



GREATER
DANDENONG
City of Opportunity

AGENDA MONDAY 11 OCTOBER 2021

Commencing at 7:00 PM

COUNCIL MEETING

Statement - Coronavirus (COVID-19)

At the time of printing this Agenda, the Council Meeting to be held on Monday 11 October 2021 will be closed to the public under the COVID-19 *Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020 and the Local Government Act 2020*.

To view the webcast and stay informed of the status of Council Meetings please visit Council's website.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

225 Lonsdale Street, Dandenong VIC 3175

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1 MEETING OPENING

1.1 ATTENDANCE

Apologies

1.2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL OWNERS OF THE LAND

Council acknowledges and pays respect to the past, present and future Traditional Custodians and Elders of this nation and the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

1.3 OFFERING OF PRAYER

As part of Council's commitment to recognising the cultural and spiritual diversity of our community, the prayer this evening will be offered by Rajaratna Sarma Premakantha Kurukkal from the Hindu Community, a member of the Greater Dandenong Interfaith Network.

1.4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Meeting of Council held 27 September 2021.

Recommendation

That the minutes of the Meeting of Council held 27 September 2021 be confirmed.

1.5 DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

Any interest that a Councillor or staff member has deemed to be significant and has disclosed as either a material or general interest is now considered to be a conflict of interest. Conflict of Interest legislation is detailed in Division 2 – Conflicts of Interest: sections 126, 127, 128, 129 & 130 of the *Local Government Act 2020*. This legislation can be obtained by contacting the Greater Dandenong Governance Unit on 8571 5216 or by accessing the Victorian Legislation and Parliamentary Documents website at www.legislation.vic.gov.au.

If a Councillor discloses any interest in an item discussed at any Council Meeting (whether they attend or not) they must:

- complete a disclosure of interest form prior to the meeting.
- advise the chairperson of the interest immediately before the particular item is considered (if attending the meeting).
- leave the chamber while the item is being discussed and during any vote taken (if attending the meeting).

The Councillor will be advised to return to the chamber or meeting room immediately after the item has been considered and the vote is complete.

2 OFFICERS' REPORTS - PART ONE

2.1 DOCUMENTS FOR SEALING

2.1.1 Documents for Sealing

File Id:	A2683601
Responsible Officer:	Manager Governance

Report Summary

Under the Victorian Local Government Act, each Council is a body corporate and a legal entity in its own right. Each Council must therefore have a common seal (like any corporate entity) that is an official sanction of that Council.

Sealing a document makes it an official document of Council as a corporate body. Documents that require sealing include agreements, contracts, leases or any other contractual or legally binding document that binds Council to another party.

Recommendation Summary

This report recommends that the listed documents be signed and sealed.

2.1.1 Documents for Sealing (Cont.)

Item Summary

There are two [2] items being presented to Council's meeting of 11 October 2021 for signing and sealing as follows:

1. An Instrument of Appointment of Authorised Officer under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*, the *Local Government Act 2020*, the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, the *Heritage Act 2017*, the *Infringements Act 2006*, the *Land Acquisitions and Compensation Act 1986*, the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, the *Sex Work Act 1994*, the *Subdivisions Act 1988*, the *Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 1998* and the Regulations made under each of those Acts; the Local Laws made under the *Local Government Act 1989*; and any other Act, Regulation or delegated legislation (including the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme) which relates to the powers of the Council made under the provisions and enactments described. This instrument enables the following Council officer to carry out the statutory responsibilities of the above Acts and is subject to policy and delegations previously adopted by Council:
 - Janelle Batiller; and
2. A letter of recognition to Kim Tao, Community Services for 20 years of service to the City of Greater Dandenong.

Recommendation

That the listed documents be signed and sealed.

2.2 DOCUMENTS FOR TABLING

2.2.1 Petitions and Joint Letters

File Id:	qA228025
Responsible Officer:	Manager Governance
Attachments:	Petitions and Joint Letters

Report Summary

Council receives a number of petitions and joint letters on a regular basis that deal with a variety of issues which have an impact upon the City.

Issues raised by petitions and joint letters will be investigated and reported back to Council if required.

A table containing all details relevant to current petitions and joint letters is provided in Attachment 1. It includes:

1. the full text of any petitions or joint letters received;
2. petitions or joint letters still being considered for Council response as pending a final response along with the date they were received; and
3. the final complete response to any outstanding petition or joint letter previously tabled along with the full text of the original petition or joint letter and the date it was responded to.

Note: On occasions, submissions are received that are addressed to Councillors which do not qualify as petitions or joint letters under Council's current Governance Rules. These are also tabled.

2.2.1 Petitions and Joint Letters (Cont.)

Petitions and Joint Letters Tabled

Council received no new petitions and no joint letters prior to the Council Meeting of 11 October 2021.

N.B: Where relevant, a summary of the progress of ongoing change.org petitions and any other relevant petitions/joint letters/submissions will be provided in the attachment to this report.

Recommendation

That this report and Attachment be received and noted.

2.2.1 Petitions and Joint Letters (Cont.)

DOCUMENTS FOR TABLING

PETITIONS AND JOINT LETTERS

ATTACHMENT 1

PETITIONS AND JOINT LETTERS

PAGES 4 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 1000.

2.2.1 Petitions and Joint Letters (Cont.)

Date Received	• Petition Text (Prayer)	No. of Petitioners	Status	Responsible Officer Response
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If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 1000.

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2.2.1 Petitions and Joint Letters (Cont.)

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If the details of the attachment are unclear, please contact Governance on 8571 1000.

2.3 STATUTORY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584)

File Id:	200715
Responsible Officer:	Director City Planning Design & Amenity
Attachments:	Submitted Plans Location of Objectors Clause 22.09 Assessment Clause 52.06 Assessment Clause 55 Assessment

Application Summary

Applicant:	MVP Building Design
Proposal:	Development of the land for two (2) double storey dwellings
Zone:	Neighbourhood Residential Zone 1 (NRZ1)
Overlay:	No overlays apply
Ward:	Keysborough

This application is brought before the Council because it has received six (6) objections.

The application proposes the development of the land for two (2) new double storey dwellings. A permit is required pursuant to Clause 32.09-6 of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme to construct two or more dwellings on a lot in a Neighbourhood Residential Zone (Schedule 1).

Objectors Summary

The application was advertised to the surrounding area through the erection of a notice on-site and the mailing of notices to adjoining and surrounding owners and occupiers. Six (6) objections were received to the application. Issues raised generally relate to matters of car parking/traffic issues, waste management, visual bulk/double storey nature of the development, overshadowing, neighbourhood character, overlooking/loss of privacy, noise, loss of amenity, overdevelopment, fencing and landscaping.

Assessment Summary

The subject site is well suited for dual occupancy housing given the subject site is located in reasonable proximity to a variety of services including retail and public transport.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

The development is considered to be respectful of both the existing and emerging neighbourhood character by providing sufficient setbacks from the side and rear boundaries to allow for a reasonable level of landscaping to occur. The use of varying building materials and finishes to the external walls and staggered setbacks to the first floor provides a level of articulation breaking up the visual appearance of built form when viewed from the streetscape and adjoining residential properties.

Recommendation Summary

As assessed, officers consider this proposal to be highly compliant with all of the relevant provisions of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme. All grounds of objection have been considered, and Council Officers are of the view that on balance, the proposal's degree of compliance with the Planning Scheme justifies that the application should be supported. Therefore, a **Notice of Decision** (which provides appeal rights to objectors) to grant a permit be issued subject to the conditions as set out in the recommendation. If the application was to be appealed to VCAT, it is the officer's view that it is highly likely that VCAT would also issue a planning permit for this proposal.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Subject Site and Surrounds****Subject Site**

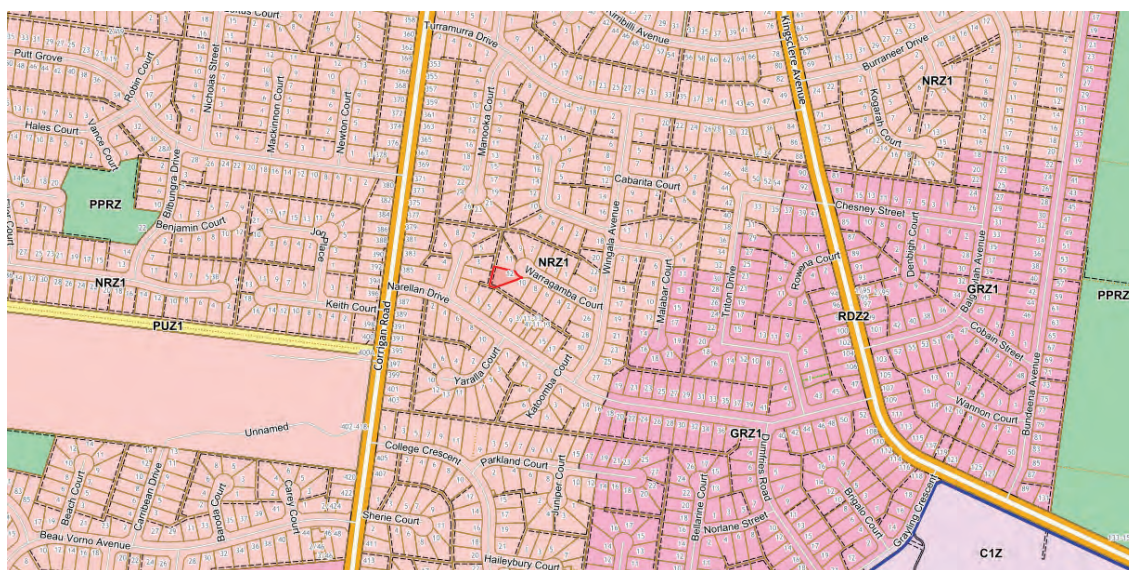
The subject site is located at the western end of Warragamba Court, Keysborough. It has a north-eastern frontage to Warragamba Court of 12.19m, a south-eastern side boundary of 33.90m, a southern side boundary of 7.68m, a western rear boundary of 24.08m and a northern side boundary of 26.71m, giving the site an area of 569m². The site is oriented east-west, is irregular in shape and is slightly sloped. A 2.44m wide drainage and sewerage easement is present along the western rear and southern side boundaries of the site.

The subject site is currently occupied by an existing single storey brick dwelling. The site is currently accessed via a crossover on the northern side of the north-eastern frontage to Warragamba Court. There is no significant vegetation on the subject site.

Surrounding Area

The subject site is located in a broader residential area of Keysborough which is bounded to the north and east by Kingsclere Avenue, to the south by Cheltenham Road and to the west by Corrigan Road. Buildings generally consist of single and double storey dwellings, including single dwellings on lots and multi-unit developments. The area is currently experiencing limited change, with dual occupancies replacing single dwellings on a lot.

The subject site is located approximately 550m to the north-west of the Parkmore Shopping Centre. Public transport is available close by with the 812 bus route running along Corrigan Road approximately 110m to the west. Public open space is available at Bilbungra Reserve approximately 380m to the west and the Keysborough Community Park approximately 380m to the south-west. The closest school is Resurrection Catholic Primary School approximately 170m to the south-west.

Locality Plan

□ Subject Site North ↑

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Background

Previous Applications

A search of Council records revealed no previous planning applications have been considered for the subject site.

Subject Application

Changes were made to the application after notification pursuant to Section 57A of the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The following changes were made to the application:

- Adjustments to ensure that 3m by 3m dimensions are provided for the first floor bedrooms of Dwelling 1.
- A reduction to the bulk of the built form of Dwelling 2's first floor by deleting the retreat and a bedroom which would provide a 45.4 sqm floor area reduction from the advertised proposal.

Proposal

The application proposes the development of the land for two (2) new double storey dwellings as follows:

Type of proposal	Multi dwellings
Number of dwellings	Two (2)
Levels	Double storey
Height	6.61 metres
Orientated to	Warragamba Court (Dwelling 1) / Shared driveway (Dwelling 2)
External materials	Brick at ground floor level and a combination of render and vertical cladding at first floor level
Set backs	<i>Dwelling 1</i> Ground Floor: • 6.51m front (north-eastern) setback, • 2m side (south-eastern) setback and 4.21m side (northern) setback. First Floor: • 6m front (north-eastern) setback, • 1.5m side (south-eastern) setback, and • 4.09m side (northern) setback. <i>Dwelling 2</i>

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Ground Floor: • 5.6m side (northern) setback, • 3.57m rear (western) setback, • 3.51m side (southern) setback, and • 2.89m side (south-eastern) setback. First Floor: • 6.35m side (northern) setback, • 5.63m rear (western) setback, • 6.99m side (southern) setback, and • 4.3m side (south-eastern) setback.
Open space type	Dwelling 1 – 62m² front yard and 54m² backyard including secluded private open space with an area of 42.7m² and minimum dimensions of 5m in two directions. Dwelling 2 – 114m² backyard including secluded private open space with a length of 7.54m and a width of 5.34m, giving it an area of 40.26m².
Number of Car parking Spaces provided	4
Number of Car parking Spaces required	4
Type of car parking	Dwelling 1 – Single carport with tandem car space in front Dwelling 2 – Double carport
Access	Access located to the north of the development Connects to Warragamba Court to the east Minimum width is 3 metres
Front Fence	No front fence is proposed

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Garden Area:	
Provided	229.7 square metres or 40.4%
Required	170.7 square metres or 30%

A copy of the submitted plans is included as Attachment 1.

Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

The Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities has been considered in the preparation of this report but is not relevant to its contents.

Financial Implications

No financial resources are impacted by this report.

Planning Scheme and Policy Frameworks

Pursuant to the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme, a planning permit is required:

- Under Clause 32.09-6 – To construct two or more dwellings on a lot in a Neighbourhood Residential Zone.

The relevant controls and policies are as follows:

Zoning Controls

The subject site is located in a Neighbourhood Residential Zone Schedule 1, as is the surrounding area to the east, north, west and south.

The purpose of the Neighbourhood Residential Zone outlined at Clause 32.09 is:

- *To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.*
- *To recognise areas of predominantly single and double storey residential development.*
- *To manage and ensure that development respects the identified neighbourhood character, heritage, environmental or landscape characteristics.*
- *To allow educational, recreational, religious, community and a limited range of other non-residential uses to serve local community needs in appropriate locations.*

Pursuant to Clause 32.09-6, a permit is required to construct two or more dwellings on a lot in a Neighbourhood Residential Zone. It is noted that in the schedule to the zone, different requirements are set out as following:

- *Standard B8 (Site Coverage) – Maximum of 50%;*

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

- *Standard B9 (Permeability) – Minimum of 40%;*
- *Standard B13 (Landscaping) – 70% of ground level front setback, and side and rear setbacks planted with substantial landscaping and canopy trees;*
- *Standard B17 (Side and Rear Setbacks) – A building wall opposite an area of secluded private open space or a window to a living room of an existing dwelling should be setback a minimum of 2 metres. All other buildings should be setback a minimum of 1 metre, plus 0.3 metre for every metre of height over 3.6 metres up to 6.9 metres.*
- *Standard B28 (Private Open Space) – An area of 60 square metres of ground level, private open space, with one part of the private open space to consist of secluded private open space at the side or rear of the dwelling or residential building with a minimum area of 40 square metres and a minimum dimension of 5 metres and convenient access from a living room; or a balcony with a minimum area of 10 square metres with a minimum width of 2 metres and convenient access from a living room; or a roof-top area of 10 square metres with a minimum width of 2 metres and convenient access from a living room.*
- *Standard B32 (Front Fence Height) – Maximum 1.5 metre height in streets in Road Zone Category 1; 1.2 metre maximum height for other streets.*

Overlay Controls

No overlays affect the subject site.

Planning Policy Framework

The **Operation of the Planning Policy Framework** outlined at Clause 71.02 seeks to ensure that the objectives of planning in Victoria are fostered through appropriate land use and development planning policies and practices which integrate relevant environmental, social and economic factors in the interests of net community benefit and sustainable development.

In order to achieve these objectives, there are a number of more specific objectives contained within the Planning Policy Framework that need to be considered under this application.

State Planning Policy Framework

Clause 11 Settlement

Clause 11 (Settlement) encourages planning to facilitate sustainable development that takes full advantage of existing settlement patterns and investment in transport, utility, social, community and commercial infrastructure and services. It also encourages planning to contribute towards diversity of choice, energy efficiency, a high standard of urban design and amenity, and land use and transport integration.

Further guidance is provided by **Clause 11.01-1S (Settlement)**, which seeks to promote the sustainable growth and development of Victoria and deliver choice and opportunity for all Victorians through a network of settlements. It includes strategies to develop compact urban areas that are based around existing or planned activity centres to maximise accessibility to facilities and services.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Clause 14.02-1S (Catchment planning and management) seeks the protection and restoration of catchments, water bodies, groundwater, and the marine environment. Strategies include retaining natural drainage corridors with vegetated buffer zones at least 30-metre-wide along each side of a waterway to:

- Manage the natural drainage function, stream habitat and wildlife corridors and landscape values,
- Minimise erosion of stream banks and verges, and
- Reduce polluted surface runoff from adjacent land uses.

Clause 15 Built Environment and Heritage

Clause 15 (Built Environment and Heritage) states that planning is to recognise the role of urban design, building design, heritage and energy and resource efficiency in delivering liveable and sustainable cities, towns and neighbourhoods.

It adds that planning should ensure all land use and development appropriately responds to its surrounding landscape and character, valued built form and cultural context. Planning should promote development that is environmentally sustainable and should minimise detrimental impacts on the built and natural environment.

According to the clause, planning should promote excellence in the built environment and create places that:

- *Are enjoyable, engaging and comfortable to be in.*
- *Accommodate people of abilities, ages and cultures.*
- *Contribute positively to local character and sense of place.*
- *Reflect the particular characteristics and cultural identity of the community.*
- *Enhance the function, amenity and safety of the public realm.*

These overall objectives are reinforced by a number of sub-clauses, including **Clause 15.01-1S (Urban design)** and **Clause 15.01-1R (Urban design – Metropolitan Melbourne)**, which seek to create urban environments that are safe, healthy, functional and enjoyable and that contribute to a sense of place and cultural identity.

Clause 15.01-2S (Building design) aims to achieve building design outcomes that contribute positively to the local context and enhance the public realm, while **Clause 15.01-5S (Neighbourhood character)** has an objective to recognise, support and protect neighbourhood character, cultural identity, and sense of place.

Clause 15.01-4S (Healthy neighbourhoods) has an objective to achieve neighbourhoods that foster healthy and active living and community wellbeing. **Clause 15.01-4R (Healthy neighbourhoods - Metropolitan Melbourne)** reinforces this, with a strategy to create a city of 20 minute neighbourhoods that give people the ability to meet most of their everyday needs within a 20 minute walk, cycle or local public transport trip from their home.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Sustainability is promoted by **Clause 15.02-1S (Energy and resource efficiency)**, which seeks to encourage land use and development that is energy and resource efficient, supports a cooler environment and minimises greenhouse gas emissions.

Clause 16 Housing

Clause 16 (Housing) contains two key objectives, which can be summarised as relating to housing diversity, sustainability of housing and the provision of land for affordable housing.

These objectives are reinforced by a number of sub-clauses, including **Clause 16.01-1S (Housing Supply)**, which seeks to facilitate well-located, integrated and diverse housing that meets community needs, and **Clause 16.01-2S (Housing affordability)** which seeks to deliver more affordable housing closer to jobs, transport and services.

Clause 16.01-1R (Housing supply – Metropolitan Melbourne), includes several strategies to manage the supply of new housing including increased housing in established areas to create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods close to existing services, jobs, public transport; as well as a strategy that allows for a range of minimal, incremental and high change residential areas that balance the need to protect valued areas with the need to ensure choice and growth in housing.

Clause 18 Transport

Clause 18.01-1S (Land use and transport planning) has a strategy to plan urban development to make jobs and community services more accessible by ensuring access is provided to developments in accordance with forecast demand, taking advantage of all available modes of transport and to minimise adverse impacts on existing transport networks and the amenity of surrounding areas.

Local Planning Policy Framework

The Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) includes the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) and Local Policies.

The MSS is contained within Clause 21 of the Scheme. The MSS at **Clause 21.02** focuses on the **Municipal Profile**, within which the following is noted:

- *There is considerable diversity within Greater Dandenong's housing stock. Most housing stock is aged between 30 to 50 years old, though there are some areas with dwellings in excess of 100 years old. Areas of newer housing are located in the north-east and central-southern areas, with in-fill development occurring across the municipality (Clause 21.02-3).*
- *Higher density housing is generally located in proximity to railway stations and major shopping centres, in particular in central Dandenong (Clause 21.02-3).*
- *Whilst there is a clear pre-dominance of single detached dwellings, there are a range of other types of dwellings including dual occupancies, villa-units, town houses and apartments. The highest concentration of older villa units and apartments and more recent multi-unit*

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

redevelopments have occurred around central Dandenong, Springvale and Noble Park activity centres (Clause 21.02-4).

- *With diverse cultural groups that call Greater Dandenong home, there are certain distinct precincts that are emerging that have their own character. Their built form is characterised by buildings with flat unarticulated facades, prominent balconies, limited frontage/side setbacks, limited or no landscaping (Clause 21.02-4).*

A **Vision for Greater Dandenong** is outlined at **Clause 21.03**. The vision is that Greater Dandenong will be a municipality where housing diversity and choice is promoted in its various attractive neighbourhoods.

The objectives and strategies of the MSS are under four (4) main themes including: land use; built form; open space and natural environment; and, infrastructure and transportation (considered individually under Clauses 21.04 to 21.07). Of particular relevance to this application are Clauses 21.04 – Land Use and 21.05 – Built Form:

Clause 21.04-1 Housing and community

- *Greater Dandenong's population is expected to rise by 22 percent, from 147,000 to 179,000 in the decade to 2024, placing pressure on transport networks, infrastructure, services and public open space.*
- *Approximately 9,950 new households will need to be accommodated across the municipality by 2024 (Greater Dandenong Housing Strategy 2014-2024).*
- *Supporting urban consolidation and providing housing in existing areas close to activity centres means that people do not need to travel as far to work, shop or to take part in sports/leisure activities thus reducing the environmental impacts of transport.*
- *Increases in housing density must be balanced by adequate provision of open space, good urban design and improvements to the public realm.*
- *Encourage the provision of housing that is adaptable to support the needs of the changing needs of present and future residents.*
- *Encourage innovative redevelopment and renewal of deteriorating housing stock and older styled higher-density apartments and multi-unit developments.*
- *Encourage new residential development that incorporates adequate space for the planting and the long term viability and safe retention of canopy trees.*
- *Respect the valued, existing neighbourhood character within incremental and minimal change areas.*
- *Requiring medium-density developments to be site and locality responsive and to respect existing and proposed neighbourhood character.*

Clause 21.05-1 – Urban design, character, streetscapes and landscapes – contains the following relevant objectives and strategies:

- *To facilitate high quality building design and architecture.*

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

- *Ensure building design is consistent with the identified future character of an area and fully integrates with surrounding environment.*
- *Encourage high standards of building design and architecture, which allows for flexibility and adaptation in use.*
- *Encourage innovative architecture and building design.*
- *Encourage development to incorporate sustainable design elements that enhance occupant comfort and environmental performance.*
- *To facilitate high quality development, which has regard for the surrounding environment and built form.*
 - *Promote views of high quality landscapes and pleasing vistas from both the public and private realm.*
 - *Promote all aspects of character – physical, environmental, social and cultural.*
 - *Encourage planting and landscape themes, which complement and improve the environment.*
 - *Encourage developments to provide for canopy trees.*
 - *Recognising valued existing neighbourhood character and promoting identified future character as defined in the Residential Development and Neighbourhood Character Policy at Clause 22.09.*
- *To protect and improve streetscapes*
 - *Ensure that new developments improve streetscapes through generous landscape setbacks and canopy tree planting.*
 - *Ensure landscaping within private property that complements and improves the streetscapes and landscaping of public areas.*
- *To ensure landscaping that enhances the built environment*
 - *Encourage new developments to establish a landscape setting, which reflects the local and wider landscape character.*
 - *Encourage landscaping that integrates canopy trees and an appropriate mix of shrubs and ground covers and complements and integrates with existing or proposed landscaping in public areas.*

Clause 22.09 – Residential Development & Neighbourhood Character Policy – contains the following objectives at Clause 22.09-2:

- *To guide the location and design of different types of residential development within Greater Dandenong, having regard to State and local planning policies, while respecting the valued characteristics and identified future character of residential neighbourhoods.*
- *To ensure that new residential development is consistent with the identified future character and preferred built form envisaged for the three Future Change Areas.*

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

- *To provide certainty about which areas are identified for, or protected from, increased residential development consistent with the purpose of the applicable zone.*
- *To facilitate high quality, well designed residential development and on-site landscaping.*
- *To promote a range of housing types to accommodate the future needs of the municipality's changing population.*
- *To ensure that residential development uses innovative, responsive and functional siting and design solutions that:*
 - *Achieve high quality internal amenity and private open space outcomes for future residents;*
 - *Make a positive contribution to the streetscape through quality design, contextual responsiveness and visual interest;*
 - *Promote public realm safety by maximising passive surveillance.*
 - *Demonstrate responsiveness to the site, adjoining interfaces, streetscape and landscape context;*
 - *Respect the amenity of adjoining residents and the reasonable development potential of adjoining properties;*
 - *Achieve environmentally sustainable design outcomes;*
 - *Use quality, durable building materials that are integrated into the overall building form and façade; and*
 - *Minimise the visual dominance of vehicle accessways and storage facilities, such as garages, car ports and basement entrances.*

Clause 22.09-3.1 (Design Principles) provides design principles, which apply to all Future Change Areas.

Clause 22.09-3.4 (Limited Change Areas) provides design principles, some of which also relate to the variances to the requirements of standards to Clause 55 under the schedule to the Neighbourhood Residential Zone. The guidelines consider matters such as housing form; height; landscaping; car parking; setbacks, front boundary and width; private open space, and bulk/built form:

An assessment against Clause 22.09 is included as Attachment 3 to this report.

Particular Provisions

Car Parking (Clause 52.06)

The purposes of this provision, Clause 52.06, are:

- *To ensure that car parking is provided in accordance with the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.*
- *To ensure the provision of an appropriate number of car parking spaces having regard to the demand likely to be generated, the activities on the land and the nature of the locality.*
- *To support sustainable transport alternatives to the motor car.*

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

- *To promote the efficient use of car parking spaces through the consolidation of car parking facilities.*
- *To ensure that car parking does not adversely affect the amenity of the locality.*
- *To ensure that the design and location of car parking is of a high standard, creates a safe environment for users and enables easy and efficient use.*

Clause 52.06-2 notes that a new use must not commence or the floor area of an existing use must not be increased until the required car spaces have been provided on the land.

The required spaces are identified in the table to Clause 52.06-5. Clause 52.06-3 further notes that a permit may be granted to reduce or waive the number of car spaces required by the table.

The table at Clause 52.06-5 notes that a dwelling with 1 or 2 bedrooms requires 1 car space and a dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms requires 2 spaces to each dwelling. 1 visitor car space is required for visitors to every 5 dwellings for developments of 5 or more dwellings.

Car parking is to be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of Clause 52.06-9 and 52.06-11 of the Scheme.

An assessment against Clause 52.06 is included as Attachment 4 to this report.

Two or more dwellings on a lot and residential buildings (Clause 55)

Pursuant to Clause 55 of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme, the provisions of this Clause apply to an application:

- *To construct two or more dwellings on a lot.*

The purposes of this clause are:

- *To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.*
- *To achieve residential development that respects the existing neighbourhood character or which contributes to a preferred neighbourhood character.*
- *To encourage residential development that provides reasonable standards of amenity for existing and new residents.*
- *To encourage residential development that is responsive to the site and the neighbourhood.*

A development:

- *Must meet all of the objectives of this clause.*
- *Should meet all of the standards of this clause.*

If a zone or a schedule to a zone specifies a requirement of a standard different from a requirement set out in this clause, the requirement in the zone or a schedule to the zone applies.

An assessment against Clause 55 is included as Attachment 5 to this report.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

General Provisions

Clause 65 – Decision Guidelines needs to be considered, as is the case with all applications. For this application the requirements of Clause 65.01 for the approval of an application or plan is of relevance. This Clause outlines the requirements that the responsible authority must consider when determining the application.

Council Plan 2017-2021 – Strategic Objectives, Strategies and Plans

The Council Plan describes the kind of future the Council is working for, and how Council will do this over four years. In accordance with the commitment in Council's Annual Plan, all applications are considered on their merits.

Diversity (Access & Equity)

It is not considered that the proposal raises any diversity issues affecting the planning assessment of this application.

Community Safety

It is considered that there would be no adverse community safety implications in permitting the proposal.

Safe Design Guidelines

Consideration of the relevant requirements of these Guidelines has been undertaken within the Assessment of this application.

Referrals

External

The application was not required to be referred to any external referral authorities pursuant to Section 55 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987.

Internal

The application was internally referred to the following Council departments for their consideration. The comments provided will be considered in the assessment of the application.

Internal Referrals	
Transport Planning	No objection, subject to condition on permit
Asset Planning	No objection, subject to conditions and notes on permit
Civil Development	No objection, subject to conditions on permit
Waste	No objection

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Advertising

The application has been advertised pursuant to Section 52 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, by:

- Sending notices to the owners and occupiers of adjoining and surrounding land.
- Placing a sign on site facing Warragamba Court to the north-east.

The notification has been carried out correctly.

Council has received six (6) objections to the application.

The location of the objectors is shown in Attachment 2.

Consultation

A consultative meeting was not held for this application due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Summary of Grounds of Submissions/Objections

The objections are summarised below (**bold**), followed by the Town Planner's Response (in *italics*).

- **Car Parking/Traffic issues**

The objectors are concerned that insufficient car parking is proposed on the subject site and there would be an increase to the number of cars parked on the street and this would cause traffic issues in Warragamba Court.

The car parking requirement for dwellings is contained in Clause 52.06 of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme and states that a dwelling requires 1 car space to each 1 or 2 bedroom dwelling, plus 2 car spaces to each 3 or more bedroom dwelling, plus 1 car space for visitors to every 5 dwellings for developments of 5 or more dwellings.

Dwelling 1 would be a 4 bedroom dwelling and would be provided with 2 car spaces comprising a single carport with a tandem car space in front.

Dwelling 2 would be a 3 bedroom dwelling and would be provided with 2 car spaces comprising a double carport.

As the development is for only 2 dwellings, an on-site visitor car space is not required.

Therefore, the proposed car parking provision complies with the requirement of Clause 52.06.

- **Waste Management**

The objectors are concerned that the proposed development would make it more difficult for bins to be collected in the street on bin collection day due to overflow car parking on the street.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

There is sufficient room on the site's nature strip to accommodate four (4) bins on bin collection day. The proposed development does not require an on-site visitor car space and therefore it will be the responsibility of future residents to ensure that visitors to the subject site do not cause any issues during bin collection times. Council's Waste Management Unit advised that they have no issues with the bin presentation for this site.

- **Visual bulk/Double storey nature of the development**

The objectors are concerned about the double storey nature of the proposed development being inconsistent with the existing character of Warragamba Court.

The subject site is zoned Neighbourhood Residential Zone - Schedule 1 under the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme, and pursuant to Clause 32.09-10, if no maximum building height or maximum number of storeys is specified in a schedule to this zone (which it is not) then the building height must not exceed 9 metres and the building must contain no more than 2 storeys at any point.

The maximum height of the proposed development is 6.61 metres and it would be double storey, both of which are less than or comply with the maximum height / maximum number of storeys permitted under the zone.

In addition, the proposed development reduces the potential for visual bulk by providing a 3.91m separation between the first floors of dwelling one (1) and two (2) and providing significant first floor setbacks from all boundaries with sensitive interfaces for dwelling two (2).

- **Overshadowing**

The objectors are concerned about loss of sunlight to their private open spaces.

The only objector who would be affected by the proposed development with respect to overshadowing is from the property at 10 Warragamba Court, with only very minor overshadowing to occur.

The shadow diagrams provided show that there are still sufficient areas within the objector's private open space area which would be unaffected by overshadowing at 9.00am, 10.00am, 11.00am, 12.00pm (noon), 1.00pm, 2.00pm and 3.00pm.

Overall, the proposed dwellings would comply with Standard B21 of Clause 55.04-5 – Overshadowing of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme.

- **Neighbourhood Character**

The objectors are concerned that the proposed development would be inconsistent with the existing character of the street which is typified by single dwellings on lots.

It is acknowledged that the existing character of Warragamba Court is typified by single dwellings on lots, which are generally single storey, and it is considered that the existing character of the area is that of a limited change area. It is noted that the dwellings at 6 and 9 Warragamba Court are double storey.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Whilst Warragamba Court is nominated as an area of minimal change, Clause 22.09-3.4 states that the identified future character of limited change areas will evolve over time to contain a relatively limited number of well designed and site responsive detached and infill residential developments that respect the neighbourhood character. Residential development will be a mix of one and two storey dwellings with separation between dwellings at the upper level, with main living areas and private open space at ground floor level. Generous landscaping will make a significant contribution to the future character of these areas.

The proposed development of the subject site for two (2) double storey dwellings, separated at the upper level, with main living areas and private open space at ground floor level, including areas for significant landscaping, with a well recessed and smaller upper footprint for Dwelling two (2) would be consistent with the preferred future character of the area, as an area of limited change.

- **Overlooking/loss of privacy**

The objectors are concerned that the proposed double storey dwellings would overlook their properties and undermine their privacy.

The only elevations of the proposed dwellings with potential to overlook the objector's properties are Dwellings 1 and 2's northern, eastern and southern elevations.

Dwelling 1's northern elevation would have windows for Bedrooms 3 and 4 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the north at 11 Warragamba Court within 9m. These windows are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level.

Dwelling 1's eastern elevation would have windows for Bedroom 2 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the south at 10 Warragamba Court within 9m. These windows are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level.

Dwelling 1's southern elevation would have a corridor window at upper level which is not required to be screened as it is not a habitable room.

Dwelling 2's northern elevation would have a window for Bedroom 2 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the north at 11 Warragamba Court within 9m. This is proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level.

Dwelling 2's eastern and southern elevations would have windows for Bedroom 3 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the south at 10 Warragamba Court within 9m. These windows are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level.

The at least 1.9m high fences on the boundaries will prevent any potential ground floor overlooking.

Overall, the proposed dwellings would comply with Standard B22 of Clause 55.04-6 – Overlooking of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

- **Noise**

The objectors are concerned that noise from additional residents and vehicles associated with the proposed development will disturb the peace and quiet that the court currently enjoys.

It is not anticipated that the proposed development would result in an increase in noise levels which would be inconsistent with the residential nature of the court.

- **Loss of amenity**

The objectors are concerned that the existing amenity of a quiet neighbourhood would be compromised by the proposed development both in a physical sense and also by the ensuing enhanced vehicle movement activity.

As noted earlier, the subject site and Warragamba Court is designated for limited change which anticipates dual occupancy development such as that proposed under this application.

The amenity of Warragamba Court would be more likely to be affected by the proximity of the street to Corrigan Road.

It is not anticipated that the proposed development would result in a significant loss of amenity to the existing residents of Warragamba Court.

- **Overdevelopment**

The objectors are concerned that the proposed development of the site for two (2) double storey dwellings would be an overdevelopment of the site.

The subject site has an area of 569m² and it is considered that the site can comfortably accommodate two dwellings in their current form. The development is considered to meet the requirements of Clause 55 and Clause 22.09 and as such the proposal is not identified as being an overdevelopment of the site.

- **Fencing**

An objector is concerned about the iron palings noted on the plans between the subject site and their property.

