ensuring the landmark is visually prominent when viewed from key vantage points.

### Supporting Views

While some properties included in the VHR within the WHEA are landmarks in their own right, here we have examined within the context of the WHEA's 19th century setting. When considering views and vistas, heritage streetscapes contribute to the built form and streetscape context of the WHEA. In that regard, this 19th century setting 'supports' the prominence and significance of the REB & Carlton Gardens. Consideration of views to other heritage landmarks and visual frameworks of heritage streetscapes within the WHEA were not explicitly addressed in the 2009 Strategy Plan. For the purpose of this study, these views are regarded as 'supporting views'.



Example of a Primary View



Example of a Secondary View



Example of a Supporting View

### 8.3 View Types

Various view types were identified in relation to short, medium and long-range views depending on the visibility of the REB, Dome, Carlton Gardens and its 19th century setting in their current condition. Documentation of these views and potential issues and management are further elaborated upon below. **Five types of views** identified, including four view types identified in the 2009 Strategy Plan and an additional 'streetscape oblique' view (prospect view) in response to the 'gap' identified in the WHEA Discussion Paper. These include:

#### Direct Views

Views of the REB & Dome are available from bordering/ abutting streets at key junctions and signalised pedestrian crossings. Views to the REB & its Dome are also available from within the Carlton Gardens, along its key axes. From these locations, the monumental quality of the REB is emphasised.

#### Proximate Views

Views of the Dome and/ or REB are available at key junctions and street corridors extending beyond the immediate Area of Greater Sensitivity, within and outside the WHEA boundary to the west, south and east. In most instances, views from within these street corridors are framed by existing built forms. These view locations and corridors are generally in line with the established north-south and east-west formal axes for the Carlton Gardens. From these locations, the visible parts of the Dome are clearly legible. While some proximate views to the Dome and/ or REB are interrupted by existing structures, or vegetation, they remain visually dominant.



Example of a Proximate View

#### Partial/ Glimpse Views

Views of the Dome (in parts) that are not gained from street alignments, but in mid-block locations where elements of the Dome protrude above buildings in the foreground.

Partial views of the REB, Dome and Carlton Gardens which are interrupted by existing structure within public and private realms within the local context. In some instances, views to the REB and Dome are concealed by established landscaping within the Carlton Gardens.

#### Distant Views

Long range views to the REB Dome and Carlton Gardens from areas outside the WHEA. From these locations, the Dome silhouette, or parts of the Dome may be available, but not clearly legible.

Long range views to other heritage landmarks (within and outside the WHEA) are available with a varying degree of legibility.

#### Oblique streetscape Views

Views towards the 19th century significant, or consistent heritage streetscapes abutting the Carlton Gardens. Views to these streetscapes are available from the perimeter of the Carlton Gardens with open, direct streetscape views available from key entries into Carlton Gardens at each of its corners and in alignment with its north-south and east-west axes.



Example of a Glimpse View

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 8.4 View Categories

A detailed analysis of various views and vistas has been undertaken as part of this built form analysis. To assist with the assessment, each view location has been categorised into one of six categories as follows:

- **Category 1- aspect view:** Views to the Dome, including those identified in existing 2009 Strategy Plan and Planning Schemes DDO/ Local Planning Policies pertaining to the WHEA.
- **Category 2- aspect view:** A view of the Dome (in parts) from the public realm, including rear laneways, streets, or public spaces which are not identified in the existing DDO.
- **Category 3- aspect view:** A view of the REB from within the public realm, including laneways, streets, or public spaces
- **Category 4- aspect view:** A view of the Carlton Gardens from within the public realm, including streets, or public spaces where Carlton Gardens are visible.

- **Category 5- prospect view:** Views towards the Dome from within the Carlton Gardens and Melbourne Museum Forecourt (centre of the site).
- **Category 6- prospect view:** Views of 19th century setting out of the Carlton Gardens (perimeter) and Melbourne Museum Forecourt.
- **Category 7- prospect view:** Long range views of other prominent heritage landmarks from the elevated Promenade Deck.

View locations and the general direction of the assessed view are summarised in Table 1 - Views and Vistas Assessment Summary below and illustrated on Figure 7 on page 65. A summary table of the assessment of each view category is included within the table below, including a summary recommendation of whether protection is required. A detailed assessment of each view location follows through the balance of this section.

<b>View Category</b>	<b>Primary/ Secondary/ Supporting</b>	<b>View Types</b>	<b>View Locations in WHEA</b>	<b>View Locations outside WHEA</b>	<b>Protection required?</b>
<b>Category 1</b>	Primary	Direct/ Proximate	1A, 1C, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1I, 1J, 1K	1B, 1D, 1H	Yes
<b>Category 2</b>	Secondary	Glimpse/ Distant	2A	2B, 2C, 2D	No
<b>Category 3</b>	Primary	Direct	3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E	-	Yes
<b>Category 4</b>	Primary	Direct/ Proximate	4A	-	Yes
	Secondary	Glimpse/ Distant	4B	-	No
<b>Category 5</b>	Primary	Direct	-	5A, 5B, 5C, 5D (within the REB & Carlton Gardens)	Yes
<b>Category 6</b>	Supporting	Oblique streetscape	6A, 6B, 6C	-	Streetscape View Consideration + Sense of openness
<b>Category 7</b>	Supporting	Distant	-	7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E (within the REB & Carlton Gardens)	No

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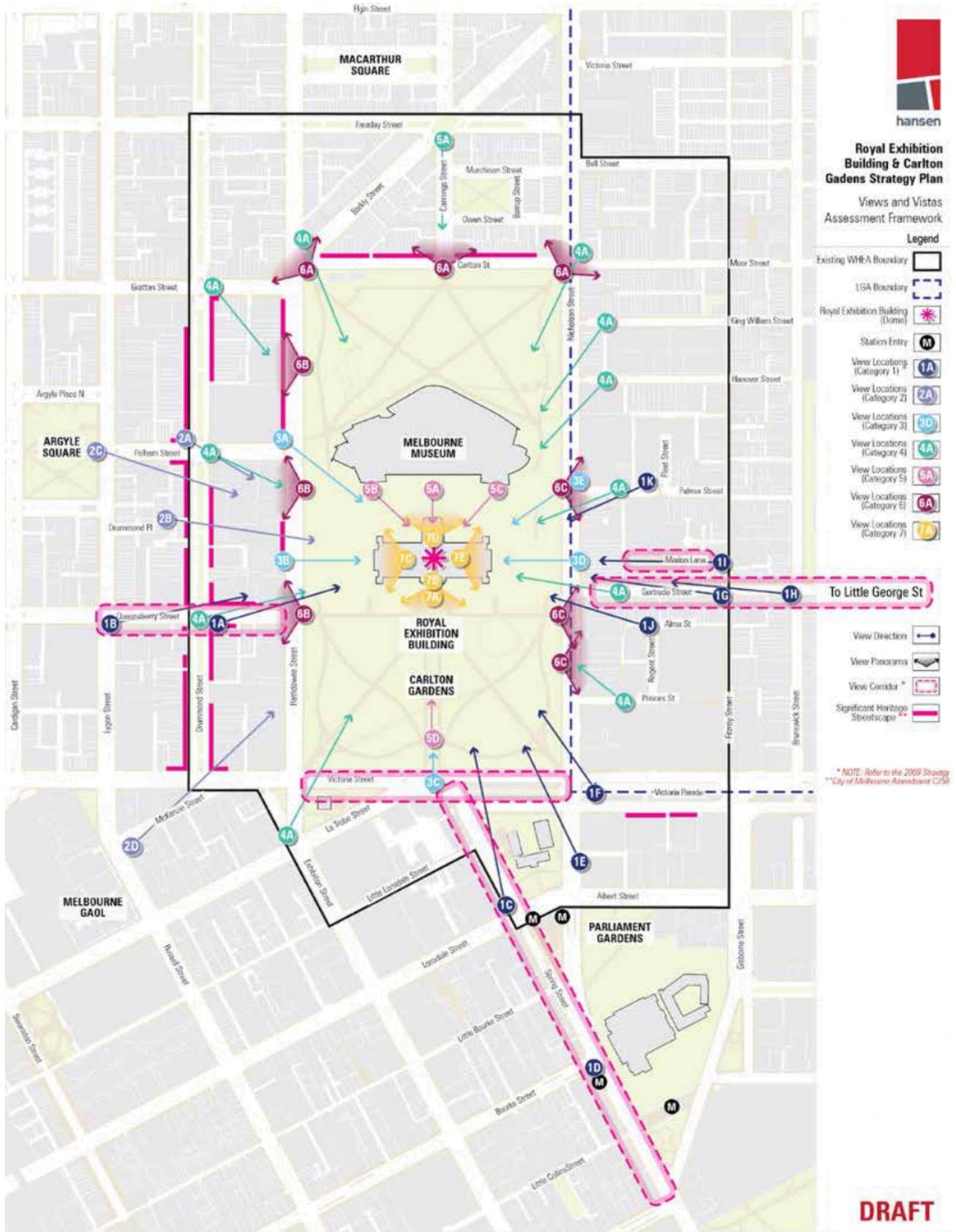


Figure 7 - Views & Vistas

Project Ref: 2019/007  
 Draw No: 1001-00  
 Scale: 400 @A2  
 Date: 28.8.2020  
 Revision: A

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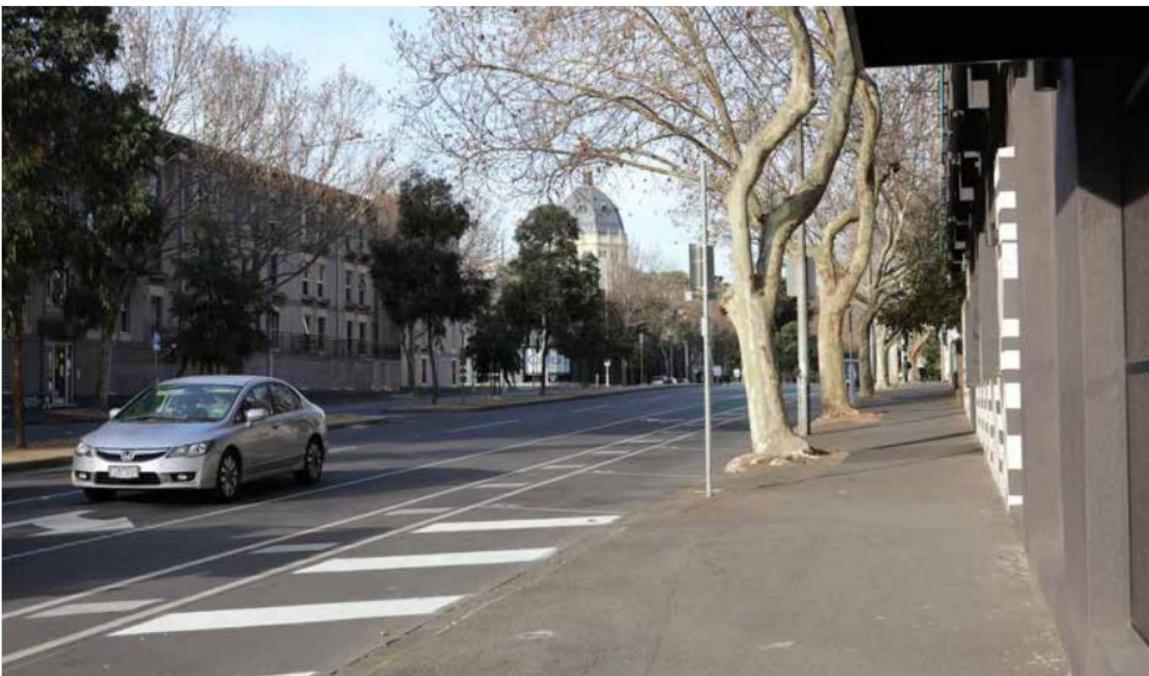
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## Category 1 Views: Protection Required



View 1A



View 1B

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**Category 1 Views: Protection Required**



View 1C



View 1D

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

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## Category 1 Views: Protection Required



View 1E



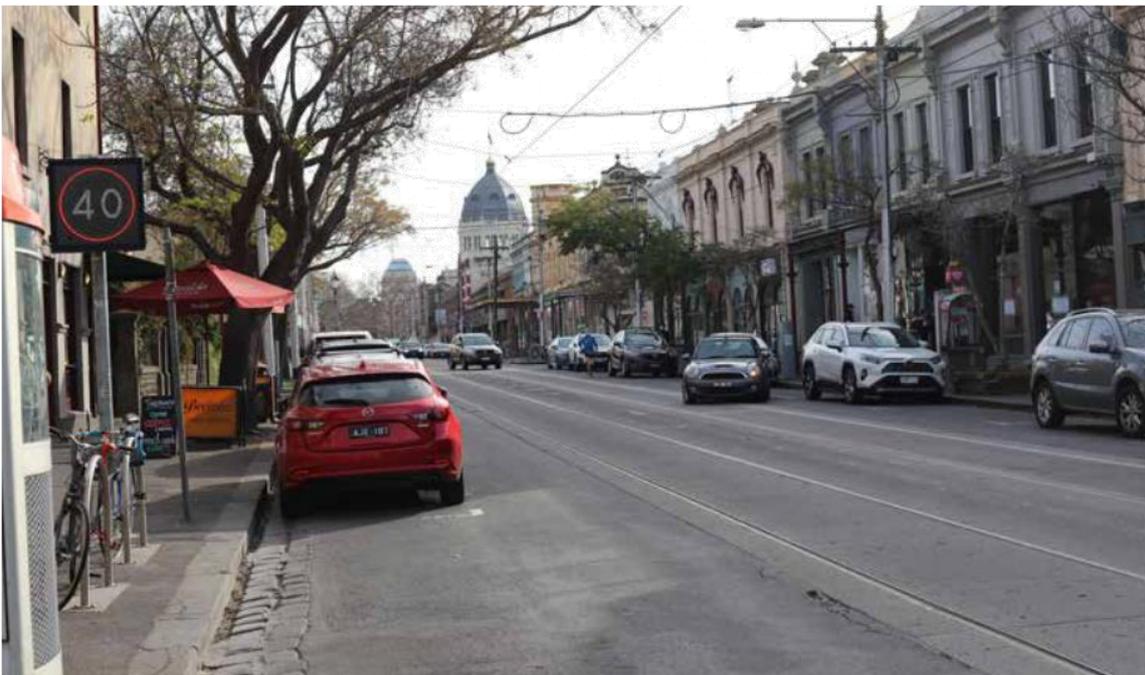
View 1F

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**Category 1 Views: Protection Required**



View 1G



View 1H

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World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

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**Category 1 Views: Protection Required**



View 1I



View 1J

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## Category 1 Views: Protection Required



View 1K

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

**Category 3 Views: Protection Required**



View 3A



View 3B

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

**Category 3 Views: Protection Required**



View 3C



View 3D

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

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## Category 3 Views: Protection Required



View 3E

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## Category 4 View: Protection Required



Example of View 4A



Example of View 4A

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## Category 5 Views: Protection Required



View 5A



View 5B

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## Category 5 Views: Protection Required



View 5C



View 5D

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 8.5 Urban Design Principles

In broad terms, urban design principles that guide development outcomes within the WHEA (and some areas outside the WHEA) are found in existing Local Planning Policies (*Clause 22.21* of Melbourne Planning Scheme, *Clause 22.14* of Yarra Planning Scheme and various DDOs). The built form testing has been measured against these principles.

In simplest terms, urban morphology within the WHEA are influenced by the following **five urban design principles**:

- Protecting primary aspect/prospect views from/ to the REB/ Gardens.
- Retaining predominantly low scale setting to the north of Victoria Street (in HO area).
- Consideration for significant/consistent heritage streetscapes.
- Retention of an open streetscape settings along the WHEA perimeter (north of Victoria Street).
- Visual dominance of the Dome and open sky view of the Dome from primary vantage points.

## 8.6 Built Form Testing & Parameters

The built form testing is not intended to be a comprehensive Built Form Review of all sites within the WHEA. Rather, it is focused around areas where primary views and key supporting views are available from and need to be protected.

**Six key areas** are identified through the view and vistas assessment for built form testing to assess how primary views are protected going forward.

The built form tests demonstrate visual implications of potential built form outcomes to enable assessment and to determine how the preferred outcome meets the urban design principles.

As part of the initial round of testing Hansen prepared 3-Dimensional massing model for key areas to test the impact of existing DDOs; recent development trajectory; and locations with an absence of built form control for primary views to the Dome, REB and its 19th century setting. Details of the modelling approach and methodology for the initial round of built form testing are provided in Appendix A.

Each built form testing area is illustrated on Figure 8 on page 79, and can be further described in Table 02 below.

Table 02: Built Form Testing				
Testing Area		Existing Built Form Control	Affected Primary Views	Affected Supporting View
<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE</b>				
Area 1	West of Rathdowne Street (bounded by Rathdowne, Pelham, Drummond and Queensbury Streets).	DDO6 (southern part only)	Views 1A & 1B, View 4A	View 6B
Area 2	West of Rathdowne Street (bounded by Queensberry Street, Drummond Street, Victoria Street).	DDO6	Views 5A, 5C	View 6B
Area 3	South west of the REB & Carlton Gardens (bounded by Victoria Street, La Trobe Street, Russell Street).	Nil	View 4A	
Area 4	South of the REB & Carlton Gardens (bounded by Victoria Street, Spring Street and Albert Street)	DDO13	Views 1C, 1D, 1E, View 4A	n/a
<b>CITY OF YARRA</b>				
Area 5	South east of the REB & Carlton Gardens (bounded by Nicholson Street, Victoria Parade, Fitzroy Street and Gertrude Street).	DDO2 (properties fronting Victoria Parade only)	View 1J, View 4A	View 6C
Area 6	East of Nicholson Street (bounded by Nicholson Street, Palmer Street & Marion Lane, Fitzroy Street and Gertrude Street).	DDO8, Residential Zone.	Views 1G, 1H, 1I, 1K,	View 6C

Note: Built form modelling has not tested Category 4A views as they are not impacted by built forms on the private realm. These views are primarily retained through management of infrastructure within the public realm/ road reserve.

Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

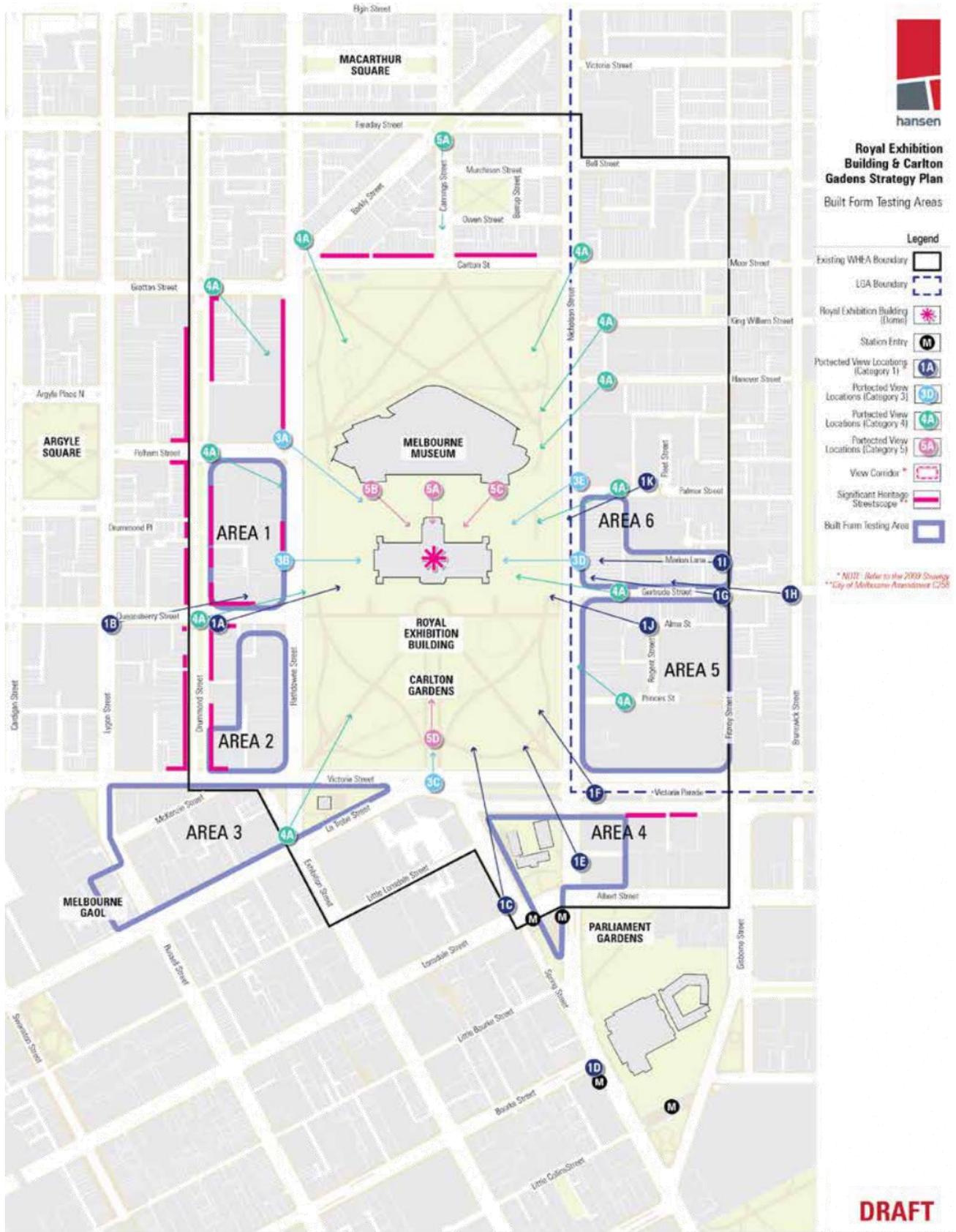


Figure 8 - Built Form Testing Areas

Project Ref: 2019002  
Scale: 4500 @A3  
Date: 27.08.2020  
Revision: A

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The initial round of built form testing as documented in Section 4.0 of this report resulted in preliminary recommendations being made for the implementation of a new DDO over land within Area 3. The new DDO proposed to implement a maximum building height across Area 3 to ensure future development did not compete with the visual primacy of the Dome when viewed from primary vantage point locations 5A, 5B and 5C located in northern forecourt of the REB. The proposed DDO also seeks to discourage potential continuous walls of building in the backdrop of these primary views.

However, following a review of the findings and recommendations of the initial built form testing, additional and more detailed built form and visual testing of the proposed built form controls to be applied to land within Area 3 was needed. The process comprised the preparation of a 3-Dimensional block model for all sites within Area 3 (by DELWP) to ascertain the level of visibility (beyond the REB silhouette) when viewed from key vantage points.

The detailed built form was a useful tool to assist the team in determining the absolute development height parameters of future built form to achieve full concealment and the acceptable level of visibility from key vantage points 5A, 5B & 5C within the REB northern forecourt.

The general process in the preparation of detailed built form modelling and photomontages was:

- Confirming and undertaking feature survey points for key vantage points and photographic locations within the REB northern forecourt. Photographs taken in this location are generally looking south.
- Preparation of a 3-Dimensional block model (prepared by DELWP).
- Preparation of photomontages from surveyed key vantage points and confirmed 3-Dimensional block models to confirm the building height parameters for 'visual concealment' (potential preferred maximum height) and 'acceptable visibility' (potential mandatory maximum height).

Details of the approach and methodology for the additional built form modelling are provided in Appendix A. However, general comment is provided regarding the surveying of specific camera locations.

In all, ten camera locations within with the REB northern forecourt were surveyed to provide flexibility with the photomontage testing.

The chosen camera locations that were surveyed were built upon the earlier phase of built form, and specifically the identified key views 5A, 5B and 5C. The surveyed photo locations which specifically correspond with the earlier identified key views includes:

- Key view 5A = camera 6
- Key View 5B = camera 3
- Key View 5C = camera 7

In addition to the above three surveyed camera locations, a further seven camera locations were surveyed (i.e. camera locations 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 & 10) to allow flexibility in potentially preparing additional photomontages for further test and 'ground truth' key view locations 5A, 5B & 5C.

The camera locations were identified via a surveyed point level to Australian Height Datum (AHD), in addition to a corresponding camera view height, measured at 1.6m above the surveyed ground level point. The location and direction of each photo from surveyed camera points is illustrated on the page 81 opposite.

The clear benefit of the 3D block model and photomontage testing was that it was able to make a nuanced assessment of potential future built form within Area 3 (i.e. on a site by site basis), and thereby provided information on built form scale to allow a DDO to be prepared for MUZ land to nominated preferred maximum and mandatory maximum heights.

Furthermore, the completion of this detailed built form modelled functions allowed its finding and recommendations to be clearly translated into a site specific DDO control for relevant land.

The outcome of this additional built form testing process was the nomination of the following for each specific site within Area 3:

- The maximum building heights on a site by site basis which would be fully concealed from view from key vantage points within the northern forecourt.
- The determination of an 'acceptable visibility' of future built form on a site by site basis (i.e. concealment height +10m).

The outcomes of the photomontage/ built form testing for key view 5A, 5B and 5C are illustrated on following pages.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021



# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

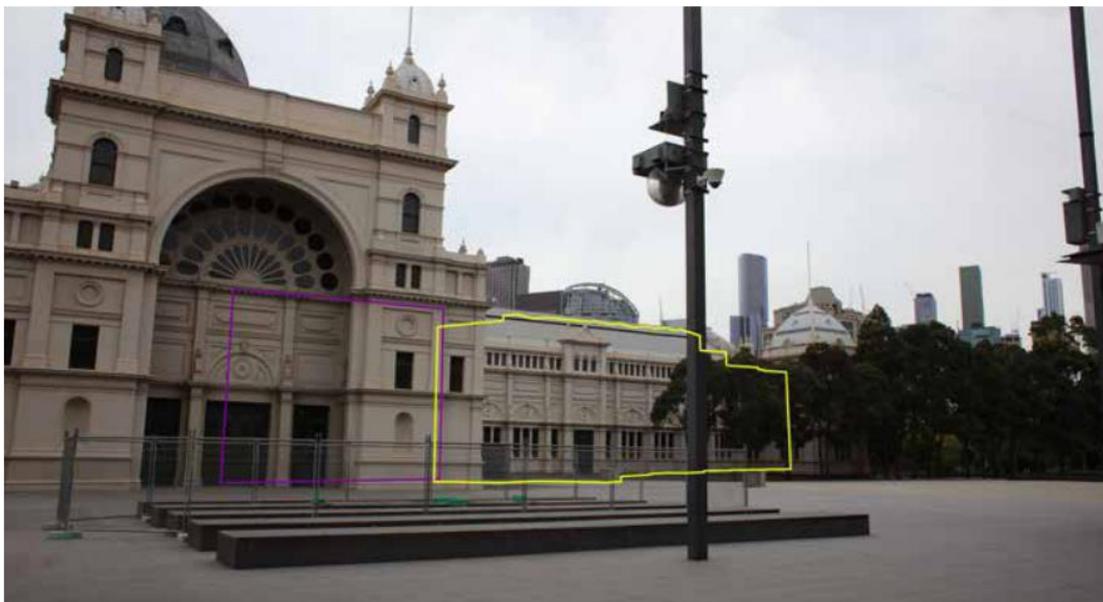
World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## CAMERA LOCATION 6 (Key view 5A)

Surveyed point level : 43.414m A.H.D - Camera view height : 45.014m A.H.D  
Note: the camera height is measured at 1.6m above surveyed ground level.



Existing view.



Testing of proposed 'concealment height' of built form (outline). Note: the proposed development is fully concealed this camera location

### LEGEND

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Royal Society site development envelope |  Royal Society site development envelope outline |
|  Mixed Use Zone development envelope     |  Mixed Use Zone development envelope outline     |

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

**CAMERA LOCATION 6 (Key view 5A)**

Surveyed point level : 43.414m A.H.D - Camera view height : 45.014m A.H.D  
 Note: the camera height is measured at 1.6m above surveyed ground level.



Testing of proposed 10m above 'concealment height' of built form (outline)



Testing of proposed 10m above 'concealment height' of built form (visible block form)

**LEGEND**

- Royal Society site development envelope
- Mixed Use Zone development envelope
- Royal Society site development envelope outline
- Mixed Use Zone development envelope outline

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## CAMERA LOCATION 7 (Key view 5C)

Surveyed point level : 43.344m A.H.D - Camera view height : 44.944m A.H.D  
Note: the camera height is measured at 1.6m above surveyed ground level.



Existing view.



Testing of proposed 'concealment height' of built form (outline). Note: the proposed development is fully concealed this camera location

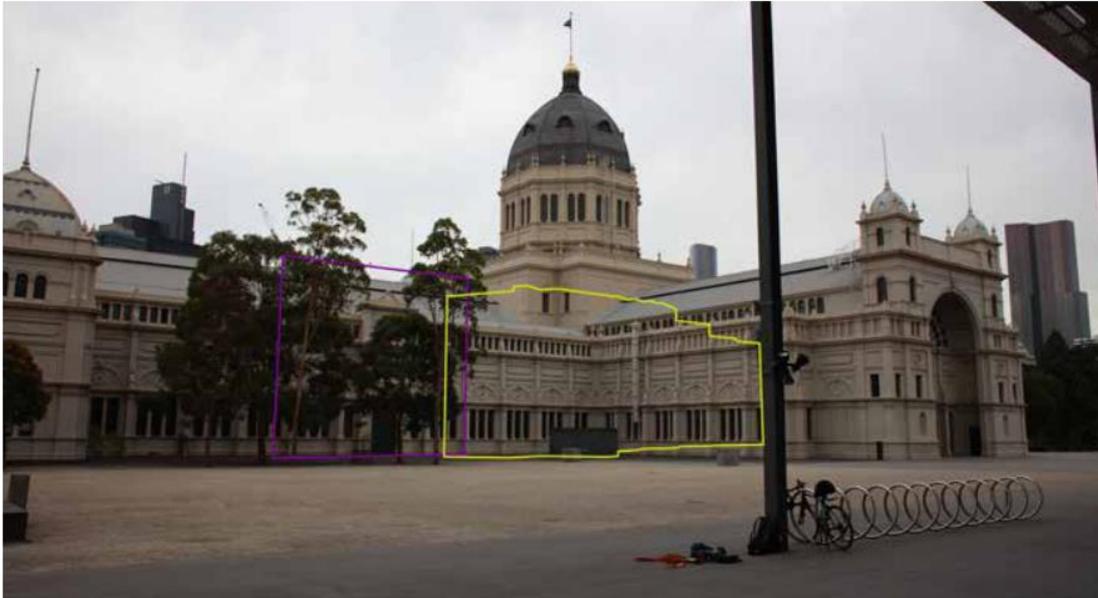
### LEGEND

-  Royal Society site development envelope
-  Royal Society site development envelope outline
-  Mixed Use Zone development envelope
-  Mixed Use Zone development envelope outline
- 

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

**CAMERA LOCATION 7 (Key view 5C)**

Surveyed point level : 43.344m A.H.D - Camera view height : 44.944m A.H.D  
 Note: the camera height is measured at 1.6m above surveyed ground level.