It is noted that this is a reference to existing fencing which is made up of a form of iron fencing located in the front setback separating 11 and 12 Warragamba Court. No new fencing is proposed under this application at that location. In addition, matters regarding fencing between two (2) properties are a civil matter between the respective property owners.

- **Landscaping**

The objectors are concerned that the proposed development would result in the removal of significant trees from the neighbourhood and would fail to provide adequate space for landscaping along its side boundaries and adequate planting within the rear yards, including the planting of native canopy trees.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

It is acknowledged that some vegetation will need to be removed for the proposed development, however the removal of these trees/shrubs does not require planning permission in their own right. A landscape plan has been provided with the application and it shows that there would be adequate space for landscaping along the front, side and rear boundaries including the planting of native canopy trees such as a Red Flowering Gum and Lightwood trees.

Assessment

The subject site is located within an established residential area and is well suited for the development of dual occupancy housing given that the site has good access to of many community facilities and public transport. The proposal also seeks to reduce pressure on the urban fringe by providing two (2) dwellings where previously one (1) existed through the redevelopment of the site, thereby ensuring that the housing required for the growing population is facilitated.

As required by the relevant provisions of the Planning Scheme, the proposed development has been assessed against the following:

- Clause 55 (full assessment attached as attachment 5) as well as Schedule 1 to the Neighbourhood Residential Zone;
- Clause 52.06 (full assessment attached as attachment 4); and
- Clause 22.09 (full assessment attached as attachment 3).

The proposal complies with all requirements of these clauses as outlined below.

Use

As outlined in Clause 32.09-2 (Neighbourhood Residential Zone), a dwelling is listed as a Section 1 use, and a planning permit is not required for the use of the proposal. However, a planning permit is required for the buildings and works, which is discussed below.

Development**Planning Policy Framework / Local Planning Policy Framework**

In considering the Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, Council can establish that an acceptable proposal will be guided by:

- Clause 55 Two or more dwellings on a lot; and
- Clause 22.09 Residential Development and Neighbourhood Character.

Each of these Clauses ensure that Council facilitates the orderly development of urban areas, which is a specific objective of Clause 11.02 Settlement.

The objectives of Clause 15.01-1S Urban Design, Clause 15.01-2S Building Design and Clause 21.05-1 Built Form outline the key considerations in which a development must respond to urban design, character, streetscapes and landscape issues.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

It is considered that the proposed design response respects the preferred neighbourhood character of the limited change area by providing a dual occupancy housing typology.

The proposal is of a high quality urban design, with physical recession, articulation, varied use of materials, textures and other visual interest.

The overall layout allows space for acceptable landscaping treatments such as a canopy tree and shrubbery plantings within well-proportioned setback areas to allow growth to maturity.

The proposal is also located within an area subject to limited change with other dual occupancy developments of a similar scale and massing being found within the surrounding residential area. The proposal's compliance with Clause 22.09 and Clause 55 ensures that the development would achieve the objectives set out in Clause 15.01 and Clause 21.05-1.

As such, Council officers recommend that the application be approved subject to planning permit conditions as necessary.

Clause 22.09 Assessment

An assessment against the design principles of Clause 22.09 is included at Attachment 3 of this report.

The proposed development would respect the scale of existing prevailing built form character and would respond to site circumstances and streetscape, by providing two (2) new double storey dwellings.

Whilst dwelling 2 to the rear also is proposed to be a double storey in form it is considered appropriate in this instance for the following reasons:

- It has four (4) residential interfaces and its upper level would be setback 6.35m from the northern boundary, 5.63m from the western boundary, 6.99m from the southern boundary and 4.3m from the south-eastern boundary. As such, it would be well recessed and setback from all adjoining sensitive interfaces;
- Windows facing north, west and south have been appropriately screened;
- The upper level would not adversely affect the planting and future growth of canopy trees to maturity along all boundaries;
- Sufficient side and rear boundary landscaping can be provided to screen adjoining properties including suitable canopy trees/plantings along the easements; and

Overall, this proposal provides a design response which is consistent with the preferred character envisaged by Clause 22.09, and is considered to comply with all of the requirements of this clause.

Clause 55 Assessment

The proposal has been assessed against all of the Objectives and Standards of this Clause and is considered to comply with all of the requirements of this Clause, subject to conditions, and with exception of the following. It is noted in particular that the proposal complies with the private open space, overshadowing and overlooking requirements of Clause 55.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

A variation is required with respect to Standard B17 which requires in the Neighbourhood Residential Zone 1 that “A building wall opposite an area of secluded private open space or a window to a living room of an existing dwelling should be setback a minimum of 2 metres”.

The variations relate to the open sided carports to each dwelling. The carport to Dwelling 1 has a ‘pinch point’ in its south eastern corner which encroaches into the 2 metre setback. Given the minor encroachment area, and open sided nature of the carport, it is not considered that it will have an adverse impact on the amenity of the neighbouring property to the south.

The carport to Dwelling 2 adjoins the northern boundary of the site, however is open sided and will be screened by an existing 2.4m high wall, which will significantly limit any views of the carport from the neighbouring site. As such, it is considered that the location of this carport will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the amenity of the neighbouring property to the north.

As such, a variation to the requirements of B17 is considered appropriate in this instance.

Car Parking

The proposal provides four (4) on site car parking spaces, and as such complies with the requirements of Clause 52.06 with respect to the number of car parking spaces required (Clause 52.06-5) and design standard of car parking (Clause 52.06-9)

Proposed changes required by Conditions

Condition 1.1 was required by Council’s Transport Planning Unit to ensure that letterboxes within corner splays comply with Design Standard 1 of Clause 52.06 (Car Parking).

Condition 1.2 is required to ensure compliance with Standard B15 (Parking Location) of Clause 55 (ResCode).

Condition 1.3 is required to ensure compliance with Standard B23 (Internal Views) of Clause 55 (ResCode).

Condition 1.4 is required to ensure compliance with Design Standard 2 of Clause 52.06-9 (Car Parking).

Condition 1.5 is required to ensure compliance with Design Standard 5 of Clause 52.06-9 (Car Parking).

Condition 1.6 is required to ensure compliance with Condition 2 with respect to the landscape plan.

Conclusion

The proposal is consistent with the provisions of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme, including the zoning requirements, local policy direction, application of Clauses 22.09, 52.06 and 55, and the decision guidelines of Clause 65.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Recommendation**

That Council resolves to issue a Notice of Decision to grant a permit in respect of the land known and described as 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough for the 'Development of the land for two (2) new double-storey dwellings' in accordance with the plans submitted with the application subject to the following conditions:

1. Before the development starts, amended plans to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority must be submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. The amended plans must be drawn to scale with dimensions provided. The amended plans must be generally in accordance with the plans submitted and assessed with the application but modified to show:
 - 1.1. A notation stating that letterboxes and all other structures (including visually obstructive fencing and landscaping) are to be constructed to a maximum height of 900mm or relocated clear of a splayed area (2m x 2.5m) along the frontage road at access points in accordance with Clause 52.06-9 of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme.
 - 1.2. Dwelling 1's north and north-west facing Guest Bedroom windows to be provided with minimum sill heights of 1.4m above the common accessway.
 - 1.3. Dwelling 2's east-facing upper level corridor window to be provided with obscure glazing.
 - 1.4. Dwelling 1's tandem car space to have at least 0.5m clearance between it and the respective carport.
 - 1.5. Dwelling 2's carport to be provided with a garage door on its eastern side.
 - 1.6. A revised landscape plan in accordance with Condition 2.

When approved, these plans will be endorsed and will form part of this permit.

- 2 Prior to the endorsement of the plans under Condition 1, before the approved development starts, and before any trees or vegetation are removed, an amended landscape plan to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority must be submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. The amended landscape plan must be prepared by a person or firm with suitable qualifications to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority and drawn to scale with dimensions provided. The amended landscape plan must be generally in accordance with the landscape plan submitted with the application but modified to show:

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

- 2.1. plans to accord with Condition 1 of this permit;**
- 2.2. the site at a scale of 1:100/200, including site boundaries, existing and proposed buildings, neighbouring buildings, car parking, access and exit points, indicative topography and spot levels at the site corners, existing and proposed vegetation, nature strip trees, easements and landscape setbacks;**
- 2.3. details of the proposed layout, type and height of fencing;**
- 2.4. legend of all plant types, surfaces, materials and landscape items to be used;**
- 2.5. a plant schedule giving a description of botanical name, common name, mature height and spread, pot size, purchase height (if a tree) and individual plant quantities;**
- 2.6. at least one (1) advanced canopy tree with a minimum planting height of 1.5 metres within the rear secluded open space areas of each dwelling and within the front yard of Dwelling 1;**
- 2.7. any paving or deck areas within the secluded open space areas of the proposed dwellings on a permeable base.**
- 2.8. Easement-friendly planting of shrubs/trees within the easement/s.**

When approved, the amended landscape plan will be endorsed and will form part of this permit.

The provisions, recommendations and requirements of the landscape plan must be implemented and complied with to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

Landscaping in accordance with the endorsed landscaping plan and schedule must be completed before the dwellings are occupied.

- 3. Except with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority, the layout of the land and the size, design and location of the buildings and works permitted must always accord with the endorsed plan and must not be altered or modified.**
- 4. Except with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority, the approved dwellings must not be occupied until all buildings and works and the conditions of this permit have been complied with.**
- 5. Provision must be made for the drainage for proposed development including landscaped and paved areas, all to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.**
- 6. The connection of the internal drainage infrastructure to the Legal Point of Discharge (LPD) must be to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. Collected stormwater must be retained onsite and discharged into the drainage system at pre-development**

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

peak discharge rates as stated in the LPD approval letter. Approval of drainage plan including any retention system within the property boundary is required. Prior to the drainage plans being approved, a drainage approval fee will need to be paid to Council.

7. Before the approved dwellings are occupied, all piping and ducting above the ground floor storey of the dwellings, except downpipes, must be concealed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
8. Access to the site and any associated roadwork must be constructed, all to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. Note any redundant vehicle crossing will need to be removed and reinstated with kerb in accordance with Council Standards. Also, the developer will need to obtain a Vehicle Crossing Permit from Council.
9. Except with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority, floor levels shown on the endorsed plan/s must not be altered or modified.
10. Before the approved dwellings are occupied, the development must be provided with external lighting capable of illuminating access to each garage, car parking space and pedestrian walkway. Lighting must be located, directed and shielded to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority so as to prevent any adverse effect outside the land.
11. Before the approved dwellings are occupied, the obscure glazing to the windows shown on the endorsed plans must be provided through frosted glass or similarly treated glass. Adhesive film or similar removable material must not be used.

All glazing must at all times be maintained to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

12. This permit will expire if:
 - 12.1. The development or any stage of it does not start within two (2) years of the date of this permit, or
 - 12.2. The development or any stage of it is not completed within four (4) years of the date of this permit.

Before the permit expires or within six (6) months afterwards the owner or occupier of the land may in writing request the Responsible Authority to extend the expiry date.

The owner or occupier of the land may in writing request the Responsible Authority to extend the expiry date to complete the development or a stage of the development if:

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

- (a) the request for the extension is made within twelve (12) months after the permit expires; and
- (b) the development or stage started lawfully before the permit expired.

Permit Notes

1. The property is subject to uncontrolled overland flow through the property.
2. A flood dispensation is to be obtained prior to issue of building permit.
3. The above property has probability of flooding from Melbourne Water's drainage system. Melbourne Water's referral is required under Regulation 806 of the Building Regulations.
4. A report of consent for build over easement is required for the proposed carport over the existing 2.44m wide drainage and sewerage easement within the rear.
5. The property is identified to be subject to flooding in major rain events. An application for Report and Consent for Flooding is required. Asset Management Team is to be contacted to confirm the minimum finished floor level (FFL) of the proposed development.
6. Any works undertaken within the road reservation and easements will require the developer to obtain a Civil Works Permit from Council.
7. Prior to works commencing the developer will need to obtain an Asset Protection Permit from Council.
8. A Building Approval is required prior to the commencement of the approved development. This planning permit does not constitute any building approval.
9. Approval of any retention system within the property boundary is required by the relevant building surveyor.
10. Before commencement of the development occurs, the applicant should contact the City of Greater Dandenong's Civil Development and Design Unit regarding legal point of discharge, new crossings, building over easements, etc.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

- 11. As this is an established site, the proposed internal drainage should be connected to the existing legal point of discharge. The applicant may apply for local drainage information, if available; otherwise on site verification should be undertaken by the applicant.**
- 12. A Vehicle Crossing Permit must be obtained from Council for all vehicular crossings prior to construction of the crossings. You may be required to apply for a Asset Protection Permit from Council's engineering services. Queries regarding engineering requirements can be directed to Council's general phone number on 8571 1000.**
- 13. No buildings or works shall be constructed over any easement without the written consent of the relevant authorities.**

This permit has been granted on the basis that consent to build over any easement will be obtained from the relevant authority. If consent is not able to be obtained, the development plan will be required to be amended.
- 14. An application must be made with Council's Parks Department for any street tree removal. Street trees must only be removed by or under the supervision of the Council. Prior to removal of any street tree the replacement cost must be paid to Council.**

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

STATUTORY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

**TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION – No. 12 WARRAGAMBA COURT,
KEYSBOROUGH (PLANNING APPLICATION NO. PLN20/0584)**

ATTACHMENT 1

SUBMITTED PLANS

PAGES 18 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

12 WARRAGAMBA COURT KEYSBOROUGH

DUAL OCCUPANCY

23 JUN 2021

Drawing No.	Description	Drawing Scales
DW_01	COVER PAGE	NTS
DW_02	NEIGHBOURHOOD & SITE DESCRIPTION	NTS
DW_03	DESIGN RESPONSE	1:200
DW_04	GROUND FLOOR PLAN	1:100
DW_05	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	1:100
DW_06	ROOF PLAN	1:100
DW_07	ELEVATIONS	1:100
DW_08	ELEVATIONS	1:100
DW_09	SHADOW DIAGRAM-9AM	1:100
DW_10	SHADOW DIAGRAM-10AM	1:100
DW_11	SHADOW DIAGRAM-11AM	1:100
DW_12	SHADOW DIAGRAM-12PM	1:100
DW_13	SHADOW DIAGRAM-1PM	1:100
DW_14	SHADOW DIAGRAM-2PM	1:100
DW_15	SHADOW DIAGRAM-3PM	1:100
DW_16	OVERLOOKING DIAGRAM	1:100

12 WARRAGAMBA COURT KEYSBOROUGH

MVP DESIGN

Level 1, 128 Meade Hay, Christchurch
 Phone: +64 9 558 9781
 Email: info@mvpdesign.co.nz

DINGFENG REN

Client

Project Location
12 WARRAGAMBA COURT KEYSBOROUGH

Project Name
PROPOSED DUAL OCCUPANCY

Drawing Title
TOWN/PLANNING Cover Page

Issue: NTS 01.11 Date: 2021/06/23
 Drawn By: YF Checked By: SD

Sheet No. **D**

Drawing No. **DW.01**

Print Date: 2021/06/23

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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)



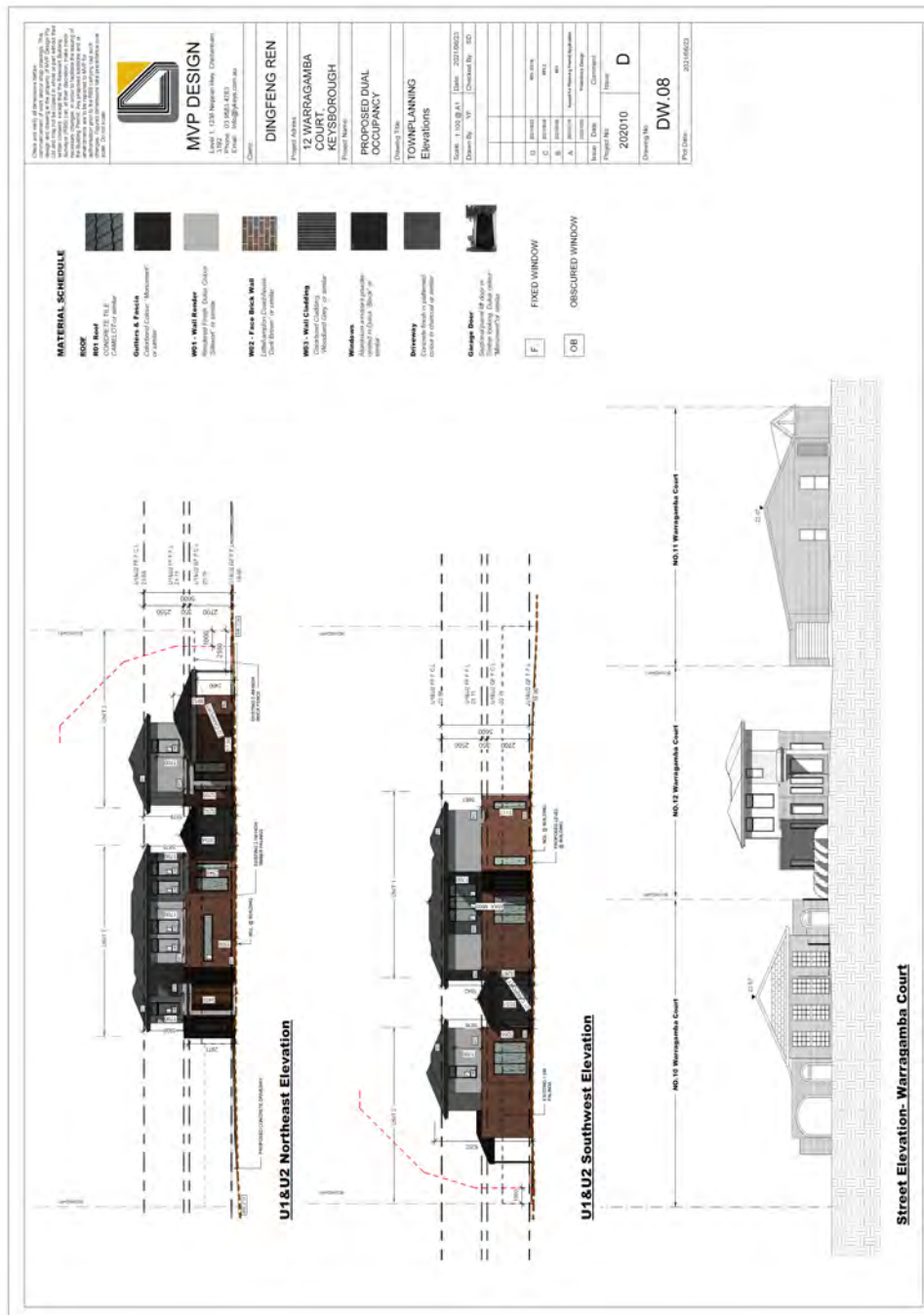




2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

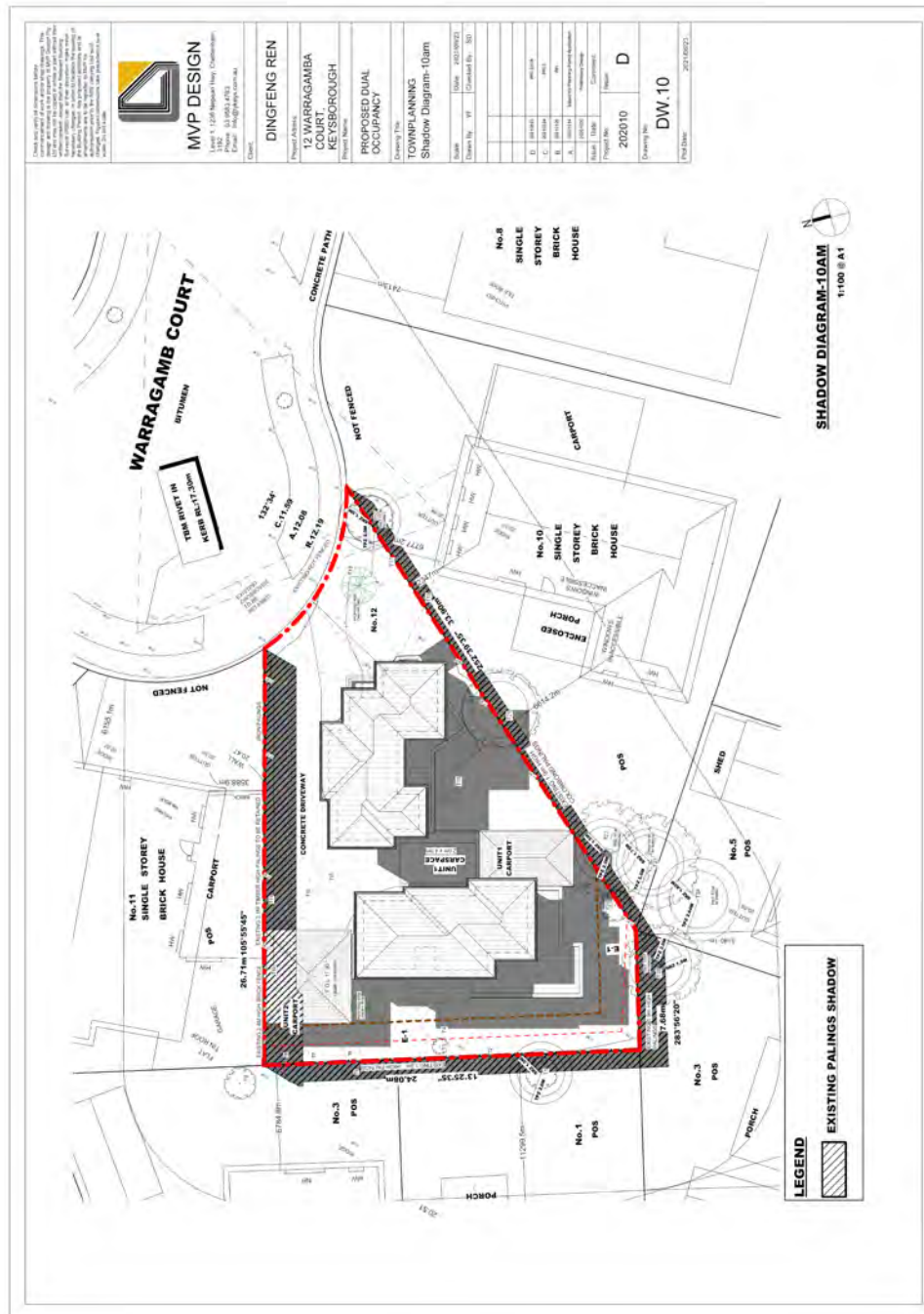
45

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

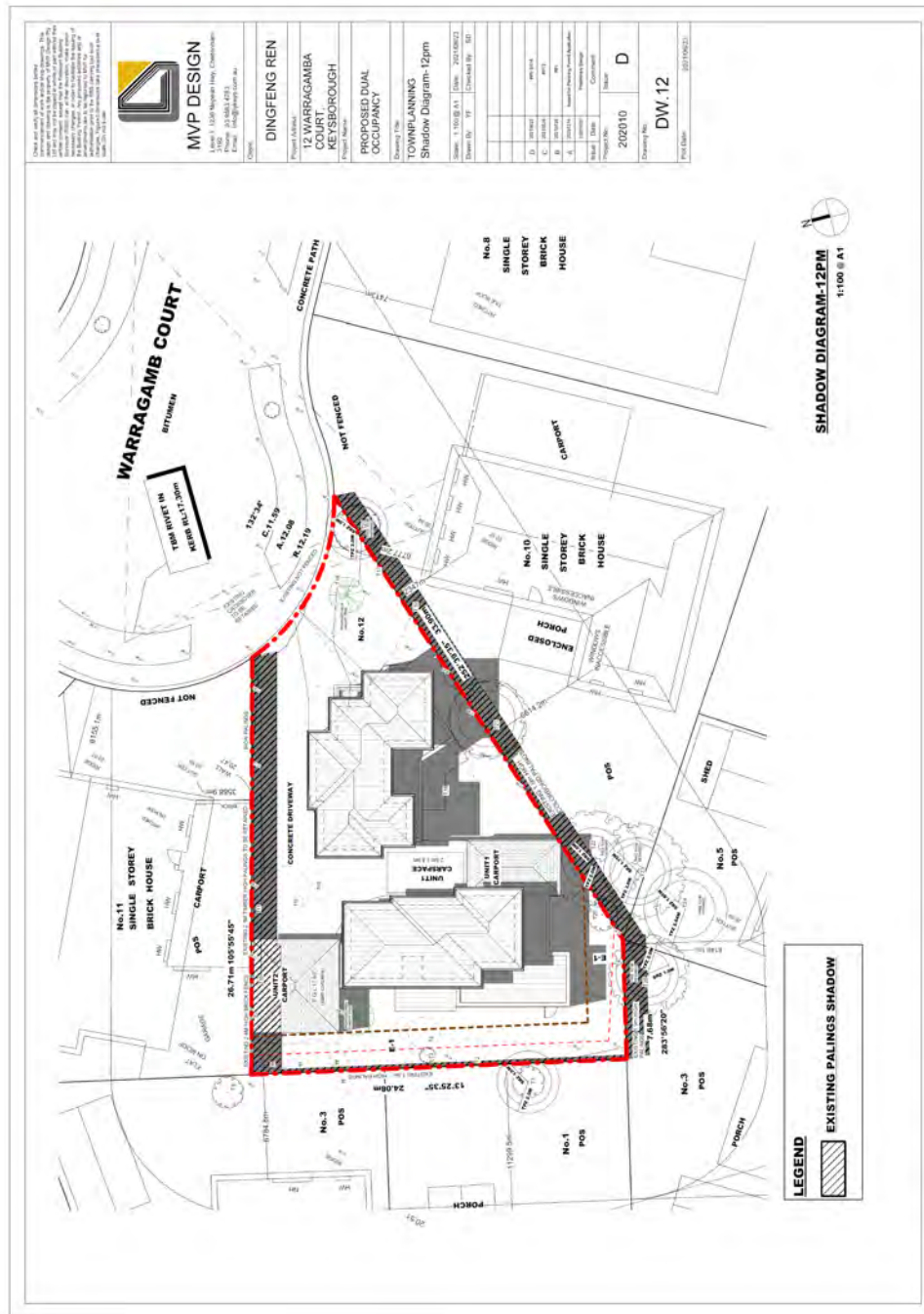


2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)



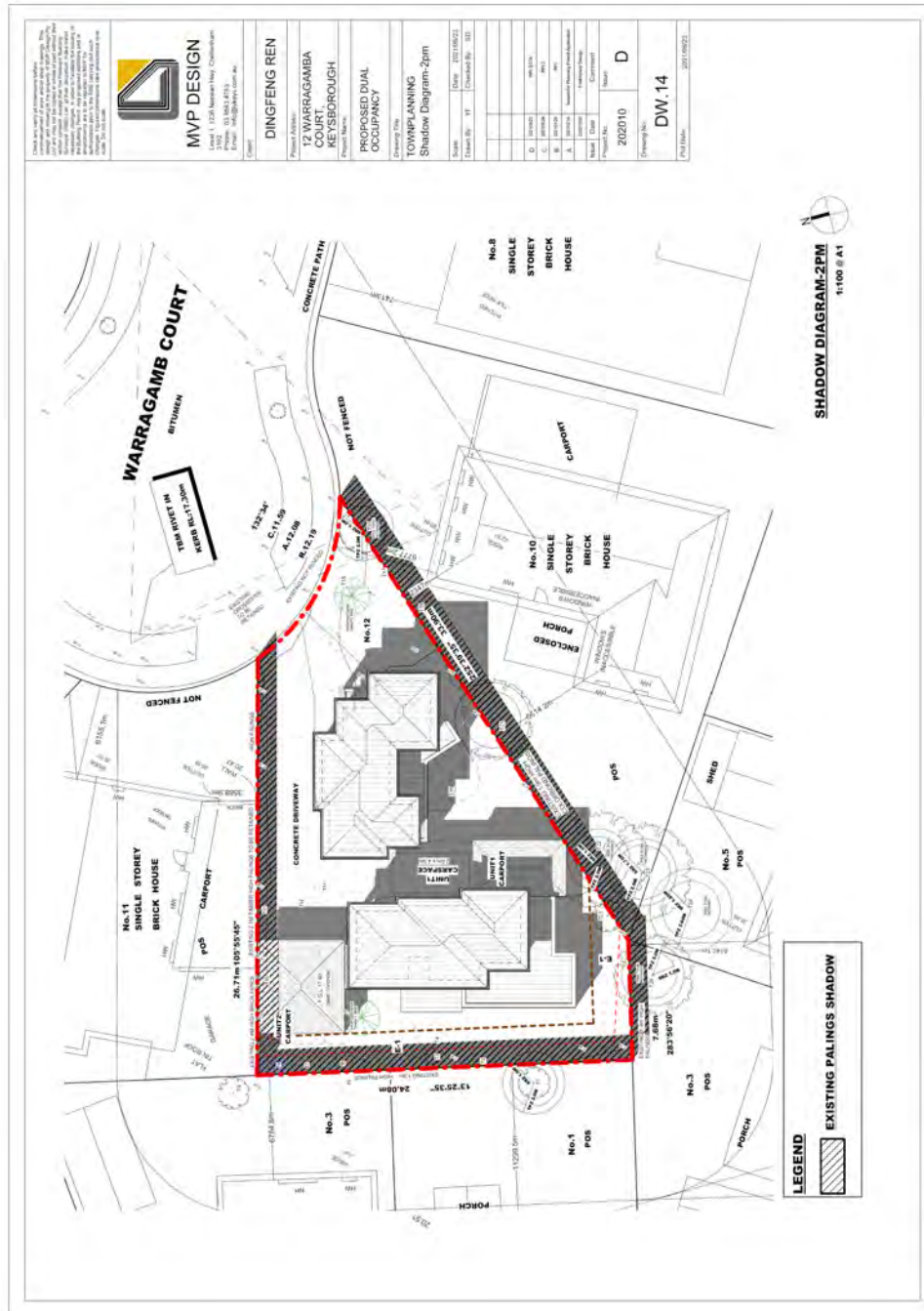


2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)





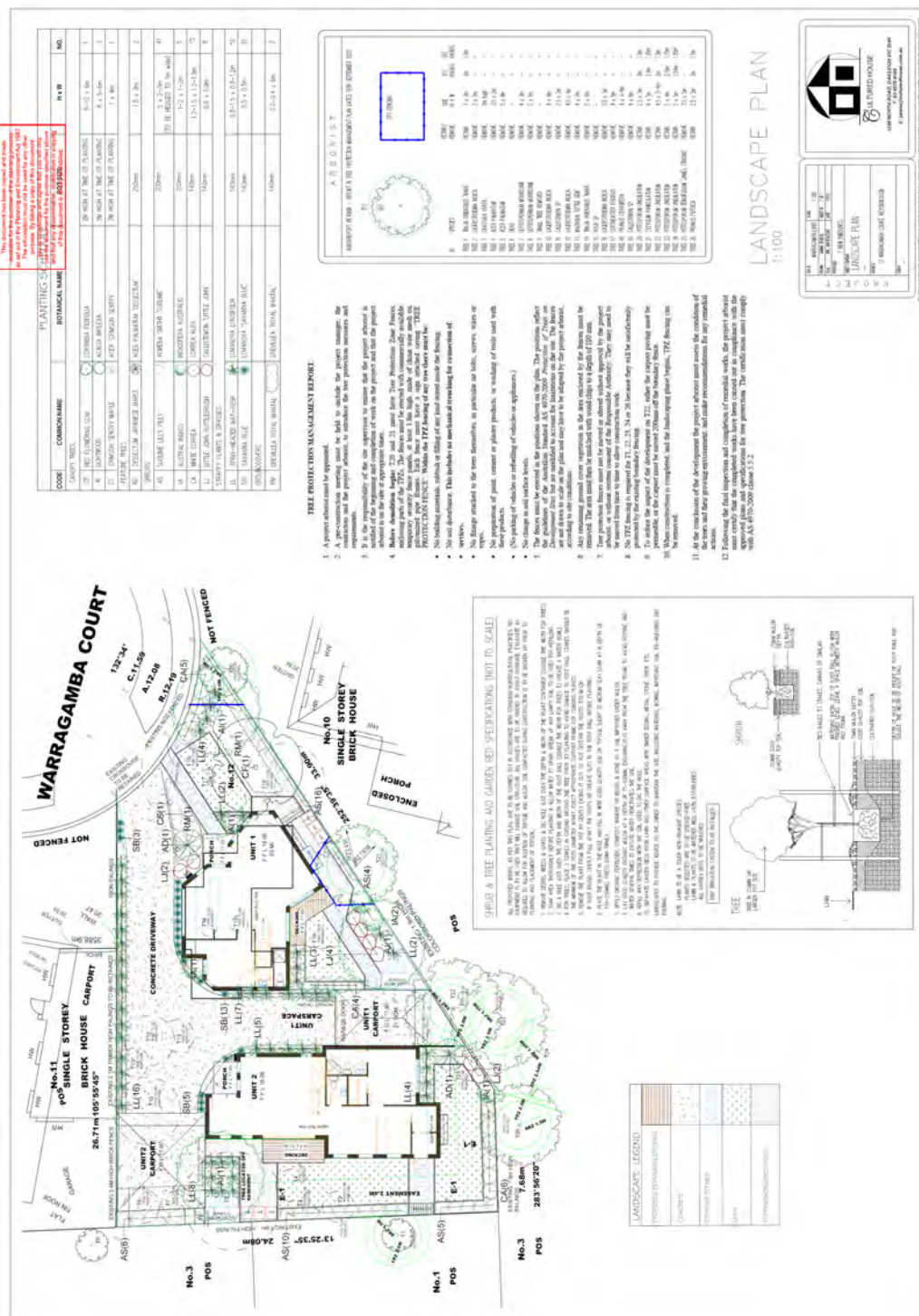
2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)







2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)



2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

STATUTORY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

**TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION – No. 12 WARRAGAMBA COURT,
KEYSBOROUGH (PLANNING APPLICATION NO. PLN20/0584)**

ATTACHMENT 2

LOCATION OF OBJECTORS

PAGES 2 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235.

Melways Map 89C8

↑ North

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

STATUTORY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

**TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION – NO. 12 WARRAGAMBA COURT,
KEYSBOROUGH (PLANNING APPLICATION NO. PLN20/0584)**

ATTACHMENT 3

CLAUSE 22.09 ASSESSMENT

PAGES 11 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

**Assessment Table for Clause 22
Clause 22.09-3.1 Design Principles for all residential developments**

Title / Objective	Principles	Principle met/Principle not met/NA
Safety	To encourage the provision of safer residential neighbourhoods, new development should enable passive surveillance through designs that:	
	Incorporate active frontages including ground floor habitable room windows.	✓ Principle met Both dwellings would incorporate active frontages including ground floor habitable room windows.
	Maximise the number of habitable room windows on all levels of residential buildings that overlook the public realm, streets, laneways, internal access ways and car parking areas.	✓ Principle met The proposed development maximises the number of habitable room windows on all levels which would overlook the public realm, street, internal accessways and car parking areas.
	Use semi-transparent fences to the street frontage.	✓ Principle met No front fence is proposed.
	Light communal spaces including main entrances and car parking areas with high mounted sensor-lights.	✓ Principle met The plans shows sensor lighting near the main entrance to each dwelling and its car parking area.
	Ensure that all main entrances are visible and easily identifiable from the street.	✓ Principle met Each dwelling's main entrance would be visible and easily identifiable from the street or the accessway once entered.
Landscaping	Locate non-habitable rooms such as bathrooms, away from entrances and street frontage.	✓ Principle met Non-habitable rooms such as bathrooms are located away from entrances and street frontage.
	Residential development should:	

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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Provide substantial, high quality on-site landscaping, including screen planting and canopy trees along ground level front and side and rear boundaries.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of providing substantial, high quality on-site landscaping, including screen planting and canopy trees along the ground level north-eastern frontage boundary, south-eastern and southern side boundaries and western rear boundary.
	Provide substantial, high quality landscaping along vehicular accessways.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of providing substantial, high quality landscaping along the vehicular accessway.
	Include the planting of at least one substantial canopy tree to each front setback and ground level secluded private open space area.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be able to include the planting of at least one substantial canopy tree to the front setback of Dwelling 1 and to each ground level secluded private open space area.
	Planting trees that are common to and perform well in the area.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of planting trees that are common to and perform well in the area.
	Avoid the removal of existing mature trees by incorporating their retention into the site design.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would avoid the removal of existing mature trees wherever possible.
	Use landscaping to soften the appearance of the built form when viewed from the street and to respect the amenity of adjoining properties.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of using landscaping to soften the appearance of the built form when viewed from the street and to respect the amenity of adjoining properties.
	Ensure that landscaping also addresses the Safety Design Principles.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of providing landscaping that addresses the Safety Design Principles.