Testing of proposed 10m above 'concealment height' of built form (outline)



Testing of proposed 10m above 'concealment height' of built form (visible block form)

**LEGEND**

- Royal Society site development envelope
- Mixed Use Zone development envelope
- Royal Society site development envelope outline
- Mixed Use Zone development envelope outline

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## CAMERA LOCATION 3 (Key view 5B)

Surveyed point level : 43.408m A.H.D - Camera view height : 45.008m A.H.D  
Note: the camera height is measured at 1.6m above surveyed ground level



Existing view. Note: this camera location faces away from the Mixed Use Zone area being tested, therefore there is no potential building envelope to be illustrated

## 8.7 Conclusions on additional built form testing

The clear benefit of undertaking additional built form testing through the use of a 3-Dimensional block model (by DELWP) and the preparation of photomontages, was the ability to inform potential future built form parameters within Area 3 (i.e. on a site by site basis) to achieve partial, or full visual concealment from key views 5A and 5C.

The additional built form testing was able to establish and confirm the maximum building heights on a site by site basis for full concealment when viewed from identified key views 5A and 5C (as well as and secondary camera locations).

The additional built form testing was also able to establish an appropriate scale of built form above 'the full concealment height' which although would be visible from identified key views 5A and 5C (and secondary camera locations), would not overly dominate the primacy of the view of the northern elevation of the REB.

Through a process of workshop testing and discussions with DELWP, the appropriate 'visibility height' was determined to be 10m above the tested and confirmed 'concealment height'. This then allowed the potential consideration of a building rising to a maximum height of 10m above 'concealment height' on a site by site basis, which was confirmed when viewed from identified key views 5A and 5C (as well as and secondary camera locations).

The conducted built form testing functions to provide a documented evidence base for the confirmed building heights to be implemented through a DDO to be prepared for MUZ land within Area 3, and with the intention to implement built form controls to nominated a preferred maximum building height (i.e. concealment height), and a mandatory maximum building height (i.e. 10m above concealment height).

However, an additional recommendation is for a new DDO to be prepared to include a series of suitable objectives to ensure that any proposed future building which exceeds the preferred maximum building height (i.e. concealment height) does not potentially create a continuous wall of building as a backdrop of the REB silhouette from key vantage points. The recommended objectives should address the following:

- An application to exceed the preferred maximum building height must meet the following design objectives to the satisfaction of the responsible authority, and demonstrate that the proposed building when viewed from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (and particularly view locations 5A and 5C):
  - Does not impact or overwhelm the visual dominance of the drum, dome, lantern and northern elevation of the Royal Exhibition Building;
  - Ensures building design, setback and orientation does not overwhelm the northern elevation of the Royal Exhibition Building, by creating a solid horizontal 'wall' of built form silhouetting the ridge line;
  - Ensures materiality which is influenced by its heritage setting and is of muted materials and colours, and which avoids the use of larger areas of reflective materials.
  - Ensures visibility of building services and plant equipment and plant is minimised and/or screened within of the maximum building height.

Also of note, during the additional testing process, potential built form scale on The Royal Society of Victoria site at 8 La Trobe Street was undertaken. However it was determined that such testing would not need to be translated into a DDO, as the inclusion of the site in the Victorian Heritage Register plays a much greater role in determining any potential development on this site.

It is acknowledged that a quite prescriptive approach has been taken for MUZ land within CoM when compared with the built form controls in the CoY. This is specifically reflective of the situation that no built form controls current apply to this the MUZ land, but the potential visual impacts on the prominence of the Dome from key viewing areas are substantial if this land was to contain built form that was significantly higher than what currently exists. Conversely, a more discretionary based approach was taken to built form controls within the CoY given the existing lower scale built form of this area, the extent of existing built form controls, and the reduced prominence of the Dome from key viewing areas towards the CoY which reduced the potential negative visual impacts

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 8.7 Summary of Recommendations

Following below is a summary of recommendations relating to each of the six areas subject to built form testing as outlined in Section 8.6. The summary recommendations are further categorised by the municipal areas of the City of Melbourne and City of Yarra. These are also summarised in Tables 3-4 on Page 97-101 and Figure 9 on Page 96.

### City of Melbourne - Area 1 & Area 2

#### Clause 22.21

- Objectives of Clause 22.21 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme are appropriate in managing future development outcome in Area 1 and Area 2.
- Recommend including a map to graphically identify location of primary vantage point in Clause 22.21 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme.
- Recommend amending Clause 22.21 to include provisions to address the protection of primary view lines, which includes:
  - View 1A: View towards the Dome from the southern footpath of Queensberry Street, at the south eastern junction with Drummond Street.
  - View 1B: View towards the Dome from the southern footpath of Queensberry Street, at the south eastern junction of Lygon Street (outside WHEA boundary).
  - View 3A: View towards the REB, Dome and Carlton Gardens from the western footpath of Rathdowne Street, at the north western junction with Pelham Street.
  - View 3B: View towards the REB, Dome and Carlton Gardens from the eastern footpath of Rathdowne Street, between 101 & 117 Rathdowne Street (pedestrian crossing).
- Recommend western expansion of the WHEA boundary to include properties on the west side of Drummond Street (currently in DDO6) in response to the 19th century setting.

#### DDO6

- Objectives and requirements found in DDO6 are appropriate in managing future development outcome on the west side of Rathdowne Street. Continue to apply DDO6 for Area 1 and Area 2 currently in DDO6.
- Objectives and requirements found in DDO6 are appropriate in managing future development outcome on the west side of Rathdowne Street currently not in DDO6.
- Recommend extending DDO6-10, DDO6-12, DDO6-13 and DDO6-14 to include 110 to 150 Drummond Street, 15-31 Pelham Street, 107 to 161 Rathdowne Street to fill existing gap and ensure there is clear built form guidance for future redevelopment of these sites. Refer to Figure 9 on Page 96.

### City of Melbourne - Area 3

#### Clause 22.21

- Objectives of Clause 22.21 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme are appropriate in managing future development outcome in Area 3 (east of Exhibition Street).
- Recommend including a map to graphically identify location of primary vantage point in Clause 22.21 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme.
- Recommend amending Clause 22.21 to include provisions to address the protection of primary view lines, which includes:
  - View 5A: View towards the Dome and REB northern elevation from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (Central Entry).
  - View 5B: View towards the Dome and REB northern elevation from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (Western Entry).
  - View 5C: View towards the Dome and REB northern elevation from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (Eastern Entry/ Lift).

#### New DDO

- Recommend western expansion of the WHEA boundary and introduction of a new DDO for Area 3 (west of Exhibition Street) to provide clear objectives and built form parameters to assess future development applications in relation to protecting primary views and visual dominance of the Dome from location 5A and 5C.
- Recommend a new DDO for MUZ land within Area 3 west of Exhibition Street, to nominate a preferred maximum and mandatory maximum building heights on a site by site basis as determined by the detailed built form modelling. Include a series of objectives to apply to proposed future building which exceeds the preferred maximum building height (i.e. concealment height) to ensure it does not compete with or potentially create a continuous walls of building as a backdrop of the REB silhouette from key vantage points.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## City of Melbourne - Area 4

### Clause 22.21

- Objectives of Clause 22.21 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme are appropriate in managing future development outcome in Area 4.
- Recommend including a map to graphically identify location of primary vantage point in Clause 22.21 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme.
- Recommend amending Clause 22.21 to include provisions to address the protection of primary view lines, which includes:
  - View 1C: View towards the Dome from the western footpath of Spring Street, north west corner of Lonsdale Street junction.
  - View 1D: View towards the Dome from the western footpath of Spring Street, south west corner of Bourke Street junction.
  - View 1E: View towards the Dome from the eastern footpath of Nicholson Street, south of Evelyn Place.
  - View 1F: View towards the Dome from the eastern footpath of Victoria Parade central median and Tram Stop.

### DD013

- Objectives and requirements found in DD013 are appropriate in managing future development outcomes in Area 26. Continue applying the DD013-A26 with further recommended refinements, including:
  - Update Table to Schedule 13 Outcomes for area 26 to: protect views of the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building at north west corner of Lonsdale Street; and the north eastern corner of Nicholson St and Evelyn Place.
  - Add an outcome to retain 'clear sky view' to the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building from the nominated primary vantage points.

## City of Yarra - Area 5

### Clause 22.14

- Objectives of Clause 22.14 of the Yarra Planning Scheme are appropriate in managing future development outcome in Area 5.
- Recommend including a map to graphically identify location of primary vantage point in Clause 22.14 of the Yarra Planning Scheme.
- Recommend amending Clause 22.14 to include provisions to address the protection of primary view lines, which includes:
  - View 1G: View of the Dome from the southern footpath of Gertrude Street, north western corner of Fitzroy Street junction.
  - View 1H: View of the Dome from the from southern footpath of Gertrude Street, north western corner of Brunswick Street junction (outside WHEA).
  - View 1J: View of the Dome from the from eastern footpath of Regent Street, north eastern corner of Alma Street junction.

### New DDO

- Recommend introducing a new Design and Development Overlays to cover C1Z sites in Area 5 to provide clear objectives and built form parameters to assess future development applications in relation to protecting primary views and visual dominance of the Dome from location 1J. Refer to recommendations for Area 6 as an alternative option.
- Recommend replicating the objectives of DD06, or DD013 of Melbourne Planning Scheme future DDO objectives for Area 5.
- Recommend implementing maximum building heights (through a new DDO) in Area 5 as follows:
  - A maximum building height of 13.5m - matching maximum building height at 46 Nicholson Street.
  - Adopt side setbacks (above 2 storeys) to retain primary view to the Dome from Location 1J.
  - Adopt a street wall response that is informed by adjoining heritage buildings.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## City of Yarra - Area 6

### Clause 22.14

- Objectives of Clause 22.14 of the Yarra Planning Scheme are appropriate in managing future development outcomes in Area 6.
- Recommend including a map to graphically identify location of primary vantage point in Clause 22.14 of the Yarra Planning Scheme.
- Recommend amending Clause 22.14 to include provisions to address the protection of primary view lines, which includes:
  - View 1I: View of the Dome from western footpath of Fitzroy Street, at the junction with Marion Lane.
  - View 1K: View of the Dome from northern footpath of Palmer Street, between Fleet and Little Fleet Streets.
  - View 3D: View of the Carlton Gardens, Dome and REB from the eastern footpath of Nicholson Street (adjacent to no. 60 Rathdowne St).
  - View 3E: View of the Carlton Gardens, Dome and REB from the eastern footpath of Nicholson Street North eastern corner of Palmer Street and Nicholson Street (CoY)
  - View 5B: View towards the Dome and REB northern elevation from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (Western Entry).

### DD08

- Consolidate DD08 into a new WHEA DDO.
- Replicate the permit exemption of DD08 for building and works less than 8.5 metres in height from the existing ground level (Gertrude Street & Marion Lane).
- Replicate the key view controls of DD08, but update to include a requirement to protect views to and retain a clear sky backdrop surrounding the drum, dome, lantern and flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building when viewed from view location 1I (Marion Lane).

## Residential Area (NRZ, GRZ)

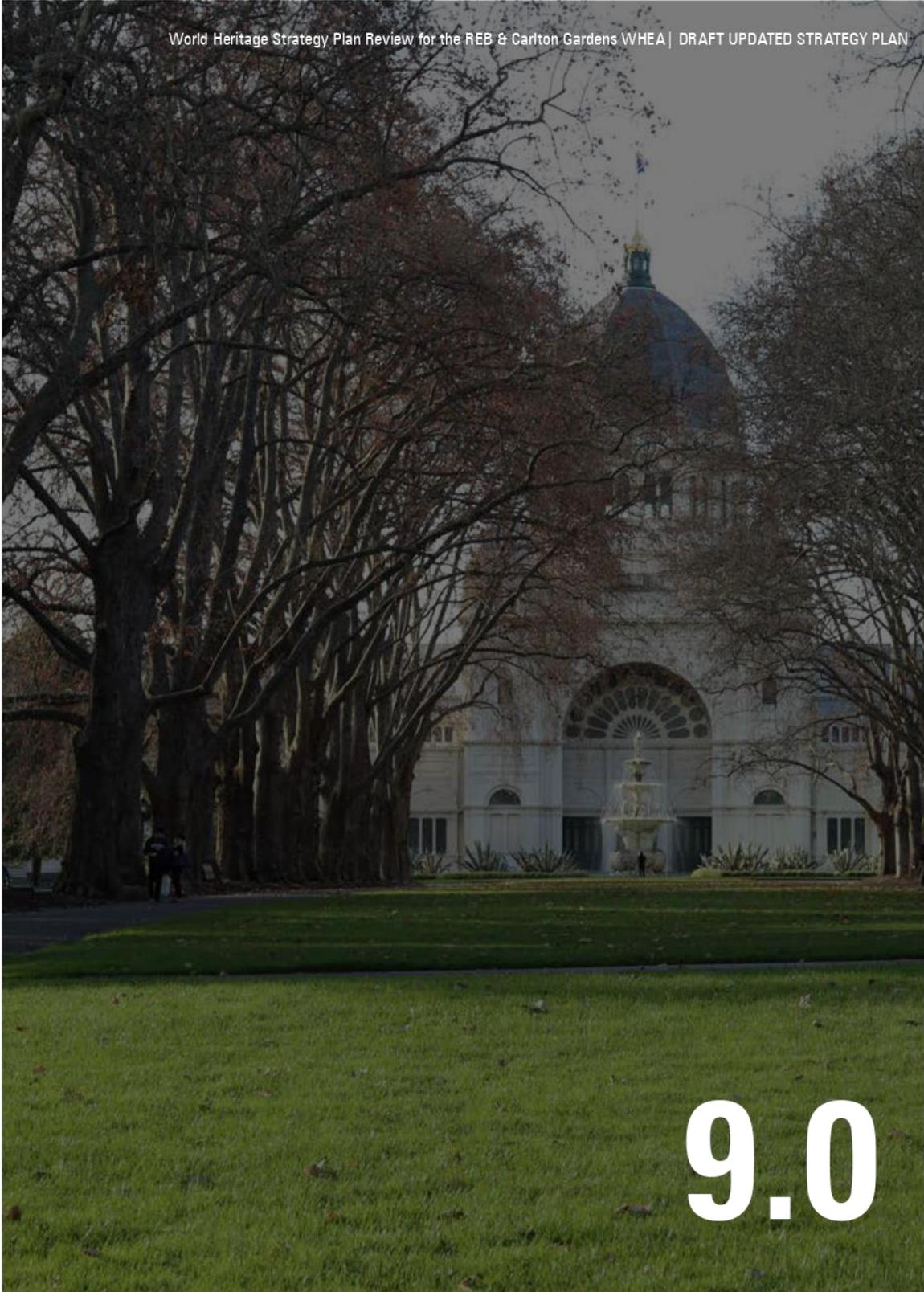
No built form testing was undertaken for residential areas to the north and east as there are no identified primary views available from these locations. Likewise, the current residential zones impose mandatory maximum height of 2-3 storeys, which by default will retain a predominantly low-rise context within a large proportion of the WHEA. Essentially the current residential zone controls function to protect the low scale heritage character of areas surrounding the REB & Carlton Gardens.

However, mandatory height controls within the residential zones were not implemented to protect the setting of the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA. Rather they were a result of ongoing modifications which have been made by State Government to the suite of residential zones in recent years. Furthermore it is noted that mandatory height controls in residential zones did not exist when the 2009 Strategy Plan was drafted. Therefore while the current residential zones provide adequate built form parameters to preserving the low-rise, fine grain characteristics of the 19th century setting, there is a potential risk for the WHEA if the suite of standard residential zones were amended in future to remove the current mandatory maximum height controls.

In order to mitigate this risk, it is recommended to apply building height controls to replicate the mandatory maximum height controls of the GRZ and NRZ in order to reinforce existing residential height control, to ensure that any potential future modification to the zone height controls don't automatically apply to the residential zones forming the WHEA.

This could logically be achieved through a DDO or otherwise modifications to zone schedules to be applied to GRZ and NRZ land within the WHEA.

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



## 9.0 Strategies for Future Management & Statutory Protection of the WHEA

Based on the detailed review of the 2009 Strategy Plan, a range of gaps, deficiencies, omissions and improvements have been identified, and are proposed to be addressed by the recommendations outlined below. The following recommendations are made in addition to those set out in Section 8.0 of this Strategy Plan.

### 9.1 Minor Modifications to the WHEA Boundary

Minor boundary modifications are recommended to address the outer areas of the buffer zone and reflect the existing emphasis on streetscape qualities providing an appropriate setting as stated in the 2009 Strategy Plan. The existing and proposed expansions to the WHEA are shown on Figure 2. In addition, the World Heritage Paper 25\* emphasised the need for the setting to reinforce authenticity as stated in the Nara Document [ICOMOS, *The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994)*].

In addition, the 2009 *World Heritage Paper 25*, which resulted from an expert meeting held in Switzerland to provide advice on the use of buffer zones for World Heritage properties, emphasised the need for the setting to reinforce authenticity. This was consistent with the 1994 ICOMOS doctrinal text, *The Nara Document on Authenticity*, which emphasized an appropriate cultural context to understanding authenticity, and that authenticity was needed to appreciate cultural heritage values of a place.

Under the Operational Guidelines s.107, any modifications to buffer zones subsequent to inscription of a property on the World Heritage List can be approved by the World Heritage Committee using the procedure for a minor boundary modification (see paragraph 164 and Annex 11).

\* (Martin, A & Piatti, G (eds), *World Heritage Papers 25 - World Heritage and Buffer Zones*, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, March 2009. ICOMOS, *The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994)*)

#### Western expansion

For properties within the City of Melbourne, the streets which make up the boundaries of the WHEA have been reassessed using recent information from Amendment C258 as recently approved by the Minister for Planning. Where both sides of a boundary street have been assessed as significant heritage streetscapes, then the property boundaries rather than the street boundaries were included.

This means that the following properties have been added to the recommended WHEA boundary:

- 1-205 Drummond Street (inclusive).

#### Eastern expansion

Fitzroy Street defines the WHEA eastern boundary. Figure 1- World Heritage Environs Area (2009 Strategy Plan) has included Fitzroy Street road reserve within the WHEA boundary. However, Map 1 in the Committee Report (April 2009) excludes Fitzroy Street road reserve from the WHEA.

For consistency, it is recommended that the updated WHEA include minor expansions to include Fitzroy Street road reserve.

#### South western expansion

The built form analysis conducted as part of the review of the 2009 Strategy Plan (refer to Section 8.0-Views and Vistas and Appendix 1) revealed that future development in the area located immediately adjacent to the existing south west boundary of the WHEA has the potential to visually impact on key views of the REB. The land in question is bounded by Victoria Street, Russell Street and La Trobe Street, and is currently located outside of the WHEA.

It is recommended that the WHEA be expanded to cover the land bounded by Victoria Street, Russell Street and La Trobe Street, in addition to the implementation of built form controls, which are addressed in this section and Section 8.0.

#### Areas of Greater & Lesser Sensitivity

In order to appropriately manage the WHEA into the future it is recommended that the current differentiation between the Designated Areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity is removed. By doing away with this current distinction, it will thereby allow the WHEA to be more appropriately managed as a single entity.

The deficiencies in the application and operation of the WHEA Areas of Greater & Lesser Sensitivity are further elaborated in Section 7.8.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 9.2 Planning Policies

### State & Regional Planning Policies

The lack of State or Regional policies or clauses which specifically refer to the REB & Carlton Gardens and the associated WHEA is considered to be an existing policy gap. Therefore it is recommended that this policy gap should be addressed by making relevant updates to the Victorian Planning Policy Framework, including the following **additions**:

- Clause 15.03-1S Heritage Conservation: Insert a specific reference to the protection and retention, protection and management of World Heritage Listed Sites.
- Draft and implement a new regional level policy at Clause 15.03-1R which would address the heritage conservation, protection and management of the World Heritage Listed REB & Carlton Gardens and the associated WHEA.

The broader intent of the recommended amendments is to ensure consistency in planning controls and to facilitate consistency in decision making within the WHEA.

This is considered to be a specific deficiency of the existing Local Planning Policies, as those parts of the WHEA which are located outside of the inner area are afforded no greater policy protection than areas located outside of the WHEA altogether.

The existing WHEA Local Planning Policies can be further strengthened and improved if they are amended to apply to the entirety of the WHEA, and not just the Area of Greater Sensitivity, along with a range of other recommended modifications.

However there is an issue with the use of Local Planning Policies to address the WHEA, given that the WHEA boundary map does not appear anywhere apart from within the policy itself. This gives rise to a lack of clarity regarding what land is located within the WHEA. However this anomaly could be addressed through amendments and revisions to the existing WHEA Local Planning Policies as outlined in this Strategy Plan and the development of a new DDO to apply to the entire WHEA. Specific recommendations are outlined overleaf.

### Local Planning Policies vs new WHEA Overlay

It is important that the suite of existing local planning policies are reviewed and updated to ensure they are most appropriately applied to manage and respond to development within the WHEA, and to ensure that such development appropriately responds to the World Heritage Listing of the REB & Carlton Gardens. Commentary on different Local Planning Policies is outlined below.

The broader intent of the recommended amendments is to ensure consistency in planning controls and to facilitate consistency in decision making within the WHEA.

Existing Local Planning Policies within both the Melbourne and Yarra Planning Schemes specifically address development within the WHEA. These Local Planning Policies are *Clause 22.21 – Heritage places within the World Heritage Environs Area (City of Melbourne)* and *Clause 22.14 – Development guidelines for heritage places in the World Heritage Environs Area (City of Yarra)*.

Generally, these policies provide strong strategic context for the World Heritage listed REB & Carlton Gardens, which are broadly considered to be 'fit for purpose'. However, a review of these existing policies reveals that they only apply to the Area of Greater Sensitivity which means that they only currently apply to part of the WHEA.

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

### Clause 22.21 – Heritage places within the World Heritage Environs Area (City of Melbourne)

- Amend the title of the Clause to be *Development Guidelines for the World Heritage Environs Area*.
- Amend introductory statement to remove reference to the Area of Greater Sensitivity, and to ensure that the policy applies to the entire WHEA.
- Amend introductory statement to retain references to HOs, but remove the reference to (*World Heritage Environs Area Precinct*) after H0992.
- Amend Figure 1 to apply to the full WHEA area, including additions to the WHEA boundary recommended within this Strategy Plan.
- Amend policy text to ensure alignment with the key attributes of the WHEA.
- Amend policy statement at 22.21-3 to refer to the protection of all identified key views.
- Amend *Clause 22.21-4 References* to include reference to the current/updated version of the Strategy Plan.

### Clause 22.14 – Development Guidelines for Heritage Places in the World Heritage Environs Area (City of Yarra)

- Amend the title of the Clause to be *Development Guidelines for the World Heritage Environs Area*.
- Amend introductory statement to remove reference to the Area of Greater Sensitivity, and to ensure that the policy applies to the entire WHEA.
- Amend introductory statement to retain references to HOs, but remove the reference to (*World Heritage Environs Area Precinct*) after H0361.
- Amend Figure 1 to apply to the full WHEA area, including additions to the WHEA boundary recommended within this Strategy Plan.
- Amend policy text to ensure alignment with the key attributes of the WHEA.
- Amend policy statement at 22.14-3 to refer to the protection of all identified key views.
- Amend *Clause 22.14-4 References* to include reference to the current/updated version of the Strategy Plan.

### Signage Local Planning Policies – City of Melbourne & City of Yarra

During targeted stakeholder consultation on the WHEA Discussion Paper, the lack of guidelines on signage, and the types of signage to be discouraged was highlighted as an issue. While Local Planning Policies exist both within the City of Melbourne and the City of Yarra to address signage, these are 'generalist' signage policies, which don't specifically relate to the WHEA.

It is therefore recommended that the local planning policies for the WHEA (i.e. Clause 22.21 Melbourne and Clause 22.14 Yarra), be further amended and updated to provide greater guidance and clarity on specific types of signage to be specifically discouraged within the WHEA due to the potential visual impact. Logically this would include discouraging the following signage within the WHEA, including:

- high wall signs,
- major promotion signs,
- panel signs,
- pole signs, internally
- illuminated/animated signs, and
- sky signs.

Such improved strategic guidance on signage within the WHEA would be complimented by the other existing signage policies, including: City of Melbourne Clause 22.21 and City of Yarra Clause 22.14.

For other types of potential signage which are not specifically discouraged within the WHEA, further signage guidelines could be developed. Such guidelines could address providing guidance on some signage which currently does not require planning approval, such as advertising signage provided as part of tram shelters and bus stops. While the current exemptions afforded to such signage is beyond the scope of the this study to address, any signage guidelines to be developed could provide an advocacy tool to engage with relevant stakeholders on this issue.

### 9.3 Zoning

A review of the existing zoning within the WHEA has not raised any fundamental issues with the suite of zones which currently apply within the study area which would warrant a recommendation for different zone/s to be applied.

However as raised earlier, the current mandatory height controls, which apply within residential zones, pose a potential risk for the WHEA if the suite of standard residential zones were amended in future to remove the current mandatory maximum height controls.

In order to mitigate this risk, it is recommended to apply building height controls to replicate the mandatory maximum height controls of the GRZ and NRZ in order to reinforce existing residential height control. This will ensure that any potential future modification to the zone height controls don't automatically apply to the residential zones forming the WHEA. This identified risk could logically be achieved through a DDO or otherwise modifications to zone schedules to be applied to GRZ and NRZ land within the WHEA.

As a DDO is being proposed to address other built form outcomes, it is recommended that the DDO be utilised to replicate and reinforce the mandatory maximum height controls of the GRZ and NRZ.

No other modifications to existing zones are proposed, although some further recommendations are made regarding the application of overlay controls to address built form outcomes.

#### Public Use Zone

A number of specific land parcels within the WHEA are zoned for Public Use, including the Carlton Gardens Primary School at 201-231 Rathdowne Street, Carlton and the St Vincent's Hospital site located on the corner of Nicholson Street and Victoria Parade.

Operationally the Public Use Zone functions to exempt the need for planning approval if the use and/or development is consistent with the relevant public use designation, and therefore streamlines development for designated public benefit.

Such exemptions from planning controls has potential implications for the setting of the REB & Carlton Gardens, as usually development of these sites will not require planning approval. However the exemption is enshrined in the zone, and does not exempt planning approval being required under other planning controls, such as a HO or DDO. Where a permit is triggered under an overlay the City of Yarra is the Responsible Authority.

Of further note, currently the St Vincent's Hospital site is currently outside the Area of Greater Sensitivity within the Area of Lesser Sensitivity of the WHEA, therefore the existing Local Planning Policy *Clause 22.14 – Development guidelines for heritage places in the World Heritage Environs Area* has no influence over a development of the land. In response, this updated Strategy Plan has recommends the distinction between the Areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity is removed, and the policy amended to apply to the entire WHEA. This will ensure that any redevelopment would need to be assessed against this policy and its objectives for the WHEA. This is further complemented with a recommendation for a discretionary height control to be implemented which seeks to:

- Ensure development of the St Vincent's Hospital site replicates the general maximum height of existing hospital buildings.
- Ensure development includes materiality which is influenced by its heritage setting and is of muted materials and colours, and which avoids the use of larger areas of reflective materials.

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

### 9.4 Heritage Overlays

The 2009 Strategy Plan proposed that the Planning Schemes of the cities of Yarra and Melbourne be amended to include a 'World Heritage Environs Area' HO precinct in the respective Schedules to the HOs for the Area of Greater Sensitivity only. This was subsequently completed. Almost all of the balance of the buffer zone is also included in the HO, as other precinct based or site-specific areas (refer to Section 7.4).

The current review of the Strategy Plan supports the use of the HOs for the whole of the buffer zone as shown in figure 3 on page 47. This is because these parts of Carlton, Melbourne and Fitzroy have heritage values worthy of protection in their own right, such as 19th century streetscapes and subdivisions, low scale and fine grain settings, important 19th and 20th century heritage buildings and public realm infrastructure. The ongoing protection of these intrinsic values is also of benefit to the WHEA (as outlined in Section 6.4) as it allows views to the REB & Carlton Gardens and retains the setting of the World Heritage site.

The current review has recommended that the buffer zone be treated as a whole, rather than retain the existing division into Areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity. It is recommended that in the future, the boundaries of the HO precincts H0992 and H0361 be re-examined as they were derived from the Area of Greater Sensitivity and the concept of the Area of Greater Sensitivity would no longer apply. At this time, the SoS could be updated to comply with Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the HO (August 2018) and Amendment VC148.

The current review of the 2009 Strategy Plan has also highlighted insufficient focus on the fact that the WHEA exists specifically in relation to the World Heritage listed REB & Carlton Gardens. This is considered to be a deficiency of the current statutory control which is instead focussed primarily on protecting the heritage values within HO areas.

As outlined in Section 2.1, the purpose of the WHEA is to contribute to the protection, conservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Values of the REB & Carlton Gardens, a place outside of the WHEA. Hence there is need for recognition of both the role of the WHEA as a buffer zone to a proximal World Heritage site and the HO which is about protecting the values of the places to which the HO applies.

This difference of purpose has been made more clear after Amendment VC148, which requires Statements of Significance to be incorporated in the planning scheme for a HO. The two HO areas H0992 and H0361 have Statements of Significance which address their heritage values. Keeping these values contributes to the retention of the setting of the REB & Carlton Gardens but it does not address the appropriate use and development of the WHEA in order to ensure that the World Heritage values of the listed place are protected and managed.

Therefore it is recommended that the HO be used to protect the heritage values of the areas within them and additional statutory mechanisms are needed to address the role of the WHEA. These area further discussed in Section 9.5.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

## 9.5 Design & Development Overlays

In building upon the views, vistas and built form analysis outlined in Section 8.0, it is proposed that both new and amended DDOs be implemented within the Cities of Melbourne and Yarra. The broader intent of the proposed amendments is to ensure consistency in planning controls and to facilitate consistency in decision making within the WHEA.

### City of Melbourne DDOs

The following recommendations are made regarding the use of DDOs within the expanded WHEA.

- **DD06** - expand DD06-10, DD06-12, DD06-13 and DD06-14 to cover 'gap' properties at 15-31 Pelham Street, Carlton; 107-151 Rathdowne Street, Carlton; and 110-150 Drummond Street, Carlton. Remove the notification trigger for the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria for specific site (to be replaced with a referral trigger at Clause 66.04).
- **DD013** - amend decision guidelines to address key views from designated vantage points. Remove the notification trigger for the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria for specific site (to be replaced with a referral trigger at Clause 66.04).
- **New DDO** - prepare new DDO to apply to the entire WHEA area within the City of Melbourne, including:
  - Built form controls which replicate the current mandatory height controls of the GRZ & NRZ.
  - Built form controls for MUZ land west of Exhibition Street, to nominate a preferred maximum and mandatory maximum building heights on a site by site basis, as nominated by the detailed built form modelling.

### City of Yarra DDOs

- **DD08** - Consolidate DD08 into a new WHEA DDO.
- **New DDO** - prepare new DDO to apply to the entire WHEA area within the City of Yarra, including:
  - Built form controls which replicate the current mandatory height controls of the GRZ & NRZ.
  - Replicate the key view controls of DD08, but update to include a requirement to protect views to and retain a clear sky backdrop surrounding the REB.
  - Built form controls for C1Z sites bounded by Nicholson, Gertrude, Regent and Princes Streets), and apply a maximum building heights of 4 storeys/13.5 metres.
  - Built form controls for PUZ land (St Vincent's Hospital site), and apply a maximum building heights of 11 storeys/46.5 metres.

## 9.6 Executive Director, Heritage Victoria Implemented as a Referral Authority

Although the REB & Carlton Gardens has been designated as a World Heritage Site, the bulk of the statutory controls for the WHEA have been embedded at a local level and based on municipal boundaries, thus split across two council areas. This gives rise to a lack of coordination in decision making and due consideration of the importance of the entire setting of the adjacent World Heritage site.

With regard to the involvement of the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria (Heritage Victoria) in decision making with the WHEA, currently Heritage Victoria administers approval for development of properties listed in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). Additionally, current HO controls include a referral trigger to Executive Director, Heritage Victoria for an application to subdivide a place included in the VHR. As per the listing under HO992 (CoM) & HO361 (CoY) the WHEA is not included in the VHR. Of note, no other referral triggers exist within the Melbourne or Yarra Planning Schemes to formally incorporate the involvement of Heritage Victoria.

In order to improve consistency of decision-making within the WHEA, it is recommended that the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria be made a formal Referral Authority within the Melbourne and Yarra Planning Schemes. Having the Heritage Victoria designated as a formal Referral Authority, would function to ensure consistency of decision making within the WHEA, and to recognise and reinforce the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens.

In order to facilitate this, it is recommended that Heritage Victoria is nominated as a determining Referral Authority under the State level VPP Schedule to *Clause 66.04 Referral of permit applications under local provisions*.

The referral to Heritage Victoria would be specifically linked to the relevant Local Planning Policies relating to the WHEA (i.e. *Clause 22.21 – Heritage places within the World Heritage Environs Area* (City of Melbourne) and *Clause 22.14 – Development guidelines for heritage places in the World Heritage Environs Area* (City of Yarra). This proposed referral trigger would also replace the targeted referral triggers to the Executive Director, heritage Victoria, contained in DDO6 and DDO13 (CoM).

However, so as to specifically avoid all use and development applications within the WHEA being referred to Heritage Victoria (i.e. fences, minor additions and alterations etc), the Schedule to *Clause 66.04* would nominate the type of application to trigger a referral, as being:

- An application for all new buildings 3 storeys/11m or greater in height, or additions to an existing building which would increase its height to 3 storeys/11m or more.

This would function to ensure that Heritage Victoria is involved in any development of more major/taller development within the WHEA, which are the types of development applications likely to have an impact on the WHEA and the REB & Carlton Gardens.

It is recommended that Heritage Victoria is designated as a 'determining' Referral Authority (rather than a 'recommending' Referral Authority), to ensure that all applications within the WHEA with potential impact for the setting and visual prominence of the REB & Carlton Gardens are consistently facilitated. This is appropriate given the high level of significance ascribed to the protective role of the WHEA, which should elevate heritage above other considerations in any planning decision.

This level of intervention meets community expectations for how the State is involved in decision making for the WHEA, as born out by both the targeted consultation for the WHEA Strategy Plan, and the high level community consultation undertaken in June-July 2020 by Heritage Victoria and other stakeholders for the overall World Heritage Management Plan.

In noting the above recommendation, it is important that the distinction between a 'determining' and 'recommending' Referral Authority is understood. In essence, a 'recommending' Referral Authority can provide comments and recommendation to the Responsible Authority (i.e. local council) when considering a planning application. But the Responsible Authority is not formally bound to implement those comments and recommendations. However in the case of a 'determining' Referral Authority, the Responsible Authority when considering a planning application MUST implement the comments and recommendations of a determining Referral Authority, including to refusal of the application if recommended.

The elevation of Heritage Victoria to determining Referral Authority is likely to increase workload substantially, even with the implementation of the threshold test for only larger applications to be referred for determination. Resourcing of Heritage Victoria to take on this role would need to be appropriately addressed.

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

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## 9.7 Amendments to VHR Statement of Significance

In order to ensure consistency in the functional operation of controls, a recommendation is made to amend the Statements of Significance for all heritage properties currently in the VHR to clearly identify they are in the WHEA.

Such amendments would need to be facilitated by Heritage Victoria/Heritage Council who are responsible for any changes to VHR registrations.

## 9.8 Review of existing exemptions

*Clause 62.02-1 Building and works not requiring a permit* contained in both the City of Melbourne and Yarra Planning Schemes is highlighted as a particular risk for heritage matters within the public realm of the WHEA. This Clause provides a specific exemption for buildings or works with an estimated cost of \$1,000,000 or less which are carried out by or on behalf of a municipality. Therefore this exemption raises a clear risk relating to works in the public realm of the WHEA. For example it could result in the removal of elements of heritage fabric, such as blue stone curbing, without requiring planning approval.

It is suggested DELWP investigate the potential for a VC Amendment to relocate and reword and remove provisions relating to such works which are currently exempted within the WHEA.

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

### 9.9 Recommendations for Actions Outside of the Planning System

This draft updated Strategy Plan is mostly concerned with the statutory implementation of a range of recommendations within the scope of the *Planning & Environment Act* and the *Heritage Act*. However there are a range of aligned and supplementary matters which could be further pursued to better manage and coordinate activities and development within the WHEA. A range of these matters are briefly outlined below. The REB&CGSC may consider facilitating these tasks.

#### Prepare Detailed Signage Guidelines

Although statutory recommendations have been made to outline the types of specific signage to be discouraged within the WHEA, a further recommendation is made for detailed signage guidelines to be prepared for the WHEA. The purpose of the guidelines is to assess in detail how types of permissible signage within the WHEA can be most appropriately designed and managed with regard to the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens and associated WHEA. Depending on the findings and recommendations of such a report, further modifications to the statutory planning framework may be required.

#### Prepare Public Infrastructure Guidelines

In its current operation, the planning system provides for wide reaching exemptions for public infrastructure works, including but not limited to: roadworks/footpaths, infrastructure upgrades (above and below ground), directional signage, bus/tram stops, street furniture etc. The intent of such guidelines is to investigate issues of potential impact on the World Heritage values of the REB & Carlton Gardens and associated WHEA and to investigate appropriate design responses. The guidelines would then function as an advocacy tool to engage with relevant stakeholders on this issue with a view to them adopting the guidelines for an future works which would otherwise be exempt from needing planning approval.

#### Prepare WHEA Interpretation Strategy

In practical terms of an 'on-ground' experience, the full extent of what land is located within WHEA, and what is its importance is currently unclear. Therefore in order to increase public awareness, a WHEA Interpretation Strategy is recommended to be completed, which would function to document key elements of the WHEA and function to potentially introduce: promotional signboards; wayfinding signage; identify key locations and building; devise a self-guided walking tour etc. Such initiatives would function to increase public awareness and overall community knowledge of the WHEA and its importance to the World Heritage setting of the REB & Carlton Gardens.

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



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101

Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

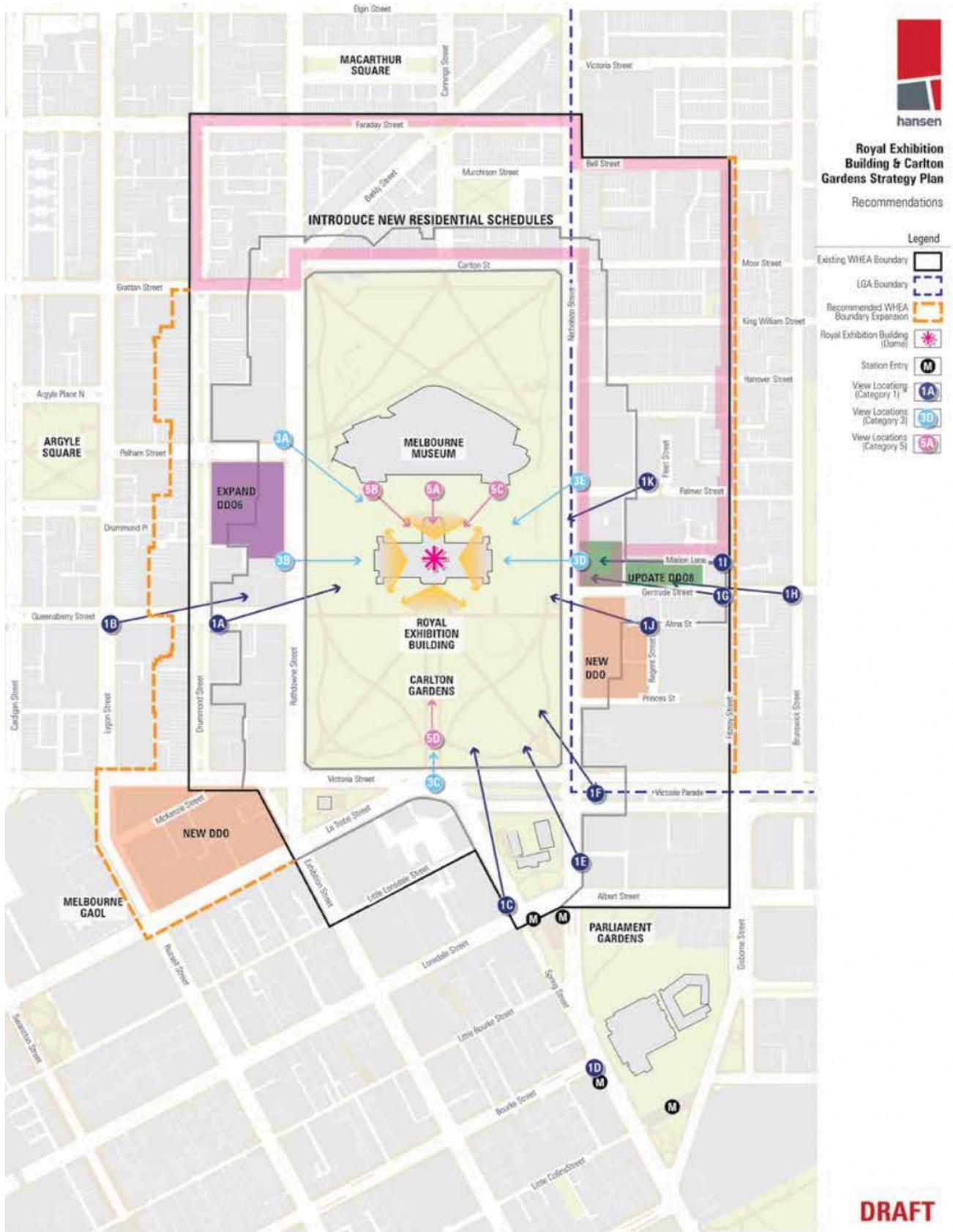


Figure 9 - Recommendations

Project Ref: 2019007  
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# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

## 10.0 Planning Scheme Implementation Recommendations

Following below are summary overview tables of the various modifications required to be made within the City of Melbourne and City of Yarra Planning Schemes, should the recommendations contained within this document be adopted by the Heritage Council, and approved by the Minister. These modifications are required to give statutory force to the recommendations of this draft updated Strategy Plan.

Table 03: Summary of Recommendations: City of Melbourne	
Victorian Planning Policy Framework	Actions
Clause 15.03-1S Heritage Conservation	Amend existing policy to include specific reference to the retention, protection and management of World Heritage listed sites.
Clause 15.03-1R	Draft and implement a new regional level policy at <i>Clause 15.03-1R</i> to address the heritage conservation, protection and management of the World Heritage Listed REB & Carlton Gardens and the associated WHEA.
Clause 22.21	<p>Amend <i>Clause 22.21</i> to remove the distinction between Areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity, and ensure it applies to the entire WHEA (including the expanded WHEA boundary)</p> <p>Amend map to show the entire WHEA (including the expanded WHEA boundary) and to nominate locations of primary vantage points.</p> <p>Amend the title of the Clause to be <i>Development Guidelines for the World Heritage Environs Area</i>.</p> <p>Amend introductory statement to retain references to HOs, but remove the reference to <i>(World Heritage Environs Area Precinct)</i> after HO992.</p> <p>Amend policy to include provisions to address the protection of primary view lines, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ View 1A: View towards the Dome from the southern footpath of Queensberry Street, at the south eastern junction with Drummond Street.</li> <li>▪ View 1B: View towards the Dome from the southern footpath of Queensberry Street, at the south eastern junction of Lygon Street (outside WHEA boundary).</li> <li>▪ View 1C: View towards the Dome from the western footpath of Spring Street, north west corner of Lonsdale Street junction.</li> <li>▪ View 1D: View towards the Dome from the western footpath of Spring Street, south west corner of Bourke Street junction.</li> <li>▪ View 1E: View towards the Dome from the eastern footpath of Nicholson Street, south of Evelyn Place.</li> <li>▪ View 1F: View towards the Dome from the eastern footpath of Victoria Parade central median and Tram Stop.</li> <li>▪ View 3A: View towards the REB, Dome and Carlton Gardens from the western footpath of Rathdowne Street, at the north western junction with Pelham Street.</li> <li>▪ View 3B: View towards the REB, Dome and Carlton Gardens from the eastern footpath of Rathdowne Street, between 101 &amp; 117 Rathdowne Street (pedestrian crossing).</li> <li>▪ View 4A: Corridor views towards Carlton Gardens from perpendicular streets.</li> <li>▪ View 5A: View towards the Dome and REB northern elevation from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (Central Entry).</li> <li>▪ View 5B: View towards the Dome and REB northern elevation from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (Western Entry).</li> <li>▪ View 5C: View towards the Dome and REB northern elevation from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (Eastern Entry/ Lift).</li> </ul> <p>Amend <i>Clause 22.21-3 Policy</i> to include a new policy to discourage high wall signs, major promotion signs, panel signs, pole signs, internally illuminated/animated signs, and sky signs within the WHEA.</p> <p>Amend <i>Clause 22.21-4 References</i> to refer to the updated version of the Strategy Plan.</p>

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

Table 03: Summary of Recommendations: City of Melbourne (continued)	
Victorian Planning Policy Framework	Actions
<i>Clause 66.04 - Referral of permit applications</i>	Amend Schedule to nominate Executive Director, Heritage Victoria as a determining Referral Authority; include a link to relevant Local Planning Policies relating to the WHEA (i.e. <i>Clause 22.21</i> ); and nominate the type of application to trigger a referral, as being: an application for all new buildings 3 storeys/11m or greater in height, or additions to an existing building which would increase its height to 3 storeys/11m or more.
<i>Clause 72.08 Background Documents</i>	Amend to include <i>World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens</i> , (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2021) as a background document.
<i>DD06</i>	Expand DD06-10, DD06-12, DD06-13 and DD06-14 to cover 'gap' properties at 15-31 Pelham Street, Carlton; 107-151 Rathdowne Street, Carlton; and 110-150 Drummond Street, Carlton.  Update <i>Clause 5.0 Decision Guidelines</i> to refer to the updated version of the Strategy Plan.  Amend existing <i>Section 4.0 Notice Requirements</i> to remove requirement for the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria to be notified of applications on selected sites (note: this is replaced by the referral requirement at <i>Clause 66.04</i> ).
<i>DD010</i>	No change proposed
<i>DD013</i>	Amend table to <i>Clause 2.1 Buildings heights</i> to include specific outcomes to address key views from designated vantage points.  Amend <i>Clause 5.0 Decision Guidelines</i> to refer to the updated version of the Strategy Plan.  Amend existing <i>Section 4.0 Notice Requirements</i> to remove requirement for the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria to be notified of applications on selected sites (note: this is replaced by the referral requirement at <i>Clause 66.04</i> ).
<i>DD062</i>	No change proposed
<i>DD048</i>	No change proposed
<i>New WHEA DDO</i>	Develop a new DDO to apply to the entire WHEA within the City of Melbourne (WHEA DDO) to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design objectives and decision guidelines which function to protect the World Heritage values and prominence of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.</li> <li>▪ Apply building height controls to replicate the mandatory maximum height controls of the GRZ and NRZ in order to reinforce existing residential height control, to ensure that any potential future modification to the zone height controls don't automatically apply to the residential zones forming the WHEA.</li> <li>▪ Apply building height controls to MUZ sites west of Exhibition Street (bounded by Victoria Street, Russell Street and La Trobe Street), to nominate preferred maximum and mandatory maximum building heights on a site by site basis (determined by the detailed built form testing).</li> </ul>
<i>HO's</i>	No change proposed to precinct-based HO's, including H0992 (i.e. WHEA HO).

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

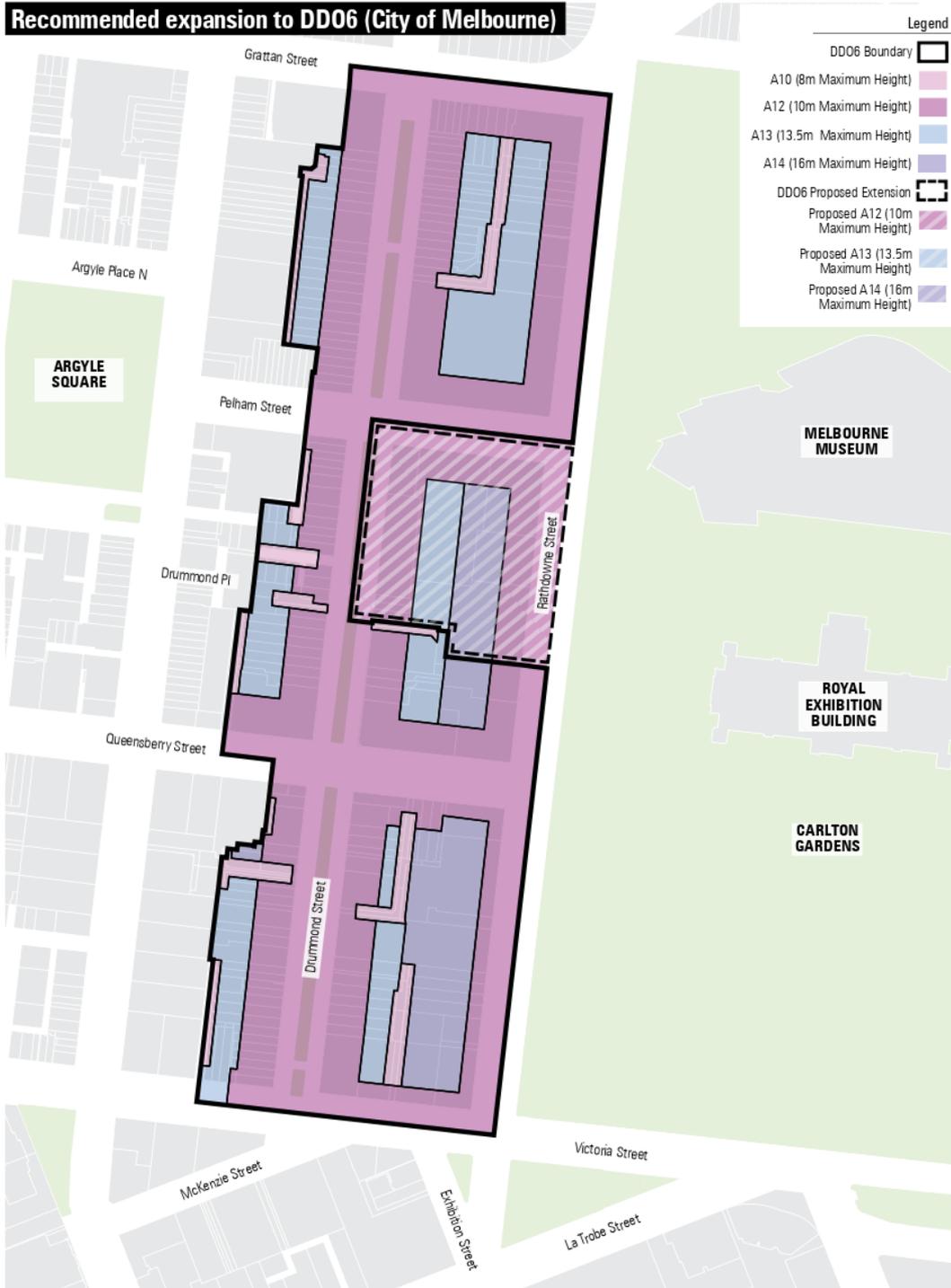


Figure 10 - Recommended expansion of DD06 (City of Melbourne)

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**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN



Figure 11 - Recommended DDO for Mixed Use Zone (City of Melbourne): preferred maximum building height ('concealment height' when viewed from REB northern forecourt)



Figure 12 - Recommended DDO for Mixed Use Zone (City of Melbourne): mandatory maximum building height (10m above 'concealment height' when viewed from REB northern forecourt)

# Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB &amp; Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

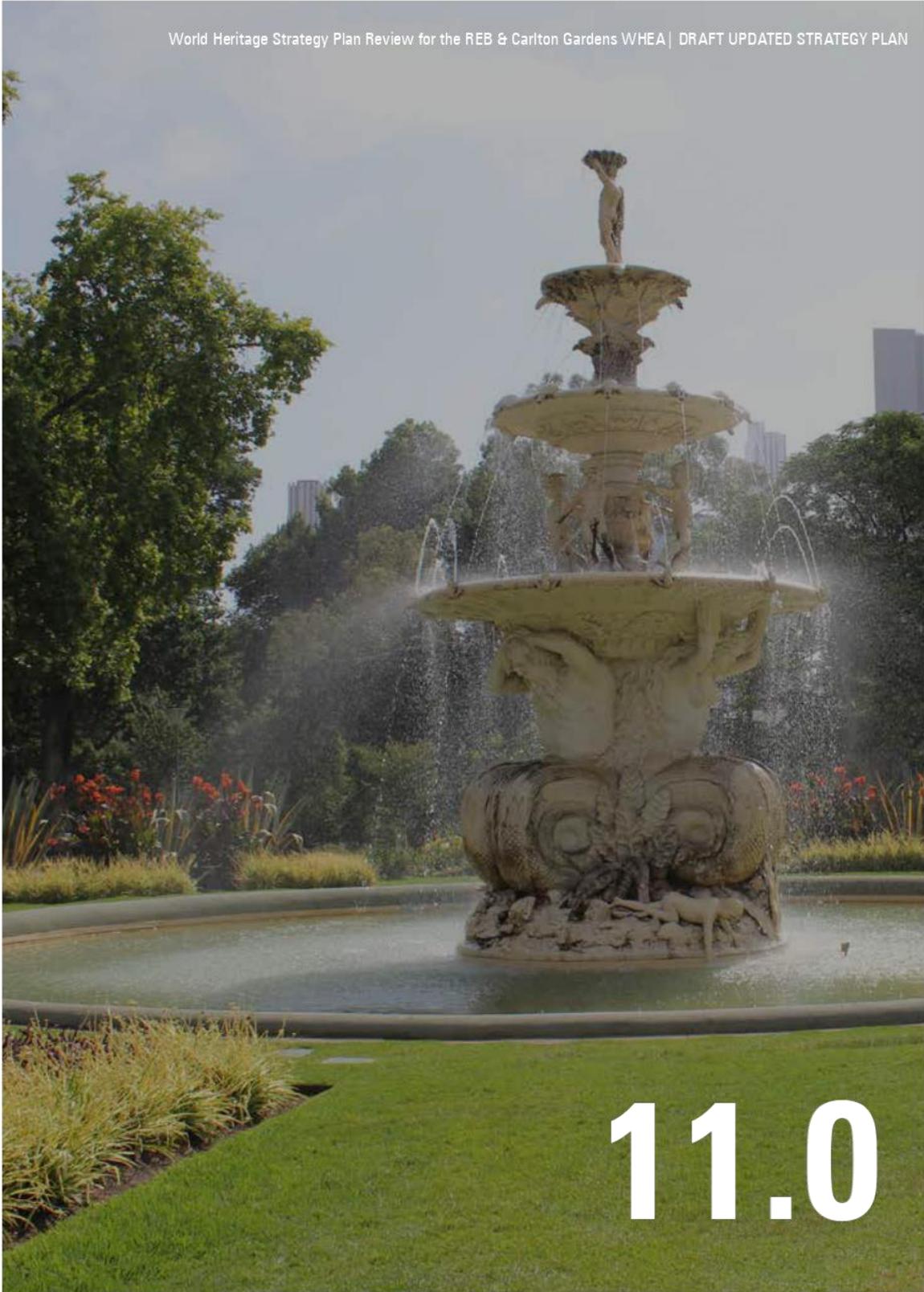
Table 04 Summary of Recommendations: City of Yarra	
Victorian Planning Policy Framework	Actions
Clause 15.03-1S Heritage Conservation	Amend existing policy to include specific reference to the retention, protection and management of World Heritage listed sites.
Clause 15.03-1R	Draft and implement a new regional level policy at <i>Clause 15.03-1R</i> to address the heritage conservation, protection and management of the World Heritage Listed REB & Carlton Gardens and the associated WHEA.
Clause 22.03 Landmarks and Tall Structures	Amend <i>Clause 22.03-5 Reference Documents</i> to refer to the updated version of the Strategy Plan.
Clause 22.14	<p>Amend <i>Clause 22.14</i> to remove the distinction between Areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity, and ensure it applies to the entire WHEA (including the expanded WHEA boundary).</p> <p>Amend map to show the entire WHEA (including the expanded WHEA boundary) and to nominate locations of primary vantage points.</p> <p>Amend the title of the Clause to be <i>Development Guidelines for the World Heritage Environs Area</i>.</p> <p>Amend introductory statement to retain references to HOs, but remove the reference to <i>(World Heritage Environs Area Precinct)</i> after HO361.</p> <p>Amend policy to include provisions to address the protection of primary view lines, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ View 1G: View of the Dome from the southern footpath of Gertrude Street, north western corner of Fitzroy Street junction.</li> <li>▪ View 1H: View of the Dome from the from southern footpath of Gertrude Street, north western corner of Brunswick Street junction (outside WHEA).</li> <li>▪ View 1I: View of the Dome from western footpath of Fitzroy Street, at the junction with Marion Lane.</li> <li>▪ View 1J: View of the Dome from the from eastern footpath of Regent Street, north eastern corner of Alma Street junction.</li> <li>▪ View 1K: View of the Dome from northern footpath of Palmer Street, between Fleet and Little Fleet Streets.</li> <li>▪ View 3D: View of the Carlton Gardens, Dome and REB from the eastern footpath of Nicholson Street (adjacent to no. 60 Rathdowne Street).</li> <li>▪ View 3E: View of the Carlton Gardens, Dome and REB from the eastern footpath of Nicholson Street North eastern corner of Palmer Street and Nicholson Street.</li> <li>▪ View 5B: View towards the Dome and REB northern elevation from the Melbourne Museum Forecourt (Western Entry).</li> </ul> <p>Amend <i>Clause 22.14-3 Policy</i> to include a new policy to discourage high wall signs, major promotion signs, panel signs, pole signs, internally illuminated/animated signs, and sky signs within the WHEA.</p> <p>Amend <i>Clause 22.14-4 Reference Documents</i> to refer to the updated version of the Strategy Plan.</p>
Clause 66.04 - Referral of permit applications	Amend Schedule to nominate Heritage Victoria as a determining Referral Authority; include a link to relevant Local Planning Policies relating to the WHEA (i.e. <i>Clause 22.14</i> ); and nominate the type of application to trigger a referral, as being: An application for all new buildings 3 storeys/11m or greater in height, or additions to an existing building which would increase its height to 3 storeys/11m or more.
Clause 72.08 Background Documents	Amend to include <i>World Heritage Environs Area Strategy Plan: Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens</i> , (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2021) as a background document.

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

<b>Table 04 Summary of Recommendations: City of Yarra (continued)</b>	
<b>Victorian Planning Policy Framework</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<i>DD08</i>	Consolidate DD08 into a new WHEA DDO. Refer to details below.
<i>New WHEA DDO</i>	<p>Develop a new DDO to apply to the entire WHEA within the City of Yarra (WHEA DDO) to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design objectives and decision guidelines which function to protect the World Heritage values and prominence of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.</li> <li>▪ Replicate the permit exemption of DD08 for building and works less than 8.5 metres in height from the existing ground level (Gertrude Street &amp; Marion Lane).</li> <li>▪ Replicate the key view controls of DD08, but update to include a requirement to protect views to and retain a clear sky backdrop surrounding the drum, dome, lantern and flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building when viewed from view location 11. Refer to Figure 1.</li> <li>▪ Apply building height control to land currently covered by DD08, to implement a discretionary maximum height control of 3 storeys/11.2 metres.</li> <li>▪ Apply building height controls to replicate the mandatory maximum height controls of the GRZ and NRZ in order to reinforce existing residential height control, to ensure that any potential future modification to the zone height controls don't automatically apply to the residential zones forming the WHEA.</li> <li>▪ Apply building height controls for C1Z sites (bounded by Nicholson Street, Gertrude Street, Regent Street and Princes Street), and apply a discretionary maximum building heights of 4 storeys/13.5 metres.</li> <li>▪ Apply building height controls to the St Vincent's Hospital Site (PUZ), to implement a discretionary maximum building heights of 11 storeys/46.5 metres.</li> </ul>
<i>HOs</i>	No change proposed to precinct-based HO's, including HO361 (i.e. WHEA HO).

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

11.0

## Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021

World Heritage Strategy Plan Review for the REB & Carlton Gardens WHEA | DRAFT UPDATED STRATEGY PLAN

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### 11.0 Next steps

Upon completion of this draft of the reviewed Strategy Plan, the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, must cause a notice of the preparation of the draft plan to be published, and a copy of the draft plan must be provided to the Heritage Council for consideration.

Part 9, Division 2 of the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic) sets out the statutory process for the adoption and approval of the draft updated Strategy Plan including that any person may make a written submission to the Heritage Council and that the Heritage Council must consider all submissions.

In addition to the draft updated Strategy Plan, there will also be an opportunity to provide input into the review of the World Heritage Management Plan for the REB & Carlton Gardens. A Ministerial appointed Steering Committee has responsibility for the preparation of a World Heritage Management Plan for the REB & Carlton Gardens. The process for reviewing and approving a World Heritage Management Plan is set out in Part 9, Division 3 of the *Heritage Act 2017* (VIC). The review of the World Heritage Management Plan document is expected to commence in 2021.

The Minister for Planning will prepare any amendments to the Melbourne and Yarra Planning Schemes to give effect to the Strategy Plan once approved.