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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Canopy trees should be planted in well proportioned setbacks/private open space that are sufficient to accommodate their future growth to maturity.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of providing canopy trees planted in well proportioned setbacks/private open space that would be sufficient to accommodate their future growth to maturity.
	Landscaping should minimise the impact of increased storm water runoff through water sensitive urban design and reduced impervious surfaces.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of providing landscaping which would minimise the impact of increased storm water runoff through water sensitive urban design and reduced impervious surfaces.
	Landscaping should be sustainable, drought tolerant, and include indigenous species and be supported through the provision of rainwater tanks.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of providing landscaping which would be sustainable, drought tolerant and include indigenous species. The location of rainwater tanks for each dwelling has been shown on the plans.
Car parking	The existing level of on-street car parking should be maintained by avoiding second crossovers on allotments with frontage widths less than 17 metres.	✓ Principle met The application only proposes one (1) crossover along a frontage width of 12.19m.
	On-site car parking should be: - Well integrated into the design of the building, - Generally hidden from view or appropriately screened where necessary, - Located to the side or rear of the site so as to not dominate the streetscape and to maximise soft landscaping opportunities at ground level.	✓ Principle met On-site car parking would be well integrated into the design of the dwellings, generally hidden from view and located to the side so as to not dominate the streetscape and maximise soft landscaping opportunities at ground level.
	Where car parking is located within the front setback it should be: - Fully located within the site boundary; and - Capable of fully accommodating a vehicle between a garage or carport and the site boundary.	✓ Principle met No car parking is proposed within the front setback.
	Developments with basement car parking should consider flooding concerns where applicable.	✓ Principle met Basement car parking is not proposed.
Setbacks, front	Residential developments should:	

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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

boundary and width	Provide a front setback with fence design and height in keeping with the predominant street pattern.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would provide a front setback which would be in keeping with the predominant street pattern. ✓ Principle met The apparent frontage width pattern would be maintained.
	Maintain the apparent frontage width pattern.	✓ Principle met Appropriate side setbacks would be provided between buildings to enable screen planting and generous side setbacks are provided along the south-eastern and southern boundaries to enable the planting and future growth of trees to maturity.
	Provide open or low scale front fences to allow a visual connection between landscaping in front gardens and street tree planting.	✓ Principle met No front fence is proposed.
	All residential developments should provide good quality, useable private open space for each dwelling directly accessible from the main living area.	✓ Principle met Each dwelling would provide good quality, useable private open space for each dwelling which would be directly accessible from the main living area.
Private open space	Ground level private open space areas should be able to accommodate boundary landscaping, domestic services and outdoor furniture so as to maximise the useability of the space.	✓ Principle met Ground level private open space areas would be able to accommodate boundary landscaping, domestic services and outdoor furniture so as to maximise the useability of the space.
	Private open space should be positioned to maximise solar access.	✓ Principle met Private open space would be positioned to maximise solar access.
	Upper floor levels of the same dwelling should avoid encroaching secluded private open space areas to ensure the solar access, useability and amenity of the space is not adversely affected.	✓ Principle met The upper floor of each dwelling would avoid encroaching over their respective secluded private open space areas.

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Upper level dwellings should avoid encroaching the secluded private open space of a separate lower level dwelling so as to ensure good solar access and amenity for the lower level dwelling.	✓ Principle met There are no upper level dwellings proposed above a separate lower level dwelling.
Bulk & Built Form	All residential developments should respect the dominant façade pattern of the streetscape by: - Using similarly proportioned roof forms, windows, doors and verandahs; and - Maintaining the proportion of wall space to windows and door openings.	✓ Principle met The proposed dwellings would respect the dominant façade pattern of the streetscape by using similarly proportioned roof forms, windows, doors and front porch and maintaining a similar proportion of wall space to windows and door openings.
	Balconies should be designed to reduce the need for screening from adjoining dwellings and properties.	✓ Principle met Balconies are not proposed.
	The development of new dwellings to the rear of existing retained dwellings is discouraged where: - The siting of the retained dwelling would not enable an acceptable future site layout for either the proposed or future dwelling; or - The retention of the existing dwelling detracts from the identified future character.	✓ Principle met The application does not propose to retain the existing dwelling.
	On sites adjacent to identified heritage buildings, infill development should respect the adjoining heritage by: - Not exceeding the height of the neighbouring significant building; - Minimising the visibility of higher sections of the new building; and - Setting higher sections back at least the depth of one room from the frontage.	✓ Principle met The site is not adjacent to any identified heritage buildings.
Site Design	Residential development should: Preserve the amenity of adjoining dwellings through responsive site design that considers the privacy, solar access and outlook of adjoining properties.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would preserve the amenity of adjoining dwellings through a responsive site design that considers the privacy, solar access and outlook of adjoining properties.
	Maximise thermal performance and energy efficiency of the built form by addressing orientation, passive design and fabric performance	✓ Principle met The proposed development would maximise thermal performance and energy efficiency of the built form by addressing orientation and passive design.

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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Ensure that building height, massing articulation responds sensitively to existing residential interfaces, site circumstances, setbacks and streetscape and reduces the need for screening.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would ensure that building height, massing and articulation responds sensitively to existing residential interfaces, site circumstances, setbacks and streetscape and reduces the need for screening.
	Provide sufficient setbacks (including the location of basements) to ensure the retention of existing trees and to accommodate the future growth of new trees.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would provide sufficient setbacks to accommodate the future growth of new trees.
	Provide suitable storage provisions for the management of operational waste	✓ Principle met Rubbish and recycling bins are shown for each dwelling.
	Appropriately located suitable facilities to encourage public transport use, cycling and walking.	✓ Principle met Bus route 812 runs along Corrigan Road approximately 110m west of the subject site. Residents would be able to walk and cycle to and from the subject site.
	Residential development should: Use quality, durable building materials and finishes that are designed for residential purposes.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would comprise of brick at ground floor level and a combination of render and vertical cladding at first floor level.
Materials & Finishes	Avoid the use of commercial or industrial style building materials and finishes.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would not include any commercial or industrial style building materials or finishes.
	Avoid using materials such as rendered cement sheeting, unarticulated surfaces and excessive repetitive use of materials.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would not include any rendered cement sheeting, unarticulated surfaces or excessive repetitive use of materials.

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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Use a consistent simple palette of materials, colours finishes and architectural detailing.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would use a consistent simple palette of materials, and architectural detailing. ✓ Principle met The proposed development would maximise the ongoing affordability and sustainability of residential developments through selection of low maintenance, resource and energy efficient materials and finishes that can be reasonable expected to endure for the life of the building.
Domestic services normal to a dwelling and Building services	In order to minimise the impact of domestic and building services on the streetscape, adjacent properties, public realm and amenity of future residents, new residential development should: Ensure that all domestic and building services are visually integrated into the design of the building and appropriately positioned or screened so as to not be seen from the street or adjoining properties.	✓ Principle met Domestic and building services could be visually integrated into the design of the development and appropriately positioned or screened so as not to be seen from the street or adjoining properties. ✓ Principle met The proposed development has been designed to avoid the location of domestic and building services within secluded private open space areas and where they may have noise impacts on adjoining habitable rooms and secluded private open space areas.
	Be designed to avoid the location of domestic and building services: • Within secluded private open space areas, including balconies; and • Where they may have noise impacts on adjoining habitable rooms and secluded private open space areas.	
	Residential development should:	
Internal Amenity	Ensure that dwelling layouts have connectivity between the main living area and private open space.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would ensure that dwelling layouts have connectivity between the main living area and private open space. ✓ Principle met The proposed development has been designed to avoid reliance on borrowed light to habitable rooms.

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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Ensure that balconies and habitable room windows are designed and located to reduce the need for excessive screening.	✓ Principle met Balconies are not proposed. Habitable room windows would be designed and located to reduce the need for excessive screening.
	Ensure that dwellings without ground level main living areas meet the Standards of Clauses 55.03-5, 55.04-1, 6 & 7, 55.05-3, 4 & 5.	✓ Principle met No dwellings without ground level main living areas are proposed.
Clause 22.09-3.4 Design principles for Limited Change Areas – Neighbourhood Residential Zone (NRZ)		
Titles & Objectives	Principles	Principle met/Principle not met/NA
Preferred housing type	The preferred housing type for the Limited Change Area is low density.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be a low density development.
Building Height	The preferred maximum building height for land within the NRZ1 is up to 2 storeys, including ground level.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be a maximum of two storeys in height, including ground level.
Landscaping	Residential development should incorporate substantial landscaping to create a landscaped character, particularly canopy trees in front and rear gardens; and to protect the outlook of adjoining properties	✓ Principle met The proposed development would be capable of using substantial landscaping to create a landscape character, particularly canopy trees in front and rear gardens.
Car parking	Garages and car parking areas should be located behind buildings, generally hidden from view or recessed so as to not dominate the streetscape.	✓ Principle met The carport of each dwelling would be setback further from the street than the front wall of the respective dwelling.
Setbacks, front boundary and width	Car access, parking and paving within the front boundary setback should be limited in order to maximise the opportunity for soft landscaping.	✓ Principle met Car access, parking and paving within the front setback would be limited to a single accessway for the development which would maximise the opportunity for soft landscaping.

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Private open space	Residential development should provide ground level secluded private open space at the side or rear of each dwelling to avoid the need for excessive screening or high front fencing.	✓ Principle met The proposed development would provide ground level secluded private open space at the rear of each dwelling to avoid the need for excessive screening or high front fencing.
Bulk & Built Form	Residential development should:	
	Ensure that the built form respects the scale of existing prevailing built form character and responds to site circumstances and streetscape;	✓ Principle met The proposed development would respect the scale of existing prevailing built form character and would respond to site circumstances and streetscape.
	Provide separation between dwellings at the upper level;	✓ Principle met The proposed dwellings would be separated at the upper level.
	Retain spines of open space at the rear of properties to maximise landscaping opportunities and protect private secluded open space;	✓ Principle met There is a spine of open space proposed along the western boundary of the subject site
	Position more intense and higher elements of built form towards the front and centre of a site, transitioning to single storey elements to the rear of the lot.	✓ Principle met More intense and higher elements of built form would be located towards the front and centre of the site. The rear portion of Dwelling 2 including the ground floor Dining Room, Kitchen, Laundry and Pantry would be single storey.

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	The rearmost dwelling on a lot should be single storey to ensure the identified future character of the area and the amenity of adjoining properties is respected by maximising landscaping opportunities and protecting the amenity of adjoining private secluded open space. Two storey dwellings to the rear of a lot may be considered where: • The visual impact of the building bulk does not adversely affect the identified future character of the area; • Overlooking and/or overshadowing does not adversely affect the amenity of neighbouring properties; • The building bulk does not adversely affect the planting and future growth of canopy trees to maturity; • Sufficient side and rear boundary landscaping can be provided to screen adjoining properties; • Upper storey components are well recessed from adjoining sensitive interfaces.	✓ Principle met Whilst Dwelling 2 is proposed to be a double storey dwelling, this is considered appropriate for the following reasons: - The visual impact of the building bulk of Dwelling 2 would not adversely affect the preferred future character of the area by avoiding having the upper level above the southern part of the ground floor of Dwelling 2, and minimising the visual bulk of the dwelling when viewed from the closest sensitive interface, being the private open space of the dwelling to the south-east at 10 Warragamba Court. - Overlooking from Dwelling 2 complies with Standard B22 of Clause 55. - Overshadowing from Dwelling 2 would comply with Standard B21 of Clause 55. - The building bulk of Dwelling 2 would not adversely affect the planting and future growth of canopy trees to maturity. - Sufficient side and rear boundary landscaping can be provided to screen Dwelling 2 from adjoining properties. - Dwelling 2's upper level would be well recessed from adjoining sensitive interfaces being setback 4.3m from the south-eastern boundary, 6.99m from the southern boundary, 5.63m from the western boundary and 6.36m from the northern boundary. ✓ Principle met The proposed development would provide a level of visual interest through the use of contrast, texture and variation of materials.
Residential development should provide a level of visual interest through the use of contrast, texture and variation of materials.		

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

STATUTORY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

**TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION – NO. 12 WARRAGAMBA COURT,
KEYSBOROUGH (PLANNING APPLICATION NO. PLN20/0584)**

ATTACHMENT 4

CLAUSE 52.06 ASSESSMENT

PAGES 6 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Assessment Table - Clause 52

Clause 52.06-9 Design standards for car parking

Plans prepared in accordance with Clause 52.06-8 must meet the design standards of Clause 52.06-9, unless the responsible authority agrees otherwise. Design standards 1, 3, 6 and 7 do not apply to an application to construct one dwelling on a lot.

Design Standards	Assessment	Requirement met/Requirement not met/NA
Design standard 1 - Accessways	Accessways must: • Be at least 3 metres wide.	✓ Standard met The proposed accessway would be a minimum of 3m wide along its entire length.
	• Have an internal radius of at least 4 metres at changes of direction or intersection or be at least 4.2 metres wide.	✓ Standard met The proposed accessway would be at least 4.2m wide at the change of direction.
	• Allow vehicles parked in the last space of a dead-end accessway in public car parks to exit in a forward direction with one manoeuvre.	✓ Standard met Cars associated with Dwelling 2 would be able to exit in a forward direction.
	• Provide at least 2.1 metres headroom beneath overhead obstructions, calculated for a vehicle with a wheel base of 2.8 metres.	✓ Standard met No overhead obstructions with a minimum height of less than 2.1m are proposed above the accessways.
	• If the accessway serves four or more car spaces or connects to a road in a Road Zone, the accessway must be designed to that cars can exit the site in a forward direction.	✓ Standard met The accessway would serve 4 car spaces. Cars would be able to exit the site in a forward direction.
	• Provide a passing area at the entrance at least 5 metres wide and 7 metres long if the accessway serves ten or more car parking spaces and is either more than 50 metres long or connects to a road in Road Zone.	✓ Standard met A passing area is not required as less than 10 spaces are proposed.
	• Have a corner splay or area at least 50 percent clear of visual obstructions extending at least 2 metres along the frontage road from the edge of an exit lane and 2.5 metres along the exit lane from the frontage, to provide a clear view of pedestrians on the footpath of the frontage road. The area clear of visual obstructions may include an adjacent entry or exit lane where more than one lane is provided, or adjacent landscaped areas, provided the landscaping in those areas is less than 900mm in height.	✓ Standard met Corner splays have been shown along the frontage road from the edge of the exit lane.
	If an accessway to four or more car parking spaces is from land in a Road Zone, the access to the car spaces must be at least 6 metres from the road carriageway.	✓ Standard met Warragamba Court is not in a Road Zone.

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

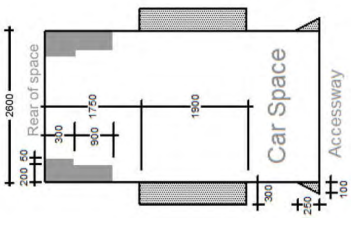
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	If entry to the car space is from a road, the width of the accessway may include the road. ✓ Standard met The entry to the car spaces is not directly from the road.																																	
Design standard 2 – Car parking spaces	Car parking spaces and accessways must have the minimum dimensions as outlined in Table 2. Table 2: Minimum dimensions of car parking spaces and accessways <table><tr><th>Angle of car parking spaces to access way</th><th>Accessway width</th><th>Car space width</th><th>Car space length</th></tr><tr><td>Parallel</td><td>3.6 m</td><td>2.3 m</td><td>6.7 m</td></tr><tr><td>45°</td><td>3.5 m</td><td>2.6 m</td><td>4.9 m</td></tr><tr><td>60°</td><td>4.9 m</td><td>2.6 m</td><td>4.9 m</td></tr><tr><td>90°</td><td>6.4 m</td><td>2.6 m</td><td>4.9 m</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5.8 m</td><td>2.8 m</td><td>4.9 m</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5.2 m</td><td>3.0 m</td><td>4.9 m</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4.8 m</td><td>3.2 m</td><td>4.9 m</td></tr></table> <i>Note to Table 2: Some dimensions in Table 2 vary from those shown in the Australian Standard AS2890.1-2004 (off street). The dimensions shown in Table 2 allocate more space to aisle widths and less to marked spaces to provide improved operation and access. The dimensions in Table 2 are to be used in preference to the Australian Standard AS2890.1-2004 (off street) except for disabled spaces which must achieve Australian Standard AS2890.6-2009 (disabled).</i> ✓ Standard met Dwelling 1s tandem car space would have dimensions of 4.9m long by 2.6m wide.	Angle of car parking spaces to access way	Accessway width	Car space width	Car space length	Parallel	3.6 m	2.3 m	6.7 m	45°	3.5 m	2.6 m	4.9 m	60°	4.9 m	2.6 m	4.9 m	90°	6.4 m	2.6 m	4.9 m		5.8 m	2.8 m	4.9 m		5.2 m	3.0 m	4.9 m		4.8 m	3.2 m	4.9 m	
Angle of car parking spaces to access way	Accessway width	Car space width	Car space length																															
Parallel	3.6 m	2.3 m	6.7 m																															
45°	3.5 m	2.6 m	4.9 m																															
60°	4.9 m	2.6 m	4.9 m																															
90°	6.4 m	2.6 m	4.9 m																															
	5.8 m	2.8 m	4.9 m																															
	5.2 m	3.0 m	4.9 m																															
	4.8 m	3.2 m	4.9 m																															

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

✓ Standard met Dwelling 1's tandem car space would have the required 0.3m clearance on either side of it.	A wall, fence, column, tree, tree guard or any other structure that abuts a car space must not encroach into the area marked 'clearance required' on Diagram 1, other than: • A column, tree or tree guard, which may project into a space if it is within the area marked 'tree or column permitted' on Diagram 1. • A structure, which may project into the space if it is at least 2.1 metres above the space. Diagram 1 Clearance to car parking spaces  Dimensions in millimetres Clearance required Tree or column permitted	✓ Standard met Dwelling 1's tandem car space would be at least 6m long by 3.5m wide. Dwelling 2's double carport would be at least 6m long by 5.5m wide.
✓ Standard met, subject to condition Dwelling 1's tandem car space would not have at least 0.5m clearance between it and the respective carport. This can be required as a condition of permit, if granted.	Car spaces in garages or carports must be at least 6 metres long and 3.5 metres wide for a single space and 5.5 metres wide for a double space measured inside the garage or carport.	✓ Standard met Each dwelling has been provided with at least one (1) car space which is under cover.
✓ Standard met No disabled car parking spaces are proposed.	Where parking spaces are provided in tandem (one space behind the other) an additional 500mm in length must be provided between each space. Where two or more car parking spaces are provided for a dwelling, at least one space must be under cover. Disabled car parking spaces must be designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.6-2009 (disabled) and the Building Code of Australia. Disabled car parking spaces may encroach into an accessway width specified in Table 2 by 500mm.	

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Design standard 3: Gradients	Accessway grades must not be steeper than 1:10 (10 per cent) within 5 metres of the frontage to ensure safety for pedestrians and vehicles. The design must have regard to the wheelbase of the vehicle being designed for; pedestrian and vehicular traffic volumes; the nature of the car park; and the slope and configuration of the vehicle crossover at the site frontage. This does not apply to accessways serving three dwellings or less.	✓ Standard met Only 2 dwellings are proposed.																
	Ramps (except within 5 metres of the frontage) must have the maximum grades as outlined in Table 3 and be designed for vehicles travelling in a forward direction.	✓ Standard met No ramps are proposed.																
	<table><tr><th colspan="3">Table 3: Ramp gradients</th></tr><tr><th>Type of car park</th><th>Length of ramp</th><th>Maximum grade</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Public car parks</td><td>20 metres or less</td><td>1:5 (20%)</td></tr><tr><td>longer than 20 metres</td><td>1:6 (16.7%)</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Private or residential car parks</td><td>20 metres or less</td><td>1:4 (25%)</td></tr><tr><td>longer than 20 metres</td><td>1:5 (20%)</td></tr></table>	Table 3: Ramp gradients			Type of car park	Length of ramp	Maximum grade	Public car parks	20 metres or less	1:5 (20%)	longer than 20 metres	1:6 (16.7%)	Private or residential car parks	20 metres or less	1:4 (25%)	longer than 20 metres	1:5 (20%)	
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Private or residential car parks	20 metres or less	1:4 (25%)																
	longer than 20 metres	1:5 (20%)																
Where the difference in grade between two sections of ramp or floor is greater than 1:8 (12.5 per cent) for a summit grade change, or greater than 1:6.7 (15 per cent) for a sag grade change, the ramp must include a transition section of at least 2 metres to prevent vehicles scraping or bottoming.	✓ Standard met No ramps are proposed.																	
Plans must include an assessment of grade changes of greater than 1:5.6 (18 per cent) or less than 3 metres apart for clearances, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.	✓ Standard met This is not relevant.																	
Design standard 4: Mechanical parking	Mechanical parking may be used to meet the car parking requirement provided: • At least 25 per cent of the mechanical car parking spaces can accommodate a vehicle clearance height of at least 1.8 metres.	✓ Standard met No mechanical parking is proposed.																
	• Car parking spaces the require the operation of the system are not allowed to visitors unless used in a valet parking situation.	✓ Standard met No mechanical parking is proposed.																
	• The design and operation is to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.	✓ Standard met No mechanical parking is proposed.																
Design standard 5: Urban design	Ground level car parking, garage doors and accessways must not visually dominate public space.	✓ Standard met Ground level car parking, the garage door for Dwelling 1's carport and the accessway would not visually dominate public space.																

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Car parking within buildings (including visible portions of partly submerged basements) must be screened or obscured where possible, including through the use of occupied tenancies, landscaping, architectural treatments and artworks.	✓ Standard met, subject to condition Car parking within Dwelling 1's carport would be screened with a horizontal clad garage door. Dwelling 2's carport is shown as open. This should be provided with a garage door as a condition of permit, if granted. ✓ Standard met The proposed development does not include car parking at the entry point of the site. ✓ Standard met The retention of the existing crossover would maximise on street parking opportunities.
	Design of car parks must take into account their use as entry points to the site.	✓ Standard met The car parking areas would be capable of being well lit.
	Design of new internal streets in developments must maximise on street parking opportunities.	✓ Standard met The design of the car parking areas would maximise natural surveillance and pedestrian visibility from the adjacent dwellings.
	Car parking must be well lit and clearly signed.	✓ Standard met Pedestrian access to the car parking areas from the street would be via the accessway.
Design standard 6: Safety	The design of car parks must maximise natural surveillance and pedestrian visibility from adjacent buildings.	✓ Standard met The accessway and car parking within the proposed development would not be high activity parking areas.
	Pedestrian access to car parking areas from the street must be convenient.	✓ Standard met The layout of the car parking areas would provide for landscaping.
	Pedestrian routes through car parking areas and building entries and other destination points must be clearly marked and separated from traffic in high activity parking areas.	✓ Standard met Landscaping and trees could be planted along the accessways to provide shade and shelter and soften the appearance of ground level car parking.
	The layout of car parking areas must provide for water sensitive urban design treatment and landscaping.	✓ Standard met Trees planted with flush grilles are not required for residential developments such as the current proposal.
Design standard 7: Landscaping	Landscaping and trees must be planted to provide shade and shelter, soften the appearance of ground level car parking and aid in the clear identification of pedestrian paths.	
	Ground level car parking spaces must include trees planted with flush grilles. Spacing of trees must be determined having regard to the expected size of the selected species at maturity.	

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

STATUTORY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

**TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION – NO. 12 WARRAGAMBA COURT,
KEYSBOROUGH**

ATTACHMENT 5

CLAUSE 55 ASSESSMENT

PAGES 20 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Assessment Table - Two or More Dwellings on a Lot and Residential Buildings (Clause 55)****Clause 55.02-1 Neighbourhood character objectives**

Standard (Summarised)		Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Title & Objective Standard B1	The design response must be appropriate to the neighbourhood and the site.	Standard met The proposed two (2) double storey dwellings would be appropriate to the neighbourhood and the site. It is noted that although all of the adjoining properties contain single storey dwellings there are other double storey dwellings nearby at No. 6 and No. 9 Warragamba Court.
	The proposed design response must respect the existing or preferred neighbourhood character and respond to the features of the site.	Standard met The proposed two (2) double storey dwellings would respect the existing and preferred neighbourhood character and respond to the features of the site. A more detailed assessment of neighbourhood character is identified within the Clause 22.09 assessment attached.

Clause 55.02-2 Residential policy objectives

Standards		Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Title & Objective Standard B2	An application must be accompanied by a written statement to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that describes how the development is consistent with any relevant policy for housing in the PPF and the LPPF, including the MSS and local planning policies.	Standard met A Planning Report was submitted with the application.

Clause 55.02-3 Dwelling diversity objective

Standards		Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Title & Objective Standard B3	Developments of ten or more dwellings should provide a range of dwelling sizes and types, including: - Dwellings with a different number of bedrooms. - At least one dwelling that contains a kitchen, bath or shower, and a toilet and wash basin at ground floor level.	Standard met The proposed development is for only two (2) dwellings.

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5309.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Clause 55.02-4 Infrastructure objectives**

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B4	Development should be connected to reticulated services, including reticulated sewerage, drainage, electricity and gas, if available.	Standard met The proposed development would be connected to reticulated services in this established residential area.
	Development should not unreasonably exceed the capacity of utility services and infrastructure, including reticulated services and roads.	Standard met The proposed development of the site for two (2) dwellings would not unreasonably exceed the capacity of utility services and infrastructure.
	In areas where utility services or infrastructure have little or no spare capacity, developments should provide for the upgrading of or mitigation of the impact on services or infrastructure.	Standard met There is no evidence to suggest that the subject site is located in an area where utility services or infrastructure have little or no spare capacity.

Clause 55.02-5 Integration with the street objective

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B5	Developments should provide adequate vehicle and pedestrian links that maintain or enhance local accessibility.	Standard met Dwelling 1 would have pedestrian access from Warragamba Court via its own pedestrian path, whilst Dwelling 2 would have pedestrian access via the common accessway. Both dwellings would have vehicular access via the common accessway.
	Developments should be oriented to front existing and proposed streets.	Standard met Dwelling 1 would front Warragamba Court, whilst Dwelling 2 would front the common accessway.
	High fencing in front of dwellings should be avoided if practicable.	Standard met No front fence is proposed.
	Development next to existing public open space should be laid out to complement the open space.	Standard met The subject site does not adjoin any public open space.

Clause 55.03-1 Street setback objective

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B6	Walls of buildings should be set back from streets at least the distance specified in a schedule to the zone: NRZ: As per Table B1.	Standard met The front setback of the adjoining dwelling to the north at 11 Warragamba Court is 6.16m. The front setback of the adjoining dwelling to the south-east at 10 Warragamba Court is 6.78m. The average of the two is 6.47m.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

Table B1 Street setback			The proposed Dwelling 1 would have a front setback from Warragamba Court of 6.51m.
Development context	Minimum setback from front street (metres)	Minimum setback from a side street (metres)	
There is an existing building on both the abutting allotments facing the same street, and the site is not on a corner.	The average distance of the setbacks of the front walls of the existing buildings on the abutting allotments facing the front street or 9 metres, whichever is the lesser.	Not applicable	
There is an existing building on one abutting allotment facing the same street and no existing building on the other abutting allotment facing the same street, and the site is not on a corner.	The same distance as the setback of the front wall of the existing building on the abutting allotment facing the front street or 9 metres, whichever is the lesser.	Not applicable	
There is no existing building on either of the abutting allotments facing the same street, and the site is not on a corner.	6 metres for streets in a Road Zone, Category 1, and 4 metres for other streets.	Not applicable	
The site is on a corner.	If there is a building on the abutting allotment facing the front street, the same distance as the setback of the front wall of the existing building on the abutting allotment facing the front street or 9 metres, whichever is the lesser. If there is no building on the abutting allotment facing the front street, 6 metres for streets in a Road Zone, Category 1, and 4 metres for other streets.	Front walls of new development fronting the side street of a corner site should be setback at least the same distance as the setback of the front wall of any existing building on the abutting allotment facing the side street or 3 metres, whichever is the lesser. Side walls of new development on a corner site should be setback the same distance as the setback of the front wall of any existing building on the abutting allotment facing the side street or 2 metres, whichever is the lesser.	
Clause 55.03-2 Building height objective			Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Title & Objective	Standards		
Standard B7	The maximum building height should not exceed the maximum height specified in the zone, schedule to the zone or an overlay that applies to the land. NRZ: 9 metres / 2 storeys mandatory maximum (refer Clause 32.09-9)		Standard met The proposed maximum height is 6.61m.
	If no maximum height is specified in the zone, schedule to the zone or an overlay, the maximum building height should not exceed 9 metres, unless the slope of the natural ground level at any cross section wider than 8 metres of the site of the building is 2.5 degrees or more, in which case the maximum building height should not exceed 10 metres.		N/A

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Changes of building height between existing buildings and new buildings should be graduated.	✓ Standard met The existing property to the south-east at 10 Warragamba Court contains a single storey dwelling. The existing property to the north at 11 Warragamba Court contains a single storey dwelling.
Clause 55.03-3 Site coverage objective		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B8	The site area covered by buildings should not exceed: - The maximum site coverage specified in a schedule to the zone, or - If no maximum site coverage is specified in a schedule to the zone, 60 per cent. NRZ1: 50%	✓ Standard met The proposed site coverage would be 36.8%.
Clause 55.03-4 Permeability objectives		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B9	The site area covered by the pervious surfaces should be at least: - The minimum areas specified in a schedule to the zone, or - If no minimum is specified in a schedule to the zone, 20 per cent of the site. NRZ1: 40%	✓ Standard met The proposed permeable area would be 44.5%.
Clause 55.03-5 Energy efficiency objectives		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B10	Buildings should be: - Oriented to make appropriate use of solar energy. - Sited and designed to ensure that the energy efficiency of existing dwellings on adjoining lots is not unreasonably reduced. Living areas and private open space should be located on the north side of the development, if practicable.	✓ Standard met The proposed dwellings would be oriented to take advantage of solar energy from the east, north and west. They have been sited and designed to ensure that the energy efficiency of existing dwellings on adjoining lots is not unreasonably reduced. ✓ Standard met Dwelling 1's living area would be located on the eastern side of the dwelling and would have access to north-east, east and south-east facing windows. Dwelling 2's living area would be located on the northern side of the dwelling and would have access to north facing windows. Dwelling 1's private open space area would be located to the south of the dwelling and would have a western aspect. Dwelling 2's private open space would be located to the west of the dwelling and would have a northern aspect.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Developments should be designed so that solar access to north-facing windows is maximised.	✓ Standard met Dwelling 1 would have one (1) north-facing window which would have solar access at ground floor level and five (5) north-facing windows at first floor level. Dwelling 2 would have two (2) north facing windows at ground floor level and one (1) at first floor level.
Clause 55.03-6 Open space objective		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B11	If any public or communal open space is provided on site, it should: • Be substantially fronted by dwellings, where appropriate. • Provide outlook for as many dwellings as practicable. • Be designed to protect any natural features on the site. • Be accessible and useable.	✓ Standard met No public or communal open space is proposed on site.
Clause 55.03-7 Safety objective		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B12	Entrances to dwellings and residential buildings should not be obscured or isolated from the street and internal accessways.	✓ Standard met The entry to each dwelling would be visible from Warragamba Court to the north-east or the accessway once entered.
	Planting which creates unsafe spaces along streets and accessways should be avoided.	✓ Standard met The application does not propose any planting which would create unsafe spaces along Warragamba Court or the accessway.
	Developments should be designed to provide good lighting, visibility and surveillance of car parks and internal accessways.	✓ Standard met Dwelling 1 would have four (4) windows at ground floor level and seven (7) windows at first floor level which would face the common accessway. Dwelling 2 would have two (2) windows at ground floor level and two (2) windows at first floor level which would face the common accessway.
	Private spaces within developments should be protected from inappropriate use as public thoroughfares.	✓ Standard met Each dwelling's private open space would be protected from inappropriate use as a public thoroughfare.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Clause 55.03-8 Landscaping objectives**

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B13	The landscape layout and design should: • Protect any predominant landscape features of the neighbourhood. • Take into account the soil type and drainage patterns of the site. • Allow for intended vegetation growth and structural protection of buildings. • In locations of habitat importance, maintain existing habitat and provide for new habitat for plants and animals. • Provide a safe, attractive and functional environment for residents. Development should provide for the retention or planting of trees, where these are part of the character of the neighbourhood. Development should provide for the replacement of any significant trees that have been removed in the 12 months prior to the application being made The landscape design should specify landscape themes, vegetation (location and species), paving and lighting. Development should meet any additional landscape requirements specified in a schedule to the zone. <u>All schedules to all residential zones:</u> <i>"70% of ground level front setback, and side and rear setbacks, planted with substantial landscaping and canopy trees."</i>	Standard met A Landscape Plan has been provided. Standard met A Landscape Plan has been provided. Standard met It does not appear as though any trees have been removed from the site in the 12 months prior to the application being made. Standard met A Landscape Plan has been provided. Standard met Over 70% of the ground level north-eastern front setback would be capable of being planted with substantial landscaping and canopy trees. The south-eastern and southern side and western rear setbacks would also be capable of being planted with substantial landscaping and canopy trees.

Clause 55.03-9 Access objective

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B14	The width of accessways or car spaces should not exceed: • 33 per cent of the street frontage, or • if the width of the street frontage is less than 20 metres, 40 per cent of the street frontage. No more than one single-width crossover should be provided for each dwelling fronting a street. The location of crossovers should maximise retention of on-street car parking spaces.	Standard met Less than 40% of the Warragamba Court street frontage would be taken up by the accessway. Standard met Only one (1) single width accessway is proposed. Standard met The retention of the existing crossover would maximise the retention of on-street car parking spaces.

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2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	The number of access points to a road in a Road Zone should be minimised.	✓ Standard met Warragamba Court is not in a Road Zone.
	Developments must provide for access for service, emergency and delivery vehicles.	✓ Standard met The proposed development would provide access for service, emergency and delivery vehicles.
Clause 55.03-10 Parking location objectives		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B15	Car parking facilities should: • Be reasonably close and convenient to dwellings and residential buildings. • Be secure. • Be well ventilated if enclosed. Shared accessways or car parks of other dwellings and residential buildings should be located at least 1.5 metres from the windows of habitable rooms. This setback may be reduced to 1 metre where there is a fence at least 1.5 metres high or where window sills are at least 1.4 metres above the accessway.	✓ Standard met Car parking facilities for each dwelling would be close and convenient for each dwelling. The carport of Dwelling 1 would be secure and the carports of both dwellings would be capable of being well ventilated. ✓ Standard met, subject to condition Dwelling 1 has north and north-west facing Guest Bedroom windows which are within 1.5m of the common accessway. They can be provided with minimum sill heights of 1.4m above the common accessway as a condition of permit, if granted. There are no habitable room windows for Dwelling 2 within 1.5m of the common accessway.
Clause 55.04-1 Side and rear setbacks objective		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B17	A new building not on or within 200mm of a boundary should be setback from side or rear boundaries: • At least the distance specified in a schedule to the zone, or NRZ1: "A building wall opposite an area of secluded private open space or a window to a living room of an existing dwelling should be setback a minimum of 2 metres." • If no distance is specified in a schedule to the zone, 1 metre, plus 0.3 metres for every metre of height over 3.6 metres up to 6.9 metres, plus 1 metre for every metre of height over 6.9 metres.	✓ Standard met subject to variation Both dwellings within the proposed development would be setback more than 2m from all boundaries at ground floor level. The first exception to this is Dwelling 1's carport which does not have a wall within 2m of 10 Warragamba Court, with its only wall being on its western side, and primarily serving as the eastern wall of Dwelling 2. The second exception to this is Dwelling 2's carport which would be bounded on its northern side by an existing 2.4m high brick wall which runs along the shared boundary between the subject site and the property at 11 Warragamba Court and acts as the southern wall of 11 Warragamba Court's garage. The carport itself only has a wall on its southern side which is not within 2m of the north or west boundaries of the subject site.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Diagram B1 Side and rear setbacks LOT BOUNDARY	Standard met The proposed development would achieve a minimum 2m setback at ground floor level and 1.86m setback at first floor level.	Standard met These are not proposed.
Both dwellings within the proposed development would be setback at least 1.5m from all boundaries at first floor level.			

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Clause 55.04-2 Walls on boundaries objective**

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B18	A new wall constructed on or within 200mm of a side or rear boundary of a lot or a carport constructed on or within 1 metre of a side or rear boundary of lot should not abut the boundary: • For a length of more than the distance specified in the schedule to the zone; or • If no distance is specified in a schedule to the zone, for a length of more than: - 10 metres plus 25 per cent of the remaining length of the boundary of an adjoining lot, or - Where there are existing or simultaneously constructed walls or carports abutting the boundary on an abutting lot, the length of the existing or simultaneously constructed walls or carports, whichever is the greater. A new wall or carport may fully abut a side or rear boundary where slope and retaining walls or fences would result in the effective height of the wall or carport being less than 2 metres on the abutting property. A building on a boundary includes a building set back up to 200mm from a boundary. The height of a new wall constructed on or within 200 mm of a side or rear boundary or a carport constructed on or within 1 metre of a side or rear boundary should not exceed an average of 3.2 metres with no part higher than 3.6 metres unless abutting a higher existing or simultaneously constructed wall.	Standard met No walls on boundary are proposed. Dwelling 1's carport would not have any walls, except Dwelling 2's eastern ground floor wall on its western side which would be at least 2m from the south-east boundary. The wall on the northern side of Dwelling 2's carport is an existing boundary wall which acts as the southern wall of the garage of 11 Warragamba Court. The wall on the southern side of Dwelling 2's carport (the northern wall of Dwelling 2) is more than 2m from the northern and western boundaries. Standard met There are no side or rear boundaries which would be fully abutted by a new wall or carport. Standard met No walls on boundary are proposed. Standard met No walls on boundary are proposed.

Clause 55.04-3 Daylight to existing windows objective

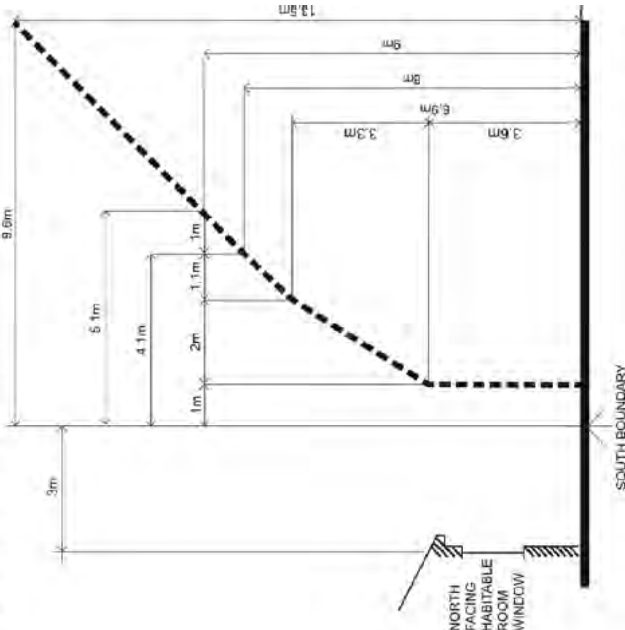
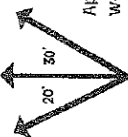
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B19	Buildings opposite an existing habitable room window should provide for a light court to the existing window that has a minimum area of 3 square metres and minimum dimension of 1 metre clear to the sky. The calculation of the area may include land on the abutting lot. Walls or carports more than 3 metres in height opposite an existing habitable room window should be set back from the window at least 50 per cent of the height of the new wall if the	Standard met The existing dwellings to the west at 1 and 3 Mulgoa Court are setback at least 6.78m from the shared boundary with the subject site and would have at least 1m clear to the sky. The existing dwelling to the south-east at 10 Warragamba Court are setback at least 2.35m from the shared boundary with the subject site and would have at least 1m clear to the sky. The existing dwelling to the north at 11 Warragamba Court is setback at least 3.59m from the shared boundary with the subject site and would have at least 1m clear to the sky if not for its own carport. Standard met

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2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	wall is within a 55 degree arc from the centre of the existing window. The arc may be swung to within 35 degrees of the plane of the wall containing the existing window. Diagram B2 Daylight to existing windows Where the existing window is above ground floor level, the wall height is measured from the floor level of the room containing the window.	The existing dwelling to the west at 3 Mulgoa Court has no east facing habitable room windows within 6.78m of the shared boundary with the subject site. The west facing wall of Dwelling 2 would be setback 5.34m from the shared boundary. The combined distance of 12.12m is more than enough to meet this standard. The existing dwelling to the south-east at 10 Warragamba Court has a north-west facing habitable room window which is setback 4m from the shared boundary with the subject site. The south-east facing 3.17m high ground floor wall of Dwelling 1's living room is setback 2m from the shared boundary. The combined distance of 6m is greater than 50% of the wall (1.59m). The existing dwelling to the north at 11 Warragamba Court is setback at least 3.59m from the shared boundary with the subject site. However, none of its south-facing habitable room windows would be affected by the proposed development due to the position of its own carport.
Clause 55.04-4 North-facing windows objective Title & Objective Standard B20	Standards If a north-facing habitable room window of an existing dwelling is within 3 metres of a boundary on an abutting lot, a building should be setback from the boundary 1 metre, plus 0.6 metres for every metre of height over 3.6 metres up to 6.9 metres, plus 1 metre for every metre of height over 6.9 metres, for a distance of 3 metres from the edge of each side of the window.	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA Standard met The existing dwelling to the south-east at 10 Warragamba Court has no windows within 3m of the shared boundary with the subject site adjacent to either of the proposed dwellings.

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Diagram B3 North-facing windows  NORTH FACING HABITABLE ROOM WINDOW SOUTH BOUNDARY	
	A north facing window is a window with an axis perpendicular to its surface orientated north 20 degrees west to north 30 degrees east.  Applies where existing HRW is between 20° west and 30° east from north	

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Clause 55.04-5 Overshadowing open space objective**

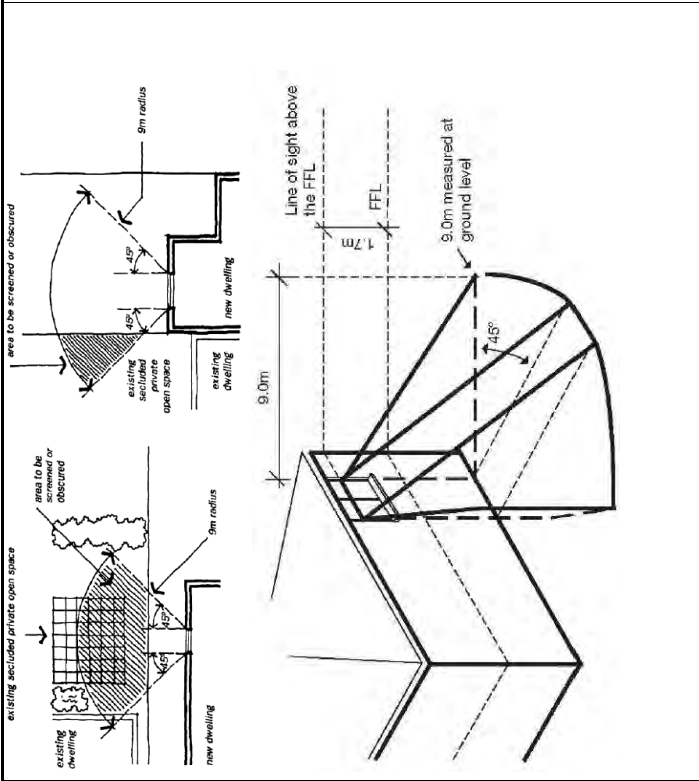
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B21	Where sunlight to the secluded private open space of an existing dwelling is reduced, at least 75 per cent, or 40 square metres with a minimum dimension of 3 metres, whichever is the lesser area, of the secluded private open space should receive a minimum of five hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 22 Sept.	Standard met The existing property to the south-east at 10 Warragamba Court would be affected by some overshadowing from the proposed development at 9am, 10am, 11am, 12pm, 1pm, 2pm and 3pm. The site to the north at 11 Warragamba Court would have no overshadowing from the proposed development. The sites to the west at 1 and 3 Mulgoa Court would have some overshadowing from the existing rear paling fence at 9am, 10am and 11am, but no overshadowing at 12pm, 1pm, 2pm or 3pm. The sites to the south at 3 and 5 Narellan Drive would have minor overshadowing from the existing side paling fence at 9am, 10am, 11am, 12pm, 1pm, 2pm and 3pm. Overall, 75% of the secluded private open space areas of the adjoining properties would receive at least 5 hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on September 22. Standard met The existing sunlight to the secluded private open space of the existing adjoining properties is not currently less than the requirements of this standard.
	If existing sunlight to the secluded private open space of an existing dwelling is less than the requirements of this standard, the amount of sunlight should not be further reduced.	

Clause 55.04-6 Overlooking objective

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B22	A habitable room window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio should be located and designed to avoid direct views into the secluded private open space of an existing dwelling within a horizontal distance of 9 metres (measured at ground level) of the window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio. Views should be measured within a 45 degree angle from the plane of the window or perimeter of the balcony, terrace, deck or patio, and from a height of 1.7 metres above floor level. Diagram B4 Overlooking open space	Standard met <i>North elevation</i> Dwelling 1's northern elevation would have windows for Bedrooms 3 and 4 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the north at 11 Warragamba Court within 9m. These are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. Dwelling 2's northern elevation would have a window for Bedroom 2 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the north at 11 Warragamba Court within 9m. This is proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

East elevation Dwelling 1's eastern elevation would have windows for Bedroom 2 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the south at 10 Warragamba Court within 9m. These are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. Dwelling 2's eastern elevation would have windows for Bedroom 3 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the south at 10 Warragamba Court within 9m. These are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. South elevation Dwelling 1's southern elevation would have a corridor window at upper level which is not required to be screened as it is not a habitable room. Dwelling 2's southern elevation would have a window for Bedroom 3 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the south at 10 Warragamba Court within 9m. This is proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. West elevation Dwelling 2's western elevation would have a window for Bedroom 2 which would have the potential to overlook the properties to the west at 1 and 3 Mulgoa Court. This is proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. It would also have a corridor window at upper level which is not required to be screened as it is not a habitable room. ✓ Standard met North elevation Dwelling 1's northern elevation would have windows for Bedrooms 3 and 4 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the north at 11 Warragamba Court within 9m. These are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. Dwelling 2's northern elevation would have a window for Bedroom 2 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the north at 11 Warragamba Court within 9m. This is proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level.		A habitable room window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio with a direct view into a habitable room window of existing dwelling within a horizontal distance of 9 metres (measured at ground level) of the window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio should be either: • Offset a minimum of 1.5 metres from the edge of one window to the edge of the other. • Have sill heights of at least 1.7 metres above floor level. • Have fixed, obscure glazing in any part of the window below 1.7 metre above floor level. • Have permanently fixed external screens to at least 1.7 metres above floor level and be no more than 25 per cent transparent.
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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

<i>East elevation</i> Dwelling 1's eastern elevation would have windows for Bedroom 2 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the south at 10 Warragamba Court within 9m. These are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. Dwelling 2's eastern elevation would have windows for Bedroom 3 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the south at 10 Warragamba Court within 9m. These are proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. <i>South elevation</i> Dwelling 1's southern elevation would have a corridor window at upper level which is not required to be screened as it is not a habitable room. Dwelling 2's southern elevation would have a window for Bedroom 3 which would have the potential to overlook the property to the south at 10 Warragamba Court within 9m. This is proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. <i>West elevation</i> Dwelling 2's western elevation would have a window for Bedroom 2 which would have the potential to overlook the properties to the west at 1 and 3 Mulgoa Court. This is proposed to be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level. It would also have a corridor window at upper level which is not required to be screened as it is not a habitable room.		
✓ Standard met The habitable room windows with obscure glazing below 1.7m above finished floor level are not proposed to be openable.	Obscure glazing in any part of the window below 1.7 metres above floor level may be openable provided that there are no direct views as specified in this standard.	
✓ Standard met No external screens are proposed.	Screens used to obscure a view should be: • Perforated panels or trellis with a maximum of 25 per cent openings or solid translucent panels. • Permanent, fixed and durable. • Designed and coloured to blend in with the development.	
✓ Standard met	The standard does not apply to a new habitable room window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio which faces a property boundary where there is a visual barrier at least 1.8 metres high and	

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	the floor level of the habitable room, balcony, terrace, deck or patio is less than 0.8 metres above ground level at the boundary.	The at least 1.9m high fences on the boundaries should prevent any potential ground floor overlooking.
Clause 55.04-7 Internal views objective		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B23	Windows and balconies should be designed to prevent overlooking of more than 50 per cent of the secluded private open space of a lower-level dwelling or residential building directly below and within the same development.	✓ Standard met, subject to condition Dwelling 1's west elevation does not contain any windows with the potential to overlook Dwelling 2's secluded private open space area as Dwelling 2 itself would be in the way. Dwelling 2's east elevation contains a corridor window with the potential to overlook Dwelling 1's secluded private open space area. This can be provided with obscure glazing as a condition of permit, if granted. Dwelling 2's eastern elevation would also have windows for Bedroom 3 which would be provided with fixed obscure glazing up to 1.7m above finished floor level.
Clause 55.04-8 Noise impacts objectives		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B24	Noise sources, such as mechanical plant, should not be located near bedrooms of immediately adjacent existing dwellings.	✓ Standard met No mechanical plant is proposed to be located near the bedrooms of any immediately adjacent existing dwellings.
	Noise sensitive rooms and secluded private open spaces of new dwellings and residential buildings should take into account of noise sources on immediately adjacent properties.	✓ Standard met The proposed development has taken this into account.
	Dwellings and residential buildings close to busy roads, railway lines or industry should be designed to limit noise levels in habitable rooms.	✓ Standard met The subject site is not located near a busy road, railway line or industrial area.
Clause 55.05-1 Accessibility objective		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B25	The dwelling entries of the ground floor of dwellings and residential buildings should be accessible or able to be easily made accessible to people with limited mobility.	✓ Standard met The dwelling entries of the ground floor of each dwelling would be accessible or able to be easily made accessible to people with limited mobility.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Clause 55.05-2 Dwelling entry objective**

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B26	Entries to dwellings and residential buildings should: • Be visible and easily identifiable from streets and other public areas. • Provide shelter, a sense of personal address and a transitional space around the entry.	✓ Standard met The entry to each dwelling would be visible from the street and other public areas. Each dwelling would have a porch adjoining each front entry which would provide shelter, a sense of personal address and a transitional space around the entry.

Clause 55.05-3 Daylight to new windows objective

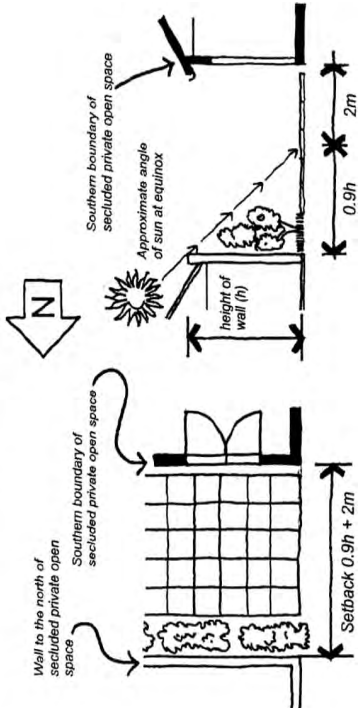
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B27	A window in a habitable room should be located to face: • An outdoor space clear to the sky or a light court with a minimum area of 3 square metres and minimum dimension of 1 metre clear to the sky, not including land on an abutting lot, or • A verandah provided it is open for at least on third of its perimeter, or • A carport provided it has two or more open sides and is open for at least on third of its perimeter.	✓ Standard met All habitable room windows within the proposed development would face an outdoor space clear to the sky or a light court with a minimum area of 3 square metres and a minimum dimension of 1m clear to the sky.

Clause 55.05-4 Private open space objective

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B28	A dwelling or residential building should have private open space of an area and dimensions specified in a schedule to the zone. NRZ1: <i>"An area of 60 square metres of ground level, private open space, with an area of secluded private open space at the side or rear of the dwelling with a minimum area of 40 square metres with a minimum dimension of 5 metres and convenient access from a living room; or</i> <i>A balcony or rooftop with a minimum area of 10 square metres with a minimum width of 2 metres that is directly accessible from the main living area."</i>	✓ Standard met Dwelling 1 would have a 62m² front yard and a 54m² backyard for a total private open space provision of 116m², well in excess of the 60m² required for this dwelling. The secluded private open space area at the rear of the dwelling would have an area of at least 40m² with a minimum dimension of 5m in both directions. Dwelling 2 would have a 114m² backyard, well in excess of the 60m² required for this dwelling. The secluded private open space area at the rear of the dwelling would have an area of at least 40m² with a minimum dimension of 5m in both directions.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Clause 55.05-5 Solar access to open space objective**

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B29	The private open space should be located on the north side of the dwelling or residential building, if appropriate.	✓ Standard met Dwelling 1 would have an area of private open space located to the south of the dwelling with a western aspect. Dwelling 2 would have an area of private open space located to the west of the dwelling with a northern aspect.
	The southern boundary of secluded private open space should be set back from any wall on the north of the space at least $(2 + 0.9h)$ metres, where 'h' is the height of the wall. Diagram B5 Solar access to open space 	✓ Standard met Dwelling 1 would have a wall to the north of its secluded private open space area which would have a height of 3.2m. The southern boundary of the wall should be setback at least 4.88m $(2 + 0.9 \times 3.2\text{m})$. The minimum setback proposed is 5.19m which exceeds the requirement. There would be no walls to the north of Dwelling 2's secluded private open space area.

Clause 55.05-6 Storage objective

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B30	Each dwelling should have convenient access to at least 6 cubic metres of externally accessible, secure storage space.	✓ Standard met Both dwellings would have convenient access to at least 6m³ of externally accessible, secure storage space.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)**Clause 55.06-1 Design detail objective**

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B31	The design of buildings, including: • Façade articulation and detailing, • Window and door proportions, • Roof form, and • Verandahs, eaves and parapets, should respect the existing or preferred neighbourhood character. Garages and carports should be visually compatible with the development and the existing or preferred neighbourhood character.	Standard met The design of the proposed dwellings, including façade articulation and detailing, window and door proportions, roof form and verandahs, eaves and parapets, would respect the existing and preferred neighbourhood character. Standard met The proposed carports would be visually compatible with the development and the existing or preferred neighbourhood character.

Clause 55.06-2 Front fences objective

Standards		Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA						
Title & Objective Standard B32	The design of front fences should complement the design of the dwelling or residential building and any front fences on adjoining properties.	✓ Standard met No front fence is proposed.						
	A front fence within 3 metres of a street should not exceed:	✓ Standard met No front fence is proposed.						
	• The maximum height specified in a schedule to the zone, or							
	<i>All schedules to all residential zones:</i>							
	<i>"Maximum 1.5 metre height in streets in Road Zone Category 1 1.2 metre maximum height for other streets"</i>							
• If no maximum height is specified in a schedule to the zone, the maximum height specified in Table B3.								
Table B3 Maximum front fence height								
<table><tr><th>Street Context</th><th>Maximum front fence height</th></tr><tr><td>Streets in a Road Zone, Category 1</td><td>2 metres</td></tr><tr><td>Other streets</td><td>1.5 metres</td></tr></table>			Street Context	Maximum front fence height	Streets in a Road Zone, Category 1	2 metres	Other streets	1.5 metres
Street Context	Maximum front fence height							
Streets in a Road Zone, Category 1	2 metres							
Other streets	1.5 metres							

Clause 55.06-3 Common property objectives

Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B33	Developments should clearly delineate public, communal and private areas.	Standard met The proposed development would clearly delineate public, communal and private areas.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

2.3.1 Town Planning Application - No. 12 Warragamba Court, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN20/0584) (Cont.)

	Common property, where provided, should be functional and capable of efficient management.	✓ Standard met Common property would be functional and capable of efficient management.
Clause 55.06-4 Site services objectives		
Title & Objective	Standards	Standard Met/Standard Not Met/NA
Standard B34	The design and layout of dwellings and residential buildings should provide sufficient space (including easements where required) and facilities for services to be installed and maintained efficiently and economically.	✓ Standard met The design and layout of the proposed development would provide sufficient space and facilities for services to be installed and maintained efficiently and economically.
	Bin and recycling enclosures, mailboxes and other site facilities should be adequate in size, durable, waterproof and blend in with the development.	✓ Standard met Site facilities such as clotheslines, storage spaces, mailboxes, electrical meters, rainwater tanks and rubbish and recycling bins for each dwelling have been shown on the plans.
	Bin and recycling enclosures should be located for convenient access by residents.	✓ Standard met Rubbish and recycling bins for each dwelling have been shown on the plans.
	Mailboxes should be provided and located for convenient access as required by Australia Post.	✓ Standard met Mailboxes have been shown on the plans.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269)

File Id:	333970
Responsible Officer:	Director City Planning Design & Amenity
Attachments:	Assessed Plans

Application Summary

Applicant:	Maralinga Community Garden Inc.
Proposal:	Use and development of the land for a community garden
Zone:	Neighbourhood Residential Zone Schedule 1
Overlay:	No overlays
Ward:	Noble Park

The application proposes the use and development of a community garden.

A permit is required pursuant to the following Clauses of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme:

- Clause 32.09-2 (NRZ) A planning permit is required for the use of the land for a community garden
- Clause 32.09-9 (NRZ) A planning permit is required for buildings and works associated with a Section 2 use (community garden).

Objectors Summary

The application was advertised to the surrounding area through the erection of on-site notices and the mailing of notices to adjoining and surrounding owners and occupiers. No objections were received to the application, however, fourteen (14) letters of support were received.

Assessment Summary

The application is for the use and development of the land for a community garden.

The proposal meets the social and practical needs of the community in providing a space to grow food locally, sustain community spirit and foster community connections in a public space, close to homes. The proposal also aligns with Council's sustainability policies and declarations regarding climate emergency by providing a space for residents to learn about sustainable gardening practices, reduce food waste and reduce packaging waste.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

The subject site is well located within a Neighbourhood Residential Zone with adequate pedestrian links and car parking nearby. Permit conditions can ensure that there are no adverse amenity impacts to surrounding properties.

Recommendation Summary

As assessed, officers consider this proposal to be highly compliant with all of the relevant provisions of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme. Therefore, this report recommends that the application be supported, and that a **Permit** be granted subject to conditions as set out in the recommendation. If the application was to be appealed to VCAT, it is the officer's view that it is highly likely that VCAT would also issue a planning permit for this proposal.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)**Subject Site and Surrounds****Subject Site**

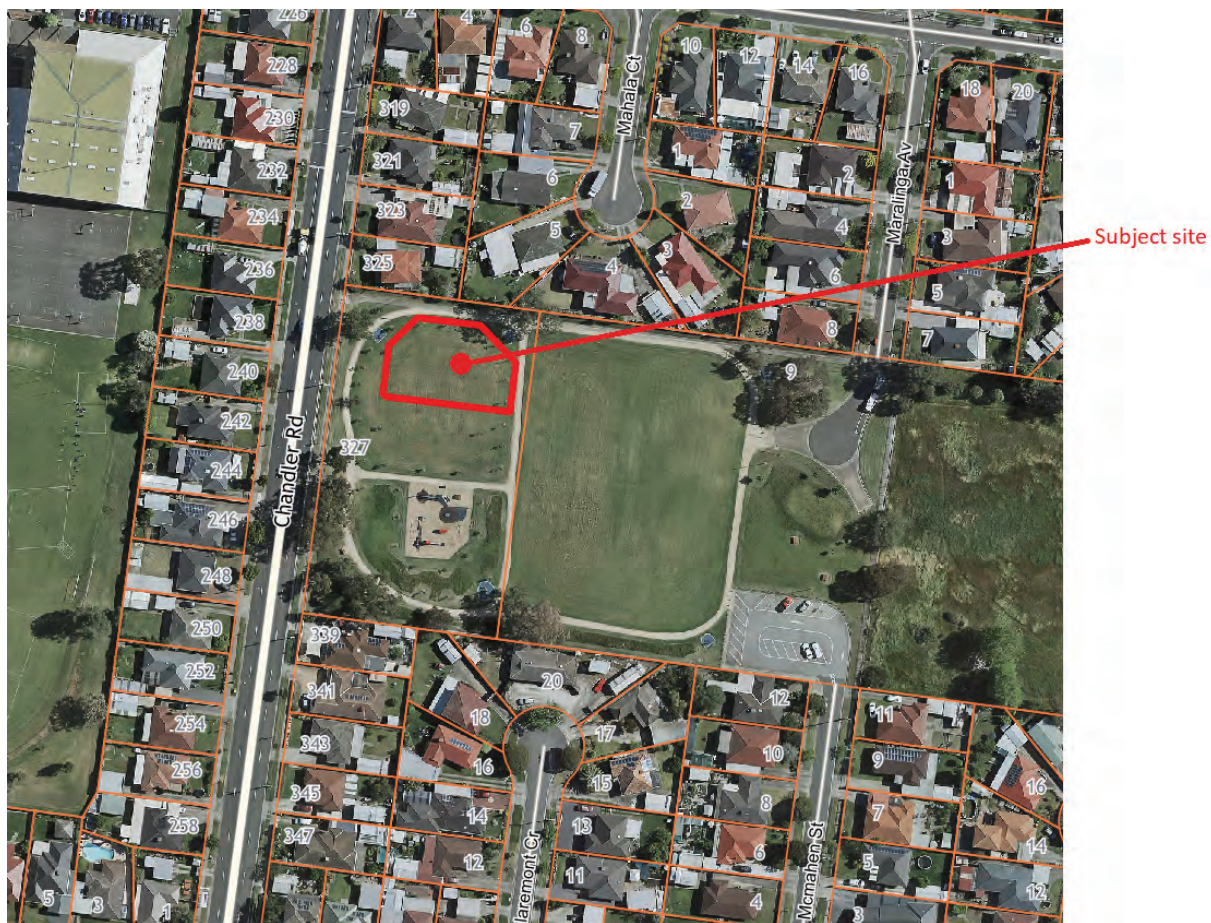
- The subject site is located on the eastern side of Chandler Road, in the north west corner of the Chandler Road Reserve.
- Chandler Road Reserve is a Council owned reserve.
- The Chandler Road Reserve currently contains an existing children's playground in the south western corner, exercise equipment in the north west corner, gravel walking paths and grassy open spaces.
- To the immediate east, adjoining the Chandler Road Reserve, is land owned by the Department of Education, which is generally used by the public for open space recreation purposes. Pedestrian pathways through this land connect directly to the pathways within the Chandler Road Reserve. The land contains a small car park in the south eastern corner and large grassy open spaces.
- The subject site is accessed via a pedestrian gate in the north west corner off Chandler Road, as well as through the adjoining land to the east which connects to Maralinga Avenue and McMahan Street.

Surrounding Area

- The Chandler Road reserve is located within a Neighbourhood Residential Zone Schedule 1.
- The site is located well within the residential area of Keysborough. Surrounding development consist of single detached dwellings, with associated outbuildings. The former Chandler Park Primary School site (school now demolished) is located to the east and the Keysborough Secondary College is located to the west.
- Busses 813 and 815 travel along Chandler Road, connecting to Noble Park and Waverley Gardens.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

Locality Plan



Background

Previous Applications

A search of Council records revealed no previous planning applications have been considered for the subject site.

Proposal

The application proposes the use and development of a Community Garden, to be known as the 'Maralinga Community Garden'.

Use

Site Managers will be appointed and will be responsible for opening and closing the garden on their allocated day.

The garden will be used by members, who will be local residents.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

Members will undertake an induction process before they can participate in the community garden. Members will also receive information on how the garden operates, fees

The garden will be open during the following times:

- Monday 1.30pm-3.30pm
- Friday 9am- 11am
- Saturday 12pm-2pm.

The garden will operate using organic principles, therefore, no chemicals or pesticides will be used or stored on site.

Organic fertilisers, soil and mulch will be stored within the proposed shed.

An Emergency Management Plan will be developed and displayed on site.

In the event that the community garden uses ceases, an administrator would be appointed to remove all structures and equipment from the site.

Maximum of 10 people will be permitted within the garden at any one time.

Development:

The proposed community garden will be surrounded by a 1.8 metre high palisade fence. An access gate, with lock, will be located on the northern side of the garden.

Garden beds will be located in the centre of the garden and fruit trees will be located along the western side of the garden.

Buildings will include a shelter, a lockable shed, a glasshouse and picnic table.

Shrubs and ground covers are proposed along the eastern side of the garden.

An area of potential future expansion is located on the southern side of the garden.

Note – This planning permit application is only considering the Stage 1 area as shown on the submitted plan. Should the 'Potential Future Expansion' be sought in the future, separate consideration of that will be required at that time.

Signs:

The applicant has stated on the application form that the proposal includes 'Maralinga Community Garden' signage. The submitted plan shows the location of signage at front gate, however, no details have been submitted showing the content of the signage.

A copy of the submitted plans is included as Attachment 1.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Financial Implications

The Maralinga Community Garden group will be responsible for all costs associated with the garden, including (but not limited to) the following:

- Construction of the garden (excluding the elements detailed in 'Council contribution' below);
- Lease of the site;
- Utility bills, including water and electricity;
- Insurance for any of the groups goods or materials kept on site;
- Any costs associated with being an incorporated association.

These are standard costs, and the same as those set out for other community groups that utilise Council facilities.

Council contribution

Council has allocated \$20,000 towards this community garden through its annual budget process. It is intended that this will contribute to the provision of one water tap connection and to fence 'Stage 1' of the community garden.

Planning Scheme and Policy Frameworks

Pursuant to the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme, a planning permit is required:

- Clause 32.09-2 (NRZ) A planning permit is required for the use of the land for a Community Garden
- Clause 32.09-9 (NRZ) A planning permit is required for buildings and works associated with a Section 2 use (Community Garden).

The relevant controls and policies are as follows:

Zoning Controls

The subject site is located in a Neighbourhood Residential Zone, as is the surrounding area

The purpose of the Neighbourhood Residential Zone outlined at Clause 32.09 is:

- *To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.*
- *To recognise areas of predominantly single and double storey residential development.*

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

- *To manage and ensure that development respects the identified neighbourhood character, heritage, environmental or landscape characteristics.*
- *To allow educational, recreational, religious, community and a limited range of other non-residential uses to serve local community needs in appropriate locations.*

Pursuant to Clause 32.09-2 a planning permit is required for the use of the land for a Community Garden.

Pursuant to Clause 32.09-9 a planning permit is required for buildings and works associated with a Section 2 use (Community Garden).

Decision guidelines for non-residential use and development are at Clause 32.09-13.

Overlay Controls

No overlays affect the subject site or surrounding area.

State Planning Policy Framework

The **Operation of the State Planning Policy Framework** outlined at Clause 10 seeks to ensure that the objectives of planning in Victoria are fostered through appropriate land use and development planning policies and practices which integrate relevant environmental, social and economic factors in the interests of net community benefit and sustainable development. The objectives of Planning in Victoria are noted as:

- (a) To provide for the fair, orderly, economic and sustainable use, and development of land.*
- (b) To provide for the protection of natural and man-made resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity.*
- (c) To secure a pleasant, efficient and safe working, living and recreational environment for all Victorians and visitors to Victoria.*
- (d) To conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value.*
- (e) To protect public utilities and other facilities for the benefit of the community.*
- (f) To facilitate development in accordance with the objectives set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).*
- (g) To balance the present and future interests of all Victorians.*

In order to achieve those objectives, there are a number of more specific objectives contained within the State Planning Policy Framework that need to be considered under this application.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

Clause 13.05-1S Noise abatement is relevant to the proposal. The strategy of this policy is *‘Ensure that development is not prejudiced and community amenity and human health is not adversely impacted by noise emissions, using a range of building design, urban design and land use separation techniques as appropriate to the land use functions and character of the area’*.

Clause 13.07-1S Land Use compatibility is relevant to the proposal to ensure that the proposed use and development is appropriate to the character of the area through use of building design.

Clause 15.01-4R Healthy neighbourhoods- Metropolitan Melbourne strategy is to *create a city of 20 minute neighbourhoods, that give people the ability to meet most of their everyday needs within a 20 minute walk, cycle or local public transport trip from their home*.

Clause 18.02-4S Car Parking is of relevance with the objective being *“To ensure an adequate supply of car parking that is appropriately designed and located”*.

Clause 19.02-4S Social and cultural infrastructure is relevant to the proposal. The objective of this policy is to *provide fairer distribution of and access to social and cultural infrastructure*. Strategies include ensuring that social infrastructure is designed to be accessible and can adapt as different patterns of work and social life emerge.

Local Planning Policy Framework

The Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) includes the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) and Local Policies.

The MSS is contained within Clause 21 of the Scheme. The MSS at **Clause 21.02** focuses on the **Municipal Profile**, within which the following is noted:

“Greater Dandenong’s neighbours are the Cities of Casey to the east, Frankston to the south, Kingston to the west, and Monash and Knox to the north. Greater Dandenong is bounded by the Dandenong Creek, Princes Highway, South Gippsland Freeway, Westernport Highway to the east, Thompsons Road to the south, Mornington Peninsula Freeway, Springvale Road, Tootal Road, Heatherton Road and Westall Road to the west and Police Road to the north.

It is a city that has at its doorstep the magnificent Dandenong Ranges and large areas of flora and fauna. Greater Dandenong has extensive areas of open space and includes several areas of significant ecological value, wetlands and remnant woodlands and grassland communities. The creeks and waterways that traverse the city, together with its many areas of historical, aboriginal and vegetative significance, afford the city a composition of diverse environments.”

A **Vision for Greater Dandenong** is outlined at **Clause 21.03** of which the following is of relevance to the proposed development; *“A city renowned for its inclusiveness and admired for its cosmopolitan and multicultural lifestyle; a city where a range of arts activities are promoted and different cultures are celebrated as much as tradition and history are celebrated”*.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

The objectives and strategies of the MSS are under four (4) main themes including: land use; built form; open space and natural environment; and, infrastructure and transportation (considered individually under Clauses 21.04 to 21.07). Of particular relevance to this application are Clauses 21.04 Land Use, Clause 21.05 Built Form and Clause 21.07 Infrastructure and Transportation.