## **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX 1      VISUAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS**

**APPENDIX 2      WORLD HERITAGE CITATION**

**APPENDIX 3      NATIONAL HERITAGE CITATION**

**Attachment 1 - Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Draft Strategy Plan, Exhibited July 2021**



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Attachment 2 - World Heritage Environs Area Existing Boundary

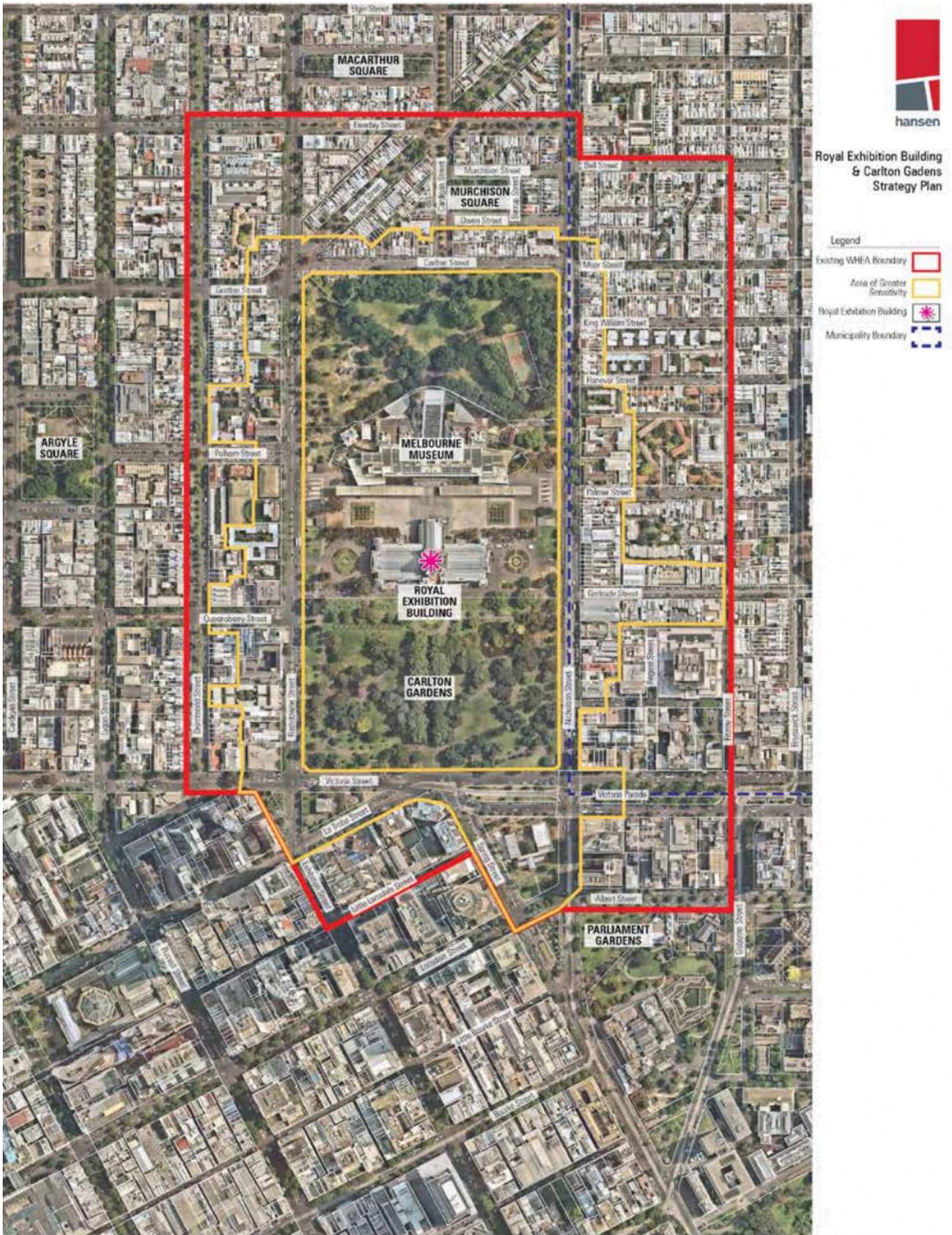


Figure 1 - WHEA Boundary

Project Ref: 2019007  
 Draw No: UCB-001  
 Scale: AS3  
 Date: 07.01.2020  
 Revisior: A

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## Attachment 3 - Yarra City Council Submission - The Draft Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens WHEA

### Yarra City Council Submission to the draft Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Environs Area

Yarra City Council (Yarra) appreciates the extensive work undertaken by Heritage Victoria for preparation of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Environs Area Draft Updated Strategy Plan (the Strategy Plan) and the proposed planning scheme amendments. Yarra, however, makes submissions in subsequent paragraphs, for further enhancements of the Strategy Plan, its future management strategy and the proposed planning scheme amendments.

#### WHEA Boundary and Heritage Overlay

- Yarra generally supports the extension of the WHEA boundary to the western boundary of the road reserve of Fitzroy Street, however recommends further extension of the boundary along Gertrude Street, up to Brunswick Street, to include properties on its north and south, between Fitzroy Street and Brunswick Street; including the significant places of Glass Terrace and Barcelona Terrace. In this regard Yarra submits that:
  - Gertrude Street built form between Fitzroy Street and Brunswick Street, outside the proposed World heritage Environs Area (WHEA) boundary, is intact and includes significant heritage buildings which also contribute to the 19<sup>th</sup> century setting of the WHEA precinct;
  - There are clear and significant views to the dome of the Royal Exhibition Building from the south-west corner of Brunswick and Gertrude Street intersection. Any adverse development on the properties along Gertrude Street close to this intersection would directly impact on the qualities of WHEA and the views to the Dome;
  - Including this area within the WHEA would provide it a higher level of protection and a need for greater scrutiny of future developments. The visual analysis report for WHEA as well as Council's built form framework for Gertrude Street recognise Brunswick Street and Gertrude street intersection, an important viewing location; and
  - Intersection of Brunswick and Gertrude streets is an important road intersection and has public transport stops serving two tram routes. A large number of visitors currently enjoy the view to the dome from this intersection. Protecting this view and the quality of this vista would therefore also be important.
- The draft Strategy Plan recommends removing the distinction between areas of Greater and Lesser Sensitivity, however, the draft Strategy Plan Figure 9 still shows the line corresponding to the Area of Greater Sensitivity, although the legend does not include it. Yarra submits that this line should be removed from the map (Figure 9) as well as the from the map included in the explanatory report.
- The draft Strategy Plan identifies the need for changing the WHEA boundary and updating the Statement of Significance to comply with Planning Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (August 2018) and Amendment VC148. The Draft Strategy Plan (page 46) recommends that Heritage Overlay (HO) be used to protect the heritage values of the areas within them, however, a revised HO has not been included in the Table 04 - *Summary of Recommendations* as well as among the suit of planning policies and controls included in proposed Planning Scheme Amendment. Yarra considers this as a gap and recommends that preparation of a draft

## Attachment 3 - Yarra City Council Submission - The Draft Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens WHEA

revised HO should be included as a part of the Table 4. It should also be included as a part of the proposed Planning Scheme Amendment (as a part of this review).

### Views and Vistas

- Yarra supports the draft Strategy Plan recommendations in section 8.4 (Table 01 and Figure 7) which include protection of many aspect and prospect views including views out of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (REB&CG), and recommends the following changes/modifications:
  - Section 8.7 *Summary of Recommendations* should be modified to reflect all the recommendations of Table 01 for areas 5 and 6 (within Yarra's boundary) currently does not include views 4A, 6A, 6C and 7E .
  - View Location 1G,1H,1I,1J, 1K, 4A, 6A, 6C and 7E should be included in Section 10-*Planning Scheme Implementation Recommendations*, Tables 04 and 05 (of the draft Strategy Plan). Corresponding changes would also be required in the revised version of Clause 22.14 and the proposed DDO (including on their maps ). Yarra considers that the above view locations would be important to assess impact of a new development on the qualities of WHEA.
  - There is a need to give weightage to the recommendations of Table 01 and suggests that the title of the table should be changed to "Views and Vistas Assessment Summary and Recommendations". Further, the last column of this table should be termed as "Recommendations (Protection required)". In this regard Yarra submits that protection of views 4A may not be important from a building's perspective but would be important for works relating to signage, street infrastructure as well as types /location of trees. Further, Yarra submits that views from locations 6A and 6C are important to protect and appreciate low scale 19<sup>th</sup> Century setting of the WHEA from the perimeter of the World Heritage site and should be noted.
  - The direction of arrows for views 4A needs to be corrected on Figure 7- *Views and Vistas* (Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Strategy Plan Views and Vistas Assessment Framework).
  - Views of the REB&CG should be free from visual clutter. To manage this, Yarra recommends identifying alternatives to over ground poles, wires and signage as a part of the implementation of the recommendations to prepare signage and public infrastructure guidelines (section 9.9 of the draft Strategy Plan).
  - It would also be important to identify views to the REB&CG from the north-eastern side (within Yarra) and northern sides (in Melbourne) and identify strategies to protect such future views (in the long term); in case if the museums building goes in distant future.

### Built form Testing and Recommendations

- Yarra sees the need that urban design principles identified in section 8.5 should be supported by design requirements reflective of the typology and consistent architectural features of existing heritage buildings, materiality and colours of the heritage setting and for avoiding dominant colours and forms apart from protecting views and vistas to and from REB&CG. The design requirements should also be included in the proposed DDOs.

## Attachment 3 - Yarra City Council Submission - The Draft Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens WHEA

- Yarra also sees the need for further built form testing, refinements and additions to the built form recommendations to ensure that the draft Strategy Plan includes further guidance on upper level, side and rear setbacks requirements etc. so that all important view lines are protected and urban design quality of the streetscape is not adversely affected. Regarding this Yarra submits that urban design and heritage work undertaken for preparation of the proposed interim DDO31 (on Gertrude Street) can provide useful additional information as suggested above. The Built from framework documents prepared by Yarra and the proposed DDO31 are available on Yarra's website: <https://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/the-area/planning-for-yarras-future/yarra-planning-scheme-and-amendments/current-amendments/amendment-c270-fitzroy-collingwood-interims>
- The draft Strategy Plan on page 54 makes a reference to general recommendations of Yarra's proposed DDO31 (Interim) but does not include the DDO31 recommendation that development must not exceed the heights shown on Map 1 (of the DDO 331) which includes a height of 11.2 meters and 3 storeys for area west of Brunswick Street. This reference is important as the WHEA area is west of Brunswick Street and directly adjoins the DDO31 area.
- Yarra submits that there is a need for mandatory height controls within WHEA to provide more certainty to the development outcomes within WHEA.

### Planning Policies and Controls

- Yarra generally supports the proposed policy changes that reflect the following:
  - The amalgamation of the current WHEA zones into one;
  - Making the Director Heritage Victoria determining referral authority for buildings above a certain height;
  - Applying a Design and Development Overlay (DDO) to the proposed WHEA zone.
- Yarra however made detailed recommendations for further enhancements of the revised and proposed policies and the DDO. These recommendations suggest that there would be a need for corresponding modifications to Strategy Plan sections 8.5 and 8.7.
- Yarra sees the need for some refinements and additions to ensure that the draft amendment (local policy and DDO) takes all important view lines into account, responds to the local context more accurately so that a potential need for multiple DDOs to the same area is avoided. In relation to Area 1 (C1Z Gertrude Street) the submitted changes reflect the extensive urban design and heritage work Yarra undertook as part of C270yara and ensure alignment with the requested interim DDO31 Gertrude Street of C270yara, available on Yarra's website: <https://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/the-area/planning-for-yarras-future/yarra-planning-scheme-and-amendments/current-amendments/amendment-c270-fitzroy-collingwood-interims>
- Yarra also sees the need for paint controls within WHEA area and recommends that the WHEA Strategy include a recommendation on paint controls.
- Yarra's key recommendations to the policy changes are:

## Attachment 3 - Yarra City Council Submission - The Draft Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens WHEA

- The local policy in Clause 22.14 and the draft DDO to include additional view lines to reflect the draft Strategy Plan, Yarra's current policies in Clauses 22.03 and 22.14 and as in proposed Clause 15.01-2L (as in C269yara). In this regard Yarra also recommends that clause 22.14 should include a map that shows all the aspect and prospect views identified on Figure 7 (1G, 1H, 1I, 1J,1K, 4A, 6A, 6C and 7E).
- Clause 22.14-4 should include following policies:
  - Ensure that materiality is influenced by its heritage setting and is of muted materials and colours, and which avoids the use of larger areas of reflective materials.
  - Ensure that visibility of building services and plant equipment and plant is minimised and/or screened within the maximum of building height.

### Strategies for future management

- Yarra maintains that governance, management, coordination, information provision and site promotion between parties responsible for parts of the World Heritage site and WHEA overall remains unclear in the revised draft Strategy Plan.
- Yarra submits that there is a need to review the proposal for WHEA Strategy Plan from being a Reference Document within the Yarra Planning Scheme Clause 22.14 to being an Incorporated Document (once a detailed strategy rather than in the exhibited review form), which would give it more legal weight.
- Whilst Yarra supports the proposal for Executive Director (ED) Heritage Victoria to be a determining Referral Authority, Yarra identifies that an Expert Advisory Committee may be setup as a part of the management of the World Heritage Management Plan that may also provide a support to ED Heritage Victoria on the large and complex development proposals.
- Further, Yarra identifies the need, that the Strategy Plan clearly establish the relationship between the assessment and referral process under the Victorian Heritage Act, Planning and Environment Act and The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act 1999 of the Federal Government) and recommends that planning application process should require applicants to demonstrate that the EPBC Act requirements have been satisfied at the time of making an application for a planning or a heritage permit. A recommendation on this should also be included in Section 9- *Strategies for Future Management and Statutory Protection* of the WHEA.
- There is also a need that *Future Management Strategies* (Section 9.9) to include,
  - Recommendations regarding the referral requirements and protocols for works of public road authority/public transport agencies, management and maintenance of infrastructure, utility services, painting and graffiti within the main site and the WHEA.
  - Regarding above, Yarra suggests that Heritage Victoria be assigned as the referral authority for managing World Heritage Values in relation to the traffic and transport infrastructure works, until an independent statutory authority is established for the management of the World Heritage sites and its environment.

## Attachment 3 - Yarra City Council Submission - The Draft Strategy Plan for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens WHEA

- Identify key pedestrian and bicycle access improvements projects as such across Victoria Parade.
- Yarra submits that all recommendations of the Strategy Plan (not limited to the planning scheme implementation recommendations in section 10) should be numbered, prioritised and tabulated; and implementation responsibilities are identified so that its implementation can be programmed and monitored. This may include the remaining recommendations such as for the amendment of the VHR Statement of Significance, review of clause 62.02-1, review of existing exemptions (in section 9.8 ) as well as the recommendations outside the planning system (included in section 9.9).
- Yarra advocates that the draft Strategy Plan consider recommending establishment of an independent statutory authority to manage the governance, management, coordination and promotion of the REB&CG and the WHEA as mid to long-term action. Such an authority should develop a business plan for the management of the site including the WHEA with an investment programme and a rationale for partnership.

### General comments

- Typographical errors referencing clause 22.21 instead of clause 22.14, need to be corrected in section 7.8 of the Strategy Plan on *City of Yarra Policies* (page 58) as well as at section 8.7 on *Summary of recommendations* for City of Yarra Area 5- Clause 22.14 dot point 3.

## Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens

### Yarra City Council Submission - Draft Amendment Documentation Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens Review

#### 1. Summary

Yarra City Council (Yarra) generally supports:

1. Changes that reflect the amalgamation of the current WHEA zones into one;
2. Making the Director Heritage Victoria determining referral authority for buildings above a certain height;
3. Applying a Design and Development Overlay (DDO) to the proposed WHEA zone.

Yarra sees the need for some refinements and additions to ensure the draft amendment (local policy and DDO) takes all important view lines into account, responds to the local context more accurately and so that a potential need for multiple DDOs to the same area is avoided. In relation to Area 1 (C1Z Gertrude Street) the submitted changes reflect the extensive urban design and heritage work Yarra undertook as part of C270yara and ensure alignment with the requested interim DDO31 Gertrude Street of C270yara.

Yarra submits the following changes need to be made to the draft amendment:

4. The local policy in Clause 22.14 and the draft DDO to include additional view lines to reflect the draft Strategy Plan, Yarra's current policies in Clauses 22.03 and 22.14 and as in proposed Clause 15.01-2L (as in C269yara);
5. Amend DDO as attached (in tracked changes) to align it with the findings of the *Gertrude Street Built Form Framework (November 2019)* and the *Gertrude Street Built Form Framework: Heritage Analysis & Recommendations (December 2019)* and to avoid the need for the application of multiple DDOs to same area. These changes generally include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Changing the maximum height for Areas 1 and 4 from preferred to mandatory;
  - b. Including additional built form requirements for maximum street wall heights of 8 metres (mandatory), minimum upper level setbacks above the street wall of 10 metres (mandatory) and towards rear interfaces (mandatory 45 degree angle above boundary wall) for Area 1;
  - c. Including additional design requirements for Areas 1, 4 and 5.

The below section provides details on each change as well as reasons. The submitted changes to the draft DDO are also included in the attached track changes to the exhibited draft DDO. The *Gertrude Street Built Form Framework (November 2019, Hansen Partnership)* and the *Gertrude Street Built Form Framework: Heritage Analysis & Recommendations (December 2019, GJM Heritage)* and requested interim DDO31 Gertrude Street have informed many parts of this submission and were previously submitted with C270yara and are available on Yarra's website:

<https://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/the-area/planning-for-yarras-future/yarra-planning-scheme-and-amendments/current-amendments/amendment-c270-fitzroy-collingwood-interims>

To clarify any questions regarding the submission on the draft amendment documentation, please do not hesitate to contact the City of Yarra's Strategic Planning Office.

#### 2. Detailed Submission

##### 2.1 Draft Clause 22.14

A review of the Hansen WHEA Draft Strategy Plan shows the following:

## Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens

Section 8.4 Figure 7 of the draft Strategy Plan has identified a number of aspect and prospect views (1G, 1H, 1I, 1J, 1K, 4A, 6A, 6C and) as well as the views 7E from the REB promenade deck.

However, a review of the draft Clause 22.14 shows that the following views are missing from the map:

- 1G (Fitzroy Street and Gertrude Street, south side); and
- 1F (Victoria Parade, just east of Nicholson Street intersection).
- 4A Direct (Primary) views of the Carlton Gardens from the public realm
- 6A and 6C Streetscape views of the 19th century setting from the Carlton Gardens
- 7E long range view from the REB Promenade deck

Council submits that these view locations should be included in the Clause 22.14 map to ensure that the views of the REB is protected from these locations. None of the consulted material makes any argument for their omissions. Council's current Clauses 22.03 and 22.14 specifically mentions these views at Clauses 22.03-4 and 22.14-3.

### 2.2 Draft Clause 66.04

The proposed changes to Clause 66.04 (introduction of a determining referral requirement to Heritage Victoria for development above 11m) is generally supported, with the following changes recommended:

- Increasing the height for an application to be referred to the Director of Heritage Victoria from 11m to 11.2m.

This would align the referral requirement with tested building heights as in the *Gertrude Street Built Form Framework (November 2019)* where two levels of 4m each and one level at 3.2m was assumed (floor to ceiling heights). It recognises that the common two storey heritage buildings in the area are approx. 8m in height but do vary. The slight increase allows for greater flexibility. Please also see comments on the draft DDO.

### 2.3 Draft DDO

#### Draft DDO (General)

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
<b>Section 2.0 - Use of Mandatory Provisions</b>	<p>The draft DDO states at section 2.0:</p> <p><i>The following buildings and works requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works:</i></p> <p><i>Development in each Area <b>must</b> achieve the corresponding</i></p>	<p>The requirement should remove the word 'must' and replace it with the word 'should' so that the requirement reads as a preferred rather than a mandatory control.</p>	<p>The draft DDO states that:</p> <p><i>Development in each Area <b>must</b> achieve the corresponding Design Outcomes in Table 1 below.</i></p> <p>However, the referenced design outcomes within Table 1 are broad objectives that cannot be implemented as mandatory controls. For example, a common design outcome in the draft DDO is the following:</p> <p><i>Retain and conserve the valued heritage character of streetscapes to assist with maintaining the heritage character of the setting and context of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.</i></p> <p>Given the broad nature of this design outcome (and other design outcomes in the</p>

## Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
	<p><i>Design Outcomes in Table 1 below.</i></p> <p>(emphasis ours)</p>		draft DDO), Council submits that the word 'must' be replaced with the word 'should' so that the design outcomes can be assessed on a performance-based approach.
<b>Section 2.0 – Clarifying operation of mandatory and preferred provisions</b>	The draft DDO does not provide this	<p>The following lines should be added to Section 2.0:</p> <p><i>Development must achieve mandatory height and setback requirements in tables below.</i></p> <p><i>Development should achieve the preferred maximum height and setback requirements in tables below.</i></p>	The DDO requires the clear distinction between mandatory and preferred requirements to ensure proper assessment.
<b>Section 5.0 – Application Requirements</b>	<p>The draft DDO provides the following application requirements:</p> <p><i>A site analysis plan and a written urban context report documenting how the development will achieve the requirements of this schedule.</i></p>	<p>The application requirements should be updated to include the following application requirement:</p> <p><i>Photomontages produced by a suitably qualified person to assess the view line requirements of this schedule.</i></p>	This addition to the application requirements will enable the Responsible Authority to require photomontages, where necessary, to assess the view line requirements of the DDO. Given the precise nature of view lines, general drawings / renders are unlikely to provide sufficiently reliable information and thus a photomontage produced by a suitably qualified person should be an application requirement. The nature of the wording of Section 5.0 of the draft DDO will allow flexibility in determining when is appropriate for the Responsible Authority to require the information.
<b>Referral Requirements</b>	The draft DDO is silent on the proposed referral requirements to Heritage Victoria,	<p>A new section to the DDO should be added stating:</p> <p><i>An application for a building which exceeds 11.2 metres in height, or additions to an existing building which would increase its height to exceed 11.0 metres must be referred</i></p>	This will ensure that the referral requirements of Clause 66.04 are clearly stipulated in the DDO. Also see comments in Section 2.2 Draft Clause 66.04 above.

**Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
		to Heritage Victoria under Section 55 of the Act pursuant to Clause 66.04 of the Yarra Planning Scheme.	

**Draft DDO – Area 1 (Gertrude Street C1Z)**

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
<b>Maximum Building Height</b>	Preferred maximum building height of 11.2m	This should include a mandatory overall height requirement of 11.2m.	<p>A preferred overall building height is not sufficient to ensure that the required view lines and space around the drum, dome &amp; lantern is retained.</p> <p>Yarra City Council prepared a built form framework for Gertrude Street, which included urban design and heritage advice. The advice was informed by recent planning permit applications, recent Planning Panel Reports (for C223, C231), site visits, cross sections and 3D modelling to assist. This included an analysis of the area west of Fitzroy Street (i.e. 'Area 1').</p> <p>At page 53 of the GJM Heritage Report, the following recommendation is made:</p> <p><i>Gertrude Street is a highly intact Neighbourhood Activity Centre that sits within a key view shed of the drum and dome of the REB. Its highly consistent and intact built form warrants limiting new built form so that it is substantially concealed. <b>Whereas a three storey height limit is appropriate within the key view shed to the REB and on the majority of shallow lots within Gertrude Street, four storeys may be achieved on deeper lots and those associated with existing taller built form.</b></i> (emphasis ours).</p> <p>The control plan in Hansen's built form framework reflect the max. heights GJM Heritage had recommended for the area west of Fitzroy Street. The 'deeper lots' occur east of Brunswick Street. Hence, the max. height for the area west of Fitzroy Street must be 11.2m.</p> <p>Furthermore, at page 34 of the GJM Heritage Report, it is acknowledged that recent Planning Panels found that mandatory building heights were appropriate for Queens</p>

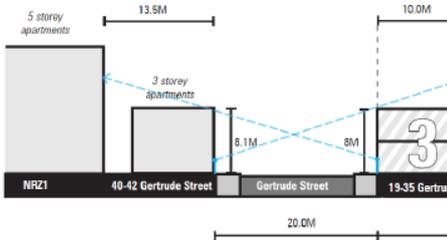
## Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
			<p>Parade, Clifton Hill / Fitzroy North. The report then states that Gertrude Street shares similar heritage characteristics with Queens Parade and therefore the use of mandatory building heights in this case is warranted and consistent with Planning Practice Note 59.</p> <p>Making the 11.2m height mandatory in Area 1 would also be consistent with the draft interim DDO31 (built form and design controls to Gertrude Street, east of Fitzroy Street).</p>
<b>Max. Street wall height</b>	<p>No specific requirement.</p> <p>Instead general design outcome states:</p> <p><i>Ensure new buildings adopt a street wall response that is informed by adjoining heritage buildings.</i></p>	<p>The DDO should include a mandatory maximum height requirement for street wall heights:</p> <p><i>Street wall heights must not exceed 8m.</i></p> <p><i>The street wall of infill development adjoining a heritage building should not be higher than the parapet height of the adjoining heritage building to the width of the property boundary or 6m, whichever is the lesser.</i></p>	<p>The draft requirement is not sufficient enough to ensure a good design outcome is achieved for this sensitive area in Gertrude Street.</p> <p>As outlined above, extensive strategic work has been undertaken for Area 1 by Yarra City Council. Based on the advice, the street wall height must not be higher than 2 storeys to fit in with the consistent and strong heritage setting, openness of Gertrude Street as well as to ensure view lines are retained, particularly from the southeast corner of Gertrude and Brunswick Streets and the southern footpath of Gertrude Street more generally.</p> <p>Infill development must not be higher than the frontage street wall height of an adjoining heritage property for a minimum length of 6m along the front boundary, to ensure the infill street wall heights are responsive to immediately adjoining heritage buildings.</p> <p>As outlined in the GJM Heritage Report, the Planning Panel for Planning Scheme Amendment C231 (Queens Parade, Clifton Hill) found that the use of mandatory street wall heights is appropriate where there is a consistent heritage streetscape. GJM found that Gertrude Street displays similar level of heritage value and thus recommended that maximum street wall height of 8m be a mandatory requirement.</p> <p>See pages 22 - 24 of the Hansen Built Form Framework and page 52 (pdf page 57) of the heritage report.</p>
<b>Minimum street wall height</b>	<p>No specific requirement.</p> <p>Instead general design outcome states:</p>	<p>The DDO should include minimum height requirement of 8m for street wall heights.</p>	<p>The GJM Heritage Report identified that a preferred minimum street wall height of 8m should be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure the predominant two (Victorian-era) storey street wall height is maintained by avoiding single storey infill, and;</li> </ul>

**Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
	<i>Ensure new buildings adopt a street wall response that is informed by adjoining heritage buildings.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protect the heritage character of the street as a whole.</li> </ul> <p>This is further explained by the GJM Heritage report at page 53 (pdf page 58). Council submits that a minimum street wall height requirement should be included to ensure a consistent street wall in this part of Gertrude Street.</p>
<b>Street wall setback</b>	<p>No specific requirement.</p> <p>Instead general design outcome states:</p> <p><i>Ensure new buildings adopt a street wall response that is informed by adjoining heritage buildings.</i></p>	<p>The DDO should include zero metre street setback requirements for infill sites:</p> <p><i>Along Gertrude Street, development should achieve a continuous street wall with no front setback.</i></p>	<p>A preferred requirement for zero metre street setbacks (to infill sites within Area 1) will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the commercial heritage streetscapes are respected by new development on infill sites; and</li> <li>a clear definition of the street edge is provided.</li> </ul> <p>Without such a control, new development may entertain provision of street setbacks which would interrupt the heritage streetscape linked to the REB. This is further explained by the GJM Heritage report at page 53 (pdf page 58) and by the Hansen Built Form Framework at page 28.</p>
<b>Upper level setbacks</b>	No requirement provided.	<p>The DDO should include mandatory minimum upper level setback requirements.</p> <p><i>Upper levels above Gertrude Street street wall must be set back by a minimum of 10m.</i></p> <p><i>Projections such as building services and architectural features (other than shading devices, moldings etc.), balconies and balustrades should not intrude into a setback.</i></p>	<p>A mandatory minimum upper level setback is required to ensure the view lines to the drum, dome and lantern and space around them are protected.</p> <p>The extensive strategic work that has been undertaken for area 1 by Yarra City Council showed that a 10m upper level setback has been recommended by the Gertrude Street Built Form Framework prepared by Hansen for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure minimal views of upper levels from southern footpath of Gertrude Street;</li> <li>Ensure view lines to the REB from the southern footpath of Gertrude Street and southeast corner of Gertrude and Brunswick Streets are not compromised.</li> <li>Reinforce prominence of heritage buildings in area 1.</li> </ul> <p>The recommendation for the minimum 10m upper level setback is further explained by the section below, taken from the Hansen Built Form Framework at page 32.</p>

**Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
			 <p>Furthermore, a preferred requirement needs to specify that projections such as building services and architectural features, balconies and balustrades should not intrude into a setback to ensure that these elements do not overwhelm the heritage streetscape.</p>
<p><b>Façade design requirements</b></p>		<p>See notes at end of document for design requirements that should be included in the draft DDO.</p>	<p>More detailed façade design requirement should be included to ensure new development responds adequately to the local context and that potential need for additional DDOs to the same area is avoided.</p> <p>The draft DDO provides the following design outcome for area 1:</p> <p><i>Retain and conserve the valued heritage character of streetscapes to assist with maintaining the heritage character of the setting and context of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.</i></p> <p>The draft DDO also provides the following decision guideline:</p> <p><i>Whether development ensures materiality is influenced by its heritage setting and is of muted materials and colours, and avoids the use of larger areas of reflective materials.</i></p> <p>Council submits that the draft DDO should also provide façade design requirements with a greater level of detail to ensure that infill development is respectful of the existing heritage character of the area. This is explained further at pages 37 – 38 (pdf pages 41-42) and page 54 (pdf page 59) of the GJM Heritage Report and at page 37 of the Hansen Built Form Framework. Refer to section 2.10 of Council’s proposed interim DDO31 (Gertrude Street shops) for a full list of façade design requirements.</p> <p>Please note that these façade design requirements should only apply to Area 1 as they are tailored to the commercial heritage</p>

**Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
			streetscape of Gertrude Street. Furthermore, design requirements would not be necessary to Areas 2 and 3 because these are adequately covered by the GRZ /NRZ and the Heritage Overlay.
<b>Rear interface requirements</b>	No specific / numerical requirements.	<p>The DDO should include numerical rear interface requirements for boundary wall heights and mandatory setback requirements for heights above:</p> <p><i>Development on a rear boundary should not exceed 8m.</i></p> <p><i>Upper levels above a rear boundary wall must be set back from the rear boundary and be contained within a 45 degree setback envelope. The envelope's angle is to be measured perpendicular to the adjoining residential site's boundary, taken from the centre of the boundary.</i></p>	<p>Rear interface requirements are needed to ensure relevant view lines are retained and separation to sensitive interfaces is achieved.</p> <p>The draft DDO requires that:</p> <p><i>Development in Area 1 must maintain views to and retain a clear sky backdrop surrounding the drum, dome, lantern and flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building when viewed from view location 11 as shown in Map 1 to this schedule.</i></p> <p>Location 11 is the corner of Fitzroy Street and Marion Lane, looking west to the REB. In order for the above requirement to be practically achieved, applying numerical rear interface requirements would likely be required for area 1. A three-storey rear boundary wall on properties within area 1 could result in partial loss of the clear sky backdrop surrounding the drum, dome and lantern of the REB. Page 25 of the Gertrude Street Built Form Framework describes the approach submitted for inclusion needed to retain the view lines from location 11.</p> <p>A recent planning application considered by Council provided a 1.49m rear setback at levels 1, 2 and 3 so as to retain these view lines (see east-west section below).</p>
<b>Permit exemption</b>	<p>The draft DDO states:</p> <p><i>A permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry out works less than 8.5 metres in height from the existing ground level in Area 1 as shown in Map 1 below.</i></p>	Delete the permit exemption.	<p>As outlined in relation to the Minimum Street wall height submission, strategic work undertaken by Council has demonstrated that it is important to provide a mix of mandatory and preferred requirements to ensure development achieves good outcomes in this sensitive area.</p> <p>Please see Council's submission on draft Clause 66.04 how this relates to the referral to the Director of Heritage Victoria.</p>

## Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens

### NOTES

1. Council submits the following design requirements should be added to the draft DDO to ensure good design outcomes for Area 1 and avoid the need for potential duplication of DDOs in the area:

*Infill development fronting Gertrude Street should achieve a fine-grain, shop front design at ground level that includes elements of:*

- a stall riser;
- pilasters;
- a verandah or canopy (where applicable); and
- clerestory window.

*Development on streets other than Gertrude Street should achieve active frontage design at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and passive surveillance towards the public realm.*

*Development façades should:*

- relate to the vertical and horizontal proportions of the traditional fine-grain, retail shop front character of Gertrude Street;
- create a suitable ratio of solid and void elements;
- create visual interest through the arrangement of fenestration, balconies and the application of architectural features such as external shading devices, window sills etc.;
- avoid overly busy façades that rely on a multitude of materials and colours;
- maintain existing openings and the inter-floor height of a heritage building and avoid new floor plates and walls cutting through historic openings;
- avoid highly reflective glazing in openings of heritage buildings;
- encourage the retention of solid built form behind retained heritage façades and avoid balconies behind existing openings;
- be of a restrained aesthetic and not compete with the more elaborate detailing of the heritage building(s) on the subject site or an adjoining site;
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis, and
- avoid projections such as balconies, building services, architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.) intruding into a setback and dominating the façade.

*Building services and service cabinets should be located away from the primary street frontage and should be designed and located so they complement the street frontage and character and appearance of the building.*

*Development should avoid blank walls, including on side street frontages.*

*Blank side walls in a mid-block location which are visible permanently or temporarily from adjoining residential sites and/or the public realm should be designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.*

### Draft DDO (Area 4 - North of Princes St & West of Regent St)

In the absence of further strategic work to allow for a better understanding of potential negative development impacts on the WHEA, Council submits the below changes should be made to the draft DDO.

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
<b>Height requirement</b>	The draft DDO provides a requirement for 13.5m preferred	The requirement should be modified to 13.5 mandatory maximum building height	The Strategy Plan recommends a maximum height of 13.5m for this precinct. Yarra advocates that a mandatory height control for this precinct would provide more certainty than a preferred building height control in the absence of further strategic work to allow for a proper

**Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

	maximum building height		understanding of the potential impact on the WHEA. Also, majority of the properties within the precinct are individually significant and some are listed in the Victorian Heritage Register. A mandatory height control will protect heritage buildings from any significantly dominant development (adjacent to or above them in future).
<b>Second Design Outcome at Table 1 Associated with Area 4</b>	<p>The draft DDO provides the following Design Outcome at table 1 for Area 4:</p> <p><i>Ensure new buildings adopt a street wall response that is informed by adjoining heritage buildings.</i></p>	<p>The requirement should be modified as follows:</p> <p><i>Ensure new buildings adopt a <b>street wall</b> response that is informed by adjoining heritage buildings.</i></p>	<p>The majority of properties (most being individually significant) have a varied pattern of front garden setbacks and heritage forms. An amended design requirement would ensure the individualities of the context is considered in new development in a more general application.</p> 
<b>Design Requirements</b>	No specific design requirements in draft DDO.	<p>The below design requirements should be included:</p> <p><i>Ensure upper-level development maintains the prominence of the low-scale heritage buildings along Nicholson Street through recessive upper levels and façade composition and articulation that do not visually dominate the heritage buildings.</i></p>	<p>To ensure adequate design outcomes are achieved, the draft DDO requires further design requirements than those proposed. They would ensure that new development respects and is sensitive to the WHEA setting that Area 4 contributes to with its heritage fabric. It is unlikely that without further guidance, this will be achieved successfully.</p>

**Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

**Draft DDO (Area 5 - St Vincent’s Hospital)**

In the absence of precinct specific guidance for the health and education precinct that Area 5 partially covers, Yarra submits that following changes and further design requirements are needed to ensure good outcomes are achieved.

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
<b>First Design Outcome at Table 1 Associated with Area 5</b>	The draft DDO provides the following Design Outcome at table 1 for Area 4:  <i>Ensure development of the St Vincent's Hospital site replicates the general maximum height of existing hospital buildings.</i>	The requirement should be modified as follows:  <i>Ensure development of the St Vincent's Hospital site replicates is reflective of the general maximum height of existing hospital buildings</i>	The use of the word 'replicate' is problematic as this has a definition of:  <i>'make an exact copy of; reproduce.'</i> (Oxford Dictionary)  Therefore, the design outcome would be requiring new development to match the heights of existing hospital buildings. A preferred approach would use the word 'reflective' instead which allows for greater flexibility without losing the policy intent.
<b>Wind application requirements</b>	The draft DDO is silent on this matter.	Inclusion of a wind report under the application requirements (applicable to Area 5 only) to read as follows:  <i>A desktop wind effect assessment for the proposed development when the building height is 15m or higher from natural ground level in Area 5.</i>	It is a well-established planning principle that robust development can result in adverse wind impacts on the public realm. Given the taller building heights anticipated within Area 5, assessment of wind impacts will be critical to avoid this.  This is further supported by strategic work undertaken by MEL wind consultants for Planning Scheme Amendment C191 (DDOs to the Swan Street Major Activity Centre) which recommended that a desktop wind effects assessment be made an application requirement for development at 15m in height or greater.
<b>Design Requirements</b>	No specific design requirements in draft DDO	The draft DDO should include further design requirements, as described:  <i>Ensure development includes materiality which is influenced</i>	To ensure adequate design outcomes are achieved, the draft DDO requires further design requirements than those proposed. They would ensure that new development respects and is

**Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
		<p><i>by its heritage setting and is of muted materials and colours, and which avoids the use of larger areas of reflective materials.</i></p> <p><i>Ensure development avoids creating a 'wall' effect by incorporating varying building height/massing profile and well-articulated façades when viewed from the public realm.</i></p> <p><i>Ensure taller forms of the development are well-separated and sited and provide access to good daylight, outlook and natural ventilation.</i></p> <p><i>Avoid building profile that creates an abrupt massing relationship to heritage buildings.</i></p> <p><i>Ensure development responds appropriately to sensitive interfaces by ensuring the overall scale and form of new development provides a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and protects these properties from an unreasonable loss of amenity through visual bulk and overlooking.</i></p> <p><i>Ensure lower levels of development includes publicly accessible areas that provide direct visual and physical connection to the public realm and provides detail, articulation and modulation that contributes to a high-quality street interface.</i></p> <p><i>Ensure ground floor is designed to provide visual interest and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm and avoids locating building service entries and cabinets along primary street frontages or where not possible, sensitively design them to integrate into the façade of the building.</i></p>	<p>sensitive to the WHEA setting. It is unlikely that without further guidance, this will be achieved successfully.</p>

**Attachment 4 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft Amendment Documentation for Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

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Requirement	Draft DDO	Submission	Reason
		<p><i>Encourage development to provide well-designed and spacious entrance spaces that create a transition between the public and private realm and encourage activity to occur at the street interface.</i></p>	

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Attachment 5 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes

YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

—/—/20—  
Proposed

**SCHEDULE [NUMBER] TO CLAUSE 43.02 DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY**

Shown on the planning scheme map as **DDO[NUMBER]**.

**WORLD HERITAGE ENVIRONS AREA (WHEA)**

**1.0 Design objectives**

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Proposed

To protect the World Heritage values and prominence of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.

To protect views and vistas of the drum, dome, lantern and flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, and maintain the visual dominance of the dome to a clear sky backdrop from primary vantage points.

To ensure development within the WHEA maintains and conserves the significant historic character (built form and landscapes) of the WHEA and the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.

To reinforce the built form character of the WHEA as being predominantly of low-rise buildings in consistent heritage streetscapes.

**2.0 Buildings and works**

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Proposed

~~A permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry-out works less than 8.5 metres in height from the existing ground level in Area 1 as shown in Map 1 below.~~

A permit must not be granted for buildings and works, including the replacement of the existing building, which exceeds the Mandatory Maximum Building Height specified in Table 1 of this schedule. This does not apply to buildings and works for a replacement building which:

- Retains the existing building envelope, including an increase in height or reduction in setbacks.
- Does not result in any additional habitable or occupiable floor area (including an open balcony).

The following buildings and works requirements apply to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works:

- Development must achieve mandatory height and setback requirements in tables below.
- Development should achieve the preferred maximum height and setback requirements in tables below.
- Development in each Area should must achieve the corresponding Design Outcomes in Table 1 below and any applicable façade design requirements.
- Development in Area 1 must maintain views to and retain a clear sky backdrop surrounding the drum, dome, lantern and flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building when viewed from view location 1I, 1G and 1H as shown in Map 1 to this schedule.

**Attachment 5 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes**

YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

**Table 1: Preferred and Mandatory Maximum Building Heights**

Area	Preferred Maximum Building Height	Mandatory Maximum Building Height	Design Outcomes
1	11.2m	11.2m	<p>Retain the predominantly lower scale form of development which provides a contrast to the dominant scale and form of the Royal Exhibition Building.</p> <p>Retain and conserve the valued heritage character of streetscapes to assist with maintaining the heritage character of the setting and context of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.</p> <p>Ensure new buildings adopt a street wall response that is informed by adjoining heritage buildings.</p>

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Attachment 5 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes

YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

Area	Preferred Maximum Building Height	Mandatory Maximum Building Height	Design Outcomes
2	-	11m	Retain the predominantly lower scale form of development which provides a contrast to the dominant scale and form of the Royal Exhibition Building. Retain and conserve the valued heritage character of streetscapes to assist with maintaining the heritage character of the setting and context of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.
3	-	9m	Retain the predominantly lower scale form of development which provides a contrast to the dominant scale and form of the Royal Exhibition Building. Retain and conserve the valued heritage character of streetscapes to assist with maintaining the heritage character of the setting and context of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens.
4	13.5m	13.5m-	Require side setbacks over two storeys to protect views of the drum, dome, lantern and flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building from view location 1J (Refer to Map 1). Ensure new buildings adopt a <u>street-wall</u> response that is informed by adjoining heritage buildings.
5	46.5m	-	<u>Ensure development of the St Vincent's Hospital site replicates is reflective of the general maximum height of existing hospital buildings. Development of the St Vincent's Hospital site should not be higher than the existing hospital buildings.</u> Ensure development includes materiality which is influenced by its heritage setting and is of muted materials and colours, and which avoids the use of larger areas of reflective materials.

Table 2: Street Wall Heights and Setbacks

Area	Preferred Minimum Street Wall Height	Mandatory Maximum Street Wall Height	Preferred Street Wall Setback
1	8m	8m	0m

Table 3: Upper Level Setbacks and Rear Interface Requirements

Area	Mandatory Upper Level Setback	Mandatory Rear Interface Requirement
1	<u>Any level above street wall height must have a minimum 10m upper level setback from Gertrude Street.</u>	<u>Upper levels above a rear boundary wall must be set back from the rear boundary and be contained within a 45 degree setback envelope. The envelope's angle is to be measured perpendicular to the adjoining residential site's boundary, taken from the centre of the boundary.</u>

## Attachment 5 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes

## YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

**3.0 Façade Design Requirements (Area 1)**

Infill development fronting Gertrude Street should achieve a fine-grain, shop front design at ground level that includes elements such as:

- Indented entries
- a stall riser;
- pilasters;
- a verandah or canopy (where applicable); and
- clerestory window.

Development on streets other than Gertrude Street should achieve active frontage design at ground level to create a pedestrian-oriented environment and passive surveillance towards the public realm.

Development façades should:

- relate to the vertical and horizontal proportions of the traditional fine-grain, retail shop front character of Gertrude Street;
- create a suitable ratio of solid and void elements;
- create visual interest through the arrangement of fenestration, balconies and the application of architectural features such as external shading devices, window sills etc.;
- avoid overly busy façades that rely on a multitude of materials and colours;
- maintain existing openings and the inter-floor height of a heritage building and avoid new floor plates and walls cutting through historic openings;
- avoid highly reflective glazing in openings of heritage buildings;
- encourage the retention of solid built form behind retained heritage façades and avoid balconies behind existing openings;
- feature a restrained aesthetic and not compete with the more elaborate detailing of the heritage building(s) on the subject site or an adjoining site;
- avoid large expanses of glazing with a horizontal emphasis;
- avoid projections such as balconies, building services, architectural features (other than shading devices, mouldings etc.) intruding into a setback and dominating the façade.

Building services and service cabinets should be located away from the primary street frontage and should be designed and located so they complement the street frontage and character and appearance of the building.

Development should avoid blank walls, including on side street frontages.

Blank side walls in a mid-block location which are visible permanently or temporarily from adjoining residential sites and/or the public realm should be designed to provide visual interest to passing pedestrians through colour, texture or finishes.

**Façade Design Requirements (Area 4)**

Ensure upper-level development maintains the prominence of the low-scale heritage buildings along Nicholson Street through recessive upper levels and façade composition and articulation that do not visually dominate the heritage buildings.

**Façade Design Requirements (Area 5)**

Ensure development includes materiality which is influenced by its heritage setting and is of muted materials and colours, and which avoids the use of larger areas of reflective materials.

Ensure development avoids creating a 'wall' effect by incorporating varying building height/massing profile and well-articulated façades when viewed from the public realm.

**Attachment 5 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes**

YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

Ensure taller forms of the development are well-separated and sited and provide access to good daylight, outlook and natural ventilation.

Avoid building profile that creates an abrupt massing relationship to heritage buildings.

Ensure development responds appropriately to sensitive interfaces by ensuring the overall scale and form of new development provides a suitable transition to low scale residential areas and protects these properties from an unreasonable loss of amenity through visual bulk and overlooking.

Ensure lower levels of development includes publicly accessible areas that provide direct visual and physical connection to the public realm and provides detail, articulation and modulation that contributes to a high-quality street interface.

Ensure ground floor is designed to provide visual interest and enhance passive surveillance of the public realm and avoids locating building service entries and cabinets along primary street frontages or where not possible, sensitively design them to integrate into the façade of the building.

Encourage development to provide well-designed and spacious entrance spaces that create a transition between the public and private realm and encourage activity to occur at the street interface.

**43.0**

~~43.0~~  
Proposed

**Subdivision**

None specified.

**54.0**

~~54.0~~  
Proposed

**Signs**

Sign requirements are at Clause 52.05. All land located within the World Heritage Environs Area is in Category 3 – High amenity areas.

**65.0**

~~65.0~~  
Proposed

**Application requirements**

The following application requirements apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, ~~in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany~~ 43.02, in addition to those specified elsewhere in the scheme and must accompany an application, as appropriate, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

A site analysis plan and a written urban context report documenting how the development will achieve the requirements of this schedule.

Photomontages produced by a suitably qualified person to assess the viewline requirements of this schedule.

A desktop wind assessment for the proposed development when the building height is 15m or higher from natural ground level in Area 5.

**7.0**

**Referral of applications**

An application for a building which exceeds 11.2 metres in height, or additions to an existing building which would increase its height to exceed 11.2 metres must be referred to Heritage Victoria under Section 55 of the Act pursuant to Clause 66.04 of the Yarra Planning Scheme.

## Attachment 5 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes

## YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

**86.0****Decision guidelines**

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Proposed

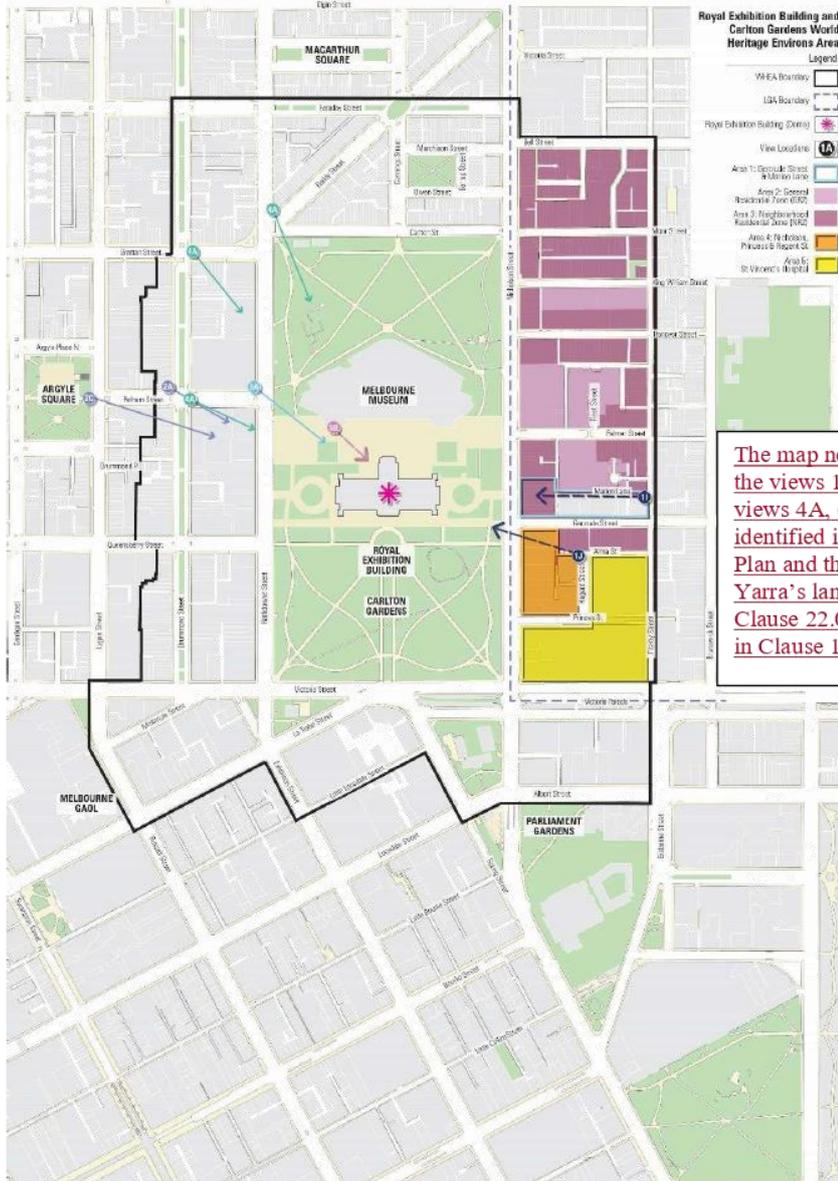
The following decision guidelines apply to an application for a permit under Clause 43.02, in addition to those specified in Clause 43.02 and elsewhere in the scheme which must be considered, as appropriate, by the responsible authority:

- Whether the siting, height and appearance of a building or works detrimentally affects the view of the drum, dome, lantern and flagpole of the Royal Exhibition Building and the Carlton Gardens.
- Whether the siting, height and appearance of a building or works detrimentally affects the view of the WHEA from the dome viewing platform of the Royal Exhibition Building.
- Whether the buildings and works and façade design requirements are achieved.
- Whether development ensures materiality is influenced by its heritage setting and is of muted materials and colours, and avoids the use of larger areas of reflective materials.
- Whether development ensures visibility of building services and plant equipment and plant is minimised and/or is screened within the maximum building height requirements.

Attachment 5 - Yarra City Council Submission - WHEA draft DDO with Yarra Track Changes

YARRA PLANNING SCHEME

Map 1 to Schedule [NUMBER] to Clause 43.02



The map needs to also include the views 1G and 1H, 1I, 1K and views 4A, 6A, 6C and 7E as identified in the draft Strategy Plan and that are included in Yarra's landmark policy as in Clause 22.03-4 (and as proposed in Clause 15.01-2L of C269).

## Attachment 6 - HAC Response to the exhibited Draft WHEA Strategy Plan

### HAC Response to the WHEA Draft Strategy Plan

HAC commends the new suite of World Heritage Environs Area Strategy/Review documents released in July 2021, especially in relation to the urgently needed planning controls. The work is excellent but further enhancement, particularly on the DDOs, is required. HAC also notes that there were some items put forward by the City of Yarra in the early part of the review that have not been considered to date.

HAC submits the following recommendations for consideration as a part of the City of Yarra submission on the WHEA Draft Strategy Plan.

- 1) WHEA Boundary
  - a. HAC supports the proposal to extend the WHEA boundary as outlined and the proposed removal of a distinction between greater and lesser sensitive areas of the WHEA. However, HAC recommends that along Gertrude Street the boundary should be extended to Brunswick Street intersection.
- 2) Management of WHEA Planning Matters
  - a. HAC supports the proposal to make the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria a determining referral authority for development proposals within the WHEA, provided Heritage Victoria will be represented in all VCAT matters and all stages, should decisions be challenged.
  - b. HAC suggests that there is a need for the Strategy recommendations to include how intersections between the Victorian Heritage Act, Planning and Environment Act and The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act 1999 of the Federal Government) requirements should be managed.
  - c. HAC also recommends that future planning applications should require applicants to demonstrate that the EPBC Act requirements have been satisfied at the time of making an application for a planning or a heritage permit.
- 3) Views and Vistas
  - a. HAC notes the need to protect broad views to the streetscape from the REB promenade deck and dome to the WHEA as well as the views to the REB and the gardens itself. HAC considers that this is important for the following reasons:
    - Maintaining the existing low height heritage character of the entire WHEA area in Yarra and as such the need for mandatory planning controls that support this.
    - That views of the REB and gardens should be free from visual clutter. This encourages alternatives to overground poles, wires and signage.
  - b. HAC notes that proposed DDO does not include the viewing points IG and IH included in draft Strategy Plan map -Figure 9 and recommends that the DDO and the map be modified to include these.
  - c. HAC also identifies the need to include view locations on the north- eastern side to protect future views to the REB and the dome should the Museums building go in long term future .
- 4). Zones and Planning Controls

## Attachment 6 - HAC Response to the exhibited Draft WHEA Strategy Plan

- a. HAC supports the proposed new height controls for various precincts in WHEA and recommends that they be made mandatory in all relevant precincts and DDOs within Yarra. HAC considers that the need for this cannot be overstated.
  - b. HAC identifies the need for future developments within WHEA HO areas in Yarra to maintain the heritage significance of the precinct. HAC therefore recommends that permit exemptions should be removed from the proposed DDOs and any new DDOs on residential zoned land within the WHEA so that heritage attributes can be maintained through the permit process.
  - c. HAC also sees the need for paint controls within area and recommends that the WHEA Strategy include a recommendation for paint controls.
  - d. HAC also advocates for a specific policy on signage controls relating to the whole WHEA is required.
  - e. The newly proposed State and Yarra policies are supported. The integration issues between Yarra's proposed amendment C269 and the World Heritage Strategy should be explored with DWELP to support the fastest possible integration route.
- 5). The Strategy Document
- a. The status of the WHEA Strategy (once a detailed strategy rather than in the exhibited review form) should be changed from a Reference Document to an Incorporated Document within the Yarra Planning Scheme (which gives it more legal weight). This step should be part of a Yarra Planning Scheme Amendment to implement the WHEA Strategy Plan recommendations once finalized.
- 6). Day to day World Heritage Site and WHEA management
- a. HAC notes that governance, management, coordination, information provision and site promotion between parties responsible for parts of the World Heritage site and WHEA overall remain unclear in the revised draft Strategy Plan.
  - b. HAC recommends that an independent statutory authority is best established to handle this role as a part of the mid to long-term implementation of the strategy. The statutory authority as suggested above should develop a business plan for the management of the site including the WHEA with an investment programme and a rationale for partnership. HAC members view that such an authority can effectively provide ownership and coordination to drive forward the benefit of having a World Heritage site.
  - c. HAC also recommends that consistent protocols for the management of infrastructure, utility services, graffiti management and heritage building external paint controls within the main site and WHEA should be developed and implemented.
  - d. HAC suggests that all recommendations (not limited to the planning scheme implementation recommendations in section 10) in the draft Strategy Plan should be numbered and prioritised; and implementation time frames are included so that its implementation can be programmed and monitored. There should be clear direction and a rationale about why proposed actions are needed to protect and retain the WHEA status.
- 7). Comments on the paper and consultation process
- a. HAC suggests that the Strategy Plan should include a statement elaborating how the buffer zone not only protects and enhances the WHEA but provides a

## Attachment 6 - HAC Response to the exhibited Draft WHEA Strategy Plan

narrative for the interpretation of the site and the historic development of Melbourne providing learning and tourism opportunities.

- b. HAC expresses a concern that the whole process of approval of the WHEA Strategy Plan and Planning controls may take a long time and suggest Yarra City Council should commit to expediting those parts of the strategy implementation that are under Council's control.

*Note: The recommendations above are formed from the Yarra Heritage Advisory Committee who met via an ad-hoc specific meeting to consider the released documents and are finalised through a circular resolution.*

END OF ADVICE DOCUMENT

Date: 25.07.2021

## 8.8 Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/105086
<b>Author</b>	Rhys Thomas - Senior Governance Advisor
<b>Authoriser</b>	Group Manager Chief Executive's Office

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### Purpose

1. To provide Council with the Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report as required by section 54(5) of the Local Government Act 2020.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. Section 54(5) of the Local Government Act 2020 provides that an Audit and Risk Committee: *“prepare a biannual audit and risk report that describes the activities of the Audit and Risk Committee and includes its findings and recommendations; and provide a copy of the biannual audit and risk report to the Chief Executive Officer for tabling at the next Council meeting.”*
3. This provision replaces the previous process which saw the then Audit Committee develop and present an Annual Report to the Council.
4. With the last Annual Report covering the 2020 calendar year, the first six-monthly report covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021.

#### Discussion

5. Tabling of the attached Biannual Activity Report at a public meeting of Council provides transparency to the community on the operation of the committee, as well as highlighting the high level considerations of the committee.
6. The nature of the matters considered by the Audit and Risk Committee is such that the attached report can provide a summary of the matters considered, but cannot set out the detailed findings or recommendations in relation to Council’s control framework, as to do so would expose Council to undue risk.
7. In addition to the attached activity report, all Councillors are provided with the full agendas and minutes of Audit and Risk Committee meetings, and are invited to attend any meeting in an observer capacity.
8. In addition to the attached report, the Audit and Risk Committee’s oversight role is primarily discharged by providing advice and direction to Council’s Chief Executive Officer and senior management, particularly those within the finance, risk management and governance portfolios. That said, it is recognised that there may be rare circumstances where the Committee may wish to provide advice direct to the Council, without relying on management.
9. There are three mechanisms for the committee to provide this advice:
  - (a) Firstly, the Council has authorised the Audit and Risk Committee through its Charter to request that the Chief Executive Officer table a report from the Committee at a meeting of the Council;
  - (b) Secondly, the Local Government Act 2020 provides that the Chief Executive Officer must table a report of the Committee at a meeting of the Council where requested by the Committee Chair; and
  - (c) Thirdly, the Local Government Act 2020 provides that a Committee may make formal recommendations to Council in this biannual activity report.

10. In the period 1 January to 30 June 2020, neither the Committee nor the Committee Chair requested that the Chief Executive Officer table a report at a Council meeting.
11. At its meeting on 19 August 2021, the Audit and Risk Committee confirmed that it has no recommendations to Council in this biannual activity report in respect of the period 1 January to 30 June 2021.

#### Options

12. There are no options presented in this report.

#### **Community and stakeholder engagement**

13. The Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report was endorsed by the Audit and Risk Committee at its meeting on 19 August 2021.

#### **Policy analysis**

##### Alignment to Council Plan

14. The City of Yarra Council Plan 2017-2021 contains a strategic objective that Council *“maintain a culture of transparency, governance, ethical practice and management of risks that instils a high level of community respect and confidence in Council decision-making.”*
15. The presentation of Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Reports to a public Council meeting supports a culture of transparency and good governance.

##### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

16. No climate emergency or sustainability implications are considered in this report.

##### Community and social implications

17. No community or social implications are considered in this report.

##### Economic development implications

18. No economic development implications are considered in this report.

##### Human rights and gender equality implications

19. No human rights or gender equality implications are considered in this report.

#### **Operational analysis**

##### Financial and resource impacts

20. No finance or report impacts are considered in this report.

##### Legal Implications

21. The tabling of this Biannual Activity Report by the Chief Executive Officer is required by section 54(5)(b) of the Local Government Act 2020.

#### **Conclusion**

22. The Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report was endorsed by the Audit and Risk Committee at its meeting on 19 August 2021 and has been tabled by the Chief Executive Officer to provide Council with the Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report as required by section 54(5) of the Local Government Act 2020.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That Council:
  - (a) receive the Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report for the period 1 January to 30 June 2021 at **Attachment One**;
  - (b) note that in the period 1 January to 30 June 2020, neither the Committee nor the Committee Chair requested that the Chief Executive Officer table a report at a Council meeting; and
  - (c) note that at its meeting on 19 August 2021, the Audit and Risk Committee confirmed that it has no recommendations to Council in its biannual activity report in respect of the period 1 January to 30 June 2021.

## Attachments

- 1 [↓](#) Audit and Risk Committee biannual activity report - January to June 2021

# Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report

January to June 2021



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## The Audit and Risk Committee

The role of the Audit and Risk Committee (Committee) is set out in the Audit and Risk Committee Charter, adopted by Council on 18 August 2020.

The Committee provides independent and objective assurance and assistance to the Yarra City Council and its Chief Executive Officer on Council's risk management, control and compliance framework, and its external financial and performance accountability and responsibilities. In addition, the Committee provides advice to Council that will assist Council in fulfilling its corporate governance and oversight responsibilities.

The Committee does not have executive powers or authority to implement actions in areas over which management has responsibility and does not have any delegated authority. The Committee does not have any management functions and is therefore independent of management.

The Council has authorised the Committee, within the scope of its role and responsibilities to:

- obtain any information it needs from any employee and/or external party;
- discuss any matters with the external or internal auditor, or other external parties;
- request the attendance of any Council Officer, Councillors, and/or the internal and external auditors;
- request that Council Officers obtain external legal or other professional advice, as the Committee considers necessary to meet its responsibilities, at Council's expense;
- require reports from Council Officers, the internal auditors and external auditors on any significant proposed regulatory, accounting or reporting issue, to assess the potential impact upon the Council's financial reporting process; and
- request that the Chief Executive Officer table a report from the Committee at a meeting of the Council.

## Purpose of the biannual activity report

This report meets the reporting requirements to Council as required by section 54(5) of the Local Government Act 2020 (Act).