- **Clauses 21.04 Land Use. Clause 21.04-2 Retail, Commerce and Entertainment** is relevant to the proposal in relation to economic issues *“Economic issues – Greater Dandenong’s retail, commercial, industrial and entertainment uses provide a range of jobs. Strengthening these assets will attract visitors from outside the municipality and improve employment opportunities. With suitable promotion, they could realise increased economic benefits for the City. The Springvale Activity Centre is a popular and vibrant multicultural retail and business centre in Melbourne’s south east. It is one of four major retail precincts in the City of Greater Dandenong”*.
- **Clause 21.05 Built Form** is relevant to the proposal, in particular **Clause 21.05-1 Urban design, character, streetscapes and landscapes** of which the following objectives are relevant; 1 *“To facilitate high quality building design and architecture; 2. To facilitate high quality development, which has regard for the surrounding environment and built form; 6. To ensure that design of the public and private environment supports accessibility and healthy living; 7. To protect and improve streetscapes; and 8. To ensure landscaping that enhances the built environment”*
- **Clause 21.07 Infrastructure and Transportation, Clause 21.07-1 Physical, Community and Cultural Infrastructure** is of relevance to the proposal in particular Objective 2. Which seeks *“To manage the impact of discharge of stormwater to minimise pollution and flooding”*. Clause 21.07-2 Public transport is of relevance with objective 1 seeking *“To increase the use of public transport”* along with Clause 21.07-3 Walking and cycling, the objective of which is *“To promote and facilitate walking and cycling”*. Clause 21.07-4 Cars and Parking needs to be considered with objectives 1 *“To promote significant modal shift away from the car”* and 2 *“To protect residential and other sensitive uses from adverse impacts of vehicular traffic”* of relevance to the proposal.

Particular Provisions**Clause 52.06 Car parking**

The purposes of this provision are:

- *To ensure that car parking is provided in accordance with the State Planning Policy Framework and Local Planning Policy Framework.*
- *To ensure the provision of an appropriate number of car parking spaces having regard to the demands likely to be generated, the activities on the land and the nature of the locality.*
- *To support sustainable transport alternatives to the motor car.*
- *To promote the efficient use of car parking spaces through the consolidation of car parking facilities.*
- *To ensure that car parking does not adversely affect the amenity of the locality.*
- *To ensure that the design and location of car parking is of a high standard, creates a safe environment for users and enables easy and efficient use.*

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

Clause 52.06-2 notes that a new use must not commence or the floor area of an existing use must not be increased until the required car spaces have been provided on the land.

The required spaces are identified in the table to Clause 52.06-5. Community garden use is not listed in the table, therefore, car parking must be to Council satisfaction.

General Provisions

Clause 65 – Decision Guidelines needs to be considered, as is the case with all applications. For this application the requirements of Clause 65.01 for the approval of an application or plan is of relevance. This Clause outlines the requirements that the responsible authority must consider when determining the application.

Restrictive Covenants

There are no restrictive covenants or agreements registered on title.

Council Plan 2017-2021 – Strategic Objectives, Strategies and Plans

The Council Plan describes the kind of future the Council is working for, and how Council will do this over four years. In accordance with the commitment in Council's Annual Plan, all applications are considered on their merits.

Council adopted the Community Gardens on Council Owned Public Open Space Policy and Guidelines at the 13 September 2021 Council meeting. The proposal is generally consistent with the adopted policy and guidelines, however as this proposal was instigated before the adoption of these documents, it has been determined to not strictly assess the application against the policy and guidelines.

Diversity (Access & Equity)

It is not considered that the proposal raises any diversity issues affecting the planning assessment of this application.

Community Safety

It is considered that there would be no adverse community safety implications in permitting the proposal subject to strict conditions on any planning permit issued.

Safe Design Guidelines

Consideration of the relevant requirements of these Guidelines has been undertaken within the Assessment of this application.

Referrals

The application was not required to be referred to any external referral authorities pursuant to Section 55 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

Internal

The application was internally referred to the following internal Council departments for comment.

Internal referral	Response
Parks and Gardens	No objection

Advertising

The application has been advertised pursuant to Section 52 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, by:

- Sending notices to the owners and occupiers of adjoining land.
- Placing three signs on site facing Chandler Road, Maralinga Avenue and McMahan Street.

The notification has been carried out correctly.

Council has received zero (0) objections to date. Council has received fourteen (14) letters of support.

Assessment

Use

One of the purposes of the Neighbourhood Residential Zone is *to allow educational, recreational, religious, community and a limited range of other non-residential uses to serve local community needs in appropriate locations.*

In this case, a community garden is considered to be a use which will serve the community needs as it will allow local residents to grow fresh food, participate in sustainable urban practices, improve food literacy, learn horticultural skills and build community connections through shared activities.

The site is well located close to homes and schools. The proposed hours of operation are limited to daylight hours and a maximum of 10 people will be on site at any one time. Permit conditions can ensure that the site is kept neat and tidy at all times. Permit conditions can also require all materials and equipment to be removed from the site once the garden is no longer used. It is noted that the garden will operate using organic gardening principles, therefore, no chemicals will be stored on site. Subject to conditions, it is considered that the proposed use will not cause unreasonable offsite amenity impacts.

Development

The proposed development is small in scale and will be limited to a storage shed, fencing, and infrastructure associated with garden beds, compost bins, etc. The proposed development is well setback from the property boundaries.

Elevation drawings of the proposed shed have not been submitted, therefore, permit conditions can require elevation drawings to be submitted, to Council satisfaction.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

The limited amount of development proposed on the site will not prejudice the site from being use for other public outdoor recreation activities in the future as different patterns of work and social life emerge. Permit conditions can ensure that all materials and equipment are removed from the site once it is no longer required.

Signage

The applicant has stated on the application form that the proposal includes 'Maralinga Community Garden' signage. The submitted plan shows the location of signage at front gate, however, no details have been submitted showing the content of the signage.

It is considered reasonable that a sign be located on the front gate, to identify the garden. Permit conditions can require details of the signage to be submitted to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. As the site is located within a high amenity area, it is considered reasonable that the sign must not be illuminated, to avoid any offsite amenity impacts associated with illumination. Permit conditions can ensure that the sign is not illuminated in any way.

Car Parking

The use of the land for a community garden does not have a statutory requirement within the Planning Scheme. Pursuant to Clause 52.06-6 of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme, car parking spaces must be provided to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.

The applicant has stated that maximum number of people within the community garden at any one time will be ten (10). Therefore, in a worst case scenario, there may be a demand of up to ten cars. However, it is anticipated that members of the community garden will be local residents, who are likely to walk to the garden.

On street parking is available within McMahan Street and Maralinga Avenue. It is noted that the neighbouring land to the east, owned by the Department of Education, has an existing car park with 20 line marked spaces and has historically been used as car parking for users of the Chandler Road Reserve.

Therefore, it is considered that provision of car parking on site and in the surrounding area is acceptable for the proposed use.

Loading and Unloading

The use of the land for a community garden is likely to generate some requirement for loading and unloading of produce, soils, mulches and other gardening materials. This is likely to be on a very limited basis, therefore, it is considered acceptable that the site does not have a dedicated loading and unloading area. The plans show a vehicle access gate on the northern side of the garden, which could be used for loading and unloading.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

The site is within an area of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity, however, the proposed use and development is not a high impact activity. Therefore, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan is not required.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)**Sustainability**

Approval of this proposal aligns with Council's Declaration on a Climate and Ecological Emergency, Council's Climate Change Emergency Strategy 2020-2030 and the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2020* in relation to the overarching governance principle on climate change and sustainability by:

- supporting community gardening organisation members and the broader community to learn and use sustainable gardening practices;
- reducing food waste and unnecessary packaging associated with commercially prepared food;
- reducing food miles and carbon emissions associated with commercial production of food by providing opportunities for the community to increase their ability to grow their own fruit and vegetables locally;
- supporting community gardening organisation members and the broader community to increase their resilience by helping achieve beneficial outcomes such as lower food costs, improved food security and improved community connections;
- providing support that facilitates accessible and equitable climate responses for our community; and
- working with key stakeholders and the community to facilitate increased awareness and capacity to respond to climate change.

Community Gardens on Council Owned Public Open Space Policy & Guidelines

As this proposal was advanced prior to the adoption of the Community Gardens on Council Owned Public Open Space Policy and Guidelines, it is considered that a full assessment against the policy and guidelines is not warranted. However, the proposal is considered to be generally in accordance with these documents for reasons including:

- The group have demonstrated an ability to undertake all of the requirements to implement and successfully operate the community garden;
- There is good community support for the proposal;
- The community garden will occupy less than 10% of the overall open space area (however is larger than 400sqm), will be located in a corner of the site, and will not impact on the playground, fitness equipment, or large grassed area to the east of the proposed garden.

Conclusion

The application has been assessed against the relevant requirements of the Greater Dandenong Planning Scheme and is considered appropriate to the site in which it is located.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)**Recommendation**

That Council resolves to grant a planning permit in respect of the land known and described as Lot 1 TP106673T, 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough, for the purpose of use and development of the land for a community garden in accordance with the plans submitted with the application subject to the following conditions:

- 1. Before any of the items below are installed, plans to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority must be submitted to and approved by the Responsible Authority. The plans must be drawn to scale with dimensions. The plans must be generally in accordance with the plans submitted and assessed with the application but modified to show:**
 - 1.1. The dimensions, height above ground level, colour, lettering style and materials of the proposed sign. This must be in accordance with Conditions 13 and 14 below.**
 - 1.2. Elevation drawings of the proposed shelter, glasshouse and sheds.**
- 2. The use and development as shown on the endorsed plan/s must not be altered unless with the written consent of the Responsible Authority.**
- 3. Once the development has started, it must be continued and completed in accordance with the endorsed plans, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority**
- 4. Noise emitted from the premises must not exceed the permissible noise levels determined in accordance with the State Environment Protection Policy (Control of Noise from Commerce, Industry and Trade) No. N-1.**
- 5. All wastes must be disposed of to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority and no liquid waste or polluted waters shall be discharged into a sewer or stormwater drainage system.**
- 6. Provision must be made for the storage and regular collection of garbage and other solid wastes associated with the permitted use to the ongoing satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.**
- 7. Provision must be made for the drainage of the land including landscaped and pavement areas, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.**
- 8. Except with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority, the use of the land may only occur between the following hours:**
 - 8.1. Monday- Sunday 8am until 7pm**
- 9. No more than ten (10) persons may be present within the community garden at any one time.**

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

10. The site must not be used in any way for the preparation and/or sale of produce, food or drinks.
11. The site shall be maintained in a neat and tidy condition to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
12. No hazardous chemicals may be used or stored on site at any time.
13. The approved sign must not be floodlit or illuminated by internal or external light in any way.
14. Bunting, streamers, flags, windvanes or similar material must not be displayed except with the prior written consent of the Responsible Authority.
15. The amenity of the area must not be detrimentally affected by the use of land , including through the:
 - 15.1. transportation of materials, goods or commodities to or from the land;
 - 15.2. appearance of any building, works or materials;
 - 15.3. emission of noise, artificial light, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, girt or oil;
 - 15.4. presence of vermin;
 - 15.5. adverse behaviour of patrons to or from the land; or
 - 15.6. in any other wayTo the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
16. If at any time the use of the community garden is not required or the use ceases, the community garden and all associated equipment and materials must be removed from the land and the land reinstated, to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority.
17. This permit will expire if:
 - 17.1. The development does not start within two (2) years of the date of this permit, or
 - 17.2. The development is not completed within four (4) years of the date of this permit, or
 - 17.3. The use does not start within one (1) year of the completion of the development, or
 - 17.4. The use is discontinued for a period of two (2) years.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

Before the permit expires or within six (6) months afterwards, the owner or occupier of the land may in writing request the Responsible Authority to extend the expiry date

The owner or occupier of the land may in writing request the Responsible Authority to extend the expiry date to complete the development or a stage of the development if:

- a) the request for the extension is made within twelve (12) months after the permit expires; and**
- b) the development or stage started lawfully before the permit expired.**

Permit Notes

This planning permit only approves the Stage 1 area as shown on the submitted plan. Should the 'Potential Future Expansion' be sought in the future, separate consideration of that will be required at that time.

Prior to any works commencing, the community group must enter into a lease agreement with Council and must comply with all other relevant requirements as set out by Council.

2.3.2 Town Planning Application - No. 327 Chandler Road, Keysborough (Planning Application No. PLN21/0269) (Cont.)

STATUTORY PLANNING APPLICATIONS

**TOWN PLANNING APPLICATION - NO. 327 CHANDLER ROAD,
KEYSBOROUGH (PLANNING APPLICATION NO. PLN21/0269)**

ATTACHMENT 1

ASSESSED PLANS

PAGES 2 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235.



3 QUESTION TIME - PUBLIC

Question Time at Council meetings provides an opportunity for members of the public in the gallery to address questions to the Councillors, Delegates and/or officers of the Greater Dandenong City Council. Questions must comply with s. 4.5.8 of Council's Governance Rules.

QUESTIONS FROM THE GALLERY

Questions are limited to a maximum of three (3) questions per individual. Where time constraints deem it likely that not all questions can be answered within the time allowed for Question Time, the Mayor at his/her discretion may determine only the first question may be presented verbally with others deferred to be managed in the same manner as public questions not verbally presented. Priority will be given to questions that relate to items on the Council Agenda for that meeting. Questions including any preamble should not exceed 300 words.

b) All such questions must be received in writing on the prescribed form or as provided for on Council's website and at Ordinary meetings of Council. Where there are more than three (3) questions received from any one individual person, the Chief Executive Officer will determine the three (3) questions to be considered at the meeting.

c) All such questions must clearly note a request to verbally present the question and must be received by the Chief Executive Officer or other person authorised for this purpose by the Chief Executive Officer no later than:

- i) the commencement time (7.00pm) of the Ordinary meeting if questions are submitted in person; or
- ii) noon on the day of the Ordinary meeting if questions are submitted by electronic medium.

d) A question can only be presented to the meeting if the Chairperson and/or Chief Executive Officer has determined that the question:

- i) does not relate to a matter of the type described in section 3(1) of the *Local Government Act 2020* (confidential information);
- ii) does not relate to a matter in respect of which Council or a Delegated Committee has no power to act;
- iii) is not defamatory, indecent, abusive or objectionable in language or substance, and is not asked to embarrass a Councillor, Delegated Member or Council officer; and
- iv) is not repetitive of a question already asked or answered (whether at the same or an earlier meeting).

e) If the Chairperson and/or Chief Executive Officer has determined that the question may not be presented to the Council Meeting or Delegated Committee, then the Chairperson and/or Chief Executive Officer:

- i) must advise the Meeting accordingly; and
- ii) will make the question available to Councillors or Members upon request.

3 QUESTION TIME - PUBLIC (Cont.)

- f) The Chairperson shall call on members of the gallery who have submitted an accepted question to ask their question verbally if they wish.
- g) The Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer or delegate may then direct that question to be answered by a nominated Councillor or member of Council staff.
- h) No debate on, or discussion of, a question or an answer will be permitted other than for the purposes of clarification.
- i) A Councillor, Delegated Committee Member or member of Council staff nominated to answer a question may:
 - i) seek clarification of the question from the person who submitted it;
 - ii) seek the assistance of another person in answering the question; and
 - iii) defer answering the question, so that the answer may be researched and a written response be provided within ten (10) working days following the Meeting (the question thereby being taken on notice).
- j) Question time for verbal presentations is limited in duration to not more than twenty (20) minutes. If it appears likely that this time is to be exceeded then a resolution from Council will be required to extend that time if it is deemed appropriate to complete this item.
- k) The text of each question asked and the response will be recorded in the minutes of the Meeting.

4 OFFICERS' REPORTS - PART TWO

4.1 CONTRACTS

4.1.1 Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts

File Id:

Responsible Officer:

Director Business, Engineering & Major Projects

Attachments:

Tender Information (CONFIDENTIAL)

1. Report Summary

This report outlines the tender process undertaken to select a suitability qualified and experienced contractor for the construction of lights, fencing and resurfacing of courts at Burden Park Tennis.

2. Recommendation Summary

This report recommends that Council award Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis – Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts to Turf One Pty Ltd for a lump sum of One Million, Two Hundred & One Thousand, Eight Hundred & Eight Dollars and Thirty Cents (\$1,201,808.30) including GST and including contingency.

4.1.1 Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts (Cont.)

3. Background

This contract is to complete the construction of lights, fencing and resurfacing of the 6 tennis courts at Burden Park Tennis Club to competition level. The design for the upgrade and improvement works was completed in the 2020-21 financial year. Financial assistance for the works is being provided by the Community Sports Infrastructure Stimulus Program and the Burden Park Tennis Club. The upgrade works will ensure Tennis Australia standards are met and will provide appealing and modern tennis facilities for community use.

4. Tender Process

Tender 2122-04 was advertised on Saturday 24 July 2021 in The Age newspaper and on the Greater Dandenong City Council website. The tender closed at 2.00pm on Tuesday, 17th August 2021.

At the close of the tender period, tender submissions were received from four (4) contractors as indicated below:

- AS Lodge (Vic) Pty Ltd
- Contek Construction Pty Ltd
- Grassports Australia Pty Ltd
- Turf One Pty Ltd

5. Tender Evaluation

The tender evaluation panel comprised Capital Works Program Officer, Project Manager and Contracts & Administration Officer. All panel members signed Council's probity forms declaring that they would evaluate tenders fairly and would disclose any conflict of interest.

Each submission was assessed and ranked against all evaluation criteria by each member of the evaluation panel. These rankings were then collated and multiplied by the weighting to give a weighted attribute score for each criterion and totalled to give an overall comparative evaluation score for all criteria as shown in the following tables.

The tenders were evaluated using Council's Weighted Attribute Value Selection Method. The advertised evaluation criteria and the allocated weightings for evaluation are as follows:

	Evaluation Criteria	Weighting
	Price	45%
	Relevant Experience	25%
	Capability	15%
	Social Procurement	5%
	Local Industry	5%

4.1.1 Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts (Cont.)

	Environmental	5%
	OHS Management System	Pass/Fail
	Environmental Management System	Pass/Fail

The Evaluation Criteria 1 – 6 are given a point score between 0 and 5 as detailed in the following table.

Score	Description
5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good, better than average
2	Acceptable
1	Marginally acceptable (Success not assured)
0	Not Acceptable (failed to satisfy required standards)

The four (4) submissions were assessed and ranked against all evaluation criteria, to ensure that each tenderer met the standards required for Council contractors. A fail in any criterion would automatically exclude a tenderer from further consideration for this contract.

The five weighted attribute points scores resulting from the assessment are shown in the following table:

Tenderer	Price Point	Non-Price Points	Total Score	OHS	EMS
Turf One Pty Ltd	1.44	2.26	3.70	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
AS Lodge (Vic) Pty Ltd	1.26	2.03	3.29	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
Contek Construction Pty Ltd	0.99	2.18	3.17	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
Grassports Australia Pty Ltd	0.83	2.18	2.91	Not assessed	

4.1.1 Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts (Cont.)

Please Note: *Rapid Global is a third-party pre-qualification and verification system used by Council and six (6) other Victorian Councils enabling the sharing of OH&S data. It is a Risk and OH&S system where contractors can upload their Occupational Health & Safety, Risk and Environment Plans and Policies as well as up to date insurances.*

Tenderer Interview

Turf One was interviewed to confirm their ability to undertake the contracted works. During the interview Turf One presented many examples of similar tennis court works they have previously completed. They demonstrated the ability to successfully manage and complete multiple projects simultaneously.

Reference Checks

The panel contacted referees provided by Turf One (Hobsons Bay City Council and Brimbank City Council). The referees confirmed that Turf One were a highly capable company that had successfully delivered tennis court upgrades to high standards in a timely manner and to budget.

Relevant Experience

Turf One, based in Spotswood, is a well-established sports field construction company with over 10 years of experience. Turf One have demonstrated experience in projects of a similar nature and value to the Burden Park Tennis project. They have previously worked with local councils including on the following projects:

- Altona Tennis Club \$2.3 million – Hobsons Bay City Council to be complete November 2021
- Wonthaggi Tennis Club \$1.15 million – Bass Coast City Council completed May 2020
- Errington Reserve, Albans \$2.07 million – Brimbank City Council completed January 2020
- Keilor Park Tennis Club \$0.532 million – Brimbank City Council completed December 2019.

6. Financial Implications

The lump sum contract price of \$1,201,808.30 (including GST and including contingency) is within the budget allocation available for the project.

7. Social Procurement

Turf One has an employment agreement with Latrobe University to provide 4th year students with work experience on as all aspect of Turf One business. Turf One indicated they would employ local City of Greater Dandenong residents on a casual basis on this project where possible. Turf One has historically employed people from diverse ethnic backgrounds and commit to train new staff in a range of skills.

8. Local Industry

The preferred tenderer has nominated spending 18% of local content within the City of Greater Dandenong.

4.1.1 Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts (Cont.)**9. Environmental Management**

Turf One has invested in new modern earth moving plant and equipment. Water use during construction will be limited to the amount required to condition sub-soil and quarried materials to the optimal water content required to achieve specified compaction. Construction waste will be disposed of at EPA registered waste facilities.

Turf One is committed to managing the site of the tennis court works to minimise environmental impact. Turf One is ISO 14001:2004 certified in Environmental Management Systems.

10. Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the president and committee of the Burden Park Tennis Club on the design of the upgrade and improvement works. The timing and methodology of the works have been agreed with the club to ensure tennis at the facility can continue while the works are being done.

11. The Overarching Governance Principles of the *Local Government Act 2020*

Section 9 of the *Local Government Act 2020* (the LGA 2020) states that a Council must in the performance of its role give effect to the overarching governance principles. When a tender process is undertaken it is fundamentally underpinned by the following overarching governance principles:

- Section 9(a) of the LGA2020 - Council decisions are to be made and actions taken in accordance with the relevant law;
- Section 9(b) of the LGA2020 - Priority is to be given to achieving the best outcomes for the municipal community, including future generations;
- Section 9(c) of the LGA2020 - the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted;
- Section 9(e) of the LGA 2020 - innovation and continuous improvement is to be pursued;
- Section 9(f) of the LGA 2020 - collaboration with other councils and governments and statutory bodies is to be sought;
- Section 9(g) of the LGA2020 - the ongoing financial viability of the Council is to be ensured; and
- Section 9(i) of the LGA2020 - the transparency of Council decisions, actions and information is to be ensured.

In giving effect to the overarching governance principles above, the following supporting principles are also considered throughout any tender process:

- Section 89 of the LGA2020 - the strategic planning principles; and
- Section 1010 of the LGA 2020 - the financial management principles.

12. Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

Council, Councillors and members of Council staff are a public authority under the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* and, as such, are all responsible to act in accordance with the *Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities 2006* (the Charter).

4.1.1 Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts (Cont.)

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Included in the tender submissions, successful contractors have completed the Modern Slavery Questionnaire, Questionnaire for Potential Contractors (Fair work) and the Victorian Child Safe Standards Questionnaire (Schedule 9).

The responses provided to these statements by all successful contractors were assessed and determined to be satisfactory in the context of the Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

13. The *Gender Equality Act 2020*

The *Gender Equality Act 2020* came into operation on 31 March 2021 and requires councils to take positive action towards achieving workplace gender equality and to promote gender equality in their policies, programs and services.

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Included in the tender submissions, successful contractors have completed the Modern Slavery Questionnaire, Questionnaire for Potential Contractors (Fair work) and the Victorian Child Safe Standards Questionnaire (Schedule 9).

The responses provided to these statements by all successful contractors were assessed and determined to be satisfactory in the context of the Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

14. Climate Change and Sustainability

One of the overarching governance principles of the *Local Government Act 2020* is that the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted.

In January 2020, this Council joined a growing number of cities around Australia and declared a "Climate and Ecological Emergency" and committed this Council to emergency action on climate change. Council has developed a Climate Change Emergency Strategy and Action Plan 2020-30 to help the City of Greater Dandenong become a resilient, net zero carbon emission city with an active community prepared for the challenges of changing climate.

This report has no impact on Council's Declaration on a Climate and Ecological Emergency, Council's Climate Change Emergency Strategy 2020-2030 or the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2020* in relation to the overarching governance principle on climate change and sustainability.

4.1.1 Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts (Cont.)**15. Conclusion**

At the conclusion of the tender evaluation process, which included a preselection interview, the evaluation panel agreed that the tender submission from **Turf One Pty Ltd** represented the best value outcome for Council and should be accepted due to:

- 1) its conforming and lowest priced tender submission;
- 2) its relevant experience working with Victorian government authorities and private organisations on similar construction projects;
- 3) its level of experience, staff resources and sub-contractor selection;
- 4) receiving a Pass for their Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) and Environmental Management Systems;
- 5) receiving a satisfactory result for the Standard Financial & Performance Assessment (Procurement) Company Check undertaken by Corporate Scorecard;
- 6) it is registered and pre-qualified with Rapid Global (Council's Contractor Risk Management Compliance database); and
- 7) Reference checks were undertaken on two similar projects completed by Turf One for Victorian Government authorities receiving rankings very good.

16. Recommendation

That Council:

1. **awards Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis – Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts for a lump sum of One Million, Two Hundred & One Thousand, Eight Hundred & Eight Dollars and Thirty Cents (\$1,201,808.30) including GST; and**
2. **signs and seals the contract documents when prepared.**

4.1.1 Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts (Cont.)

REPORT

11 October 2021

Contract No. 2122-04 Burden Park Tennis - Construction of Lights, Fencing and Resurfacing of Courts
(Cont.)

CONTRACTS

**CONTRACT NO. 2122-04 BURDEN PARK TENNIS –
CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHTS, FENCING AND
RESURFACING OF COURTS**

ATTACHMENT 1

**TENDER INFORMATION
(CONFIDENTIAL)**

PAGES 2 (including cover)

This attachment has been deemed confidential by the Chief Executive Officer under section 3(1) of the
Local Government Act 2020 and has not been provided within the Public Agenda.

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch

File Id:

Responsible Officer:

Director Business, Engineering & Major Projects

Attachments:

Tender Information (CONFIDENTIAL)

1. Report Summary

This report outlines the tender process undertaken to select a suitability qualified and experienced contractor for the construction of synthetic soccer pitch at Ross Reserve.

2. Recommendation Summary

This report recommends that Council award Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve – Synthetic Soccer Pitch to Tuff Group Holdings Pty Ltd T/A Turf Tuff 'N' Co Pty Ltd for a lump sum of Two Million, One Hundred & Seventeen Thousand, Four Hundred & Eighty Two Dollars and Twenty One Cents (\$2,117,482.21) including GST and including contingency.

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

3. Background

This contract is for the construction of a new senior-level synthetic soccer pitch at Ross Reserve in Noble Park and includes floodlighting, coaches' boxes, fencing and associated infrastructure. These works are supported financially by the Community Sports Infrastructure Stimulus Program and aim to increase capacity for soccer participation while enhancing community recreation opportunities.

4. Tender Process

Tender 2122-06 was advertised on Saturday 24th July 2021 in The Age Newspaper and on the Greater Dandenong City Council Website. The tender closed at 2.00pm on Thursday 19th August 2021.

At the close of the tender period, tender submissions were received from four (4) contractors as indicated below:

- Global Turf Project Pty Ltd
- Polytan Asia Pacific Pty Ltd
- Turf Group Holdings Pty Ltd t/a Tuff Turf 'N' Co Pty Ltd
- Turf One Pty Ltd.

5. Tender Evaluation

The tender evaluation panel comprised Capital Works Program Officer, Project Manager, Contracts & Administration Officer and a Civil Engineer from SportEng. All panel members signed Council's probity forms declaring that they would evaluate tenders fairly and would disclose any conflict of interest.

Each submission was assessed and ranked against all evaluation criteria by each member of the evaluation panel. These rankings were then collated and multiplied by the weighting to give a weighted attribute score for each criterion and totaled to give an overall comparative evaluation score for all criteria as shown in the following tables.

The tenders were evaluated using Council's Weighted Attribute Value Selection Method. The advertised evaluation criteria and the allocated weightings for evaluation are as follows:

Evaluation Criteria	Weighting
Price	45%
Relevant Experience	25%
Capability	15%
Social Procurement	5%
Local Industry	5%

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

	Environmental	5%
	OHS Management System	Pass/Fail
	Environmental Management System	Pass/Fail

The evaluation criteria 2 – 6 (non-price criteria) are given a point score between 0 and 5 as detailed in the following table.

Score	Description
5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good, better than average
2	Acceptable
1	Marginally acceptable (Success not assured)
0	Not Acceptable (failed to satisfy required standards)

The four (4) submissions were assessed and ranked against all evaluation criteria, to ensure that each tenderer met the standards required for Council contractors. A fail in any criterion would automatically exclude a tenderer from further consideration for this contract.

The total of the five weighted non-price attribute points along with the weighted price attribute resulting from the assessment are shown in the following table:

Tenderer	Price Point	Non-Price Points	Total Score	OHS	EMS
Turf One Pty Ltd	1.47	2.32	3.79	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
Polytan Asia Pacific Pty Ltd	1.10	2.39	3.49	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
Turf Group Holdings Pty Ltd trading as Turf Tuff 'N' Co Pty Ltd	1.08	2.21	3.29	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
Global Turf Project Pty Ltd	1.15	1.73	2.88	Not assessed	

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

Please Note: *Rapid Global is a third-party pre-qualification and verification system used by Council and six (6) other Victorian Councils enabling the sharing of OH&S data. It is a Risk and OH&S system where contractors can upload their Occupational Health & Safety, Risk and Environment Plans and Policies as well as up to date insurances.*

Tender Interviews

The three (3) highest scoring tenderers Turf One Pty Ltd, Polytan Asia Pacific Pty Ltd and Turf Group Holdings Pty Ltd t/a Turf Tuff 'N' Co Pty Ltd were interviewed by the tender evaluation panel.

While all three tenderers were able to demonstrate the successful completion of projects comparable to the Ross Reserve synthetic pitch, the panel considered Turf Group Holdings t/a Turf Tuff 'N' Co presented a superior offer to Council. This was based on their successful completion of many synthetic pitches across Australia. They are fully invested and specialised in synthetic grass. Their synthetic product, Vmax50, is FIFA certified and is tried and tested in all climates. It is supported by an 8-year warranty.

Turf Group Holdings Pty Ltd t/a Turf Tuff 'N' Co highlighted the successful completion of the Tatterson Park synthetic soccer pitch and the valued relationship they have developed with Council as a result.

Tender Clarification

The three interviewed tenderers were given the opportunity to review their tender submissions and confirm their submitted price. Turf Group Holdings Pty Ltd t/a Turf Tuff 'N' Co identified an error in their submission and reduced their tender price.

Post Tender Interview and Clarification

Following the tender interviews and tender clarifications, the tender submissions were reassessed and ranked against the evaluation criteria.

The total of the five weighted non-price attribute points along with the adjusted weighted price attribute resulting from the reassessment are shown in the following table:

Tenderer	Price Point	Non-Price Points	Total Score	OHS	EMS
Turf Group Holdings Pty Ltd T/A Turf Tuff 'n' Co Pty Ltd	1.19	2.35	3.54	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
Turf One Pty Ltd	1.39	2.11	3.50	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
Polytan Asia Pacific Pty Ltd	1.00	2.41	3.41	Certified & Compliance with Rapid Global	
Global Turf Project Pty Ltd	1.06	1.73	2.79	Not assessed	

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

Relevant Experience

Tuff Group Holdings Pty Ltd t/a Turf Tuff 'n' Co Pty Ltd is based in Kingston City Council. It is a well-established company that specialises in the construction of synthetic pitches. With over 10 years of experience, they have demonstrated experience in projects of a similar nature and value to the Ross Reserve synthetic soccer pitch including the following projects:

- a. Design & Construction of 1 x FIFA pitch with lighting, fencing and retaining wall - \$4.4 million – City of Parramatta completed June 2020
- b. Design & Construction of a synthetic FIFA pitch – \$2.5 million – Frankston City Council
- c. Construction of 1 x FIFA/AFL pitch - \$2.8 million – Latrobe City Council.

Tuff Group Holdings t/a Turf Tuff 'n' Co successfully constructed the Tatterson Park synthetic soccer pitch for the City of Greater Dandenong.

6. Financial Implications

The lump sum contract price of \$2,117,482.21 (including GST and including contingency) is within the budget allocation available for the project.

7. Social Procurement

Tuff Group employ a diverse group of people from a range of ethnic backgrounds, beliefs and values. Tuff Group will make effort to engage local contractors and suppliers on this project. Tuff Group is 100% Australian owned and operated.

Tuff Group is currently investigating sponsorship of disadvantaged youth organisation such as Headspace.

8. Local Industry

The preferred tenderer has nominated spending 2.5% on labour, 17% on materials and 12% on plant in the City of Greater Dandenong.

9. Environmental Management

Tuff Group Holdings t/a Turf Tuff 'n' Co tender submission lists several methods they employ to enhance their environmental management including using recycled rubber for the pitch infill and the use of reclaimed aggregates in the pitches profile.

Tuff Group Holdings t/a Turf Tuff 'n' Co is committed to environmental management of the site and has an ISO 14001:2015 certified Environmental Management System.

10. Consultation

The Ross Reserve synthetic soccer pitch forms a part of the implementation of the Ross Reserve Master Plan (City of Greater Dandenong, August 2021). The Master Plan was developed and adopted following extensive community and stakeholder consultation and engagement.

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

11. The Overarching Governance Principles of the *Local Government Act 2020*

Section 9 of the *Local Government Act 2020* (the LGA 2020) states that a Council must in the performance of its role give effect to the overarching governance principles. When a tender process is undertaken it is fundamentally underpinned by the following overarching governance principles:

- Section 9(a) of the LGA2020 - Council decisions are to be made and actions taken in accordance with the relevant law;
- Section 9(b) of the LGA2020 - Priority is to be given to achieving the best outcomes for the municipal community, including future generations;
- Section 9(c) of the LGA2020 - the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted;
- Section 9(e) of the LGA 2020 - innovation and continuous improvement is to be pursued;
- Section 9(f) of the LGA 2020 - collaboration with other councils and governments and statutory bodies is to be sought;
- Section 9(g) of the LGA2020 - the ongoing financial viability of the Council is to be ensured; and
- Section 9(i) of the LGA2020 - the transparency of Council decisions, actions and information is to be ensured.

In giving effect to the overarching governance principles above, the following supporting principles are also considered throughout any tender process:

- Section 89 of the LGA2020 - the strategic planning principles; and
- Section 1010 of the LGA 2020 - the financial management principles.

12. Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

Council, Councillors and members of Council staff are a public authority under the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* and, as such, are all responsible to act in accordance with the *Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities 2006* (the Charter).

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Included in the tender submissions, successful contractors have completed the Modern Slavery Questionnaire, Questionnaire for Potential Contractors (Fair work) and the Victorian Child Safe Standards Questionnaire (Schedule 9).

The responses provided to these statements by all successful contractors were assessed and determined to be satisfactory in the context of the Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

13. The *Gender Equality Act 2020*

The *Gender Equality Act 2020* came into operation on 31 March 2021 and requires councils to take positive action towards achieving workplace gender equality and to promote gender equality in their policies, programs and services.

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

Included in the tender submissions, successful contractors have completed the Modern Slavery Questionnaire, Questionnaire for Potential Contractors (Fair work) and the Victorian Child Safe Standards Questionnaire (Schedule 9).