The report provides Council and the community with a summary of the matters that the Audit and Risk Committee has addressed in the reporting period in discharging its responsibilities under its Charter and under the Act. Further, the report provides Council with the Committee's findings and recommendations for the period.

This report provides an overview of the activity of the Audit and Risk Committee from 1 January to 30 June 2021.

**Attachment 1 - Audit and Risk Committee biannual activity report - January to June 2021**

City of Yarra Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report  
January to June 2021

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**Committee Membership**

The Committee comprises five members, three of which are independent members and two Councillors.

During the period, the Committee members were:

**Helen Lanyon, Chair** Helen Lanyon is a Fellow of CPA Australia and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Over a 40-year career, Ms Lanyon has held numerous senior executive roles, primarily in local government and has broad experience in the corporate services portfolio disciplines. Ms Lanyon also has extensive experience on a range of advisory committees.

**David Ashmore** David Ashmore is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountant and was in public practice working predominately as an Audit Partner. He is also a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australia. Mr Ashmore has for the past 15 years been appointed to a variety of Audit Committees mainly for Local Government entities and also has an appointment as Chairman for an ASX listed public Company.

**Vince Philpot** Vince Philpot had a varied and interesting career across global operations in the Oil and Gas industry, moving later into the Non-Governmental aid agency space and finally into the social services sector. As a Certified Internal Auditor, he brings his subject matter expertise in enterprise risk management, internal control frameworks and internal audit to his committee work. Mr Philpot also has wide experience on a range of advisory committees in Local Government and Public Service entities.

**Cr Gabrielle de Vietri** Cr Gabrielle de Vietri was elected to the Yarra City Council in October 2020 as a representative of Langridge Ward and was elected Mayor in November 2020. Cr de Vietri was appointed to the Audit Committee in November 2020.

**Cr Herschel Landes** Cr Herschel Landes was elected to Yarra City Council in October 2020 and is a representative of the Melba ward. Cr Landes was appointed to the Audit Committee in November 2020.

**Committee Attendance**

The Committee met three times during the period.

Member	Meetings attended
Helen Lanyon (Chair)	3 of 3
David Ashmore	3 of 3
Vince Philpot	3 of 3
Cr Gabrielle de Vietri (Mayor)	2 of 3
Cr Herschel Landes	3 of 3

In addition to the appointed members, all Councillors receive Audit and Risk Committee meeting papers and have a standing invitation to attend meetings as an observer. Cr Wade took up this opportunity at two meetings during the period.

## Attachment 1 - Audit and Risk Committee biannual activity report - January to June 2021

### City of Yarra Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report January to June 2021

#### Committee Activity

The tables below set out the activity of the committee during the period of this report, including a summary of the matters discussed and any recommendations made by the Committee to the Council. It should be noted that only recommendations from the Committee to the Council are reported here – recommendations and actions agreed to by management do not form part of this activity report.

#### 18 February 2021

Matter considered	Summary
Report by the Chief Executive	The CEO provided a verbal report to the Committee on a range of matters including the 'Green new Deal', waste management issues, COVID grants program, Collingwood Town Hall precinct and the outdoor dining program.
Update on COVID-19 Economic and Community Support Package	The Director Community Wellbeing presented a report about the rollout of the City of Yarra COVID-19 Economic and Community Support Package.
Review of actions arising from previous meetings	The Committee reviewed the status of actions arising as a result of matters raised at previous Committee meetings.
Review of actions arising from previous internal audits	The Committee reviewed the status of the implementation of agreed management actions arising from previous internal audits.
Review of actions arising from previous external audits	The Committee reviewed the status of the implementation of agreed management actions arising from previous external audits.
External Audit - Presentation of the external audit strategy	The Committee received a presentation from the Victorian Auditor General's agent on the strategy for the 2020/2021 external audit.
Internal Audit - Status Report	Council's internal auditors presented a report on the status of the internal audit program. The Committee requested management present a report setting out the implications of the VAGO report into sexual harassment in Local Government.
Internal Audit - Review of Purchasing Cards and Councillors Expenses	Council's internal auditors presented its findings following an internal audit into the use of purchasing cards and the management of councillor expenses. The report resulted in seven agreed management actions being added to the database for monitoring.
Internal Audit - Review of Property Lease and License Management	Council's internal auditors presented its findings following an internal audit into property lease and license management. The Committee provided feedback and requested to report be brought back to a subsequent meeting.

**Attachment 1 - Audit and Risk Committee biannual activity report - January to June 2021**

City of Yarra Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report  
January to June 2021

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Matter considered	Summary
2021/2022 Annual Budget and Long Term Financial Strategy	The Chief Financial Officer provided a report on the development of Council's 2021/2022 annual budget and set out the process to be undertaken in developing a draft budget for Council's consideration and subsequent community consultation.
December 2020 Finance Report (including Mid-Year Budget Review)	The Chief Financial Officer provided an overview of Council's mid-year budget review process and the quarterly finance report dated December 2020.
Risk Management Framework	The Manager Risk and Safety presented some early work on the development of a Risk Management Framework. The Committee provided feedback on the draft document and requested a dedicated meeting to progress the matter in detail.
Competitive Neutrality update	The Committee received an update on the implications of Competitive Neutrality on Council's service delivery. The Committee noted the role of ongoing Service Review in maintaining compliance with Council's obligations.
Results of annual Audit Committee self-assessment questionnaire	The Committee reviewed the results of its 2020 self-assessment questionnaire.
2021 Workplan	The Committee adopted a workplan for 2021, noting the significantly expanded role of Audit and Risk Committees under the Local Government Act 2020.
Purchase Order Compliance	The Committee noted a quarterly report on compliance with the obligation to raise purchase orders as part of the procurement process.
Effectiveness of the internal audit	The Committee deferred a discussion about the effectiveness of the internal audit program to the subsequent meeting.
Local Government Act 2020 deliverables	The Committee noted a standing quarterly report setting out Council's achievement of the milestones in the transition to the Local Government Act 2020.
OHS Review/Project Status Update	The Committee noted a status report provided by Council's internal auditors on the occupational health and safety review.
Organisational OHS Committee Minutes	The Committee noted the minutes of the organisational occupational health and safety committee meetings.

**Attachment 1 - Audit and Risk Committee biannual activity report - January to June 2021**

City of Yarra Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report  
January to June 2021

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31 March 2021

Matter considered	Summary
Risk Management Roadmap and Risk Management Framework	The Manager Risk and Safety provided an introduction and overview of the Risk Management Roadmap to the Committee. The Committee provided comments and requested that a final document incorporating this feedback be brought to a future meeting.
Strategic Risk Report Update March 2021	The Manager Risk and Safety presented Council's Strategic Risk Register and detailed a number of high and medium risks. The Committee provided feedback to assist in the next iteration of the register.
Operational Risk Register Review	The Manager Risk and Safety set out the status of the Operational Risk Register review and identified 29 documented high risks. The Committee provided feedback and made a number of suggested improvements.
OHS Roadmap	Council's Internal Auditors provided an overview of the OHS Roadmap project and the Manager Risk and Safety responded to discussions.
Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS) Update	The Committee noted a progress on the procurement and implementation of web based Occupational Health and Safety Management System.
Organisational Hazard Register	The Committee noted a presentation from the Manager Risk and Safety providing an interim organisational hazard register.

20 May 2021

Matter considered	Summary
Report by the Chief Executive	The CEO provided a verbal report to the Committee on a range of matters including the annual budget, Community Vision, Collingwood Town Hall, Burnley Golf Course, Inner Melbourne Action Plan Implementation Committee (IMAP), Environment Protection Authority and recent media coverage of Council.
Draft Management Letter	The Victorian Auditor General's agent presented the 2020/2021 Draft Management Letter.
Review of actions arising from previous meetings	The Committee reviewed the status of actions arising as a result of matters raised at previous Committee meetings.
Review of actions arising from previous internal audits	The Committee reviewed the status of the implementation of agreed management actions arising from previous internal audits.

**Attachment 1 - Audit and Risk Committee biannual activity report - January to June 2021**

City of Yarra Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report  
January to June 2021

Matter considered	Summary
Internal Audit - Status Report	Council's internal auditors presented a report on the status of the internal audit program. The Committee requested management present a report setting out the implications of the VAGO report into sexual harassment in Local Government.
Internal Audit – Review of Outstanding Actions	Council's internal auditors tabled its findings following a review of outstanding actions from previous internal audits. The report was deferred to the following meeting.
Internal Audit – Records Managements	Council's internal auditors presented its findings following an internal audit into the organisation's record management practices. The report resulted in eight agreed management actions being added to the database for monitoring.
Internal Audit – Review of Occupational Health and Safety	Council's internal auditors presented its findings following an internal audit into the organisation's occupational health and safety management. The report resulted in 12 agreed management actions being added to the database for monitoring.
Enterprise Architecture and Technology Strategy	The Manager Information Service provided a comprehensive report and presentation of Council's Enterprise Architecture and Technology Strategy.
Draft Risk Committee Charter	The Manager Risk and Safety provided a draft Charter for the proposed Risk Committee and led a discussion to gather feedback.
Operational Risk Register Review	The Manager Risk and Safety provided the latest Operational Risk Register review report.
Updated Hazard Register May 2021	The Manager Risk and Safety presented an updated Hazard Register and undertook to bring a further report to the Committee in six months.
OHS RoadMap and Project Plan Update	The Manager Risk and Safety updated the Committee on the Occupational Health and Safety Roadmap
Risk Management Roadmap and Project Plan	The Manager Risk and Safety updated the Committee on the Risk Management Roadmap
Synergising Risk and Safety initiatives	The Committee noted a report on a new approach to synergise risk management and occupation health and safety through the development of Risk and Safety Roadmaps and associated project plans.
2021/2022 Annual Budget and Long Term Financial Strategy	The Chief Financial Officer provided an update report on the development of Council's 2021/2022 annual budget.
Process for the six-monthly Audit and Risk Committee report	The Senior Governance Advisor set out a process for the development and adoption of biannual Audit and Risk Committee activity reports.

**Attachment 1 - Audit and Risk Committee biannual activity report - January to June 2021**

City of Yarra Audit and Risk Committee Biannual Activity Report  
January to June 2021

Matter considered	Summary
2021 Workplan	The Committee reviewed its progress against its workplan for 2021 and suggested a new approach to monitoring progress at each meeting.
Fraud and Corruption Policy and Control Plan	The Committee noted a report setting out a Fraud and Corruption Policy and Control Plan.
Quarterly Finance Report - March 2021	The Committee noted a standing quarterly report including the quarterly finance dated March 2021.
Purchase Order Compliance	The Committee noted a standing quarterly report on compliance with the obligation to raise purchase orders as part of the procurement process.
Local Government Act 2020 deliverables	The Committee noted a standing quarterly report setting out Council's achievement of the milestones in the transition to the Local Government Act 2020.
Yarra Libraries - KPI evaluation framework	The Committee noted a report setting out the response of Yarra Libraries to the sector-wide recommendations made by the Victorian Auditor General in 2019.
Child safety assurance	The Committee requested an update on how the Committee can be assured that the organisation is meeting all of its child safety requirements. A report was agreed for a future meeting.
Effectiveness of the internal audit	The Audit and Risk Committee workplan provides an opportunity for the Committee to meet with management at least annually, without the internal auditors present.

### Recommendations to Council

The Audit and Risk Committee's oversight role is primarily discharged by providing advice and direction to Council's Chief Executive Officer and senior management, particularly those within the finance, risk management and governance portfolios. That said, it is recognised that there may be rare circumstances where the Committee may wish to provide advice direct to the Council, without relying on management.

There are three mechanisms for the committee to provide this advice:

- Firstly, the Council has authorised the Audit and Risk Committee through its Charter to request that the Chief Executive Officer table a report from the Committee at a meeting of the Council;
- Secondly, the Local Government Act 2020 provides that the Chief Executive Officer must table a report of the Committee at a meeting of the Council where requested by the Committee Chair; and
- Thirdly, the Local Government Act 2020 provides that a Committee may make formal recommendations to Council in this biannual activity report.

In the period 1 January to 30 June 2020, neither the Committee nor the Committee Chair requested that the Chief Executive Officer table a report at a Council meeting.

At its meeting on 19 August 2021, the Audit and Risk Committee confirmed that it has no recommendations to Council in this biannual activity report in respect of the period 1 January to 30 June 2021.

## 8.9 Instrument of Delegation to Members of Council Staff

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/109469
<b>Author</b>	Rhys Thomas - Senior Governance Advisor
<b>Authoriser</b>	Group Manager Chief Executive's Office

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### Purpose

1. To complete the review and update the Instrument of Delegation to Members of Council Staff.

### Critical analysis

#### History and background

2. Council derives its powers from a wide range of legislative instruments primarily, but not exclusively, the Local Government Act 2020. In order to effectively and efficiently use these powers, Council delegates its powers to various staff and committees.
3. These delegations are made by way of legal instruments that are provided by Council's solicitors and updated periodically in response to legislative and regulatory changes. These instruments are authorised by Council and set out to whom each of the powers are delegated, and any conditions or limitations on the use of these powers that apply.
4. Council currently has three instruments of delegation:
  - (a) Instrument 1 - Council to the Planning Decisions Committee;
  - (b) Instrument 2 - Council to the Chief Executive Officer; and
  - (c) Instrument 3 - Council to Council staff.
5. While most staff powers are delegated by Council by way of Instrument 2 (and then sub-delegated by her to the relevant staff), a small number of powers are delegated by way of Instrument 3 because the legislation does not allow for powers to be sub-delegated in this way. It is Instrument 3 (Instrument of Delegation from the Council to Council staff) that is the subject of this report.

#### Discussion

6. A review latest instrument provided by Council's solicitors has identified a number of changes that are necessary due to changes that have occurred since Council adopted that instrument on 18 August 2020.
7. Aside from the updates or legislative amendments listed below, there have been no changes to the extent of delegation or limiting conditions.
8. The proposed instrument of delegation differs from the current instrument in the following ways:
  - (a) the Environment Protection Act 1970 has been removed (the powers in the new Environment Protection Act 2018 are now able to be sub-delegated by the Chief Executive Officer and no longer appear in this instrument);
  - (b) sections 36A, 36B and 40F of the Food Act 1984 have been inserted and are now in force (allowing for centralised electronic registration of food premises);
  - (c) section 181H of the Local Government Act 1989 has been removed (the power to enter into an environmental upgrade agreement and declare and levy an environmental upgrade charge are now able to be sub-delegated by the Chief Executive Officer and no longer appear in this instrument);

- (d) section 42A of the Road Management Act 2004 has been updated to remove the reference to VicRoads and replace it with Head, Transport for Victoria;
  - (e) sections 4H, 4I, 18, 21(2), 26(1), 26(2), 28(1), 28(2), 28(4), 41(1), 41(2), 42(2), 49(2), 51, 57(5), 70, 97G(6), 179(2) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 have been amended (to provide for the Act's new public availability requirements that allow for documents and information to be made available electronically);
  - (f) sections 91ZU(1), 91ZZC(1), 91ZZE(1), 91ZZE(3), 206AZA(2), 207ZE(2) of the Residential Tenancies Act 1997 have been inserted and are now in force (which are included in the instrument for completeness, but are currently not delegated as Council is not a public statutory authority engaged in the provision of housing);
  - (g) the Residential Tenancies Regulations 2021 have been inserted and is in force (and contain only one provision relating to the approval of non-sewered toilet systems – a power which is to be delegated to Council's Municipal Building Surveyor);
  - (h) the renaming of the position of Assistant Manager City Strategy to Practice Leader Strategic Planning, to reflect the recent change to this position; and
  - (i) the inclusion of the position of Manager City Strategy, with same delegations as the Practice Leader Strategic Planning.
9. The officer's recommendation sets out the necessary steps to re-make the instrument of delegation to members of Council Staff with the changes identified above.

#### Options

- 10. There are no alternative options presented in this report.
- 11. It is open to Council to alter an instrument of delegation by alternative resolution.

#### Community and stakeholder engagement

- 12. The wording of the resolution and the content and structure of the instrument of delegation has been provided by Council's solicitors.
- 13. Internal consultation has taken place with the Strategic Planning department in relation to structural changes within the department and how the delegations introduced into the Planning and Environment Act 1989 are to be applied.

#### Policy analysis

##### Alignment to Council Plan

- 14. All instruments of delegation presented here contain the limitation that the delegate cannot act in a way that is contrary to Council policy. In this way, while various powers have been delegated to staff for administrative convenience, all such delegations are limited to the extent that they do comply with Council policy including, but not limited to, the Council Plan.

##### Climate emergency and sustainability implications

- 15. Climate emergency and sustainability implications are not considered in this report.

##### Community and social implications

- 16. Community and social implications are not considered in this report.

##### Economic development implications

- 17. Economic development implications are not considered in this report.

##### Human rights and gender equality implications

- 18. Human rights and gender equality implications are not considered in this report.

## Operational analysis

### Financial and resource impacts

19. There are no financial or resource impacts of making the changes recommended in this report. Should Council determine to remove delegations for the instrument, it would be necessary to bring matters requiring the execution of those powers to Council for formal resolution. The resource impact of this process would depend on the nature of the decision to be made, and the extent of supporting information to Council would require in order to inform its decision.

### Legal Implications

20. In order to respond to various legislative and regulatory changes, it is necessary for Council to periodically re-make its instruments of delegation in order to ensure continuity of operation. Without such changes, Council officers will increasingly be unable to make even every day routine decisions and operational matters will increasingly require Council resolution.
21. The adoption of the attached instrument of delegation brings Council up to date with its legislative obligations.

## Conclusion

22. It is recommended that Council take the necessary steps as set out in this report to re-make the Instrument of Delegation to Members of Council staff at **Attachment One**.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That in the exercise of the powers conferred by the legislation referred to in the attached instrument of delegation, Council resolves:
  - (a) there be delegated to the members of Council staff holding, acting in or performing the duties of the offices or positions referred to in the Instrument of Delegation to Members of Council staff at **Attachment One**, the powers, duties and functions set out in that instrument, subject to the conditions and limitations specified in that Instrument;
  - (b) the instrument comes into force immediately the common seal of Council is affixed to the instrument;
  - (c) on the coming into force of the instrument all previous delegations to members of Council staff (other than the Chief Executive Officer) are revoked; and
  - (d) the duties and functions set out in the instrument must be performed, and the powers set out in the instruments must be executed, in accordance with any guidelines or policies of Council that it may from time to time adopt.

## Attachments

- 1 [DRAFT Instrument of Delegation \(Council to staff\)](#)

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

## Instrument of Delegation




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**INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION BY THE COUNCIL TO MEMBERS OF COUNCIL STAFF**


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In exercise of the powers conferred by the legislation referred to in the attached Schedule, the Council:

1. delegates each duty and/or function and/or power described in column 1 of the Schedule (and summarised in column 2 of the Schedule) to the member of Council staff holding, acting in or performing the duties of the Chief Executive Officer or the office or position described opposite each such duty and/or function and/or power in column 3 of the Schedule;
2. records that a reference in the Schedule to:

CEO	<b>means</b>	Chief Executive Officer
CHP	<b>means</b>	Coordinator Health Protection; Manager Compliance and Parking Services; AND Director Corporate, Business and Finance
CMO	<b>means</b>	Construction Management Officer; Coordinator Construction Management and Support; Manager Construction Management; AND Director City Works and Assets
DCWA	<b>means</b>	Director City Works and Assets
DPPM	<b>means</b>	Director Planning and Place Making
EHO	<b>means</b>	Environmental Health Officer; Team Leader Health Protection; Coordinator Health Protection; Manager Compliance and Parking Services; AND Director Corporate, Business and Finance
Group 1	<b>means</b>	Director Planning and Place Making; Manager City Strategy; Practice Leader Strategic Planning; Manager Statutory Planning; Coordinator Statutory Planning; Senior Coordinator Strategic Planning; AND Appeals Advocate

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

Group 2	<b>means</b>	Director Planning and Place Making; Manager City Strategy; Practice Leader Strategic Planning; Manager Statutory Planning; Coordinator Statutory Planning; Senior Coordinator Strategic Planning; Project and Policy Coordinator, Strategic Planning; Appeals Advocate; Principal Planner; Senior Statutory Planner; Senior Strategic Planner; AND Subdivision Planner
Group 3	<b>means</b>	Director Planning and Place Making; Manager City Strategy; Practice Leader Strategic Planning; Manager Statutory Planning; Coordinator Statutory Planning; Senior Coordinator Strategic Planning; Project and Policy Coordinator, Strategic Planning; Appeals Advocate; Principal Planner; Senior Statutory Planner; Senior Strategic Planner; Statutory Planner; Strategic Planner; AND Subdivision Planner
MBS	<b>means</b>	Municipal Building Surveyor
MCM	<b>means</b>	Manager Construction Management; AND Director City Works and Assets
MCPS	<b>means</b>	Manager Compliance and Parking Services; AND Director Corporate, Business and Finance
MEAM	<b>means</b>	Manager Engineering and Asset Management; AND Director City Works and Assets
MSP	<b>means</b>	Manager Statutory Planning; AND Director Planning and Place Making
PO	<b>means</b>	All statutory and strategic planning officers and planning administrative staff; AND Director Planning and Place Making
PLSP	<b>means</b>	Practice Leader Strategic Planning; Manager City Strategy; AND Director Planning and Place Making
SCPS	<b>means</b>	Senior Coordinator Property Services; AND Group Manager Chief Executive's Office
SGA	<b>means</b>	Senior Governance Advisor; AND Group Manager Chief Executive's Office
TLHP	<b>means</b>	Team Leader Health Protection; Coordinator Health Protection; Manager Compliance and Parking Services; AND Director Corporate, Business and Finance

## Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)

3. declares that:
  - 3.1. this Instrument of Delegation is authorised by a resolution of Council passed on 7 September 2021; and
  - 3.2. the delegation:
    - 3.2.1. comes into force immediately the common seal of Council is affixed to this Instrument of Delegation;
    - 3.2.2. remains in force until varied or revoked;
    - 3.2.3. is subject to any conditions and limitations set out in sub-paragraph 3.3, and the Schedule; and
    - 3.2.4. must be exercised in accordance with any guidelines or policies which Council from time to time adopts; and
  - 3.3. the delegate must not determine the issue, take the action or do the act or thing:
    - 3.3.1. if the issue, action, act or thing is an issue, action or thing which Council has previously designated as an issue, action, act or thing which must be the subject of a Resolution of Council; or
    - 3.3.2. if the determining of the issue, taking of the action or doing of the act or thing would or would be likely to involve a decision which is inconsistent with a
      - (a) policy; or
      - (b) strategyadopted by Council; or
    - 3.3.3. if the determining of the issue, the taking of the action or the doing of the act or thing cannot be the subject of a lawful delegation; or
    - 3.3.4. the determining of the issue, the taking of the action or the doing of the act or thing is already the subject of an exclusive delegation to another member of Council staff or delegated committee.

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**The Common Seal of the  
Yarra City Council was  
affixed hereto in the  
presence of:**

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**Cr Gabrielle de Vietri  
Mayor  
Yarra City Council**

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**Vijaya Vaidyanath  
Chief Executive Officer  
Yarra City Council**

7 September 2021

This document was witnessed by audio-visual link in accordance with the COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) (Electronic Signing and Witnessing) Regulations 2020.

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

**SCHEDULE**

**INDEX**

<b>DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT 1994</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>FOOD ACT 1984</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>HERITAGE ACT 2017</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1989</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1997</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS 2015</b> .....	<b>64</b>
<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (FEES) REGULATIONS 2016</b> .....	<b>65</b>
<b>RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES REGULATIONS 2021</b> .....	<b>66</b>
<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2016</b> .....	<b>67</b>
<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT (WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE) REGULATIONS 2015</b> .....	<b>69</b>

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT 1994</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS</b>
s.41A(1)	power to declare a dog to be a menacing dog	MCPS	Council may delegate this power to a Council authorised officer

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>FOOD ACT 1984</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.19(2)(a)	power to direct by written order that the food premises be put into a clean and sanitary condition	TLHP	If section 19(1) applies
s.19(2)(b)	power to direct by written order that specified steps be taken to ensure that food prepared, sold or handled is safe and suitable	TLHP	If section 19(1) applies
s.19(3)	power to direct by written order that the food premises not be kept or used for the sale, or handling for sale, of any food, or for the preparation of any food, or for any other specified purpose, or for the use of any specified equipment or a specified process	CHP	If section 19(1) applies Only in relation to temporary food premises or mobile food premises
s.19(4)(a)	power to direct that an order made under section 19(3)(a) or (b), (i) be affixed to a conspicuous part of the premises, and (ii) inform the public by notice in a published newspaper or otherwise	CHP	If section 19(1) applies
s.19(6)(a)	duty to revoke any order under section 19 if satisfied that an order has been complied with	TLHP	If section 19(1) applies
s.19(6)(b)	duty to give written notice of revocation under section 19(6)(a) if satisfied that an order has been complied with	TLHP	If section 19(1) applies
s.19AA(2)	power to direct, by written order, that a person must take any of the actions described in (a)-(c).	TLHP	where council is the registration authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>FOOD ACT 1984</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.19AA(4)(c)	power to direct, in an order made under s.19AA(2) or a subsequent written order, that a person must ensure that any food or class of food is not removed from the premises	TLHP	Note: the power to direct the matters under s.19AA(4)(a) and (b) not capable of delegation and so such directions must be made by a Council resolution
s.19AA(7)	duty to revoke order issued under s.19AA and give written notice of revocation, if satisfied that that order has been complied with	TLHP	where council is the registration authority
s.19CB(4)(b)	power to request copy of records	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s.19E(1)(d)	power to request a copy of the food safety program	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s.19GB	power to request proprietor to provide written details of the name, qualification or experience of the current food safety supervisor	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s.19M(4)(a) & (5)	power to conduct a food safety audit and take actions where deficiencies are identified	-	where council is the registration authority
s.19NA(1)	power to request food safety audit reports	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s.19U(3)	power to waive and vary the costs of a food safety audit if there are special circumstances	MCPS	
s.19UA	power to charge fees for conducting a food safety assessment or inspection	CHP	except for an assessment required by a declaration under section 19C or an inspection under sections 38B(1)(c) or 39.

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>FOOD ACT 1984</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 19W	power to direct a proprietor of a food premises to comply with any requirement under Part IIIB	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 19W(3)(a)	power to direct a proprietor of a food premises to have staff at the premises undertake training or instruction	CHP	where council is the registration authority
s 19W(3)(b)	power to direct a proprietor of a food premises to have details of any staff training incorporated into the minimum records required to be kept or food safety program of the premises	EHO	where council is the registration authority
---	power to register, renew or transfer registration	EHO	where council is the registration authority refusal to grant/renew/transfer registration must be ratified by Council or the CEO (see section 58A(2))
s 36A	Power to accept an application for registration or notification using online portal	EHO	Where Council is the registration authority
s 36B	Duty to pay the charge for use of online portal	CHP	Where Council is the registration authority
s 38AA(5)	power to (a) request further information; or (b) advise the proprietor that the premises must be registered if the premises are not exempt	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38AB(4)	power to fix a fee for the receipt of a notification under section 38AA in accordance with a declaration under subsection (1)	CHP	where council is the registration authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>FOOD ACT 1984</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 38A(4)	power to request a copy of a completed food safety program template	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38B(1)(a)	duty to assess the application and determine which class of food premises under section 19C the food premises belongs	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38B(1)(b)	duty to ensure proprietor has complied with requirements of s 38A	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38B(2)	duty to be satisfied of the matters in section 38B(2)(a)-(b)	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38D(1)	duty to ensure compliance with the applicable provisions of s 38C and inspect the premises if required by s 39	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38D(2)	duty to be satisfied of the matters in section 38D(2)(a)-(d)	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38D(3)	power to request copies of any audit reports	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38E(2)	power to register the food premises on a conditional basis	EHO	where council is the registration authority; not exceeding the prescribed time limit defined under subsection (5).
s 38E(4)	duty to register the food premises when conditions are satisfied	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38F(3)(b)	power to require proprietor to comply with requirements of this Act	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 38G(1)	Power to require notification of change of the food safety program type used for the food premises	EHO	where council is the registration authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>FOOD ACT 1984</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 38G(2)	Power to require the proprietor of the food premises to comply with any requirement of the Act	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 39A	power to register, renew or transfer food premises despite minor defects	EHO	where council is the registration authority only if satisfied of matters in subsections (2)(a)-(c)
s 40(2)	power to incorporate the certificate of registration in one document with any certificate of registration under Part 6 of the <i>Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008</i>	EHO	
s 40C(2)	power to grant or renew the registration of food premises for a period of less than 1 year	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 40D(1)	power to suspend or revoke the registration of food premises	CHP	where council is the registration authority
S 40F	Power to cancel registration of food premises	CHP	where council is the registration authority
s 43F(6)	duty to be satisfied that registration requirements under Division 3 have been met prior to registering, transferring or renewing registration of a component of a food business	EHO	where council is the registration authority
s 43F(7)	power to register the components of the food business that meet requirements in Division 3 and power to refuse to register the components that do not meet the requirements	EHO	where council is the registration authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>FOOD ACT 1984</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46(5)	power to institute proceedings against another person where the offence was due to an act or default by that other person and where the first person charged could successfully defend a prosecution, without proceedings first being instituted against the person first charged	EHO	where council is the registration authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>HERITAGE ACT 2017</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 116	power to sub-delegate Executive Director's functions, duties or powers	DPPM	<p>Must first obtain Executive Director's written consent.</p> <p>Council can only sub-delegate if the Instrument of Delegation from the Executive Director authorises sub-delegation.</p>