The responses provided to these statements by all successful contractors were assessed and determined to be satisfactory in the context of the Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

14. Climate Change and Sustainability

One of the overarching governance principles of the *Local Government Act 2020* is that the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted.

In January 2020, this Council joined a growing number of cities around Australia and declared a "Climate and Ecological Emergency" and committed this Council to emergency action on climate change. Council has developed a Climate Change Emergency Strategy and Action Plan 2020-30 to help the City of Greater Dandenong become a resilient, net zero carbon emission city with an active community prepared for the challenges of changing climate.

This report has no impact on Council's Declaration on a Climate and Ecological Emergency, Council's Climate Change Emergency Strategy 2020-2030 or the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2020* in relation to the overarching governance principle on climate change and sustainability.

15. Conclusion

At the conclusion of the tender evaluation process, which included a preselection interview, the evaluation panel agreed that the tender submission from **Tuff Group Holdings Pty Ltd t/a Turf Tuff 'n' Co Pty Ltd** represented the best value outcome for Council and should be accepted due to:

1. its conforming and competitively priced tender submission;
2. its relevant experience working with Victorian government authorities and private organisations on similar construction projects;
3. it specialises in synthetic pitch construction as its core business;
4. its superior level of experience, staff resources and sub-contractor selection;
5. its successful delivery of the Tatterson Park synthetic soccer pitch;

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

6. receiving a Pass for their Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) and Environmental Management Systems; and
7. it is registered and pre-qualified with Rapid Global (Council's Contractor Risk Management Compliance database).

16. Recommendation

That Council:

1. **awards Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve – Synthetic Soccer Pitch to Tuff Group Holdings Pty Ltd T/A Turf Tuff 'n' Co Pty Ltd for a lump sum of Two Million, One Hundred & Seventeen Thousand, Four Hundred & Eighty Two Dollars and Twenty One Cents (\$2,117,482.21) including GST; and**
- 2 **signs and seals the contract documents when prepared.**

4.1.2 Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

REPORT

11 October 2021

Contract No. 2122-06 Ross Reserve - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Cont.)

CONTRACTS

**CONTRACT NO. 2122-06 ROSS RESERVE – SYNTHETIC
SOCCER PITCH**

ATTACHMENT 1

**TENDER INFORMATION
(CONFIDENTIAL)**

PAGES 2 (including cover)

This attachment has been deemed confidential by the Chief Executive Officer under section 3(1) of the
Local Government Act 2020 and has not been provided within the Public Agenda.

Page 8

4.2 POLICY AND STRATEGY

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026)

Item Id:	fA215359
Responsible Officer:	Director Community Services
Attachments:	Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026). Greater Dandenong Council Children, Young People and their Families Complete Backgrounder (29-04-21). Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) - Community Engagement Report.

1. Report Summary

'Young People and Families: Engaged, Active, Connected' is Council's draft Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (refer **Attachment 1**). It provides a strategic framework for the delivery of programs and services for young people (12-25 years) and families in the City of Greater Dandenong.

The draft Strategy builds on the work of Council's previous Youth Strategy (2016-2019), through recognising the critical role of families in shaping childhood and adolescent development.

2. Recommendation Summary

This report recommends that Council endorse the Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026).

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

3. Background

3.1 Development of the Strategy

The development of the Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (referenced as the *Strategy*) has been informed through the following key processes:

- Analysis of local data and demographic information
- Consultation with young people and families
- Consultation with service providers as part of the Greater Dandenong Youth Network
- Benchmarking with other local government youth services
- Engagement with staff from various teams across Council
- A review of the Youth Strategy (2016-2019).

A summary of demographic information and consultation findings was prepared by an external consultant and is provided as a background document in **Attachment 2**.

3.2 Council's Role

Greater Dandenong Council recognises its central role in providing a universal service for young people and families in the municipality.

The Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) defines Council's role as:

- **Leader**
Collaborates with tiers of government and service providers, to identify priority needs and mobilise innovative responses.
- **Planner**
Together with service providers, stakeholders, young people and families, identifies gaps and opportunities for responses.
- **Advocate**
Provides advocacy on local needs and priority areas of concern and its impacts on young people and families.
- **Provider**
Facilitates opportunities for young people and families to actively participate in community and civic life, enhancing social and life skills, health and wellbeing.

3.3 Implementation

The implementation of the Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) will be led by Council's Youth and Family Services team. An annual action plan will be developed to support the implementation of actions across the five priority areas.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Key outcomes will be shared through the quarterly reporting processes, and an annual report card will be developed to review progress. Youth and Family Services' work will continue to be underpinned by an evaluation framework, ensuring an ongoing mechanism for young people to provide feedback and input to shape service delivery.

4. Proposal

The Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) sets out Council's vision and priorities for young people and families in Greater Dandenong.

Council's vision is that young people and families are valued, celebrated and supported to reach their full potential.

This vision will be fulfilled by working across five key priority areas:

- **Priority 1: Lead and Advocate**

Objective: Working in partnership, lead and advocate in response to the needs of young people and families.

- **Priority 2: Engaged and Valued**

Objective: Facilitate and value active participation and engagement of young people and families in the community.

- **Priority 3: Learn and Work**

Objective: Support engagement in learning, skill development and employment pathways.

- **Priority 4: Health and Wellbeing**

Objective: Strengthen health and wellbeing outcomes for young people and families.

- **Priority 5: Safe and Inclusive**

Objective: Creating a community where young people and families feel respected and safe.

5. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

6. Consultation

In line with Council's Community Engagement Policy under the *Local Government Act 2020*, the draft strategy was on public exhibition for a period of 5 weeks, from Wednesday 2 June – Friday 9 July 2021.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Consultation activities were modified as a result of the two-week COVID-19 lockdown in early June, as well as the impact of ongoing restrictions throughout the consultation period. Youth and Family Services staff undertook a proactive, outreach approach to engage with key stakeholders including young people, parents, carers and local service providers.

Engagement activities conducted during the consultation period included:

- 5 presentations at Youth and Family stakeholder forums
- 9 focus groups with young people
- 75 interviews with young people and parents / carers
- Online promotion of consultation activities via Council's website, social media channels and eNewsletters

6.1 Participation rate

A total of 265 responses were received, comprising 186 survey responses and 79 participants in focus groups (online and face-to-face).

This included:

- 120 young people
- 78 parents/carers
- 65 professionals or service providers
- 2 respondents did not indicate their role

190 respondents identified as female; 73 respondents identified as male. (2 participants selected 'prefer not to say'.)

6.2 Consultation Outcomes

A report has been prepared summarising community input and feedback (refer **Attachment 3**).

Overall, 96% of survey responses indicated that they agreed with what was included in the draft Strategy.

Feedback indicated that the key issues captured in the Strategy reflected community priorities for young people and families. Of note was overwhelming support for efforts to:

- improve education and employment outcomes for young people
- support positive mental health
- address family violence
- engage young people in activities to address environmental issues including climate change
- support young people's participation in decision making, and
- promote social cohesion and participation amongst diverse community members.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

7. Community Plan 'Imagine 2030' and Council Plan 2017-21 – Strategic Objectives, Strategies and Plans

After consultation with the Greater Dandenong community on what kind of future they wanted to see for themselves and the City in 2030, the result was the Greater Dandenong Community Plan 'Imagine 2030'. This report is consistent with the following community visions:

Community Plan 'Imagine 2030'

People

- *Pride* – Best place best people
- *Cultural Diversity* – Model multicultural community
- *Outdoor Activity and Sports* – Recreation for everyone
- *Lifecycle and Social Support* – The generations supported

Place

- *Sense of Place* – One city many neighbourhoods
- *Safety in Streets and Places* – Feeling and being safe

Opportunity

- *Education, Learning and Information* – Knowledge.

8. Council Plan 2017-21

The Council Plan describes the kind of future the Council is working for, and how Council will do this over four years. This report is consistent with the following goals:

People

- *A vibrant, connected and safe community*

Place

- *A healthy, liveable and sustainable city.*

9. The Overarching Governance Principles of the *Local Government Act 2020*

Section 9 of the *Local Government Act 2020* states that a Council must in the performance of its role give effect to the overarching governance principles.

In the development of this Strategy, Council has demonstrated commitment to the following principles:

- a. Council decisions are to be made and actions taken in accordance with the relevant law;
- b. priority is to be given to achieving the best outcomes for the municipal community, including future generations;
- c. the municipal community is to be engaged in strategic planning and strategic decision making;

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

- d. innovation and continuous improvement is to be pursued;
- e. regional, state and national plans and policies are to be taken into account in strategic planning and decision making;

These principles have been given effect through the following measures:

- The Strategy considers the legislative and policy context at a local, state and commonwealth level (refer to Attachment 1, page 20);
- The Strategy considers the needs of future generations, including adolescents in the 'middle years' (8-14 years) and young people (12-25 years);
- Community consultation was undertaken in line with the community engagement principles outlined in the *Local Government Act 2020*;
- The Strategy will be regularly monitored, with an annual report card to be produced each January for the life of the strategy. The report card will be published on Council's Youth Services website, and Councillors update via Infosum.
- This regular monitoring and review will support the development of an annual action plan, providing opportunities for innovation and continuous improvement.

10. Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

Council, Councillors and members of Council staff are a public authority under the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* and, as such, are all responsible to act in accordance with the *Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities 2006* (the Charter).

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter, specifically:

- Section 13 – Right to privacy and reputation
- Section 14 – Right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief
- Section 15 – Right to freedom of expression
- Section 17 – Right to the protection of families and children
- Section 18 – Right to have the opportunity to take part in public life and to vote
- Section 19 – Right to enjoy one's culture, practice religion or use one's own language and in the case of Aboriginal persons, the right to have distinct cultural rights.

These principles are upheld through Council's vision that young people and families are valued, celebrated and supported. The five priority areas (and accompanying actions) outlined in the Strategy highlight how these principles will be supported in working towards this vision.

11. The Gender Equality Act 2020

The *Gender Equality Act 2020* came into operation on 31 March 2021 and requires councils to take positive action towards achieving workplace gender equality and to promote gender equality in their policies, programs and services.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Council's Diversity, Access and Equity Policy and the *Gender Equality Act 2020* have been considered in the preparation of this report. Equity, diversity and inclusion is named as a key principle underpinning the delivery of the Strategy, to ensure that Council's services reflect the diverse views, experiences and backgrounds of the Greater Dandenong community.

In addition, actions listed under Priority 5 (Safe and Inclusive) directly relate to addressing these issues. These actions include:

- Deliver initiatives to address family violence and its causes (5.1).
- Facilitate positive parenting programs that aim to strengthen the capacity of families (5.2).
- Deliver initiatives that support social cohesion and promote understanding of diversity across the community (5.3).
- Activate and promote safe and accessible public spaces and facilities for young people and families, catering to a diversity of needs and interests (5.4).
- Work with partners to respond to community safety concerns for young people and families, including a focus on improving perceptions of safety (5.5).

A Gender Impact Assessment has been undertaken, and identifies that gender roles, norms and expectations continue to influence the ways in which young people and families can access Council programs and services. Additionally, there are pervasive gender-based issues (including violence against women) which remain a key priority for the Greater Dandenong community.

The development of annual action plans to support the Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) provide a regular opportunity to reflect on the impact of gender and to address barriers to participation and access to services or programs. As part of this process, Council staff will reflect on demographic information of clients accessing Youth and Family Services to identify potential barriers or areas for improvement.

12. Consideration of Climate Change and Sustainability

One of the overarching governance principles of the *Local Government Act 2020* is that the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted.

In January 2020, Council joined a growing number of cities around Australia and declared a "Climate and Ecological Emergency" and committed this Council to emergency action on climate change. Council has developed a Climate Change Emergency Strategy and Action Plan 2020-30 to help the City of Greater Dandenong become a resilient, net zero carbon emission city with an active community prepared for the challenges of changing climate.

The Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) outlines Council's commitment to promoting sustainability through work practices, as well as encouraging young people and families to take positive action on the environment, including addressing the impacts of climate change. This commitment was strongly supported during the community consultation period, reflecting the importance community members impacted by this Strategy place on environmental issues.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

13. Related Council Policies, Strategies or Frameworks

Related Council Policies, Strategies or Frameworks include:

- Council Plan (2017-2021)
- Community Wellbeing Plan (2017-2021)
- A Safe and Harmonious Greater Dandenong: A community safety plan for Greater Dandenong (2015-2022)
- Greater Dandenong People Seeking Asylum and Refugees Action Plan (2018-2021)
- City of Greater Dandenong Reconciliation Plan (2021-2023) (under development)
- City of Greater Dandenong Library Strategy (2018-2023) and Library Strategy Action Plan (2018-2021)
- City of Greater Dandenong Open Space Strategy
- Make Your Move Physical Activity Strategy (2020-2030)
- Climate Emergency Strategy and Action Plan (2020-2030)
- Children's Plan (2021-2026)
- Council Privacy and Information Policy.

14. Conclusion

Council's draft Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) - '*Young People and Families: Engaged, Active and Connected*' sets out Council's strategic vision and framework for supporting young people and families in Greater Dandenong for the next five years.

The development of the Strategy has been informed by a thorough consultation and review process, and the draft Strategy received a high level of support during the public exhibition period (2 June – 9 July 2021).

15. Recommendation

That Council endorses 'Young People and Families: Engaged, Active, Connected' as the Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026).

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

POLICY AND STRATEGY

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY (2021-2026)

ATTACHMENT 1

**(DRAFT) YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY
(2021-2026)**

PAGES 22 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Greater Dandenong respectfully acknowledges **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** as the First Australians and the Traditional Owners of the land and continues to acknowledge and respect their continuing connection to culture and country.

Council acknowledges the contribution of the many **young people and families** who shared their wisdom, experience and ideas to inform this Strategy.

Council also extends its appreciation to the many **organisations** who provided guidance on the needs of young people and families in Greater Dandenong which informed this strategy.

The City of Greater Dandenong is a **Child Safe Organisation**, working to protect children from harm through upholding the Child Safe Standards in every interaction with children and young people.

Family Support Services provides funded service provision that is accredited under ISO 9001: 2015 and Human Services Standards. External audits are conducted to ensure compliance with this accreditation is maintained.

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

The **Gender Equality Act 2020** requires local government to take positive action towards promoting gender equality in their policies, programs and services. A Gender Impact Assessment has been completed in line with the development of this strategy to ensure that accompanying actions are inclusive and promote equity.

In January 2020, Council declared a **'Climate and Ecological Emergency'** and committed to emergency action on climate change. Sustainability is a core principle of this strategy, with emphasis placed upon embedding our commitment across work practices, and in advancing young people and families' efforts to positively contribute to the environment.



CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG 1

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

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YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG 2

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

MAYOR'S
MESSAGE

Greater Dandenong City Council wants to create a community where young people and families feel safe, respected and supported.

The Youth and Family Strategy 2021-26 outlines a plan for Council to best direct services to meet the needs of young people aged 12-25 years and families in Greater Dandenong.

There are more than 30,000 young people aged 12-25 living in Greater Dandenong. They make up an important part of our diverse and vibrant city. Working with the cities' young people and families in supporting them to achieve their full potential and engage in civic life is a priority for Council.

Families play an important and vital role in building resilience and nurturing the development of children and young people. This strategy recognises the central role of families and marks Council's strengthened commitment in supporting families to prosper.

With the guidance of this strategy, Council will work with young people, families, key agencies and the local community to help young people achieve their goals and aspirations.

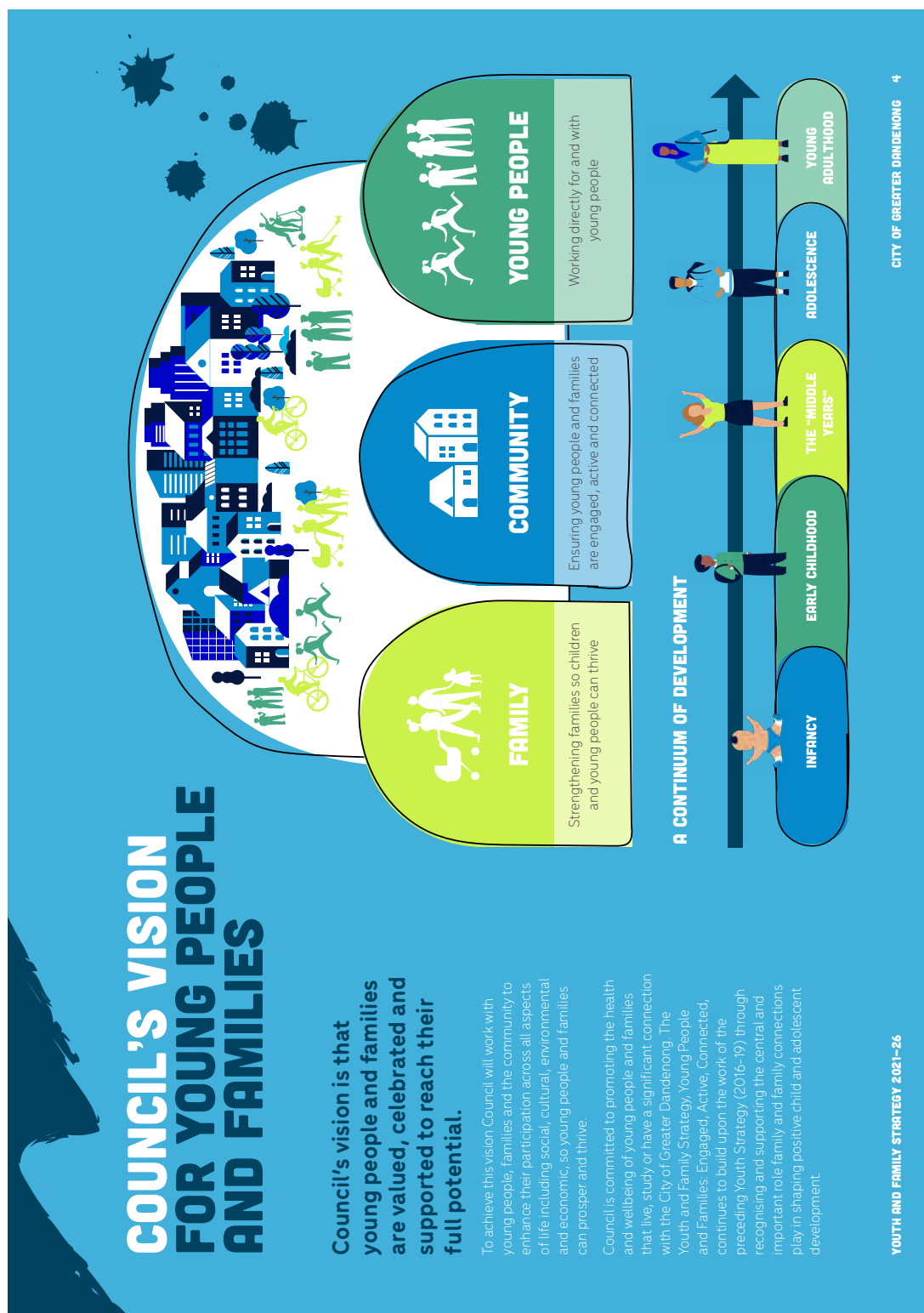
On behalf of Council I would like to acknowledge the many agencies and individuals who have assisted in the development of this strategy. We would not be able to provide the services we do without the support of the whole community.

As Mayor of the City of Greater Dandenong I am proud to get behind this comprehensive strategy, and I look forward to seeing its actions implemented across our city.


Cr Angela Long
Mayor



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGY

The development of this strategy has been informed by an extensive evidence-base developed by Council, including:

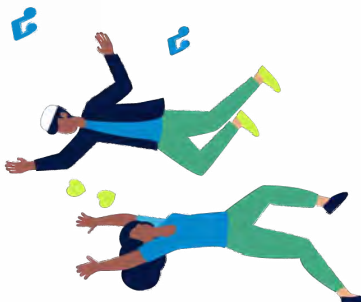
- Consultation with young people and families, as well as local service providers and relevant Council departments;
- A review of relevant policy frameworks at a local, state and federal level;
- Benchmarking activities; and
- A comprehensive review of the previous Youth Strategy Action Plan 2015-19.

This evidence-base is summarised in a supplementary background document: *Key Themes in the Data and Literature - Children, Young People and Families*. For detailed citation of data and consultation findings referenced in the Youth and Family Strategy 2021-26, please refer to this document.

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

Definitions

The following definitions are provided based on consultation and guidance from a range of sources including the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Young People, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These definitions reflect the vision and priorities set forth in this strategy, taking into consideration the role of local government and the diversity of the Greater Dandenong community.



MIDDLE YEARS (8-14 years)

This definition reflects local government policy and funding frameworks; and considers current service provision and the discrete practice specialties of children and youth service staff working across the 0-8 years and 12-25 years respectively.

YOUNG PERSON / PEOPLE (12-25 years)

This is in accordance with the national and state definitions of young people.

FAMILY

'Family' refers to at least one adult with a caring relationship for a child or children. This is inclusive of both single and couple parenting arrangements, as well as biological, adoptive, step, kinship or fostering relationships.



CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



OUR PRIORITIES

**PRIORITY 1:
LEAD AND ADVOCATE**

OBJECTIVE:
Working in partnership, lead and advocate in response to the needs of young people and families

**PRIORITY 2:
ENGAGED AND VALUED**

OBJECTIVE:
Facilitate and value active participation and engagement of young people and families in the community

**PRIORITY 3:
LEARN AND WORK**

OBJECTIVE:
Support engagement in learning, skill development and employment pathways

**PRIORITY 4:
HEALTH AND WELLBEING**

OBJECTIVE:
Strengthen health and wellbeing outcomes for young people and families

**PRIORITY 5:
SAFE AND INCLUSIVE**

OBJECTIVE:
Creating a community where young people and families feel respected and safe

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG 6

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

ROLE OF COUNCIL IN DELIVERING
YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

1. LEADER:

Collaborates with tiers of government and service providers, to identify priority needs and mobilise innovative responses.

2. PLANNER:

Together with service providers, stakeholders, young people and families, identifies gaps and opportunities for responses.

3. ADVOCATE:

Provides advocacy on local needs and priority areas of concern and its impacts on young people and families.

4. PROVIDER:

Facilitates opportunities for young people and families to actively participate in community and civic life, enhancing social and life skills, health and wellbeing.

Greater Dandenong City Council recognises its central role in providing a universal service base for young people and families in the municipality.

As a local government, Council is uniquely positioned to undertake collaborative work with the local community; it is appointed to serve, and has a leading role in responding to the health and wellbeing needs of young people and families.

Council demonstrates sound leadership and commitment to community by undertaking the following four key strategic roles:

Social Model of Health

Council works from a social model of health, recognising the multiple factors influencing a persons' health and wellbeing. This model also fully encompasses Council's acknowledgement of the important role of families and community in shaping the wellbeing of young people.

CHILDHOOD PERSON IN THE
CONTEXT OF FAMILY OR KIN

AGE, SEX AND HEREDITARY FACTORS

INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLE FACTORS

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY NETWORKS

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



COUNCIL'S STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Through this strategy, Council is taking an integrated approach to supporting positive outcomes for young people and families within the City of Greater Dandenong.

Council has also developed this strategy to reflect the objectives of our Imagine 2030 Community Plan, Council Plan and Community Wellbeing Plan, as outlined below. This section will be updated to reflect the new strategic objectives currently under development for the Council Plan 2021-25.

Imagine 2030 Council Plan	Council Plan 2017-21	Community Wellbeing Plan 2017-21	Youth and Family Strategy 2021-2026
THEME	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES
Opportunity	An open and effective Council	Safety, engagement and social cohesion	Working in partnership, lead and advocate in response to the needs of young people and families
People	A vibrant, connected and safe community		
People	A vibrant, connected and safe community	Mental and physical health	Strengthen health and wellbeing outcomes for young people and families
People	A vibrant, connected and safe community	Learning and employment	Support engagement in learning, skill development and employment pathways
People	A vibrant, connected and safe community	Safety, engagement and social cohesion	Creating a community where young people and families feel safe and respected
People	A vibrant, connected and safe community A creative city that respects and embraces its diversity	Safety, engagement and social cohesion	Facilitate and value active participation and engagement of young people and families in the community

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26



CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG 8

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Council is committed to the following principles which underpin the development and implementation of the City of Greater Dandenong's Youth and Family Strategy 2021-26.

PRINCIPLES

Council is committed to:

1. LEADERSHIP, ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS

Lead, advocate and work in partnership to strengthen the local service system and be responsive to the needs of young people and families.

2. YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Engage and empower young people in purposeful discussion and decision-making processes and as active participants in community life.

3. FAMILY CENTRED PRACTICE

Work from a strengths-based approach with a focus on prevention and early intervention services for families.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

Build the capacity of young people and families, to encourage active participation in community life.

5. EQUITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

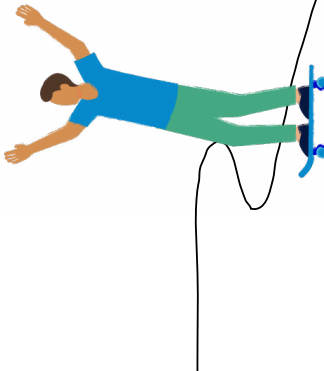
Ensure Council's services reflect the diverse views and experiences and backgrounds of our community

6. CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Use evidence-informed practice and adopt innovative approaches in developing programs and services for young people and families.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

Ensure our work practices follow current environmental principles; and encourage young people and families to take positive action on the environment and the communities in which they live.



YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



**A PROFILE OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES
IN THE CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG**

Located in Melbourne's south-east, Greater Dandenong has a population of 175,000 people and is proudly recognised as Australia's most culturally diverse municipality.

In developing this Youth and Family Strategy, Council has considered the following defining demographic characteristics of the municipality, as well as the associated challenges impacting on Greater Dandenong's young people and families.

YOUNG PEOPLE

30,548

Young people aged 12-25 years



1 in 6

Young people represent 1 in 6 residents in Greater Dandenong



130

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people live in Greater Dandenong



851

Children and young people up to the age 25 years have a profound or severe disability



50%

of young people were born overseas



70%

of young people speak a language other than English at home



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

KEY SOCIAL ISSUES
AND CHALLENGES

Cultural Diversity

Greater Dandenong is proudly recognised as Australia's most culturally diverse municipality. However with one of the highest rates of humanitarian and asylum seeker settlements in Melbourne, there is associated economic and social vulnerability. Subsequently, addressing the needs of these communities is a high priority for Council.

- **65 per cent** of residents were born overseas; representing **157** different birthplaces.
- **70 per cent** of residents speak a language other than English at home.
- **6 per cent** of young people have limited fluency in English.
- **17 per cent** of children and young people 0-25 years in 2016 were recently arrived migrants.
- **2,436** asylum seekers resided in Greater Dandenong in 2017, representing **27 per cent** of asylum seekers in the state.

Economic Disadvantage

Greater Dandenong is ranked as the second most disadvantaged municipality in Victoria on the 2016 SEIFA Index. The SEIFA Index looks at 'people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society'. High rates of disadvantage may be associated with a range of factors, including low income, many people in low skill occupations or without qualifications, high unemployment, lack of access to resources such as a car, and lack of access to affordable housing.

- In 2016, the median individual weekly gross income in Greater Dandenong stood at **\$476**. This is the lowest level in Melbourne.

Family Violence

The City of Greater Dandenong has the third highest rate of domestic violence callouts in metropolitan Melbourne.



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

KEY SOCIAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES (CONTINUED)



YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

Unemployment and disengagement

Greater Dandenong continues to experience high rates of youth unemployment and disengagement, coupled with entrenched intergenerational social and economic disadvantage.

- **2,516** individuals aged 15-24 years are not engaged in education or paid employment; an increase of **26 per cent** between 2011 and 2016.
- **13 per cent** of young adults aged 20-24 years had left school before Year 11 (**69 per cent** of whom were born overseas); compared to **8.3 per cent** across metropolitan Melbourne.
- **31 per cent** of families with children have no parent in paid employment; compared to **19 per cent** across metropolitan Melbourne.

Housing and homelessness

Homelessness and access to affordable housing are key issues for young people and families in Greater Dandenong. Greater Dandenong has the highest number of homeless persons in Victoria; estimated at **1,942** individuals.

- For young adults aged 18-25 years: **51 per cent** live in a household with couple parents; **19 per cent** live in a household with a single parent; and **11 per cent** live in a group household.
- **38 per cent** of renting households in Greater Dandenong faced poverty after paying their rent; the second highest level in Victoria.
- **4.1 per cent** of private dwellings (**5,720** homes) are considered overcrowded; the highest proportion in metropolitan Melbourne.

Climate Change

Greater Dandenong is committed to ensuring the community understands the importance of climate change and its impact.

Young people in particular are seeing climate change as an issue.

- The 2020 Mission Australia Youth Survey consulted 25,000 young people highlighting climate change as the fourth biggest issue
- **29.5 per cent** stated this was an important issue for them
 - **14.8 per cent** were involved in some form of environment group

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

STRATEGIC ACTIONS

ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Council's Youth and Family Services team will lead the implementation and monitoring of this strategy. Annual action plans will accompany this strategy, to support its implementation and to provide a framework for annually reviewing the progress against each strategies' objectives.

MONITORING AND REVIEW

Key outcomes will be reported in line with quarterly reporting processes. Further an annual report card will be produced in January, highlighting key achievements from the annual action plan and in turn presented to Council. This reporting timeline fits with service delivery operating in accord with the calendar year.

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

PRIORITY 1: LEAD AND ADVOCATE



OBJECTIVE:

Working in partnership, lead and advocate in response to the needs of young people and families

A well-connected, engaged and responsive service sector is critical to ensuring that the needs of young people and families are addressed. Council is a leader and advocate and performs a key role in supporting the service sector to respond to the needs of young people and families. The high concentration of services based in Greater Dandenong underpins the need for Council to provide a leadership role in supporting partnerships and collaboration between agencies.

Youth and Family Services leads and facilitates local networks and works closely with key stakeholders to enhance accessibility across the service system.



Actions

- 1.1 Lead and facilitate strategic planning of service delivery, in partnership with key stakeholders.
- 1.2 Advocate on behalf of young people and families to address generational and situational disadvantage.
- 1.3 Work with stakeholders to identify emerging needs and trends impacting on young people and families.
- 1.4 Facilitate local service networks to share information and support sector development.
- 1.5 Enhance referral pathways for seamless service delivery to young people and families.
- 1.6 Advocate for increased support to address the lack of targeted service responses for young people in the middle years (8-14 years).
- 1.7 Pursue external funding opportunities to be responsive to the needs of young people and families.

Parents and carers have told us that they want easy access to information about services that can support the wellbeing of their family.

Young people have told Council that they want more information about the services and supports available to them; and that services need to be accessible and youth friendly.

Young people in Greater Dandenong are two and a half times more likely to turn to a community agency for support, compared to their peers across Victoria.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

PRIORITY 2: ENGAGED AND VALUED

OBJECTIVE:

**Facilitate and value
active participation and
engagement of young
people and families in the
community**

Active citizenship provides opportunities for young people and families to develop valuable skills and to enhance a sense of community connectedness. Council recognises and celebrates the invaluable contributions of young people and families; and upholds their right to participate in decision making that affects their lives. Youth and Family Services works collaboratively across Council and community to facilitate meaningful opportunities to hear the voices of young people and families.

Actions

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 2.1 | Facilitate opportunities for young people and families to actively participate in council consultations and decision-making processes. |
| 2.2 | Provide opportunities for young people to develop leadership skills and make positive contributions to their community |
| 2.3 | Provide opportunities for young people and families, including the most vulnerable, to participate in programs and initiatives that build a sense of community belonging. |
| 2.4 | Facilitate opportunities for young people to engage in projects that support the environment and sustainability, including addressing the impacts of climate change. |
| 2.5 | Recognise, celebrate and promote the contributions of young people as active citizens. |
| 2.6 | Provide information to families about accessible opportunities that encourage participation in the community. |
| 2.7 | Provide opportunities for young people to be involved in the planning and delivery of community events. |

Families have told Council that they appreciate the right to be heard, and to have their views considered in decision-making processes.

Young people have told Council that they value a range of opportunities to have their say, including online and face-to-face. Young people have mentioned that 'anonymity', 'fairness' and 'respect' help them to feel confident in sharing their views.

Findings from the Greater Dandenong Resilience Survey (2019) demonstrate that only 56 per cent of secondary school students feel valued and appreciated.



PRIORITY 3: LEARN AND WORK



Support engagement in learning, skill development and employment pathways

Engagement in education and employment is critical to improving social and economic outcomes for young people and families. Council advocates for measures to address systemic barriers to participation in education and employment, as well as the creation of improved pathways to sustainable employment. To improve outcomes for young people, Council supports the development of transferable skills through participation in youth programs and volunteering.

3.1	Strengthen the capacity of parents and carers to support young people's engagement in learning.
3.2	Facilitate opportunities for young people to gain skills and experience to enhance personal development and improve work-readiness.
3.3	Provide information to assist young people and families to navigate key education and employment transition milestones.
3.4	Facilitate young people and families' access to information about education and employment pathways, including links with local employment opportunities.
3.5	Facilitate volunteering opportunities for young people as a pathway for enhancing employability.
3.6	Strengthen referral pathways for young people experiencing (or at-risk of) disengagement from education and employment.

Young people have told Council that they highly value education; however, 46 per cent perceive barriers to completing their post-school goals.

Young people in Greater Dandenong are twice as likely to rate education as the most important issue in Australia, compared to other young people in Victoria (19.5 per cent compared to 8.9 per cent).

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



PRIORITY 4: HEALTH AND WELLBEING

OBJECTIVE:

Strengthen health and wellbeing outcomes for young people and families

Improving health and wellbeing outcomes for young people and families encompasses physical and mental health and social connection to build resilience. Strengthening the capacity of parents, in turn supports their role in improving the health and wellbeing outcomes of their children, throughout the stages of childhood and adolescent development. For young people who are developing more independence, the focus is on building health literacy and equipping them with the skills and information they need to make positive choices and support their own health and wellbeing.

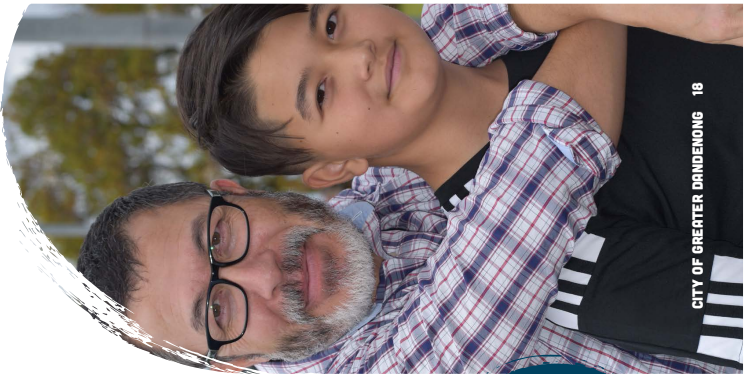
ACTIONS

- 4.1** Implement and support health promotion and prevention initiatives targeting young people and families.
- 4.2** Strengthen the health and wellbeing of families, including a focus on vulnerable families, through the provision of support programs and services.
- 4.3** Increase awareness of mental health and support services available to young people and families.
- 4.4** Facilitate young people's participation in the design and development of health promotion activities.
- 4.5** Encourage young people and families to be physically active and participate in recreational opportunities.
- 4.6** Deliver initiatives to raise awareness amongst young people of the adverse effects of alcohol and drug use.
- 4.7** Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to improve Indigenous health to improve outcomes for young people and families.

Families have asked Council for more support in promoting the healthy development of their children.

Young people commonly identify coping with stress and mental health as issues of high importance in their lives.

The Greater Dandenong Resilience Survey (in 2015, 2017 and 2019) consistently highlighted challenges for young people around participating in physical activity and getting enough sleep, coupled with high levels of stress.



YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG 18

PRIORITY 5: SAFE AND INCLUSIVE



**Creating a community
where young people
and families feel safe
and respected**

Safety at home, at school, at work and in the community is of high importance to young people and families in Greater Dandenong. Developing safer communities includes reducing experiences of bullying, family violence and discrimination; as well as providing safe and accessible public spaces and facilities. These actions support young people and families to participate in community life. The Greater Dandenong City Council upholds the safety of young people and families by ensuring that services are welcoming, safe, inclusive and culturally responsive.

5.1	Deliver initiatives to address Family Violence and it's causes.
5.2	Facilitate positive parenting programs that aim to strengthen the capacity of families.
5.3	Deliver initiatives that support social cohesion and promote understanding of diversity across the community.
5.4	Activate and promote safe and accessible public spaces and facilities for young people and families, catering to a diversity of needs and interests.
5.5	Work with partners to respond to community safety concerns for young people and families, including a focus on improving perceptions of safety.

Young people have told us that bullying and discrimination including racism, gender inequality, homophobia and transphobia, are key issues to address.

Young people in Greater Dandenong are more likely to nominate 'personal safety' as an issue of concern (as compared to their peers across Victoria).

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

APPENDIX

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

This strategy has been informed by a range of Local, State and Commonwealth policies and legislation.



Local Context

- Council Plan 2017-21 and Community Wellbeing Plan 2017-21
- A Safe and Harmonious Greater Dandenong, A community safety plan for Greater Dandenong 2015-22
- Greater Dandenong People Seeking Asylum and Refugees Action Plan 2018-21
- City of Greater Dandenong Disability Action Plan 2017-23
- City of Greater Dandenong Reconciliation Plan "Innovate RAP" 2021-23 (under development)
- City of Greater Dandenong Library Strategy 2018-23 and Library Strategy Action Plan 2018-21
- City of Greater Dandenong Open Space Strategy
- City of Greater Dandenong Make Your Move Physical Activity Strategy 2020-30
- Greater Dandenong Climate Emergency Strategy and Action Plan 2020-30
- Children's Plan 2021-26 (under development)

State Legislative

- Gender Equality Act 2020
- Victorian Charter for Human Rights and Responsibilities
- Victorian Child Safe Standards
- Child Youth and Families Act (2005), Best Interest Principles Framework

Commonwealth Legislative

- Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986

State Policy

- The Code of Ethical Practice for the Victorian Youth Sector
- Victoria's Vulnerable Children: Our Shared Responsibility Strategy 2013-22
- Roadmap to Reform: Stronger Families, Safe Children

Commonwealth Policy

- Victorian Charter for Child Friendly Cities and Communities
- Youth Policy - Building Stronger Youth Engagement in Victoria (under review - new strategy to be launched mid 2021)
- National Youth Policy Framework (under development)
- National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and Their Children 2010-22

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YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-26

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

POLICY AND STRATEGY

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY (2021-2026)

ATTACHMENT 2

KEY THEMES IN DATA AND LITERATURE

PAGES 58 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



City of Greater Dandenong

Key themes in the data and literature

Children, Young People and their Families

Report prepared by:
Jen Rose, Well Chosen Words
March 2020

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Introduction

This background has been developed to inform the background context to develop a new Children's Plan; and new Youth and Family Strategy for the City of Greater Dandenong. It presents data, information and research of relevance to demographics, health and wellbeing, education, employment, safety, engagement and participation given their relevance to the priority focus areas identified for the new strategy. It also provides a summary of potential alignments with existing Council strategies and plans and relevant state and federal policies.

Demographics

The population of the City of Greater Dandenong was approximately 174,000 in 2019. This included approximately:

- 32,000 children/young people aged 0 to 14 year-old, and
- 22,000 young people aged 15 to 24 years.¹

By 2025 the population of Greater Dandenong (not inclusive of Sandown estimates) is expected to have increased by 10% to 193,946 people.²

Predicted populations of children and young people 2020 to 2025

The following data provides a snapshot of the predicted population by 4-year age groups for the population of children and young people from 0 – 25 years for Greater Dandenong (not inclusive of Sandown estimates):

Age cohort	2020	2025	Percentage increase
0 – 4 years	11,713	12,769	9%
5 – 11 years	14,358	15,690	9%
12 – 17 years	11,187	12,605	12%
18 – 24 years	16,941	17,089	0.9%

Source: Internal data assessment (provided 23/01/20)

The suburbs with the highest predicted increase in the number of children and young people across all age cohorts (with the exception of 20 – 24 years) are Dandenong, followed by Noble Park and Springvale.³

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Families with children

The 2016 Census recorded 38,471 families in Greater Dandenong. Of these, almost 55% were couples with children, and 18% were one parent families.⁴ In over three quarters of families with children in Greater Dandenong in 2016, the parents were born overseas. This is significantly higher than the state average of a quarter of families.⁵ Nearly two thirds (63%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families with children in Greater Dandenong were one-parent families.⁶

Birth rates

Over the 2017 – 2018 year there were 2,458 birth notifications in the City of Greater Dandenong.⁷ This is the second largest number in the South-Eastern Region for the year, second to Casey (5140 births) and followed by Frankston (1906 births). This birth rate was similar to that recorded for the City of Greater Dandenong in the 2016-2017 year (2465 births), and the 2014 – 2015 year (2412 births).^{8*}

Young parents

Data indicates that there are proportionately more young parents in the City of Greater Dandenong than in Metropolitan Melbourne. In 2017, birth rates were higher among women aged 15 to 19 years (10 births per 1,000 women in Greater Dandenong, compared with 4 per 1,000 for Melbourne) and 20 to 24 years (51 per 1,000 in Greater Dandenong compared to 28 per 1,000 for Melbourne).⁹

Cultural diversity

The City of Greater Dandenong is 'the most culturally diverse locality in Australia, with residents from 157 different birthplaces and well over half (64%) of its population born overseas'.¹⁰ The 2016 Census reports the most common birthplaces of overseas born residents as being Vietnam, India, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and China.¹¹ It also reports that 70% of residents speak a language other than English at home, representing 'the largest proportion in Victoria and more than twice the Victorian level of 31%'.¹² Additionally, 'one in seven has limited fluency in the use of spoken English'.¹³

Further, data shows that:

- 1,806 migrants settled in Greater Dandenong in the 2016/17 year (the fourth highest number in Victoria). A quarter of these were humanitarian migrants (388).¹⁴
- 22% of the 6,354 asylum seekers who had arrived by boat and were living in Victoria in September 2019, resided in the City of Greater Dandenong – the largest number in any Victorian municipality.¹⁵ While data specific to the cohort living in Greater Dandenong is not available as an age-breakdown, nearly a third of the total 6,354 asylum seekers in Victoria were between 0 and 25 years old. They were largely from Iran (35%), Sri Lanka (25%), Pakistan (10%) and Afghanistan (9%).¹⁶

* Note: No regional reporting was available for the 2015-2016 year.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population**

When considering data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations, it should be noted that Census data may under-report the numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.¹⁷ It is also important to note that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who reside outside of the City of Greater Dandenong may travel into the area to access services district/regional services, such as the Dandenong and District Aborigines Cooperative.

The 2016 Census reported that 0.3% of the population in the City of Greater Dandenong was Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (516 people). As is the case nationally, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population living in Greater Dandenong is relatively young – almost half (48%) are younger than 24 years.¹⁸

Disability

The 2016 Census data reported 9,645 people living in the City of Greater Dandenong had a 'severe or profound' disability. This included:

- 473 people aged 0 – 14 years (5% of the total)
- 344 people aged 15 – 24 years (4% of the total).

The 'number of people of each birthplace who have a severe or profound disability largely reflects the overall mix of birthplaces in Greater Dandenong and the age profile of residents of each birthplace.'¹⁹

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Development along the life-course for children and young people*The first 1000 days*

The critical importance of the first 1000 days of a child's development is well documented in evidence. This first 1000 days includes 'the period from conception to the end of a child's second year' and 'the significance of environments and experiences during this period.' Alongside the provision of quality services to support children and parents at this time, research points to the importance of '(r)educating inequities and ensuring the best start to life for everyone, irrespective of socioeconomic status, race, or gender, must be an ethical and economic imperative for all governments.'²⁰

Early childhood

Research tells us that '(t)he foundations for a child's long-term development are laid in early childhood. In these years, children develop crucial cognitive and emotional skills such as reasoning, problem solving and how to get along with others.'²¹ As is recognised by the Victorian Department of Education within the Early Childhood Reform Plan:

the right early childhood education experience will set the course for successful lifelong learning... every child – no matter where they live, no matter what their circumstances – will thrive in a safe and supportive home environment.²²

The middle years – significant transitions and new risks

Significant development continues to take place into the 'middle years' (age 8 to 14 years), which continues to be a key phase for early intervention in areas such as health and educational engagement. As the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth tells us:

The middle years is a period of extraordinary physical, emotional and intellectual growth. This key formative phase is replete with transitions: from childhood to adolescence; from primary to secondary school; from dependence to greater agency.²³

Adolescence

Significant developmental changes continue to take place as young people move through adolescence. This time provides a 'second chance' at shaping positive developmental outcomes. The World Health Organisation tells us that:

The rapid biological and psychosocial changes that take place during the second decade affect every aspect of adolescents' lives. These changes make adolescence a unique period in the life-course in its own right, as well as an important time for laying the foundations of good health in adulthood.²⁴

Continued development and transition in young adulthood

Significant transition continues into young adulthood, which 'is a life stage characterized by changes in cognitive, emotional, physical, and social domains,

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

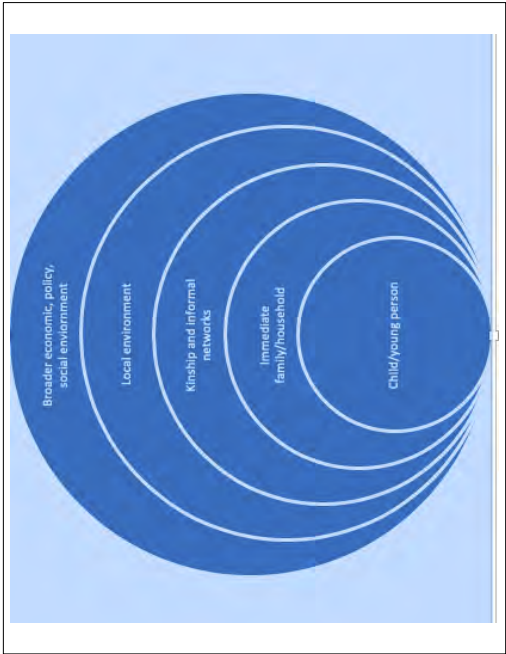
and the ultimate pathway achieved by the emerging adults during this stage is determined by the ongoing, dynamic, and reciprocal interactions between the individual and their environment.²⁵

A life course approach

A 'life-course approach' to strategy and services delivery recognises these changing developmental stages children and young people experience and the need to be responsive to those needs as they change and evolve. It also recognises that earlier life experiences impact on later outcomes for children and young people, and therefore requires a focus on prevention and early intervention to positively shape outcomes along the life-course.

The key role of family and community within the ecological approach

The ecological perspective²⁶ reminds us that outcomes for children and young people are significantly influenced by their context. The child or young person sits at the centre of the ecological model, aligning with a 'child centred' or 'youth centred' approach to service provision. Each layer of the ecological model describes a sphere of influence and support for children and young people. It recognises the critical role of family or kinship networks and then the role of the community at a local, and then broader level in shaping the context in which the child or young person lives (and thereby influencing the opportunities and outcomes for that individual). In this context 'family strengthening' and providing support to families is key. The ecological perspective holds specific relevance for the role of local government, given the capacity of local government to influence and shape those local conditions in a range of ways of relevance to the health, wellbeing, learning, development and participation of children and young people. The opposite diagram provides a basic illustration of the ecological model.



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Health and Wellbeing

As the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019 – 2023 describes:

Health and wellbeing is driven by a complex interaction of individual characteristics, lifestyle and the physical, social and economic environment (Buck et al. 2018). There is a range of wider determinants on health and wellbeing including income, early childhood experiences, gender stereotypes, norms and expectations, education, employment, social inclusion, housing and geography, living and working conditions, quality of air, soil and water, and health systems (Worlds Health Organisation Regional Office for Europe 2014).²⁷

Given the 'wider-determinants of health', achieving positive outcomes for the health and wellbeing of children and young people requires both an integrated approach (across Council, levels of Government, service sectors and community) and a life-course approach (in recognition of the impact that earlier life-experiences can have on later health outcomes, thereby enabling a preventative/early intervention approach).

Council is uniquely well-placed to support positive health and wellbeing outcomes for children, young people and their families given the ability of Council to bring together all four environments that underpin a healthy and sustainable community: social, economic, environmental and cultural' at the local level.

The Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth tells us that:

Healthy children and youth have their physical, developmental, psychosocial and mental health needs met. They achieve their optimal developmental trajectories. They have access to services to support their growth and development and have access to preventative measures to redress any emerging health or development concerns.²⁸

Participation in Key Ages and Stages consultations with Maternal and Child Health

Data on participation rates in Key Ages and Stages consultations with Maternal and Child Health Services for the City of Greater Dandenong in the 2017 - 2018 year show that participation in the first 4 early visits are higher than both the regional and state average.

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Total participation rate in Key Ages and Stages Consultations 2017-2018

Total Participation Rates KAS	Greater Dandenong	South Eastern Region	Statewide Victoria
Home consult	106.1%	100.8%	100.1%
2 weeks	98.8%	97.1%	96.7%
4 weeks	99.3%	97.3%	97.1%
8 weeks	96.2%	96.1%	95.9%
4 months	92.4%	94.5%	94.1%
8 months	85.3%	87.7%	85.8%
12 months	80.6%	84.7%	83.4%
18 months	73.4%	74.3%	74.2%
2 years	68.9%	71.0%	70.6%
3.5 years	64.1%	60.5%	64.2%

Source: State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services (2019), *Maternal and Child Health Services Annual Report 2017-2018: South-Eastern Victoria Region*.

The following table charts the participation rates in Key Ages and Stages consultations from 2011 to 2018.

Total participation rates in Key Ages and Stages Consultations in the City of Greater Dandenong 2011 - 2018



Source: State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services (2017-18) & Department of Education and Training (2016-17; 2014-15; 2013-14; 2012-13; 2011-12) *Maternal and Child Health Services Annual Reports, specific to the region*.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation rates in Key Ages and Stages Consultations with Maternal and Child Health
The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation rates for Key Ages and Stages Consultations in the 2017 – 18 year were as follows.

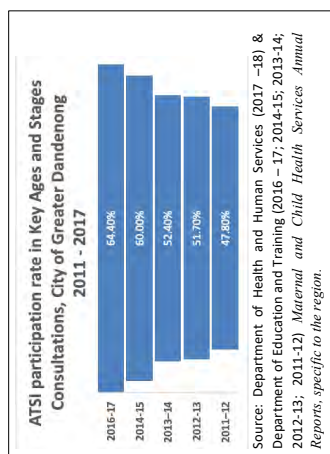
ATSI Participation Rates KAS City of Greater Dandenong 2017-18

Visit stage	Percentage participation
Home consult	129.4%
2 weeks	123.5%
4 weeks	94.1%
8 weeks	82.4%
4 months	111.8%
8 months	110.0%
12 months	120.0%
18 months	60.0%
2 years	33.3%
3.5 years	80.0%

Source: State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services (2019), *Maternal and Child Health Services Annual Report 2017-2018: South-Eastern Victoria Region*.

These rates were higher than the regional average at all stages except at 8 weeks, 18 months and 2 years. It should be noted that the Department of Health and Human Services recommends 'strong caution against drawing conclusions on the percentages of consultation [when analysing ATSI Key Ages and Stages participation rates] as they can be misleading as they can be based on relatively small numbers.'²⁹

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



Reporting prior to 2017 – 2018 recorded ATSI participation rates differently - representing children aged from birth until six years with the last key ages and stages visit at 3.5 years. This data (opposite) shows a steady and significant increase in rates of participation since 2011.

Breastfeeding rates

Breastfeeding rates in the 2017 – 2018 year within the City of Greater Dandenong were higher than both the regional and statewide average at the points of discharge from hospital, at 2 weeks and 3 months, however dropped below these averages by 6 months. Partial breastfeeding rates were also higher than the state average at all recorded time points.

Data shows that within the City of Greater Dandenong over time, breastfeeding rates have been increasing. During the 13 years to 2014 – 15, 'the proportion of women in Greater Dandenong who fully or partially breast feed at 6 months had risen by 19%'.³⁰ The breastfeeding rates for the 2016-17 year for the City of Greater Dandenong were not published in Department of Education and Training reporting and regional reports are not available for the 2015 – 2016 year.

Breastfeeding rates within Greater Dandenong, the South East Regional and Statewide 2017-2018

Breastfeeding Rates	Greater Dandenong	South Eastern Region	Statewide Victoria
Fully on discharge	80.8%	70.6%	69.3%
Fully at 2 weeks	76.1%	65.3%	64.7%
Fully at 3 months	52.5%	48.1%	49.4%
Fully at 6 months	15.5%	22.0%	22.0%
Partially on discharge	13.5%	17.7%	13.1%
Partially at 2 weeks	16.7%	19.4%	14.0%
Partially at 3 months	14.5%	16.7%	12.2%
Partially at 6 months	31.1%	26.8%	24.7%

Source: State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services (2019), *Maternal and Child Health Services Annual Report 2017-2018*, South-Eastern Victoria Region.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Immunisation rates

Data received in February 2020, on immunisations rates for the City of Greater Dandenong, places the City of Greater Dandenong rates as the same as the Victorian average and on an upward trajectory since the previous quarter for early childhood immunisations at 12 – 15 months, 20 – 24 months and 60 – 64 months.

Immunisation rates for young people in the City of Greater Dandenong are lower than the rates achieved for children in the early years, and are highly variable across LGA's in the Southern Region. Data outlining the participation rate by vaccine, for the Southern Region Secondary School Vaccine Program tells us that, in Greater Dandenong, the following rates were achieved for these vaccinations:

- o dTpaYr 7 - 79.1%
- o HPV Yr 7 – 69.8%
- o MsnACWY Yr 10 - 77.9%³¹

Programs targeting vulnerable groups, such as refugees and people seeking asylum require specific focus and resourcing within the City of Greater Dandenong. The Refugee Immunisation Project (externally funded by DHHS) has enabled a targeted program to improve access to immunisation for this cohort. In 2019, 423 vaccines were administered at Refugee specific sessions. The 'catch-up' program offered at Noble Park English Language School (NPELS) enables a targeted program for newly arrived people, with 2047 vaccines administered at NPELS in 2019.³²

Health as a priority for children and young people in the City of Greater Dandenong

Components of health are raised as a key priority by children and young people in the City of Greater Dandenong. Recent examples include:

- Participants (aged between 9 – 12 years) in the City of Greater Dandenong Annual Children's Forum in 2018 identified 'improved health and wellbeing' as one of their five top priorities.³³ Children's responses to the Activate Us consultation activities, show that they have an understanding that health has multiple dimensions, incorporating nutrition, mental health, exercise, oral health, personal happiness.³⁴
- For participants in the 2018 City of Greater Dandenong Youth Summit, 'mental health was the most frequently identified issue for young people in Greater Dandenong, accounting for 17.5% of responses [to a question asking participants to identify three top issues for young people].³⁵

Protective factors in the health and wellbeing of children and young people

The Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth (ARACY) draws on research by Luxley and others to define both 'risk' and 'protective factors'. Risk factors are defined as 'a measurable causal contributor to later developmental outcomes'.³⁶ Protective factors are defined as 'characteristics that buffer, mediate or moderate the influence of risk factors, thereby reducing the likelihood that risk factors will lead to later problem outcomes'.³⁷ An understanding of risk and protective factors enables an informed approach to prevention and early intervention measures which can be enacted at the local level.³⁸

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

The State of Victoria's Children Report (2017), identifies the following protective factors for the physical and mental health of children and young people:

- Resilience
- Nutrition
- Getting enough sleep
- Participating in regular physical activity.³⁹

It also notes that overall, 'younger children are more likely to display these protective factors than older children.'⁴⁰

In the discussion on health and wellbeing that follows, 'children and young people's sense of connectedness to others' and 'a context of family support' are also discussed as other protective factors.

Resilience in children and young people

While resilience might be understood as protective for children and young people, it is in itself an outcome of the presence of a range of protective factors. The City of Greater Dandenong has been undertaking a Resilience Project, through which resilience is defined as 'the ability to flexibly cope with the demands of life and bounce back after times of adversity.' Through the project, The City of Greater Dandenong has been collecting survey data from students in Grades 3 to Year 12, biannually since 2015. This has enabled students to 'provide feedback on the qualities, opportunities and conditions that characterise high levels of resilience.'⁴¹

In 2019, the survey captured over 4600 responses from students. Results from the Resilience Survey⁴² show that:

- Resilience is highest in primary school and lower amongst older students. This overall trend is mirrored in state-wide data collected through the Victorian Student Health and Wellbeing Survey.⁴³
- Significant declines in resilience are noted when students move from Grade 6 to Year 7 and then from Year 10 to Year 11.
- Of note too, is a decline in overall resilience levels in the Primary School cohort over time.

Overall, while the Resilience Survey reports that young people have a range of strengths, the results are concerning. The 2019 survey results show that the highest percentage of students within all age cohorts from years 5 to 12, were within the 'fair' category - that is their resilience levels were 'borderline, some assets present but many require strengthening.'⁴⁴ The percentage within this category grew as students were older - at Years 5 & 6 this was 41% of students; at Years 7 & 8 this was 39% of students; at Years 9 & 10 this was 44% of students, and at Years 11 & 12 this was 47% of students. Conversely, the percentage of students reported to have 'low' levels of resilience also grew as students were older.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

As is noted in the Greater Dandenong Profile of Health and Wellbeing, drawing on data from the 2015 VicHealth Indicators Survey (which used different measures to the Resilience Survey undertaken with children and young people), the residents of Greater Dandenong were estimated to have a resilience level of 5.5 (compared with the Melbourne average of 7.8). This was also the lowest score in the state.⁴⁵

Nutrition

The Victorian Student Health and Wellbeing Survey found that amongst Victorian children aged under 13 years in 2017:

- around four per cent ate the recommended amount of vegetables every day
- just under 77% ate the recommended amount of fruit every day.⁴⁶

The 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey reported that '1.5% of Greater Dandenong residents met vegetable consumption guidelines, a quarter of the Victorian level of 5.4%.⁴⁷ Evidence from the Victorian Population Health Survey also draws a correlation between socio-economic disadvantage and poorer nutrition in terms of consumption of recommended daily amounts of fruit and vegetables.⁴⁸

Development of the *City of Greater Dandenong Regional Food Strategy 2015 to 2018* included the collection of public opinion data about food habits.

Amongst the findings were:

- 35% of participants said that the food they eat is 'really healthy.'
- 28.3% of people described their food as 'a little unhealthy.'
- 46% of participants said that the food they eat is mostly vegetables.⁴⁹

The *City of Greater Dandenong Regional Food Strategy 2015 to 2018* also drew on research into 'Healthy Food Access, Supply and Demand in the City of Greater Dandenong' in highlighting the need to address 'geographic and economic food access issues, saturation of food retail spaces with non-essential or takeaway options, and limited consumption of fruit and vegetables.'⁵⁰ The Strategy included an action (Action 5, Pillar C) calling for the examination of food deserts and strategies to reduce them and ensure they don't continue to be an issue into the future.

Getting enough sleep

Adequate sleep is critical to both physical and mental health for children and young people. Results from the Victorian Student Health and Wellbeing Survey suggest that it is common for older students to experience sleep problems:

In 2016, 49 per cent of all students reported some problems with their sleep. Older students (56 per cent in Year 11) were more likely to report sleep problems than younger students (45 per cent in Year 5). All of these results have increased slightly since the 2014 survey.⁵¹

Data collected through the Resilience Survey with students in the City of Greater Dandenong, reflects this state-wide picture, with analysis showing that

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

52% of students from Years 7 to 12 reported not getting enough sleep.⁵² It also found that in 2019 35% of students in Grades 3 & 4 were not getting 8 hours sleep.⁵³

It should also be noted that sleep and setting of infants and young children is one of the most common concerns raised by new parents with Maternal and Child Health services.⁵⁴

Participation in regular physical activity

The City of Greater Dandenong Make Your Move Physical Activity Strategy discussion paper outlines the importance of physical activity to children and young people's health and development, highlighting the importance of being active to later-life outcomes:

Reaching the recommended physical activity levels on as daily basis is important to the development of fundamental life skills for children. Health and physical activity behaviours and lifestyle in the early years of a child's life can directly influence adult development and lifestyle choices.

A healthy lifestyle in early childhood positively influences different domains in development, including physical, social/emotional and language/cognition which strongly influence school success, economic participation, social citizenship and health...

Internal and external factors such as self-esteem/confidence and personnel interest and social and time constraints become influential in physical activity participation for young people aged 15-17, while growing independence influences the rise in informal activities such as gym/fitness participation... participation in organised sport decreases for those age 15-17 years, but conversely there is a significant increase in participation in informal active recreation activities and location and social factors become more important...

Engaging in physical activity may become less important in a young adults' life with work, social activities and studying becoming a main priority. Most young adults recognise the benefits of physical activity but may sacrifice physical activity to prioritise factors such as sleep, socialising and how they spend their money.⁵⁵

The discussion paper draws on data collected as part of the City of Greater Dandenong 2019 Sport and Active Recreation Participation Survey, which found that:

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

- 75% of children aged 5-14 participated in physical activity
- 62% of respondents aged 15-17 reached sufficient physical activity participation levels, higher than the national level of 50.4%.
- 57% of respondents aged 18-24 reached sufficient physical activity participation, the same level as the national level.⁵⁶

It also identified that females are less likely to get sufficient physical exercise (46%) than males (57%) and that state sporting club/association membership data reveals a 'significant lack of female participation except in the traditional female-only activities'.⁵⁷ Specific barriers to participation were identified, including affordability with the report stating that '(t)he disposable income of an individual or family will impact significantly on their capacity to pay for equipment, activity fees, coaching or membership fees'.⁵⁸

The Strategy Discussion Paper proposes to place a focus on 'getting the less active more active' including:

- Women and girls
- People with a disability
- Older adults
- Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD)
- Low socio-economic

The State of Victoria's Children Report tells us that between 2006 and 2017 'the proportion of children who are physically active has declined to around six in ten and is lower for those in metro areas'.⁵⁹

It also reports that:

- over 30 per cent of 5 to 17- year-olds in Victoria are overweight or obese, and
- amongst this cohort, younger children (aged 5-11) are overweight or obese at higher rates (just over 34%).⁶⁰

Results of the Survey conducted as part of the Greater Dandenong Resilience Project also indicate a drop in physical activity amongst primary school students, revealing that only 66% of primary school students were keeping fit at 2017, compared to 77% in 2015.⁶¹ The resilience survey also reports that the percentage of young people 'keeping fit' declines as they become older, with:

- 39% reporting that they do not keep physically fit in Years 7 & 8
- 48% reporting that they do not keep physically fit in Years 9 & 10
- 60% reporting that they do not keep physically fit in Years 11 & 12.⁶²

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Children and young people's sense of connectedness to others

Social connectedness plays an important role in positive health and wellbeing. The 2019 Greater Dandenong Resilience Survey provides insights into children and young people's sense of connectedness to important people in their lives, and reports that:

- 44% of students in Grades 5 and 6 struggle to build friendships⁶³
- 37% of students in Years 7 and 8 say they don't spend quality time with their parents.⁶⁴
- 45% of students in years 9 and 10 say they do not have adults who care about them.⁶⁵

A context of family support

Research developed for VicHealth reports that:

Immediate and extended family support, high family cohesion, a positive family climate and parental involvement are key factors that contribute to resilience in children who have faced childhood adversity, according to Fritz et al. (2018).⁶⁶

The City of Greater Dandenong Resilience Project survey asks students from Year 3 through to Year 12, questions about the level of adult support they receive, from parents or from a significant other adult. The results point to the key role that adult support plays in levels of resilience, with levels of adult support highest for the students who have good or excellent resilience levels overall.⁶⁷

The results also show that younger students are more likely to identify adult support than older students. Amongst Primary School students in Grades 3 to 6, 20% had 'abundant' levels of adult support and 35% had moderate levels of adult support, 22% had borderline levels and 23% had depleted levels.⁶⁸ Amongst Secondary School students from Years 7 to 12, only 18% had 'abundant' levels of adult support, 32% had moderate levels, 23% had borderline and 27% had depleted levels.⁶⁹ Levels decrease from Year 7 through to Year 12.⁷⁰

Family conflict is recognised through research as a 'risk factor' in increasing 'child and adolescent-onset antisocial behaviour, and depressive mental illness, which are associated with a range of subsequent adverse outcomes.'⁷¹ Young people from the City of Greater Dandenong who participated in the Mission Australia Youth Survey 2019, were more likely to nominate 'family conflict' as an issue of personal concern (23.9%) than the broader Victorian cohort (18.8%).⁷²

Mental health

Prevalence

The current Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System states in their interim report that:

- Exposure to factors that affect a person's mental health begins in infancy. A considerable amount of research explores the importance of the environment and early experiences on a developing infant.

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

- Around one in seven children and young people aged 4–17 years of age and one in three females or one in five males aged 15–24 years will experience a mental illness each year.
- One in eight 18–24-year olds experience high to very high levels of psychological distress.
- More than one-quarter of mental health–related emergency department presentations in 2017–18 in Victoria were for people aged under 25 years.⁷³

The middle years is a critical time for early intervention in mental health. Research indicates that 50% of all mental illnesses begin in childhood, before the age of 14 years.⁷⁴

The Royal Commission also explains that some children and young people are disproportionately affected:

Some groups of children and young people disproportionately experience poor mental health, psychological distress or mental illness. Some are disproportionately at risk of intentional self-harm and suicidal behaviour, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, young people who identify as LGBTIQ+, young people in out-of-home care, young people with a disability and young people living in rural and remote areas.⁷⁵

Young people aged 15 to 19 years in the City of Greater Dandenong, who took part in the Mission Australia Youth Survey 2019[†], most commonly nominated 'coping with stress' as an issue of personal concern (50.4% - aligned to the Victoria wide result of 49.5%). Within this cohort in Greater Dandenong, females were much more highly represented (59%) than males (37%).⁷⁶ Within the same survey, 38.6% of young people from Greater Dandenong also nominated 'mental health' as an issue of personal concern, with females (45.9%) again significantly more likely to nominate it than males (23.9%). Mental Health is also the most commonly cited concern by services/organisations who are members of the Greater Dandenong Youth Network.⁷⁷

Requiring an integrated life-course response for children and young people

Given the evidence that mental health prevention and early intervention needs to begin with infancy and continue along the life-course, a life-course approach is being reflected in a relatively new national mental health program. Beyond Blue lead the implementation of the Beyond Blue National Education Initiative *Be You*, launched in 2018. The initiative is 'a single integrated end-to-end school based mental health programme which will support promotion and prevention activity and help to build resilience skills...covering the continuum from early childhood to secondary school.'⁷⁸ *Be You* 'promotes mental health and wellbeing, from the early years to 18, and offers educators and learning communities evidence-based online professional learning, complemented by a range of tools and resources to turn learning into action.'⁷⁹ In explaining the evidence-base behind the program, Beyond Blue tell us that:

[†] The survey attracted 107 young people from Greater Dandenong and a sample of 4,445 young people from Victoria.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Research continues to highlight the usefulness of an ecological approach in understanding and responding to the multiple influences on mental health and wellbeing within interconnected contexts of families, early childhood services and schools, communities, and the wider society. Within such an approach, evidence continues to support identification and addressing of risk and protective factors in and across contexts to promote resilience, mental health and wellbeing. Recent Australian research on risk and protective factors in early childhood demonstrates that 1 in 12 infants (aged 0-1) has risk factors for adult mental illness, with 1 in 40 having more than five risk factors, and that these rates increase throughout childhood. Many of these risk factors can be addressed in early childhood services and schools as these are key contexts for development, learning and wellbeing. The importance of connectedness, belonging and inclusion as protective factors for mental health continues to be emphasised, and is particularly important in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander approaches to social and emotional wellbeing.⁸⁰

Parents with a mental illness

While we don't have data specifically relating to the prevalence of parents with a mental illness in Greater Dandenong, it is estimated that nationally, over 20% of parents have a mental illness.⁸¹ While the experiences of children and young people with a parent experiencing a mental illness vary considerably, and are influenced by a range of factors (such as the type and severity of the mental illness or the presence of other factors such as substance abuse or financial vulnerability), they may face a range of risk factors, which may also be heightened in single parent households, and it is important that children and young people are linked to appropriate supports.⁸² Youth and Family Services have a key role to play in making such referrals and in linking young people to support programs.

The relationship between social disadvantage and mental health outcomes for children and young people

The Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health System explains the relationship between socio-economic disadvantage and mental illness and the way that social determinants can particularly affect the mental health of children and young people:

People with socioeconomic disadvantage disproportionately experience mental illness. There is evidence that such disadvantage has an influence from early in life. Indicators of low socioeconomic status—commonly measured by household income, parental education and parental occupational status—are associated with higher rates of mental illness in children and adolescents. Children and adolescents in low-income families, and whose parents or carers have lower levels of education and experience higher rates of unemployment than other Australians, also have higher rates of poor mental health. Young people in families in the lowest income bracket have almost double the rates of mental disorders than young people in families in the highest income bracket. Further, socioeconomic deprivation in neighbourhoods is strongly associated with increased prevalence of psychotic disorders and depression. For younger people aged 10–20 years, neighbourhood socioeconomic deprivation is associated with common mental health conditions. The 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey also found higher proportions of men and women with high or very high levels of psychological distress who did not complete high school, were not in the labour force and had a total household income of

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

less than \$40,000 compared with the proportion in all adult Victorians. People who experience socioeconomic disadvantage may be more likely to be exposed to other forms of trauma such as violence and homelessness, and are more likely to experience social exclusion and isolation.