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1989</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 185L(4)	Power to declare and levy a cladding rectification charge	CEO	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 4B	power to prepare an amendment to the Victorian Planning Provisions	DPPM	if authorised by the Minister
s 4G	function of receiving prescribed documents and a copy of the Victorian Planning Provisions from the Minister	Group 1	
s 4H	duty to make amendment to Victorian Planning Provisions available in accordance with public availability requirements	PO	
s 4I	duty to keep Victorian Planning Provisions and other documents available in accordance with public availability requirements	PO	
s 8A(2)	power to prepare amendment to the planning scheme where the Minister has given consent under s.8A	DPPM	
s 8A(3)	power to apply to Minister to prepare an amendment to the planning scheme	DPPM	
s 8A(5)	function of receiving notice of the Minister's decision	Group 1	
s 8A(7)	power to prepare the amendment specified in the application without the Minister's authorisation if no response received after 10 business days	DPPM	
s 8B(2)	power to apply to the Minister for authorisation to prepare an amendment to the planning scheme of an adjoining municipal district	DPPM	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 12(3)	power to carry out studies and do things to ensure proper use of land and consult with other persons to ensure co-ordination of planning scheme with these persons	Group 1	
s 12A(1)	duty to prepare a municipal strategic statement (including power to prepare a municipal strategic statement under section 19 of the <i>Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996</i> )	DPPM	
s 12B(1)	duty to review planning scheme	Group 1	
s 12B(2)	duty to review planning scheme at direction of Minister	Group 1	
s 12B(5)	duty to report findings of review of planning scheme to Minister without delay	Group 1	
s 14	duties of a Responsible Authority as set out in subsections (a) to (d)	CMO; PO	
s 17(1)	duty of giving copy amendment to the planning scheme	Group 3	
s 17(2)	duty of giving copy s.173 agreement	Group 3	
s 17(3)	duty of giving copy amendment, explanatory report and relevant documents to the Minister within 10 business days	Group 3	
s 18	duty to make amendment etc. available in accordance with public availability requirements	PO	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 19	power to give notice, to decide not to give notice, to publish notice of amendment to a planning scheme and to exercise any other power under section 19 to a planning scheme	Group 1	
s 19	function of receiving notice of preparation of an amendment to a planning scheme	PLSP	where Council is not the planning authority and the amendment affects land within Council's municipal district; or where the amendment will amend the planning scheme to designate Council as an acquiring authority.
s 20(1)	power to apply to Minister for exemption from the requirements of section 19	Group 1	
s 21(2)	duty to make submissions available in accordance with public availability requirements	Group 3	
s 21A(4)	duty to publish notice in accordance with section	Group 1	
s 22	duty to consider all submissions	Group 1	except submissions which request a change to the items in s 22(5)(a) and (b)
s 23(1)(b)	duty to refer submissions which request a change to the amendment to a panel	PLSP	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 23(2)	power to refer to a panel submissions which do not require a change to the amendment	Group 1	
s 24	function to represent council and present a submission at a panel hearing (including a hearing referred to in section 96D)	Group 3	
s 26(1)	power to make report available for inspection in accordance with the requirements set out in s 197B of the Act	DPPM	
s 26(2)	duty to keep report of panel available for inspection in accordance with public availability requirements	DPPM	
s 27(2)	power to apply for exemption if panel's report not received	Group 1	
s 28	duty to notify the Minister if abandoning an amendment	PLSP	Note: the power to make a decision to abandon an amendment cannot be delegated
s 28(2)	duty to publish notice of the decision on Internet site	PLSP	
s 28(4)	duty to make notice of the decision available on Council's Internet site for a period of at least 2 months	PLSP	
s 30(4)(a)	duty to say if amendment has lapsed	DPPM	
s 30(4)(b)	duty to provide information in writing upon request	DPPM	
s 32(2)	duty to give more notice if required	Group 1	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 33(1)	duty to give more notice of changes to an amendment	Group 1	
s 36(2)	duty to give notice of approval of amendment	Group 1	
s 38(5)	duty to give notice of revocation of an amendment	Group 1	
s 39	function of being a party to a proceeding commenced under section 39 and duty to comply with determination by VCAT	Group 1	
s 40(1)	function of lodging copy of approved amendment	Group 1	
s 41(1)	duty to make a copy of an approved amendment available in accordance with the public availability requirements during inspection period	PO	
s 41(2)	duty to make a copy of an approved amendment and any documents lodged with it available in person in accordance with the requirements set out in s 197B of the Act after the inspection period ends	PO	
s 42(2)	duty to make copy of planning scheme available in accordance with the public availability requirements	PO	
s 46AAA	duty to prepare an amendment to a planning scheme that relates to Yarra River land that is not inconsistent with anything in a Yarra Strategic Plan which is expressed to be binding on the responsible public entity	PLSP	Where Council is a responsible public entity and is a planning authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46AX	Function of receiving a draft Statement of Planning Policy and written direction in relation to the endorsement of the draft Statement of Planning Policy  Power to endorse the draft Statement of Planning Policy	Not delegated	Where Council is a responsible public entity
s 46AZC(2)	Duty not to prepare an amendment to a declared area planning scheme that is inconsistent with a Statement of Planning Policy for the declared area that is expressed to be binding on the responsible public entity	Not delegated	Where Council is a responsible public entity
s 46AZK	Duty not to act inconsistently with any provision of the Statement of Planning Policy that is expressed to be binding on the public entity when performing a function or duty or exercising a power in relation to the declared area	Not delegated	Where Council is a responsible public entity
s 46GI(2)(b)(i)	Power to agree to a lower rate of standard levy for a class of development of a particular type of land than the rate specified in a Minister's direction	Not delegated	Where Council is the planning authority, the municipal Council of the municipal district in which the land is located and/or the development agency
s 46GJ(1)	Function of receiving written directions from the Minister in relation to the preparation and content of infrastructure contributions plans	Not delegated	
s 46GK	Duty to comply with a Minister's direction that applies to Council as the planning authority	Not delegated	
s 46GN(1)	Duty to arrange for estimates of values of inner public purpose land	Not delegated	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46GO(1)	Duty to give notice to owners of certain inner public purpose land	Not delegated	
s 46GP	Function of receiving a notice under s 46GO	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency
s 46GQ	Function of receiving a submission from an affected owner who objects to the estimated value per hectare (or other appropriate unit of measurement) of the inner public purpose land	Not delegated	
s 46GR(1)	Duty to consider every submission that is made by the closing date for submissions included in the notice under s 46GO	Not delegated	
s 46GR(2)	Power to consider a late submission Duty to consider a late submission if directed to do so by the Minister	Not delegated	
s 46GS(1)	Power to accept or reject the estimate of the value of the inner public purpose land in a submission made under s 46GQ	Not delegated	
s 46GS(2)	Duty, if Council rejects the estimate of the value of the inner public purpose land in the submission, to refer the matter to the valuer-general, and notify the affected owner of the rejection and that the matter has been referred to the valuer-general	Not delegated	
s 46GT(2)	Duty to pay half of the fee fixed by the valuer-general for arranging and attending the conference	Not delegated	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46GT(4)	Function of receiving, from the valuer-general, written confirmation of the agreement between the planning authority's valuer and the affected owner's valuer as to the estimated value of the inner public purpose land	Not delegated	
s 46GT(6)	Function of receiving, from the valuer-general, written notice of a determination under s 46GT(5)	Not delegated	
s 46GU	Duty not to adopt an amendment under s 29 to an infrastructure contributions plan that specifies a land credit amount or a land equalisation amount that relates to a parcel of land in the ICP plan area of the plan unless the criteria in s 46GU(1)(a) and (b) are met	Not delegated	
s 46GV(3)	Function of receiving the monetary component and any land equalisation amount of the infrastructure contribution Power to specify the manner in which the payment is to be made	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency
s 46GV(3)(b)	Power to enter into an agreement with the applicant	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency
s 46GV(4)(a)	Function of receiving the inner public purpose land in accordance with s 46GV(5) and (6)	Not delegated	Where Council is the development agency
s 46GV(4)(b)	Function of receiving the inner public purpose land in accordance with s 46GV(5) and (6)	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46GV(7)	Duty to impose the requirements set out in s 46GV(3) and (4) as conditions on the permit applied for by the applicant to develop the land in the ICP plan area	Not delegated	
s 46GV(9)	Power to require the payment of a monetary component or the provision of the land component of an infrastructure contribution to be secured to Council's satisfaction	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency
s 46GX(1)	Power to accept works, services or facilities in part or full satisfaction of the monetary component of an infrastructure contribution payable	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency
s 46GX(2)	Duty, before accepting the provision of works, services or facilities by an applicant under s 46GX(1), to obtain the agreement of the development agency or agencies specified in the approved infrastructure contributions plan	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency
s 46GY(1)	Duty to keep proper and separate accounts and records	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency
s 46GY(2)	Duty to keep the accounts and records in accordance with the Local Government Act 2020	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46GZ(2)(a)	Duty to forward any part of the monetary component that is imposed for plan preparation costs to the planning authority that incurred those costs	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan This duty does not apply where Council is that planning authority
s 46GZ(2)(a)	Function of receiving the monetary component	Not delegated	Where the Council is the planning authority This duty does not apply where Council is also the collecting agency
s 46GZ(2)(b)	Duty to forward any part of the monetary component that is imposed for the provision of works, services or facilities to the development agency that is specified in the plan as responsible for those works, services or facilities	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan This provision does not apply where Council is also the relevant development agency
s 46GZ(2)(b)	Function of receiving the monetary component	Not delegated	Where Council is the development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan This provision does not apply where Council is also the collecting agency
s 46GZ(4)	Duty to use any land equalisation amounts to pay land credit amounts under s 46GZ(7), except any part of those amounts that are to be forwarded to a development agency under s 46GZ(5)	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46GZ(5)	Duty to forward any part of a land equalisation amount required for the acquisition of outer public purpose land by a development agency specified in the approved infrastructure contributions plan to that development agency	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan  This provision does not apply where Council is also the relevant development agency
s 46GZ(5)	Function of receiving any part of a land equalisation amount required for the acquisition of outer public purpose land	Not delegated	Where Council is the development agency specified in the approved infrastructure contributions plan  This provision does not apply where Council is also the collecting agency
s 46GZ(7)	Duty to pay to each person who must provide an infrastructure contribution under the approved infrastructure contributions plan any land credit amount to which the person is entitled under s 46GW	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZ(9)	Duty to transfer the estate in fee simple in the land to the development agency specified in the approved infrastructure contributions plan as responsible for the use and development of that land	Not delegated	If any inner public purpose land is vested in Council under the Subdivision Act 1988 or acquired by Council before the time it is required to be provided to Council under s 46GV(4)  Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan  This duty does not apply where Council is also the development agency

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46GZ(9)	Function of receiving the fee simple in the land	Not delegated	Where Council is the development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan  This duty does not apply where Council is also the collecting agency
s 46GZA(1)	Duty to keep proper and separate accounts and records	Not delegated	Where Council is a development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZA(2)	Duty to keep the accounts and records in accordance with the Local Government Act 2020	Not delegated	Where Council is a development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZB(3)	Duty to follow the steps set out in s 46GZB(3)(a) – (c)	Not delegated	Where Council is a development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZB(4)	Duty, in accordance with requirements of the VPA, to report on the use of the infrastructure contribution in the development agency's annual report and provide reports on the use of the infrastructure contribution to the VPA	Not delegated	If the VPA is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan  Where Council is a development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZD(2)	Duty, within 6 months after the date on which the approved infrastructure contributions plan expires, to follow the steps set out in s 46GZD(2)(a) and (b)	Not delegated	Where Council is the development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZD(3)	Duty to follow the steps set out in s 46GZD(3)(a) and (b)	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46GZD(5)	Duty to make payments under s 46GZD(3) in accordance with ss 46GZD(5)(a) and 46GZD(5)(b)	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZE(2)	Duty to forward the land equalisation amount back to the collecting agency within 6 months after the expiry date if any part of a land equalisation amount paid or forwarded to a development agency for acquiring outer public purpose land has not been expended by the development agency to acquire that land at the date on which the approved infrastructure contributions plan expires	Not delegated	Where Council is the development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan  This duty does not apply where Council is also the collecting agency
s 46GZE(2)	Function of receiving the unexpended land equalisation amount	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan  This duty does not apply where Council is also the development agency
s 46GZE(3)	Duty, within 12 months after the date on which the approved infrastructure contributions plan expires, to follow the steps set out in s 46GZE(3)(a) and (b)	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZF(2)	Duty, within 12 months after the date on which the approved infrastructure contributions plan expires, to use the public purpose land for a public purpose approved by the Minister or sell the public purpose land	Not delegated	Where Council is the development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46GZF(3)	Duty, if land is sold under s 46GZF(2)(b), to follow the steps in s 46GZF(3)(a) and (b)	Not delegated	Where Council is the development agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZF(3)	s 46GZF(3)(a) function of receiving proceeds of sale	Not delegated	Where Council is the collection agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan This provision does not apply where Council is also the development agency
s 46GZF(4)	Duty to divide the proceeds of the public purpose land among the current owners of each parcel of land in the ICP plan area and pay each current owner a portion of the proceeds in accordance with s 46GZF(5)	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZF(6)	Duty to make the payments under s 46GZF(4) in accordance with s 46GZF(6)(a) and (b)	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZH	Power to recover the monetary component, or any land equalisation amount of the land component, payable under Part 3AB as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction	Not delegated	Where Council is the collecting agency under an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 46GZI	Duty to prepare and give a report to the Minister at the times required by the Minister	Not delegated	Where Council is a collecting agency or development agency
s 46GZK	Power to deal with public purpose land which has vested in, been acquired by, or transferred to, Council	Not delegated	Where Council is a collecting agency or development agency

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46LB(3)	Duty to publish, on Council’s Internet site, the payable dwelling amount for a financial year on or before 1 July of each financial year for which the amount is adjusted under s 46LB (2)	Not delegated	
s 46N(1)	duty to include condition in permit regarding payment of development infrastructure levy	Group 1	
s 46N(2)(c)	function of determining time and manner for receipt of development contributions levy	Group 1	
s 46N(2)(d)	power to enter into an agreement with the applicant regarding payment of development infrastructure levy	Group 1	
s 46O(1)(a) & (2)(a)	power to ensure that community infrastructure levy is paid, or agreement is in place, prior to issuing building permit	Group 1	
s 46O(1)(d) & (2)(d)	power to enter into agreement with the applicant regarding payment of community infrastructure levy	Group 1	
s 46P(1)	power to require payment of amount of levy under section 46N or section 46O to be satisfactorily secured	Group 1	
s 46P(2)	power to accept provision of land, works, services or facilities in part or full payment of levy payable	Group 1	
s 46Q(1)	duty to keep proper accounts of levies paid	MSP	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46Q(1A)	duty to forward to development agency part of levy imposed for carrying out works, services, or facilities on behalf of development agency or plan preparation costs incurred by a development agency	Group 1	
s 46Q(2)	duty to apply levy only for a purpose relating to the provision of plan preparation costs or the works, services and facilities in respect of which the levy was paid etc	Group 1	
s 46Q(3)	power to refund any amount of levy paid if it is satisfied the development is not to proceed	Group 1	only applies when levy is paid to Council as a 'development agency'
s 46Q(4)(c)	duty to pay amount to current owners of land in the area if an amount of levy has been paid to a municipal council as a development agency for plan preparation costs incurred by the council or for the provision by the council of works, services or facilities in an area under s.46Q(4)(a)	Group 1	must be done within six months of the end of the period required by the development contributions plan and with the consent of, and in the manner approved by, the Minister
s 46Q(4)(d)	duty to submit to the Minister an amendment to the approved development contributions plan	Group 1	must be done in accordance with Part 3
s46Q(4)(e)	duty to expend that amount on other works etc.	MSP	with the consent of, and in the manner approved by, the Minister
s 46QC	power to recover any amount of levy payable under Part 3B	Group 1	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 46QD	duty to prepare report and give a report to the Minister	MSP	where council is a collecting agency or development agency
s 46V(3)	duty to make a copy of the approved strategy plan (being the Melbourne Airport Environs Strategy Plan) and any documents lodged with it available	PO	
s 46Y	duty to carry out works in conformity with the approved strategy plan	Group 1	
s 47	power to decide that an application for a planning permit does not comply with that Act	Group 1	
s 49(1)	duty to keep a register of all applications for permits and determinations relating to permits	PO	
s 49(2)	duty to make register available for inspection in accordance with the public availability requirements	PO	
s 50(4)	duty to amend application	Group 3	
s 50(5)	power to refuse to amend application	Group 1	
s 50(6)	duty to make note of amendment to application in register	Group 3	
s 50A(1)	power to make amendment to application	Group 3	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 50A(3)	power to require applicant to notify owner and make a declaration that notice has been given	Group 3	
s 50A(4)	duty to note amendment to application in register	Group 3	
s 51	duty to make copy of application available for inspection in accordance with the public availability requirements	PO	
s 52(1)(a)	duty to give notice of the application to owners/occupiers of adjoining allotments unless satisfied that the grant of permit would not cause material detriment to any person	Group 3	
s 52(1)(b)	duty to give notice of the application to other municipal councils where appropriate	Group 3	
s 52(1)(c)	duty to give notice of the application to all persons required by the planning scheme	Group 3	
s 52(1)(ca)	duty to give notice of the application to owners and occupiers of land benefited by a registered restrictive covenant if may result in breach of covenant	Group 3	
s 52(1)(cb)	duty to give notice of the application to owners and occupiers of land benefited by a registered restrictive covenant if application is to remove or vary the covenant	Group 3	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 52(1)(d)	duty to give notice of the application to other persons who may be detrimentally effected	Group 3	
s 52(1AA)	duty to give notice of an application to remove or vary a registered restrictive covenant	Group 1	
s 52(3)	power to give any further notice of an application where appropriate	Group 3	
s 53(1)	power to require the applicant to give notice under section 52(1) to persons specified by it	Group 3	
s 53(1A)	power to require the applicant to give the notice under section 52(1AA)	Group 3	
s 54(1)	power to require the applicant to provide more information	Group 3	
s 54(1A)	duty to give notice in writing of information required under section 54(1)	Group 3	
s 54(1B)	duty to specify the lapse date for an application	Group 3	
s 54A(3)	power to decide to extend time or refuse to extend time to give required information	Group 3	
s 54A(4)	duty to give written notice of decision to extend or refuse to extend time und section 54A(3)	Group 3	
s 55(1)	duty to give copy application, together with the prescribed information, to every referral authority specified in the planning scheme	Group 3	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 57(2A)	power to reject objections considered made primarily for commercial advantage for the objector	Group 1	
s 57(3)	function of receiving name and address of persons to whom notice of decision is to go	Group 3	
s 57(5)	duty to make a copy of all objections available in accordance with the public availability requirements	PO	
s 57A(4)	duty to amend application in accordance with applicant's request, subject to section 57A(5)	Group 3	
s 57A(5)	power to refuse to amend application	Group 1	
s 57A(6)	duty to note amendments to application in register	PO	
s 57B(1)	duty to determine whether and to whom notice should be given	Group 3	
s 57B(2)	duty to consider certain matters in determining whether notice should be given	Group 3	
s 57C(1)	duty to give copy of amended application to referral authority	Group 3	
s 58	duty to consider every application for a permit	Group 3	
s 58A	power to request advice from the Planning Application Committee	Group 1	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 60	duty to consider certain matters	Group 3	Delegation may be exercised except where Council policy requires that this power be exercised by the Planning Decisions Committee.
s 60(1A)	duty to consider certain matters.	Group 3	Delegation may be exercised except where Council policy requires that this power be exercised by the Planning Decisions Committee.
s 60(1B)	duty to consider number of objectors in considering whether use or development may have significant social effect	Group 3	Delegation may be exercised except where Council policy requires that this power be exercised by the Planning Decisions Committee.
s 61(1)	power to determine permit application, either to decide to grant a permit, to decide to grant a permit with conditions or to refuse a permit application	Group 3	Delegation may be exercised except where Council policy requires that this power be exercised by the Planning Decisions Committee.  The permit must not be inconsistent with a cultural heritage management plan under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> .
s 61(2)	duty to decide to refuse to grant a permit if a relevant determining referral authority objects to grant of permit	Group 2	
s 61(2A)	power to decide to refuse to grant a permit if a relevant recommending referral authority objects to the grant of permit	Group 1	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 61(3)(a)	duty not to decide to grant a permit to use coastal Crown land without Minister's consent	Not delegated	
s 61(3)(b)	duty to refuse to grant the permit without the Minister's consent	Not delegated	
s 61(4)	duty to refuse to grant the permit if grant would authorise a breach of a registered restrictive covenant	Group 2	
s 62(1)	duty to include certain conditions in deciding to grant a permit	Group 2	
s 62(2)	power to include other conditions	Group 2	
s 62(4)	duty to ensure conditions are consistent with paragraphs (a),(b) and (c)	Group 2	
s 62(5)(a)	power to include a permit condition to implement an approved development contributions plan or an approved infrastructure contributions plan	Group 2	
s 62(5)(b)	power to include a permit condition that specified works be provided on or to the land or paid for in accordance with section 173 agreement	Group 2	
s 62(5)(c)	power to include a permit condition that specified works be provided or paid for by the applicant	Group 2	
s 62(6)(a)	Duty not to include a permit condition requiring a person to pay an amount for or provide works except in accordance with ss 46N(1), 46GV(7) or 62(5)	Group 2	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 62(6)(b)	duty not to include a permit condition requiring a person to pay an amount for or provide works except a condition that a planning scheme requires to be included as referred to in section 62(1)(a)	Group 2	
s 63	duty to issue the permit where made a decision in favour of the application (if no one has objected)	Group 3	
s 64(1)	duty to give notice of decision to grant a permit to applicant and objectors	Group 3	this provision applies also to a decision to grant an amendment to a permit - see section 75
s 64(3)	duty not to issue a permit until after the specified period	Group 3	this provision applies also to a decision to grant an amendment to a permit - see section 75
s 64(5)	duty to give each objector a copy of an exempt decision	Group 3	this provision applies also to a decision to grant an amendment to a permit - see section 75
s 64A	duty not to issue permit until the end of a period when an application for review may be lodged with VCAT or until VCAT has determined the application, if a relevant recommending referral authority has objected to the grant of a permit	Group 3	this provision applies also to a decision to grant an amendment to a permit - see section 75A
s 65(1)	duty to give notice of refusal to grant permit to applicant and person who objected under section 57	Group 3	
s 66(1)	duty to give notice under section 64 or section 65 and copy permit to relevant determining referral authorities	Group 3	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 66(2)	duty to give a recommending referral authority notice of its decision to grant a permit	Group 3	if the recommending referral authority objected to the grant of the permit or the responsible authority decided not to include a condition on the permit recommended by the recommending referral authority
s 66(4)	duty to give a recommending referral authority notice of its decision to refuse a permit	Group 3	if the recommending referral authority objected to the grant of the permit or the recommending referral authority recommended that a permit condition be included on the permit
s 66(6)	duty to give a recommending referral authority a copy of any permit which Council decides to grant and a copy of any notice given under section 64 or 65	Group 3	if the recommending referral authority did not object to the grant of the permit or the recommending referral authority did not recommend a condition be included on the permit
s 69(1)	function of receiving application for extension of time of permit	Group 3	
s 69(1A)	function of receiving application for extension of time to complete development	Group 3	
s 69(2)	power to extend time	Group 1	
s 70	duty to make copy permit available in accordance with the public availability requirements	PO	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 71(1)	power to correct certain mistakes	Group 1	
s 71(2)	duty to note corrections in register	Group 2	
s 73	power to decide to grant amendment subject to conditions	Group 3	
s 74	duty to issue amended permit to applicant if no objectors	Group 3	
s 76	duty to give applicant and objectors notice of decision to refuse to grant amendment to permit	Group 3	
s 76A(1)	duty to give relevant determining referral authorities copy of amended permit and copy of notice	Group 3	
s 76A(2)	duty to give a recommending referral authority notice of its decision to grant an amendment to a permit	Group 3	if the recommending referral authority objected to the amendment of the permit or the responsible authority decided not to include a condition on the amended permit recommended by the recommending referral authority
s 76A(4)	duty to give a recommending referral authority notice of its decision to refuse a permit	Group 3	if the recommending referral authority objected to the amendment of the permit or the recommending referral authority recommended that a permit condition be included on the amended permit

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 76A(6)	duty to give a recommending referral authority a copy of any amended permit which Council decides to grant and a copy of any notice given under section 64 or 76	Group 3	if the recommending referral authority did not object to the amendment of the permit or the recommending referral authority did not recommend a condition be included on the amended permit
s 76D	duty to comply with direction of Minister to issue amended permit	Group 3	
s 83	function of being respondent to an appeal	Group 3	
s 83B	duty to give or publish notice of application for review	Group 3	
s 84(1)	power to decide on an application at any time after an appeal is lodged against failure to grant a permit	Group 3	Delegation may be exercised except where Council policy requires that this power be exercised by the Internal Development Approvals Committee.
s 84(2)	duty not to issue a permit or notice of decision or refusal after an application is made for review of a failure to grant a permit	Group 3	
s 84(3)	duty to tell principal registrar if decide to grant a permit after an application is made for review of its failure to grant a permit	Group 3	
s 84(6)	duty to issue permit on receipt of advice within 3 working days	Group 3	
s 84AB	power to agree to confining a review by the Tribunal	Group 3	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 86	duty to issue a permit at order of Tribunal within 3 working days	Group 3	
s 87(3)	power to apply to VCAT for the cancellation or amendment of a permit	CMO; Group 1	
s 90(1)	function of being heard at hearing of request for cancellation or amendment of a permit	CMO; Group 3	
s 91(2)	duty to comply with the directions of VCAT	CMO; Group 3	
s 91(2A)	duty to issue amended permit to owner if Tribunal so directs	Group 3	
s 92	duty to give notice of cancellation/amendment of permit by VCAT to persons entitled to be heard under section 90	CMO; Group 3	
s 93(2)	duty to give notice of VCAT order to stop development	CMO; Group 3	
s 95(3)	function of referring certain applications to the Minister	Group 1	
s 95(4)	duty to comply with an order or direction	Group 3	
s 96(1)	duty to obtain a permit from the Minister to use and develop its land	Group 1	
s 96(2)	function of giving consent to other persons to apply to the Minister for a permit to use and develop Council land	Group 1	
s 96A(2)	power to agree to consider an application for permit concurrently with preparation of proposed amendment	PLSP; MSP	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 96C	power to give notice, to decide not to give notice, to publish notice and to exercise any other power under section 96C	Group 1	
s 96F	duty to consider the panel's report under section 96E	Group 1	
s 96G(1)	power to determine to recommend that a permit be granted or to refuse to recommend that a permit be granted and power to notify applicant of the determination (including power to give notice under section 23 of the <i>Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996</i> )	Group 1	
s 96H(3)	power to give notice in compliance with Minister's direction	Group 2	
s 96J	power to issue permit as directed by the Minister	Group 2	
s 96K	duty to comply with direction of the Minister to give notice of refusal	Group 2	
s 96Z	duty to keep levy certificates given to it under ss. 47 or 96A for no less than 5 years from receipt of the certificate	Group 2	
s 97C	power to request Minister to decide the application	Group 1	
s 97D(1)	duty to comply with directions of Minister to supply any document or assistance relating to application	Group 3	
s 97G(3)	function of receiving from Minister copy of notice of refusal to grant permit or copy of any permit granted by the Minister	Group 1	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 97G(6)	duty to make a copy of permits issued under section 97F available in accordance with the public availability requirements	PO	
s 97L	duty to include Ministerial decisions in a register kept under section 49	PO	
s 97MH	duty to provide information or assistance to the Planning Application Committee	Group 2	
s 97MI	duty to contribute to the costs of the Planning Application Committee or subcommittee	Group 1	
s 97O	duty to consider application and issue or refuse to issue certificate of compliance	CMO; Group 2	
s 97P(3)	duty to comply with directions of VCAT following an application for review of a failure or refusal to issue a certificate	CMO; Group 3	
s 97Q(2)	function of being heard by VCAT at hearing of request for amendment or cancellation of certificate	Group 1	
s 97Q(4)	duty to comply with directions of VCAT	CMO; Group 3	
s 97R	duty to keep register of all applications for certificate of compliance and related decisions	PO	
s 98(1)&(2)	function of receiving claim for compensation in certain circumstances	Group 1	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 98(4)	duty to inform any person of the name of the person from whom compensation can be claimed	Group 1	
s 101	function of receiving claim for expenses in conjunction with claim	Group 1	
s 103	power to reject a claim for compensation in certain circumstances	Group 1	
s 107(1)	function of receiving claim for compensation	Group 1	
s 107(3)	power to agree to extend time for making claim	Not delegated	
s 114(1)	power to apply to the VCAT for an enforcement order	CMO; Group 1	
s 117(1)(a)	function of making a submission to the VCAT where objections are received	CMO; Group 3	
s 120(1)	power to apply for an interim enforcement order where section 114 application has been made	CMO; Group 1	
s 123(1)	power to carry out work required by enforcement order and recover costs	CMO; Group 1	
s 123(2)	power to sell buildings, materials, etc salvaged in carrying out work under section 123(1)	DPPM	except Crown Land
s 129	function of recovering penalties	Group 1; MCPS	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 130(5)	power to allow person served with an infringement notice further time	Group 1; MCPS	
s 149A(1)	power to refer a matter to the VCAT for determination	CMO; Group 1	
s 149A(1A)	power to apply to VCAT for the determination of a matter relating to the interpretation of a s.173 agreement	Group 1	
s 156	duty to pay fees and allowances (including a payment to the Crown under subsection (2A)), and payment or reimbursement for reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the panel in carrying out its functions unless the Minister directs otherwise under subsection (2B)power to ask for contribution under subsection (3) and power to abandon amendment or part of it under subsection (4)	Group 1	where council is the relevant planning authority
s 171(2)(f)	power to carry out studies and commission reports	Group 3	
s 171(2)(g)	power to grant and reserve easements	Group 1	
s.172C	power to compulsorily acquire any outer public purpose land that is specified in the approved infrastructure contributions plan	Not delegated	where Council is a development agency specified in an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s.172D(1)	power to compulsorily acquire any inner public purpose land that is specified in the plan before the time that the land is required to be provided to Council under s 46GV(4)	Not delegated	where Council is a development agency specified in an approved infrastructure contributions plan

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.172D(2)	power to compulsorily acquire any inner public purpose land, the use and development of which is to be the responsibility of Council under the plan, before the time that the land is required to be provided under s 46GV(4)	Not delegated	where Council is a development agency specified in an approved infrastructure contributions plan
s 173(1A)	power to enter into an agreement with an owner of land for the development or provision of land in relation to affordable housing	Group 1	where council is the relevant responsible authority
s 173(1)	power to enter into agreement covering matters set out in section 174	Group 1	
---	power to decide whether something is to the satisfaction of Council, where an agreement made under section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 requires something to be to the satisfaction of Council or Responsible Authority	Group 1	
---	power to give consent on behalf of Council, where an agreement made under section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 requires that something may not be done without the consent of Council or Responsible Authority	Group 1	
s 177(2)	power to end a section 173 agreement with the agreement of all those bound by any covenant in the agreement or otherwise in accordance with Division 2 of Part 9	DPPM	
s 178	power to amend a s.173 agreement with the agreement of all those bound by any covenant in the agreement or otherwise in accordance with Division 2 of Part 9	Group 3	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 178A(1)	function of receiving application to amend or end an agreement	Group 3	
s 178A(3)	function of notifying the owner as to whether it agrees in principle to the proposal under s.178A(1)	Group 3	
s 178A(4)	function of notifying the applicant and the owner as to whether it agrees in principle to the proposal	Group 1	
s 178A(5)	power to propose to amend or end an agreement	Group 1	
s 178B(1)	duty to consider certain matters when considering proposal to amend an agreement	Group 3	
s 178B(2)	duty to consider certain matters when considering proposal to end an agreement	Group 3	
s 178C(2)	duty to give notice of the proposal to all parties to the agreement and other persons who may be detrimentally affected by decision to amend or end	Group 3	
s 178C(4)	function of determining how to give notice under s.178C(2)	Group 3	
s 178E(1)	duty not to make decision until after 14 days after notice has been given	Group 3	
s 178E(2)(a)	power to amend or end the agreement in accordance with the proposal	Group 1	If no objections are made under s.178D Must consider matters in s.178B

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 178E(2)(b)	power to amend or end the agreement in a manner that is not substantively different from the proposal	Group 1	If no objections are made under s.178D Must consider matters in s.178B
s 178E(2)(c)	power to refuse to amend or end the agreement	Group 1	If no objections are made under s.178D Must consider matters in s.178B
s 178E(3)(a)	power to amend or end the agreement in accordance with the proposal	Group 1	After considering objections, submissions and matters in s.178B
s 178E(3)(b)	power to amend or end the agreement in a manner that is not substantively different from the proposal	Group 1	After considering objections, submissions and matters in s.178B
s 178E(3)(c)	power to amend or end the agreement in a manner that is substantively different from the proposal	Group 1	After considering objections, submissions and matters in s.178B
s 178E(3)(d)	power to refuse to amend or end the agreement	Group 1	After considering objections, submissions and matters in s.178B
s 178F(1)	duty to give notice of its decision under s.178E(3)(a) or (b)	Group 3	
s 178F(2)	duty to give notice of its decision under s.178E(2)(c) or (3)(d)	Group 3	
s 178F(4)	duty not to proceed to amend or end an agreement under s.178E until at least 21 days after notice has been given or until an application for review to the Tribunal has been determined or withdrawn	Group 3	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 178G	duty to sign amended agreement and give copy to each other party to the agreement	DPPM	
s 178H	power to require a person who applies to amend or end an agreement to pay the costs of giving notices and preparing the amended agreement	Group 1	
s 178I(3)	duty to notify, in writing, each party to the agreement of the ending of the agreement relating to Crown land	Group 3	
s 179(2)	duty to make a copy of each agreement available in accordance with the public availability requirements	PO	
s 181	duty to apply to the Registrar of Titles to record the agreement and to deliver a memorial to Registrar-General	Group 2	
s 181(1A)(a)	power to apply to the Registrar of Titles to record the agreement	Group 3	
s 181(1A)(b)	duty to apply to the Registrar of Titles, without delay, to record the agreement	Group 3	
s 182	power to enforce an agreement	Group 1	
s 183	duty to tell Registrar of Titles of ending/amendment of agreement	Group 3	
s 184F(1)	power to decide to amend or end an agreement at any time after an application for review of the failure of Council to make a decision	Group 1	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 184F(2)	duty not to amend or end the agreement or give notice of the decision after an application is made to VCAT for review of a failure to amend or end an agreement	Group 3	
s 184F(3)	duty to inform the principal registrar if the responsible authority decides to amend or end an agreement after an application is made for the review of its failure to end or amend the agreement	Group 3	
s 184F(5)	function of receiving advice from the principal registrar that the agreement may be amended or ended in accordance with Council's decision	Group 3	
s 184G(2)	duty to comply with a direction of the Tribunal	Group 3	
s 184G(3)	duty to give notice as directed by the Tribunal	Group 3	
s 198(1)	function to receive application for planning certificate	Group 3	
s 199(1)	duty to give planning certificate to applicant	Group 3	
s 201(1)	function of receiving application for declaration of underlying zoning	Group 2	
s 201(3)	duty to make declaration	Group 2	
-	power to decide, in relation to any planning scheme or permit, that a specified thing has or has not been done to the satisfaction of Council	Group 2	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
	power, in relation to any planning scheme or permit, to consent or refuse to consent to any matter which requires the consent or approval of Council	Group 2	
	power to approve any plan or any amendment to a plan or other document in accordance with a provision of a planning scheme or condition in a permit	Group 2	
-	power to give written authorisation in accordance with a provision of a planning scheme	Group 2	
s 201UAB(1)	function of providing the Victoria Planning Authority with information relating to any land within municipal district	Group 2	
s 201UAB(2)	duty to provide the Victoria Planning Authority with information requested under subsection (1) as soon as possible	DPPM	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1997</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s 91ZU(1)	Power to give a renter a notice to vacate rented premises	Not delegated	Where Council is a public statutory authority engaged in the provision of housing
s 91ZZC(1)	Power to give a renter a notice to vacate rented premises	Not delegated	Where Council is a public statutory authority authorised to acquire land compulsorily for its purposes
s 91ZZE(1)	Power to give a renter a notice to vacate rented premises	Not delegated	Where Council is a public statutory authority engaged in the provision of housing
s 91ZZE(3)	Power to publish Council’s criteria for eligibility for the provision of housing	Not delegated	Where Council is a public statutory authority engaged in the provision of housing
s 142D	function of receiving notice regarding an unregistered rooming house	EHO	
s 142G(1)	duty to enter required information in Rooming House Register for each rooming house in municipal district	EHO	
s 142G(2)	power to enter certain information in the Rooming House Register	EHO	
s 142I(2)	power to amend or revoke an entry in the Rooming House Register if necessary to maintain the accuracy of the entry	EHO	
s 206AZA(2)	Function of receiving written notification	Not delegated	
s 207ZE(2)	Function of receiving written notification	Not delegated	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT 1997</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.252	power to give tenant a notice to vacate rented premises if subsection (1) applies	SCPS	where council is the landlord
s.262(1)	power to give tenant a notice to vacate rented premises	SCPS	where council is the landlord
s.262(3)	power to publish its criteria for eligibility for the provision of housing by council	SCPS	
s.518F	power to issue notice to caravan park regarding emergency management plan if determined that the plan does not comply with the requirements	Not delegated	
s.522(1)	power to give a compliance notice to a person	Not delegated	
s.525(2)	power to authorise an officer to exercise powers in section 526 (either generally or in a particular case)	Not delegated	
s.525(4)	duty to issue identity card to authorised officers	Not delegated	
s.526(5)	duty to keep record of entry by authorised officer under section 526	Not delegated	
s.526A(3)	function of receiving report of inspection	Not delegated	
s.527	power to authorise a person to institute proceedings (either generally or in a particular case)	Not delegated	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.11(1)	power to declare a road by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette	MEAM	obtain consent in circumstances specified in s 11(2)
s.11(8)	power to name a road or change the name of a road by publishing notice in Government Gazette	SGA	
s.11(9)(b)	duty to advise Registrar	SGA	
s.11(10)	duty to inform Secretary to Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning of declaration etc.	SGA	clause subject to s 11(10A)
s.11(10A)	duty to inform Secretary to Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning or nominated person	SGA	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.12(2)	power to discontinue road or part of a road	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.12(4)	duty to publish, and provide copy, notice of proposed discontinuance	MEAM	power of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body unless s 12(11) applies
s.12(5)	duty to consider written submissions received within 28 days of notice	MEAM	duty of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body unless s 12(11) applies

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.12(6)	function of hearing a person in support of their written submission	MEAM	function of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body unless s 12(11) applies
s.12(7)	duty to fix day, time and place of meeting under s 12(6) and to give notice	MEAM	duty of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body unless s 12(11) applies
s.12(10)	duty to notify of decision made	MEAM	duty of coordinating road authority where it is the discontinuing body does not apply where an exemption is specified by the regulations or given by the Minister
s.13(1)	power to fix a boundary of a road by publishing notice in Government Gazette	MEAM	power of coordinating road authority and obtain consent under s 13(3) and s 13(4) as appropriate
s.14(4)	function of receiving notice from VicRoads	MEAM	
s.14(7)	power to appeal against decision of VicRoads	MEAM	
s.15(1)	power to enter into arrangement with another road authority, utility or a provider of public transport to transfer a road management function of the road authority to the other road authority, utility or provider of public transport	MEAM	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.15(1A)	power to enter into arrangement with a utility to transfer a road management function of the utility to the road authority	MEAM	
s.15(2)	duty to include details of arrangement in public roads register	MEAM	
s.16(7)	power to enter into an arrangement under s 15	MEAM	
s.16(8)	duty to enter details of determination in public roads register	MEAM	
s.17(2)	duty to register public road in public roads register	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.17(3)	power to decide that a road is reasonably required for general public use	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.17(3)	duty to register a road reasonably required for general public use in public roads register	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.17(4)	power to decide that a road is no longer reasonably required for general public use	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.17(4)	duty to remove road no longer reasonably required for general public use from public roads register	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.18(1)	power to designate ancillary area	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority, and obtain consent in circumstances specified in s 18(2)
s.18(3)	duty to record designation in public roads register	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.19(1)	duty to keep register of public roads in respect of which it is the coordinating road authority	MEAM	
s.19(4)	duty to specify details of discontinuance in public roads register	MEAM	
s.19(5)	duty to ensure public roads register is available for public inspection	MEAM	
s.21	function of replying to request for information or advice	MEAM	obtain consent in circumstances specified in s 11(2)
s.22(2)	function of commenting on proposed direction	MEAM	
s.22(4)	duty to publish a copy or summary of any direction made under section 22 by the Minister in its annual report.	MEAM	
s.22(5)	duty to give effect to a direction under s 22	MEAM	
s.40(1)	duty to inspect, maintain and repair a public road	MEAM	
s.40(5)	power to inspect, maintain and repair a road which is not a public road	MEAM	
s.41(1)	power to determine the standard of construction, inspection, maintenance and repair	MEAM	
s.42(1)	power to declare a public road as a controlled access road	MEAM	power of coordinating road authority and Schedule 2 also applies

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.42(2)	power to amend or revoke declaration by notice published in Government Gazette	MEAM	power of coordinating road authority and Schedule 2 also applies
s.42A(3)	duty to consult with Head, Transport for Victoria and Minister for Local Government before road is specified	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority if road is a municipal road or part thereof
s.42A(4)	power to approve Minister's decision to specify a road as a specified freight road	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority if road is a municipal road or part thereof and where road is to be specified a freight road
s.48EA	duty to notify the owner or occupier of land and provider of public transport on which rail infrastructure or rolling stock is located (and any relevant provider of public transport)	DCWA	where council is the responsible road authority, infrastructure manager or works manager
s.48M(3)	function of consulting with the relevant authority for purposes of developing guidelines under s 48M	DCWA	
s.49	power to develop and publish a road management plan	MEAM	
s.51	power to determine standards by incorporating the standards in a road management plan	MEAM	
s.53(2)	power to cause notice to be published in Government Gazette of amendment etc of document in road management plan	MEAM	
s.54(2)	duty to give notice of proposal to make a road management plan	MEAM	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.54(5)	duty to conduct a review of road management plan at prescribed intervals	MEAM	
s.54(6)	power to amend road management plan	MEAM	
s.54(7)	duty to incorporate the amendments into the road management plan	MEAM	
s.55(1)	duty to cause notice of road management plan to be published in Government Gazette and newspaper	MEAM	
s.63(1)	power to consent to conduct of works on road	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.63(2)(e)	power to conduct or to authorise the conduct of works in, on, under or over a road in an emergency	MEAM	where council is the infrastructure manager
s.64(1)	duty to comply with clause 13 of Schedule 7	MEAM	where council is the infrastructure manager or works manager
s.66(1)	power to consent to structure etc	MEAM; MCM; MCPS	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.67(2)	function of receiving the name & address of the person responsible for distributing the sign or bill	MCPS	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.67(3)	power to request information	MCPS	where council is the coordinating road authority
s.68(2)	power to request information	MCPS	where council is the coordinating road authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.71(3)	power to appoint an authorised officer	SGA	
s.72	duty to issue an identity card to each authorised officer	SGA	
s.85	function of receiving report from authorised officer	DCWA	
s.86	duty to keep register re s 85 matters	MEAM	
s.87(1)	function of receiving complaints	MEAM	
s.87(2)	duty to investigate complaint and provide report	MEAM	
s.112(2)	power to recover damages in court	DCWA	
s.116	power to cause or carry out inspection	MEAM	
s.119(2)	function of consulting with VicRoads	MEAM	
s.120(1)	power to exercise road management functions on an arterial road (with the consent of VicRoads)	MEAM	
s.120(2)	duty to seek consent of VicRoads to exercise road management functions before exercising power in section 120(1)	MEAM	
s.121(1)	power to enter into an agreement in respect of works	MEAM	
s.122(1)	power to charge and recover fees	DCWA	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
s.123(1)	power to charge for any service	DCWA	
Schedule 2 Clause 2(1)	power to make a decision in respect of controlled access roads	DCWA	
Schedule 2 Clause 3(1)	duty to make policy about controlled access roads	DCWA	
Schedule 2 Clause 3(2)	power to amend, revoke or substitute policy about controlled access roads	MEAM	
Schedule 2 Clause 4	function of receiving details of proposal from VicRoads	MEAM	
Schedule 2 Clause 5	duty to publish notice of declaration	MEAM	
Schedule 7, Clause 7(1)	duty to give notice to relevant coordinating road authority of proposed installation of non-road infrastructure or related works on a road reserve	MEAM	where council is the infrastructure manager or works manager
Schedule 7, Clause 8(1)	duty to give notice to any other infrastructure manager or works manager responsible for any non-road infrastructure in the area, that could be affected by any proposed installation of infrastructure or related works on a road or road reserve of any road	MEAM	where council is the infrastructure manager or works manager

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
Schedule 7, Clause 9(1)	duty to comply with request for information from a coordinating road authority, an infrastructure manager or a works manager responsible for existing or proposed infrastructure in relation to the location of any non-road infrastructure and technical advice or assistance in conduct of works	MEAM	where council is the infrastructure manager or works manager responsible for non-road infrastructure
Schedule 7, Clause 9(2)	duty to give information to another infrastructure manager or works manager where becomes aware any infrastructure or works are not in the location shown on records, appear to be in an unsafe condition or appear to need maintenance	MEAM	where council is the infrastructure manager or works manager
Schedule 7, Clause 10(2)	where Schedule 7 Clause 10(1) applies, duty to, where possible, conduct appropriate consultation with persons likely to be significantly affected	MEAM	where council is the infrastructure manager or works manager
Schedule 7 Clause 12(2)	power to direct infrastructure manager or works manager to conduct reinstatement works	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 12(3)	power to take measures to ensure reinstatement works are completed	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 12(4)	duty to ensure that works are conducted by an appropriately qualified person	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 12(5)	power to recover costs	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7, Clause 13(1)	duty to notify relevant coordinating road authority within 7 days that works have been completed, subject to Schedule 7, Clause 13(2)	MEAM	where council is the works manager

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
Schedule 7 Clause 13(2)	power to vary notice period	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7, Clause 13(3)	duty to ensure works manager has complied with obligation to give notice under Schedule 7, Clause 13(1)	MEAM	where council is the infrastructure manager
Schedule 7 Clause 16(1)	power to consent to proposed works	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 16(4)	duty to consult	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority, responsible authority or infrastructure manager
Schedule 7 Clause 16(5)	power to consent to proposed works	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 16(6)	power to set reasonable conditions on consent	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 16(8)	power to include consents and conditions	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 17(2)	power to refuse to give consent and duty to give reasons for refusal	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 18(1)	power to enter into an agreement	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT ACT 2004</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
Schedule 7 Clause 19(1)	power to give notice requiring rectification of works	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 19(2) & (3)	power to conduct the rectification works or engage a person to conduct the rectification works and power to recover costs incurred	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7 Clause 20(1)	power to require removal, relocation, replacement or upgrade of existing non-road infrastructure	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
Schedule 7A Clause 2	power to cause street lights to be installed on roads	MEAM	power of responsible road authority where it is the coordinating road authority or responsible road authority in respect of the road
Schedule 7A Clause 3(1)(d)	duty to pay installation and operation costs of street lighting - where road is not an arterial road	MEAM	where council is the responsible road authority
Schedule 7A Clause 3(1)(e)	duty to pay installation and operation costs of street lighting – where road is a service road on an arterial road and adjacent areas	MEAM	where council is the responsible road authority
Schedule 7A Clause (3)(1)(f),	duty to pay installation and percentage of operation costs of street lighting – for arterial roads in accordance with clauses 3(2) and 4	MEAM	duty of council as responsible road authority that installed the light (re: installation costs) and where council is relevant municipal council (re: operating costs)

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS 2015</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS</b>
r 6	function of receiving notice, under s 19(1)(c) of the Act, from a planning authority of its preparation of an amendment to a planning scheme	PLSP	where Council is not the planning authority and the amendment affects land within its municipal district; or where the amendment will amend the planning scheme to designate Council as an acquiring authority.
r 21	power of responsible authority to require a permit applicant to verify information (by statutory declaration or other written confirmation satisfactory to the responsible authority) in an application for a permit or to amend a permit or any information provided under s 54 of the Act	Group 3	
r 25(a)	duty to make copy of matter considered under s 60(1A)(g) available for inspection free of charge	Group 3	where Council is the responsible authority
r 25(b))	function of receiving a copy of any document considered under s 60(1A)(g) by the responsible authority and duty to make the document available for inspection free of charge	Group 3	where Council is not the responsible authority but the relevant land is within Council's municipal district
r 42	function of receiving notice under s 96C(1)(c) of the Act from a planning authority of its preparation of a combined application for an amendment to a planning scheme and notice of a permit application	PLSP	where Council is not the planning authority and the amendment affects land within Council's municipal district; or where the amendment will amend the planning scheme to designate Council as an acquiring authority.

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (FEES) REGULATIONS 2016</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS</b>
r 19	power to waive or rebate a fee relating to an amendment of a planning scheme	Group 1	
r 20	power to waive or rebate a fee other than a fee relating to an amendment to a planning scheme	Group 1	
r 21	duty to record matters taken into account and which formed the basis of a decision to waive or rebate a fee under r 19 or 20	Group 3	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES REGULATIONS 2021</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
sch 4 cl 3(a)(iii)	Power to approve any other toilet system	MBS	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2016</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
r 8(1)	duty to conduct reviews of road management plan	MEAM	
r 9(2)	duty to produce written report of review of road management plan and make report available	MEAM	
r 9(3)	Duty to give notice where road management review is completed and no amendments will be made (or no amendments for which notice is required)	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
r 10	duty to give notice of amendment which relates to standard of construction, inspection, maintenance or repair under s 41 of the Act	MEAM	
r 13(1)	Duty to publish notice of amendments to road management plan	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
r 13(3)	duty to record on road management plan the substance and date of effect of amendment	MEAM	
r 16(3)	power to issue permit	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
r 18(1)	power to give written consent re damage to road	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
r 23(2)	power to make submission to Tribunal	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
r 23(4)	power to charge a fee for application under s 66(1) Road Management Act	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority
r 25(1)	power to remove objects, refuse, rubbish or other material deposited or left on road	MEAM	where council is the responsible road authority

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2016</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
r 25(2)	power to sell or dispose of things removed from road or part of road (after first complying with r 25(3))	MEAM	where council is the responsible road authority
r 25(5)	power to recover in the Magistrates' Court, expenses from person responsible	MEAM	

**Attachment 1 - DRAFT Instrument of Delegation (Council to staff)**

<b>ROAD MANAGEMENT (WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE) REGULATIONS 2015</b>			
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3</b>	<b>Column 4</b>
<b>PROVISION</b>	<b>THING DELEGATED</b>	<b>DELEGATE</b>	<b>CONDITIONS &amp; LIMITATIONS</b>
r 15	power to exempt a person from requirement under clause 13(1) of Schedule 7 of the Act to give notice as to the completion of those works	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority and where consent given under s 63(1) of the Act
r 22(2)	power to waive whole or part of fee in certain circumstances	MEAM	where council is the coordinating road authority

## 9.1 Notice of Motion No.10 of 2021 - Race to Zero Carbon

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/110036
<b>Author</b>	Ivan Gilbert - Group Manager Chief Executive's Office
<b>Authoriser</b>	Group Manager Chief Executive's Office

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I, Councillor Amanda Stone, hereby give notice that it is my intention to move the following motion at the Ordinary Meeting of Council to be held on 7 September 2021:

*That:*

- (a) Yarra City Council join the Race To Zero campaign, and join a worldwide coalition of leading net zero initiatives towards COP 26 and beyond;*
- (b) Yarra Council also sign on to the Better Futures Australia Declaration; and*
- (c) Officers complete the necessary steps to joining Race To Zero and adjust Yarra's reporting obligations as necessary.*

### **Background:**

**The 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 26)** to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is scheduled to meet in Glasgow this November.

Under the Paris Agreement, achieved at COP 21, countries committed to bring forward national plans setting out how much they would reduce their emissions - known as Nationally Determined Contributions, or 'NDCs'. They agreed that every five years they would come back with an updated plan that would reflect their highest possible ambition at that time. The run up to this year's summit in Glasgow is the moment (delayed by a year due to the pandemic) when countries update their plans for reducing emissions. But the commitments laid out in Paris did not come close to limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees, and the window for achieving this is closing.

The decade out to 2030 will be crucial. So as momentous as Paris was, countries must go much further to keep the hope of holding temperature rises to 1.5 degrees alive.

**Race To Zero** is a global campaign, initiated by the UNFCCC, to rally leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, investors for a healthy, resilient, zero carbon recovery that prevents future threats, creates decent jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth.

It mobilizes a coalition of leading net zero initiatives, representing **733 cities, 31 regions, 3,067 businesses, 173 of the biggest investors, and 622 Higher Education Institutions**. These 'real economy' actors join 120 countries in the largest ever alliance committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest. Collectively these actors now cover nearly 25% global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and over 50% GDP.

Race to Zero will continue beyond COP 26 and unite all sectors of society in working towards net zero emissions as soon as possible.

Yarra Council has received an invitation to join Race to Zero, along with other local governments world-wide. The Race To Zero campaign In Australia is being supported by the major climate action networks: Beyond Zero Emissions, ICLEI Oceania, Cities Power Partnerships, Better Futures Australia, Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, Climate Emergency Australia and Ironbark Sustainability.

The commitment to Race to Zero is already being met by Yarra Council under its reporting obligations to the Global Covenant of Mayors.

Yarra Council has also received an invitation to join the **Better Futures Australia Declaration**, a national campaign for Australian councils to join with leaders across society and the economy to publicly push for more ambitious climate action, to ensure Australia is on track for a climate-resilient zero emissions future.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That:
  - (a) Yarra City Council join the Race To Zero campaign, and join a worldwide coalition of leading net zero initiatives towards COP 26 and beyond;
  - (b) Yarra Council also sign on to the Better Futures Australia Declaration; and
  - (c) Officers complete the necessary steps to joining Race To Zero and adjust Yarra's reporting obligations as necessary.

## Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

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## 9.2 Notice of Motion No.11 of 2021 - Planning Reform Agenda of the State Government

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/111896
<b>Author</b>	Ivan Gilbert - Group Manager Chief Executive's Office
<b>Authoriser</b>	Group Manager Chief Executive's Office

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I, Councillor Stephen Jolly, hereby give notice that it is my intention to move the following motion at the Ordinary Meeting of Council to be held on 7 September 2021:

*That Council:*

- (a) *notes that the Victorian Government has made a number of changes to the planning system in the last 18 months and is currently considering further significant planning reform;*
- (b) *strongly voice its concern that:*
  - (i) *consultation with community and with Local Government on any reform proposals must occur before reforms are considered or introduced;*
  - (ii) *the community's voice must remain central in planning decisions;*
  - (iii) *strong community consultation must be a core part of major planning decisions;*
  - (iv) *community voice is critical for ensuring a transparent planning system that strengthens local neighbourhoods and economies;*
- (c) *urgently calls on the Minister for Planning to include full consultation with Local Governments and community before any planning reform decisions are made;*
- (d) *urgently writes to the Minister for Planning, the Shadow Minister for Planning and all Local Members of the Victorian Parliament to advocate Council's position;*
- (e) *request the Chief Executive Officer or delegate to coordinate with other Local Governments in regard to advocacy; and*
- (f) *requests a report to Council, within 3 months, with an update and advice on any action Council could take to advocate effectively on this matter.*

### **Background:**

Council has received strong indications that the State Government may announce, make a critical internal decision or table in Parliament, new planning reforms within the next few weeks and possibly prior to the next Council Meeting.

The matter is urgent because the State Government decision has been indicated as within the next three weeks.

While, it has not been possible to clearly confirm the nature of this decision nor announcement, there is an urgent need to advocate to influence this, should it be occurring.

The State Government has not been clear about the nature of its planned reforms, however we understand it is considering options to speed up development permits and that this could include changes to third party appeal rights or reduced consultation processes.

We understand Government is considering calling in, more large applications for State Government decision rather than Local Government decision. If this is the case it has significant implications including on the:

- (a) effectiveness of incorporating local needs into some of the most high-impact developments;
- (b) effectiveness of work with local stakeholders and communities;

- (c) funding and cost recovery elements for Local Governments which will still need to provide transport, planning and infrastructure expertise; and
- (d) funding for infrastructure improvements.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That Council:
  - (a) notes that the Victorian Government has made a number of changes to the planning system in the last 18 months and is currently considering further significant planning reform;
  - (b) strongly voice its concern that:
    - (i) consultation with community and with Local Government on any reform proposals must occur before reforms are considered or introduced;
    - (ii) the community's voice must remain central in planning decisions;
    - (iii) strong community consultation must be a core part of major planning decisions;
    - (iv) community voice is critical for ensuring a transparent planning system that strengthens local neighbourhoods and economies;
  - (c) urgently calls on the Minister for Planning to include full consultation with Local Governments and community before any planning reform decisions are made;
  - (d) urgently writes to the Minister for Planning, the Shadow Minister for Planning and all Local Members of the Victorian Parliament to advocate Council's position;
  - (e) request the Chief Executive Officer or delegate coordinate with other Local Governments in regard to advocacy; and
  - (f) requests a report to Council, within 3 months, with an update and advice on any action Council could take to advocate effectively on this matter.

## Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

### 9.3 Notice of Motion No.12 of 2021 - Ministerial Approval of Planning Scheme Amendment C270 (Fitzroy and Collingwood)

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<b>Reference</b>	D21/114950
<b>Author</b>	Ivan Gilbert - Group Manager Chief Executive's Office
<b>Authoriser</b>	Group Manager Chief Executive's Office

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I, Councillor Sophie Wade, hereby give notice that it is my intention to move the following motion at the Ordinary Meeting of Council to be held on 7 September 2021:

- “1. *That the Mayor write to the Minister for Planning:*
- (a) *thanking him for approving four of the nine DDOs proposed under Amendment C270, while noting the Council’s disappointment at the lack of mandatory controls and the overall delay in approval;*
  - (b) *requesting an explanation for why the other five DDOs have not yet been approved; and*
  - (c) *requesting that he conclude the important process of developing planning controls for Fitzroy and Collingwood by approving the remainder of Amendment C270 to the Yarra Planning Scheme.”*

#### **Background:**

Planning Scheme Amendment C270 proposed built form controls (in the form of 9 Design and Development Overlays (**DDOs**)) to cover:

1. DDO29 – Brunswick St Shops
2. DDO30 – Smith Shops
3. DDO31 – Gertrude Street Shops (east of Fitzroy St)
4. DDO32 – Johnston St West (west of Brunswick St)
5. DDO33 – Brunswick St Grand Residential (south of Gertrude St)
6. DDO34 – Town Hall and Back Blocks (Fitzroy Town Hall precinct and small MUZ areas)
7. DDO35 – Johnston St South/Vic St (between Smith & Brunswick)
8. DDO36 – Johnston North & Fitz East
9. DDO 37 – Smith St North & South

These are areas of high growth and are in desperate need of controls.

Planning Scheme Amendment C270 was submitted to the Minister in **January 2020**.

The above proposed interim DDOs were to be temporary only and to be included in the Yarra Planning Scheme for approximately 2 years, with a view to undertaking public consultation to inform the future built form changes of these centres. An almost 2-year delay clearly diminishes the purpose of putting forward interim planning controls, and means Council is unable to effectively regulate development in the area.

The full Planning Scheme Amendment C270 had been at the stage of the Minister considering the interim amendment request since it was submitted almost two years ago.



On 20 August 2021, Yarra Council received notification that the Minister’s delegate had decided to “prepare, adopt and approve this amendment to the Yarra Planning Scheme”. The letter went on to say that “[t]he amendment is to introduces Schedules 30, 35, 36 and 37 to the Design and Development Overlay (DDO) that apply built form controls to the land along the Smith Street Major Activity Centre, Johnston Street between Brunswick and Smith Streets, and the mixed-use pockets located behind these retail strips on an interim basis until 4 March 2023.”

It is noted that five parts of Amendment C270 have not been approved, as follows:

1. DDO29 – Brunswick St Shops
2. DDO31 – Gertrude Street Shops (east of Fitzroy St)
3. DDO32 – Johnston St West (west of Brunswick St)
4. DDO33 – Brunswick St Grand Residential (south of Gertrude St)
5. DDO34 – Town Hall and Back Blocks (Fitzroy Town Hall precinct and small MUZ areas)

There has been no explanation to Council for why these five DDOs were not approved alongside the other DDOs proposed in Amendment C270.

The five DDOs that have not been approved make up approximately 50% of the area that Amendment C270 was intended to cover and include, important streets that are critical the vibrancy and heritage of the Yarra area that are subject to significant development pressure.

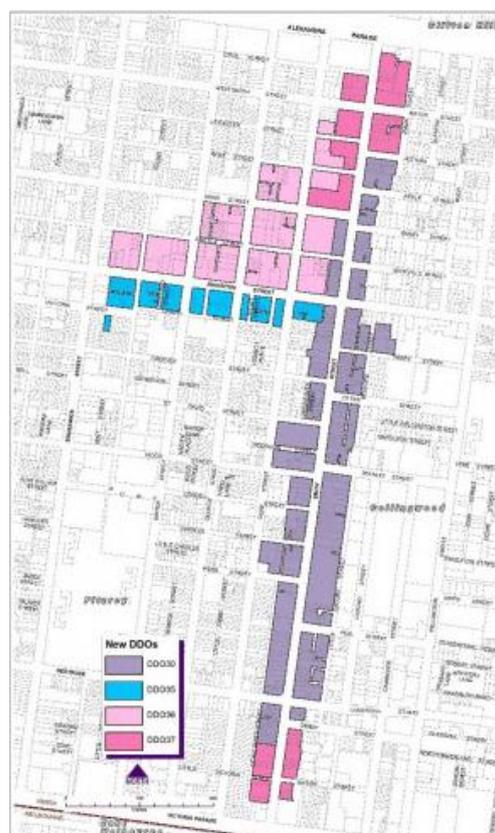
It is further noted that none of the mandatory controls proposed by Yarra Council have been adopted in the approved DDO30, DDO35, DDO36 and DDO37, despite the significant underlying strategic work that had been done to justify them. As a result of this, all of Smith St and sections of Johnston St continue to lack mandatory controls. The Yarra community has consistently expressed strong support for mandatory controls, and no reason has been provided for not including them in these provisions.

We call on the Minister for Planning to provide a reason for the delay in approving five of the nine DDOs outlined in Amendment C270 and to make a decision on the remainder of these important interim controls.

**What was proposed:**



**What was approved:**



**RECOMMENDATION**

1. That the Mayor write to the Minister for Planning:
  - (a) thanking him for approving four of the nine DDOs proposed under Amendment C270, while noting the Council's disappointment at the lack of mandatory controls and the overall delay in approval;
  - (b) requesting an explanation for why the other five DDOs have not yet been approved; and
  - (c) requesting that he conclude the important process of developing planning controls for Fitzroy and Collingwood by approving the remainder of Amendment C270 to the Yarra Planning Scheme.

**Attachments**

There are no attachments for this report.