Social determinants can affect the mental health of children and young people in particular—for example, children who experience adversity or trauma in childhood including through child abuse and neglect, family violence, the mental illness of their parents or other caregivers, and bullying. Children of parents with significant mental illness are twice as likely to develop their own mental health issue. Compared with children living in the least disadvantaged areas, children living in the most socioeconomically disadvantaged locations are approximately twice as likely to be developmentally vulnerable.⁸³

Residents in Greater Dandenong experience relatively high levels of psychological distress, with the 2017 Victorian Population Health Survey reporting 22% of residents were experiencing 'high' or 'very high' levels of psychological distress compared with 15% at a state-wide level.⁸⁴

Alcohol and other drugs

The Youth Support and Advocacy Service reminds us that 'substance misuse and dependence continues to be a leading cause of harm for Victorian young people and their families.'⁸⁵ Data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare reports that while an increasing proportion of young people aged 12-17 and 18-24 are reporting alcohol abstinence, (2016 data puts this at 81.5% of 12-17 year olds and 18.5% of 18-24 year olds), in 2015 'alcohol and illicit drug use were the leading cause of total burden of disease in males aged 15-24 and the second and third leading causes (respectively) for females.'⁸⁶

In relation to young people in the City of Greater Dandenong, the 2020 Mission Australia Youth Survey suggests that a higher proportion of young people in CGD have personal concerns about drugs (11.1%) than the broader proportion of Victorian young people (7.8%). When examining the data by gender, the figure rises again for males, who are more likely to cite this as a personal concern than females (12.8%). In terms of alcohol, 4.6% of young people from CGD cited it as a personal concern, compared to 5.6% of Victorian young people and young women were more likely to raise it as a concern (4.8%).⁸⁷ While it should be noted that the survey had a relatively small sample size of CGD young people (109 young people), further evidence suggests that there are specific issues of concern for young people in the community in relation to substance use. Members of the Greater Dandenong Youth Network (local service agencies and organisations) have also raised their concerns that 'alcohol and drugs are still 'widely used' by young people' and that 'further work needed to ensure both young people and their families are aware of, and able to access, available supports.'⁸⁸

The value of youth specific health services and programs

Young people benefit from accessible, 'youth friendly' or 'youth specific' health service provision, particularly in the specialist realms of mental health and alcohol and other drug services.⁸⁹ Generalist youth services have an important role to play in supporting young people's access to these services.⁹⁰

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

The health needs of children, young people and their families from refugee or asylum seeker backgrounds

The health needs of children, young people and their families from refugee backgrounds can be influenced by their experiences of 'forced migration, trauma, and disruption of health services – they may have multiple and complex physical and mental health issues arising from their pre-migration experiences, during their journey or after settlement in Australia'.⁹¹

The current Royal Commission into Victoria's Mental Health services reports that:

Research indicates that refugees and asylum seekers may experience mental illness and suicidal behaviour at higher rates than the general Australian population... People from refugee backgrounds can have complex and multiple mental health problems related to past traumatic experiences. One study found populations of people with a refugee background reported significantly higher levels of moderate to high psychological distress (46 per cent for females and 35 per cent for males) compared with the Australian born population (11 per cent for females and 7 per cent for males). This is partly explained by experiences of trauma, stressful migration and additional barriers to obtaining culturally appropriate services.⁹²

The Victorian Refugee Health Network recommends, in supporting the health and wellbeing of refugee and asylum seeker children, young people and their families there be:

- A focus on the social determinants of health and ensuring that children, young people and their families have their fundamental needs met in terms of secure housing, access to education, employment and material wellbeing (ability to live free of poverty).
- Access to trauma-informed care.
- Support to engage in active communication with services providers, such as interpreters.
- Coordination or services support refugee and asylum seeker families to meet the various, competing demands in their lives (e.g. housing, health, education, employment).
- Culturally responsive service provision.
- Improved data collection to better identify people from refugee or asylum seeker background in services data.

The network also makes specific recommendations in relation to strengthening the provision of Maternal and Child Health Services, stating that given that the majority of Key Ages and Stages visits 'are clustered in the 0-2 year period, and children arriving as refugees or seeking asylum after the age of 2 years may miss out on parenting support and primary care/community linkages provided through UMCH'.⁹³ They recommend that to strengthen the capacity of MCH to meet the needs of refugee or asylum seeker families:

- Providers 'explore options for developing and streamlining early parenting and childhood support for newly arrived families. These approaches should account for the mobile nature of the cohorts in early years of settlement, and for children who are not referred into MCH via hospital of birth.'
- Refugee-background and asylum seeker families be 'named a priority access group for Enhanced Maternal and Child Health services and consider

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

- extending program delivery beyond 3 years where required.’
 - Providers ‘collect data on participation in MCH and EMCH by refugee-background children, and also interpreter assisted consultations to assist with program planning and evaluation.’⁹⁴

A healthy environment as a precondition of positive health and wellbeing

Positive health and wellbeing is inextricably linked to a healthy environment. It is for this reason that the Victorian public health and wellbeing plan 2019-2023 places ‘tackling climate change and its impacts on health’ at the top of its list of priority actions, referring to the World Health Organisation in describing ‘climate change as the defining issue for public health in the 21st century.’⁹⁵ The critical importance of this issue is reflected in the Greater Dandenong Climate Change Strategy 2020 – 2030 (Draft).

Children and young people place significant value on access to clean, green spaces for play and recreation. Children have raised the importance of playgrounds, public spaces and environmental sustainability through the Children’s Forums hosted in 2016 and 2017.⁹⁶ Access to quality outdoor spaces are key to supporting children and young people’s development.

Concern about the environment is also reportedly increasing amongst children and young people in the face of climate change. The Mission Australia 2018 Youth Survey results (a survey of over 25,126 young people nationally), showed that ‘the environment’ was the second most important issue in Australia to young people, significantly higher than it had been listed in the previous year as the eight most important.⁹⁷ At a local level, 107 young people from the City of Greater Dandenong responded to the survey, ‘the environment’ was listed as the 4th most important issue of priority (nominated by 20.7% of young people as the most important, compared with 37.3% of young people in Victoria).⁹⁸

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Education

Education policy in Victoria – *The Education State* suite of reforms and frameworks - recognises the need to support and promote children's learning and development from birth and embraces the importance of life-long learning. It also recognises the key role of parents (as first teachers) and families in supporting the learning and wellbeing of children and young people.

The Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth also places a focus on life-long learning:

Learning is a continuous process throughout life. Children and youth learn through a variety of formal and informal experiences within the classroom and more broadly in their home and in the community. Children and youth who are learning participate in and experience education that enables them to reach their full potential and maximise their life opportunities.⁹⁹

Early learning

The Victorian Early Years Learning and Development Framework has a focus on children from birth through to eight years of age. As is described in the framework:

Research over the past few decades has revealed how the human brain is biologically primed for learning from birth. The early childhood period of children's lives has a profound impact on their learning and development for the long term. From birth to eight years, children's developing brains undergo rapid change. This is when children have the greatest opportunities to develop neural pathways for learning and are also most vulnerable to negative experiences.¹⁰⁰

The Framework is founded on an 'ecological model' recognising:

Families and kinship members have primary influence on their children's learning and development. They provide children with the relationships, opportunities and experiences that shape each child's sense of belonging, being and becoming. Each adult around the child learns, leads, supports and actively invests in the child's success. Each professional who engages with a child and their family has a part to play. Local community, cultural events, spaces and their accessibility, reinforce a sense of belonging and wellbeing for a child and their family. The broad interrelated system and policy settings reflect a vision for children's learning and development...¹⁰¹

Within the ecological model, local government has a key role to play not only through the provision of direct services to children and young people, but also in facilitating/supporting the local service sector and providing support to families in their key role in influencing the learning, development and wellbeing of children and young people.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

The framework describes the role of a range of services offered through local governments as part of the ‘learning and development pathways’ available to children in the early years and families:

Children and families in Victoria have access to a range of services. Maternal and child health nurses and other health professionals work with families throughout the early years of each child’s life. Families are encouraged to access a range of early childhood services, including playgroups, early childhood education and care, outside school hours care, and kindergarten programs, as well as sporting, community education and cultural organisations. Cultural organisations include libraries, museums, botanic gardens, galleries and zoos. All these services provide a wide range of experiences that enhance children’s learning and development. Targeted and intensive services provide additional support for children and families. These include child and family services, supported playgroups, early start kindergarten, and a range of community, primary and specialist health services.¹⁰²

Kindergarten participation rates

Data from the Department of Education and Training on Kindergarten participation rates within the City of Greater Dandenong, records a decline in participation (enrolment) over time (as is also reflected in the Victoria-wide data).¹⁰³

Kindergarten Participation Rates in City of Greater Dandenong and Victoria			
Year	Rate CGD	Rate Vic	
2016	95.9%	96.2%	
2017	94.2%	93.4%	
2018	89.0%	92.1%	

According to data from the Australian Early Development Census, the following list illustrates suburbs within Greater Dandenong with the lowest to highest kindergarten attendance:

- Springvale
- Springvale South
- Keysborough
- Noble Park
- Dandenong
- Dandenong South
- Dandenong North
- Noble Park North.¹⁰⁴

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Vulnerability and gains recorded by the Australian Early Development Index

The 2018 Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) results find the City of Greater Dandenong has a significantly higher percentage of students vulnerable in one or more domains (28%) compared with the state average of 20%. This is the second highest percentage recorded amongst Melbourne Metropolitan LGAs.¹⁰⁵ At a local level, the percentage of students recorded as developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains in 2018, is as follows:

- Springvale, 34%
- Dandenong and Springvale South, 30%
- Noble Park and Dandenong North 27%
- Keysborough, 22%
- Noble Park North, 20%.

In relation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children at a Victorian level, the 2018 AEDI found that 65% were vulnerable in one or more domains of development, compared with 20% of all students across the state.¹⁰⁶

When analysing change over time, there is also value in looking at the data at a community level within the City of Greater Dandenong, as outcomes vary. The data illustrates significant gains in many communities over time in each of the domains, and some areas of higher vulnerability. In some cases it reports on increases in the percentages of children defined as 'at risk' or 'vulnerable.'

Appendix A contains a summary of outcomes in each of the domain areas from 2012 to 2018, considering the data at a community level.

Transitions as points of vulnerability

Children and young people undertake a number of transitions through social and learning environments and the education system. Transitions do not always follow a linear path, particularly for children and young people with complex needs. While the majority of children and young people make these transitions well, transitions are a point of vulnerability, with research and data showing that many children and young people struggle to make these transitions successfully.

In 2015 the Victorian Auditor General produced a significant report on transitions, and advised that:

While a transition is generally considered to be a single event – where a child moves between sectors...or schools (primary to secondary) – the process of transitioning covers a longer period of time, and can be challenging and transformative.... It is therefore important not to consider a transition simply as a process of transferring a child from one setting to another, but as a series of interconnected processes taking place over an extended period of time.¹⁰⁷

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

In relation to transitions in the early years, the report notes that:

Children who enter school for the first time require a set of life and learning skills in order to make a successful transition to primary school. Research has established that children who commence school without these basic skills are at risk of poorer academic and social outcomes. Promoting successful transitions in the early years is not just about the readiness of the child. It requires the involvement of parents and families, communities, early childhood education and care providers, as well as schools.¹⁰⁸

The Community Hubs in Schools model (five of which operate within the City of Greater Dandenong[†]) have been found to be positively impacting on school readiness of children from migrant families for school. Evaluative research of the model conducted by the Murdoch Research Institute, found that 'hubs provided numerous examples of positive changes in children's readiness for school, schools' readiness for children and in family conditions and environments that influence children's learning.'¹⁰⁹

The Victorian Auditor General's report points to 'developmental status' as measured by the Australian Early Development Index and assessments of Prep/Foundation teachers around academic readiness as information we can draw on to understand children's readiness to transition into school. As is noted earlier in this report, important gains have been made over time in some of the domain areas within the City of Greater Dandenong, while the data also reveals vulnerabilities that require ongoing responses. The Auditor General's report also notes that 'Kindergarten participation is a key input strongly associated with improved performance in both areas.'¹¹⁰

The Greater Dandenong Resilience Survey¹¹¹ tells us that key moments of school transition are points of vulnerability for young people in Greater Dandenong. It has consistently shown (in data related to 2015, 2017 and 2019) that children and young people's resilience declines at the point of transition between Grade 6 and Year 7 and then at Years 10 to Years 11, at which point they are transitioning into VCE.¹¹² In broader data and reports, the negative trend is relatively well documented in relation to the transition from Primary to Secondary school.¹¹³ Factors affecting the transition from Years 10 to 11 however have not been explored at the same level of detail.

The Victorian Auditor General has recommended the following elements for successful transition programs:

- 'Preparation: preparing the child to move. Making sure they have the relevant social, emotional and developmental skills needed to progress to the next stage of their education. Providing guidance and advice on the transition experience, and making effective introductions to their new educational environment.
- Transfer: transferring the child from one setting to another. Making sure that the child, their families and the receiving school have all of the information they need to ensure an effective transfer.
- Induction: settling the child into their new learning environment, and identifying and providing any additional support needed.

[†] Community Hubs operate within the City of Greater Dandenong at Dandenong Primary School, Dandenong South Primary School, Dandenong West Primary School, Springvale Rise Primary School, St Anthony's Primary School Noble Park.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

- Consolidation: continuing to monitor the child's learning and developmental outcomes and engagement, and providing any additional support needed.' ¹¹⁴

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Literacy and Numeracy

Data from 2017 reveals that a significantly higher proportion of students in the City of Greater Dandenong at Years 3 (8.4%), 5 (10.1%), 7 (12.3%) and 9 (16.4%) are not meeting the national literacy benchmarks compared with the Victorian average – the Greater Dandenong percentage is approximately double that of the Victorian average in each year level.¹¹⁵ Similar findings relate to numeracy benchmarks. Of note too is the increase in the percentage not meeting the literacy benchmarks at each testing point as the students get older.¹¹⁶

In considering these figures, it is important to recognise the very high proportion of residents who speak a language other than English at home (70%). Also important to recognise is that students from refugee or asylum seeker backgrounds may have experienced limited, disrupted or no education as well as have a range of complex needs in relation to educational engagement.¹¹⁷

Digital literacy

Digital literacy is also considered an important skill for children and young people, encompassing not only their proficiency in making use of digital technologies but also their capacity to be safe, informed and discerning users of technology. Also important is equitable access to digital technologies for children, young people and their families. Digital Literacy supports children and young people to build the skills they need to navigate the digital world around them, and this relates to 'play, participation, socializing, searching and learning through digital technologies'.¹¹⁸ As young people become older, digital literacy is important in opening up employment opportunities in an evolving world of work. Research from the Foundation for Young Australians lists digital literacy as one of a handful of key 'transferable skills that allow young people to be enterprising so they can navigate complex careers across a range of industries and professions'.¹¹⁹

While we are not able to refer to data specific to the levels of digital literacy in the City of Greater Dandenong, findings of the Australian Digital Inclusion Index in relation to Victoria (not specific to children and young people) include noteworthy findings. In this research 'digital inclusion' refers to the ability of everyone to access and use digital technologies effectively. The research finds that digital inclusion levels in the South Eastern suburbs of Melbourne were lowest of all the Melbourne Regions. Levels of digital inclusion are significantly lower for low-income households and are lower for people who are experiencing unemployment or with lower educational attainment. It should be noted though that overall, young people have higher rates of digital inclusion than older people.¹²⁰

Satisfaction with studies and perceptions around importance of education

The Mission Australia Youth Survey 2019 (a survey of students aged between 15 - 19 years) § revealed that students in the City of Greater Dandenong reported similar levels of satisfaction with their peers across Victoria, with 70.5% of local students stating they were either 'Very satisfied' or 'Satisfied',

§ The survey attracted 107 young people from Greater Dandenong and a sample of 4,445 young people from Victoria.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

compared with 66.1% statewide.¹²¹

Young people in the City of Greater Dandenong did, however, rate education as one of the 'most important' issue in Australia today, at a much higher rate than their peers across Victoria (19.5% of young people in Greater Dandenong, compared with 8.9% in Victoria).¹²²

Engagement in learning at school

The 2019 Greater Dandenong Resilience Survey¹²³ paints a picture of levels of engagement in learning beginning at a relatively high point in primary school but dropping somewhat in secondary school. Below is a summary of the percentage of students reported as engaged in learning in the 2019 survey results:

- 91% of students in Grades 3 and 4
- 93% of students in Grades 5 and 6
- 89% in Years 7 and 8
- 81% in Years 11 and 12.¹²⁴

It should be noted that this part of the survey is concerned with motivation, experiences of rewards related to learning and their 'active engagement in learning', as opposed to educational enrolment or attendance, or 'youth disengagement' as it is defined below. A limitation of the Resilience Survey is that it only captures the perspectives of students who are attending school and so does not reflect the perspective of students who are disengaged to the point of no longer attending and may not encompass the views of students with low rates of attendance.

Early School Leaving and Youth Disengagement

The 2016 Census reported the number of young people aged 15 – 24 years who are not in paid work or enrolled in education at 2516, representing a rise of 27% since 2011. A further breakdown of this data shows that the rate of disengagement rises with age:

- 6.5% for 15 – 19 year olds, and
- 17.6% for 20 – 24 year olds.¹²⁵

Disengagement amongst 20 – 25 year olds is higher amongst males than females.¹²⁶

With regard to early school leaving, the 2016 Census reported that 13% of young adults aged 20-24 in Greater Dandenong had left school before completing Year 11 (compared with 8.3% across Melbourne). Of these, 69% were born overseas (with students from Burma, Afghanistan, Somalia, the Cook Islands and Lebanon the most highly represented).^{**}

^{**} See a full list of country of birth of early school leavers in Greater Dandenong in 2016 in the *Profile of Health and Wellbeing Greater Dandenong*.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Also in 2016, 43% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young adults (aged 20 -24 years) had left school early, more than 3 times the corresponding amount of 13% among non-Aboriginal young adults in Greater Dandenong.¹²⁷ This rate had risen significantly in the decade prior to 2016 (from 34% in 2006).¹²⁸

Participation in tertiary study

Young people in the City of Greater have lower levels of attendance at University than average for metropolitan Melbourne. According to 2017 data, 31% of 20 – 24 year olds in Greater Dandenong were attending university compared to 40% across Melbourne). This however marks a significant improvement since 2011, when the rate for Greater Dandenong was 23%. Attendance rates at TAFE are higher than the metropolitan average, at 10% of 20 – 24 year olds, compared with 6.7%.¹²⁹

The Mission Australia Youth Survey suggests that, like the broader sample of their peers from across Victoria, young people in Greater Dandenong were most likely to have the following plans upon leaving school:

- Go to university – 59.8% GD, 69.9% Vic
- Get a job – 20.6% GD, 32.2% Vic
- Travel/gap year – 13.1% GD, 30% Vic.¹³⁰

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Employment

In 2019, the City of Greater Dandenong had the third highest unemployment rate of the Local Government Areas in Victoria, at 7.7% (following Hume at 7.8% and Brimbank at 8.6%). By suburb, the unemployment rates were:

- Dandenong – 12.6%
- North Dandenong – 8.1%
- Noble Park – 7.1%
- Springvale - 7%
- Springvale South – 6.7%
- Noble Park North – 6.3%
- Keysborough – 3.7%¹³¹

Employment and young people

Unemployment rates amongst young people in the City of Greater Dandenong according to the 2016 census were significantly higher than the Victorian average. A summary of data on the unemployment rate is provided below:

2016 unemployment rates		
Age range	Greater Dandenong	Victoria
15 – 19 years	32.2%	20.5%
20 – 24 years	16.5%	12.3%

The unemployment rate was higher amongst males than females within the 15 – 19 age range, but essentially the same for males and females in the 20 -24 years age range.¹³²

Employment was listed as amongst the top five priorities for young people as nominated by members of the Greater Dandenong Youth Network in February 2019.¹³³ Community agencies providing services to young people within Greater Dandenong have raised a range of concerns related to employment for young people, including: discrimination, low-levels of digital inclusion amongst some young people, the need to promote various/alternative pathways and skill development (including life skills) opportunities and the need to promote local industry and support employers to utilise ‘youth friendly’ approaches.¹³⁴ Broadly speaking, the changing nature of work (affected by automation, globalisation and the increasing flexibility and casualisation of the workforce) is seen to require a shift in approach and focus in preparing young people for ‘the future of work’.¹³⁵

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Employment in families with children

Overall in 2016, 31% of families with children in Greater Dandenong had no parent in paid employment, compared to 19% for Victoria. The figure is higher amongst single-parent families (58%), compared to couple families with children (21%).¹³⁶ In 2016, 46% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families with children had no parent in paid employment.¹³⁷

Particular barriers for refugees and new migrants

Refugees and new migrants face significant barriers to employment. The Refugee Council of Australia has advocated for specialist responses to supporting refugee and new migrant job seekers.¹³⁸ Research by the Centre for Policy Development found 'five principal barriers to newly arrived refugees finding jobs: limited English, a lack of work experience, poor health, a lack of opportunities for women and having only been in Australia for a short amount time.'¹³⁹ They advocate for 'a focus on removing these barriers or reducing their impact' to support the employment prospects of refugee or newly arrived job seekers.

Particular barriers for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Families

According to the 2016 Census, the unemployment rate amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents in the City of Greater Dandenong was 22%, more than double that of the broader population at the time at around 10%.¹⁴⁰ The City of Dandenong Reconciliation Action Plan contains a number of recommendations related to boosting employment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents, in recognition of this disproportionate rate.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Safety

As is recognised in the City of Greater Dandenong 'Community Safety Plan', despite its many assets, the City of Greater Dandenong 'continues to face a number of challenges that set it apart from other communities in Victoria and the broader metropolitan area' and require a particular response to strengthen both actual community safety and perceptions of safety within the community. As is described within the Community Safety Plan:

...some residents face the unfortunate experience of discrimination on the basis of their culture, religion or appearance.... young people in the community face high levels of unemployment. While Greater Dandenong is a major regional employer, these unfavourable educational outcomes, coupled with a decline in manufacturing, have also contributed to high levels of local unemployment among the general population. Median incomes are the lowest in Melbourne, resulting in financial hardship, which is exacerbated by high gambling losses and a doubling in housing costs over the past 15 years. Police statistics reveal a substantial rate of assaults in public places, family violence and property crime. Alcohol consumption, coupled with illicit drug use, intensifies these trends and contributes to high levels of concern for personal security among Greater Dandenong residents.¹⁴¹

Family Violence

Family Violence is a significant concern within Greater Dandenong, as reflected in Victoria Police data, and as reflected in consultations with service networks and with children and young people themselves. Victoria Police data reports that in 2018/19 'the rate of police callouts to family incidents in Greater Dandenong were 32% more than the metropolitan average, and the third highest in metropolitan Melbourne'.¹⁴² When asked to nominate priority issues for young people, members of the Greater Dandenong Youth Network listed family violence as amongst the top five.

Young people from Greater Dandenong who participated in the Mission Australia Youth Survey, were significantly more likely to nominate 'domestic/family violence' as an issue of personal concern than their Victorian peers (16.8% for Greater Dandenong, compared with 9.8% for Victoria). Females were more likely to nominate it (19.4%) than males (13.3%) in Greater Dandenong.¹⁴³

The 2019 Greater Dandenong Resilience Survey revealed the following proportion of children or young people 'feel safe at home':

- 80% of Grade 3 & 4 students
- 85% of Grades 5 & 6 students
- 86% of Years 7 and 8 students
- 88% of Years 9 & 10 students
- 86% of Year 11 & 12 students.¹⁴⁴

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Perceptions of safety

Some children and young people have raised concerns about their feelings of safety. Young people from the City of Greater Dandenong aged 15 to 19 years, who took part in the Mission Australia Youth Survey in 2019^{††} were much more likely to rate 'crime, safety and violence' as one of the most important issue in Australia today, than their Victorian peers - 22% of young people from Greater Dandenong, compared with 14.9% of young people statewide.¹⁴⁵ They were also much more likely to rate 'personal safety' as a concern (35% of young people from Greater Dandenong, compared with 20.2% of young people in Victoria).¹⁴⁶

Further analysis of the Greater Dandenong cohort by gender, reveals that males were significantly more likely to rate 'crime, safety and violence' as important with Greater Dandenong (32.3%) compared with females (16%).¹⁴⁷ It also reveals that more males were likely to rate personal safety as a concern (40.4% of males compared with 32.3% of females).¹⁴⁸

This concern for issues of safety is reflected in other sources drawing on the voices of children and young people within the City of Greater Dandenong. Participants in the Children's Forum 2018 raised concerns about safety in the community and the importance of safety in the home.¹⁴⁹ The Greater Dandenong Resilience Survey reveals that 24% of students in Years 7 & 8 don't feel safe in their neighbourhood.¹⁵⁰ Young people taking part in the 2018 Youth Summit also raised concerns about safety, with 11.5% of participants stating that 'Crime and Safety' was a key issue for young people.¹⁵¹

Adults in the community have also expressed concerns about safety in the City of Greater Dandenong. Results of the 2019 Local Government Community Satisfaction Survey show that a similar percentage of residents surveyed feel safe (40%) walking alone in their local area after dark as feel unsafe (44%). An analysis of results over time show that the percentage of residents suggesting that they feel unsafe rose by around 10% in 2017 and has increased slightly each year since.¹⁵²

Experiences of bullying and discrimination

Young people from Greater Dandenong, who participated in the Mission Australia Youth Survey^{††} identified 'bullying/emotional abuse' as an issue of personal concern at much higher rates (22.9%) than their Victorian peers (14.5%).¹⁵³

In a 2019 consultation, youth service providers in Greater Dandenong identified racism and discrimination as one of the top five issues of concern.¹⁵⁴ Young people who participated in the 'South Sudanese Assertive Youth Dialogues' hosted by the City of Greater Dandenong in partnership with Brimbank City Council and the City of Melton, described how 'negative community perceptions can be a significant barrier to the attainment of their own goals and future prospects.' Young people participating in the City of Greater Dandenong 2018 Youth Summit also identify discrimination (in various forms) and bullying as a key issue for the community, including racism, gender inequality, homophobia and transphobia.¹⁵⁵ This concern is also reflected in the Mission Australia

^{††} The survey attracted 107 young people from Greater Dandenong and a sample of 4,445 young people from Victoria.

^{‡‡} The survey attracted 107 young people from Greater Dandenong and a sample of 4,445 young people from Victoria.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Youth Survey 2019, where young people from Greater Dandenong were more likely to nominate 'discrimination' as an issue of personal concern than their Victorian peers (16.5% of young people in Greater Dandenong, compared with 12.0% of young people in Victoria).¹⁵⁶

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Engagement and participation

The Rights of the Child enshrines the right of children and young people (up to 18 years) to be heard and for their views to be given due weight in decision-making processes (Article 12 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child). Building upon this, children and young people's right to participate has been broadly recognised and supported by frameworks, codes or practice, legislation and practice approaches in Australia in the realms of government, the community services sector and education. Current examples include the Victorian Child Friendly Cities and Communities Charter (of which Council is a signatory), the Victorian Child Safe Standards, the Victorian Code of Ethical Practice for the Victorian Youth Sector and the Victorian State Government Youth Policy (see the 'Legislative, strategy and policy context' section of this report for further details).

The City of Greater Dandenong has long recognised the critical importance of children and young people's participation, with the implementation of a broad range of initiatives designed to engage children and young people in consultative and participatory engagement programs. The value of the engagement of children and young people in Council consultative, participatory and decision-making processes was noted by a number of Council business units in cross-council consultations conducted to inform the development of the new Children's Plan and Youth and Family Strategy, including Sport and Recreation, Planning, Libraries and Arts and Culture. A range of Council strategies also place a focus on the engagement of children, young people and their families in order to achieve their strategic objectives, including *A Safe and Harmonious Greater Dandenong: A community safety plan for Greater Dandenong 2015-22*; the *City of Greater Dandenong Open Space Strategy* (Draft 2019); *Greater Dandenong Climate Change Strategy 2020 – 2030* (Draft); *City of Greater Dandenong Make Your Move Physical Activity Strategy 2020 – 2030* (Discussion Paper); the *City of Greater Dandenong Library Strategy 2018-2023* and *Library Strategy Action Plan 2018-2021*; and the *City of Greater Dandenong Disability Action Plan 2017-2023*. This broad acceptance of the integral importance of children and young people's engagement and participation requires an ongoing, whole-of-council approach to continued capacity development and implementation at a cross-council level.

Services (both internally within Council and within the City of Greater Dandenong community) recognise the importance of ensuring that participatory engagement is inclusive of *all* children and young people inclusive of diverse backgrounds, experiences and socio-economic status.¹⁵⁷

Service benchmarking outcomes

To further inform the development of a Youth and Family Strategy, the City of Greater Dandenong Youth and Family Services conducted a benchmarking exercise with 19 local government youth services across Victoria. Outcomes of this process were compiled in the report 'Local Government Youth Service Benchmarking'. The report details outcomes related to service demographics and resource levels and service planning and evaluation and service deliverables. The report should be considered in its entirety for the purposes of decision-making related to service resourcing, planning and evaluation, however some findings of note should be highlighted.

In relation to service budget, the benchmarking activity highlighted that:

The size and scale of Greater Dandenong's service, specifically total youth service budget is commensurate

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

with total youth population. However, a defining feature is the notable number of externally funded positions at 10.8 EFT. Only one other council comes close to this number with 7 EFT externally funded. ...More than half of the staffing positions within greater Dandenong Youth and Family Services are externally funded as part of Child First.

With regard to budget allocations apportioned to salaries and program resources:

CGD ranked significantly lower than other LGAs, with a budget of 6% apportioned to program resources. Nine council (of the 15 who responded to this question) attributed 15% or more of their budget to program resources.

In a context of rate capping and leaner investment from State Government in youth program funding, the report notes a 'discernable trend in recent years' of a 'budgetary reduction of program resources.' An ongoing trend of this nature would 'require Council to fundamentally review the sustainability of its current operations.'

The report also notes that 70% of Councils participating in the benchmarking exercise operated dedicated 'shop front' services. The report notes that not having a dedicated youth space 'creates a barrier in accommodating spontaneous 'walk-ins' and providing young people.. with immediate service supports in similar volumes as was experienced in the past.'¹⁵⁹ Alongside this observation, the report notes the value of the current model of accommodation of Maternal and Child Health, Children's Services and Youth and Family Services in one site, enabling the capacity to 'streamline the provision of services across internal business units.'¹⁵⁹

With regard to services provided to young people, the benchmarking process revealed a significant range of programming, however all Councils that participated were delivering 'information and referral, youth participation and 'youth learnership' programs. All but one Council delivered 'youth development programs' networks or working groups and events and festival.' Service types that were not typically provided included Counselling (4 LGA's) and Young Parent's Groups' (3 LGA's).¹⁶⁰

In terms of broader trends observed through the benchmarking process of specific relevance for an integrated strategy, the report noted:

- The common adoption of integrated planning approaches at Councils, enabling a life-course approach along children, youth and family services.
- A 'growing recognition of the importance of engaging young people in the context of their families (where possible)' as reflected in the prevalence of youth services undertaking work with families.
- All Council's undertaking cross-Council work, with two thirds indicating that they have 10 or more stakeholders/partners.¹⁶¹

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

The legislative, strategy and policy context

The following provides context specific to Children, Young people and Families regarding existing strategies and plans, legislation and policy at a local, state and federal level that require consideration, as summarised below.

City of Greater Dandenong

Both the Children's Plan and Youth and Family Strategy need to align with the objectives of the Imagine 2030 Council Plan, Council Plan 2017-2021 and Community Wellbeing Plan. The following alignment along the level of objectives also appears in the draft strategy.

Imagine 2030 Council Plan	Council Plan	Community Wellbeing Plan	children and young people and families
Theme	Strategic Objectives	Priorities	Strategic Objectives
People Opportunities	A healthy, liveable and sustainable city	Mental and physical health	Support positive health and wellbeing outcomes for children, young people and their families
Opportunities People	A diverse and growing economy	Learning and employment	Support engagement in learning, skill development and vocational pathways
People Opportunity Place	A vibrant, connected and safe community	Safety, engagement and social cohesion Community Infrastructure, Transport and Environment	Enhance the safety and accessibility of the community for children, young people and their families
People Opportunities	A vibrant, connected and safe community	Safety, engagement and social cohesion Mental and physical health	Enhance connections within the community, across services and with partners
People Opportunity	A creative city that respects and embraces its diversity	Safety, engagement and social cohesion	Enable, support and value the contributions of children, young people and their families as engaged citizens

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

There are also a number of highly relevant Council Strategies and Plans that require consideration to ensure alignment of activity and focus. The below table outlines the strategies and plans and key points of consideration for alignment:

A Safe and Harmonious Greater Dandenong: A community safety plan for Greater Dandenong 2015-22	The objectives of this strategy hold specific relevance in the areas of: • Health and Wellbeing • Safe and accessible
Greater Dandenong People Seeking Asylum and Refugees Action Plan 2018-2021	The objectives of this strategy hold specific relevance in the areas of: • Health and Wellbeing • Connections, support and partnerships • Education and employment
City of Greater Dandenong Disability Action Plan 2017-2023	The objectives of this strategy hold specific relevance in the areas of: • Health and Wellbeing • Engaged Citizens • Connections, support and partnerships • Education and employment • Safe and accessible
City of Greater Dandenong Reconciliation Action Plan 2017-2019 (updated 2019 to extend to 2020)	The objectives of this strategy hold specific relevance in the areas of: • Health and Wellbeing • Connections, support and partnerships
City of Greater Dandenong Library Strategy 2018-2023 and Library Strategy Action Plan 2018-2021	The objectives of this strategy hold specific relevance in the areas of: • Education and employment • Connections, support and partnerships
City of Greater Dandenong Open Space Strategy (Draft 2019)	The objectives of this strategy hold specific relevance in the areas of: • Health and Wellbeing
City of Greater Dandenong Make Your Move Physical Activity Strategy 2020 – 2030 (Discussion Paper)	The objectives of this strategy hold specific relevance in the areas of: • Health and Wellbeing • Connections, support and partnerships
Greater Dandenong Climate Change Strategy 2020 – 2030 (Draft)	The objectives of this strategy hold specific relevance in the areas of: • Health and Wellbeing • Engaged Citizens

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

State legislation and policies

At the state level, the following pieces of legislation and policies are of most relevance to the Children's Plan and Youth and Family strategy.

Victorian Early Years Learning and Development Framework

The Framework was developed 'to guide early childhood professionals in a collective effort with families toward the achievement of the nationally agreed Early Years Learning Outcomes (Early Years Learning Framework for Australia, 2009) where children:

- have a strong sense of identity
- are connected with and contribute to their world
- have a strong sense of wellbeing
- are confident and involved learners
- are effective communicators.

It takes a holistic approach, recognising that 'children's wellbeing from birth as both a prerequisite for and an outcome of learning.'¹⁶² It is intended to guide the work of all professionals working with children from birth up to the age of 8 years.

The Education State Early Childhood Reform Plan

The Department of Education and Training's *Education State Early Childhood Reform Plan*, outlines a range of significant reforms the Victorian Government is undertaking 'to create a higher quality, more equitable and inclusive early childhood system.'¹⁶³ The reforms have a focus on:

- Increasing school readiness
- Supporting high- quality service early learning provision in kindergartens
- Delivery of more early childhood facilities attached to Primary Schools.
- A range of funding initiatives to strengthen Maternal and Child Health Delivery
- Strengthening parenting skills through expanded delivery of 'first-time parents' groups and playgroups.

The Education State package of reforms also includes the staged expansion of 3 year old kindergarten to be a universal service enabling all children to have access to 5 hours per week by 2022 and 15 hours per week by 2029. Another key component has been the development of the *Supporting Children and Families in the Early Years: A Compact between the Department of Education and Training, Department of Health and Human Services and Local Government* (represented by the Municipal Association of Victoria). The Compact establishes 'a commitment between state and local governments to work together to improve outcomes for young children and their families,' clarifies roles and responsibilities of each party, sets out common principles and priorities.¹⁶⁴

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Child Safe Standards

The Victorian Child Safe Standards were developed in response to recommendations of the 2012/2013 Betrayal of Trust Inquiry evidence of what works to prevent child abuse. The Standards are mandatory for organisations (in accordance with the Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005) that provide services or facilities for children or for businesses that employ children or young people up to the age of 18 years. The Child Safe Principles require organisations and businesses consider the increased vulnerability of:

- Aboriginal children, recognising the importance of cultural safety of Aboriginal children
- Children from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, recognising the importance of cultural safety for them
- Children with a disability, recognising their specific needs in relation to safety and participation.

The Child Safe Standards are in the areas of:

- Standard 1: Governance and leadership
- Standard 2: Clear commitment to child safety
- Standard 3: Code of conduct
- Standard 4: Human resource practices
- Standard 5: Responding and reporting
- Standard 6: Risk management and mitigation
- Standard 7: Empowering children.

It is the role of the Victorian Commission for Children and Young People to 'support and regulate organisations that work with children and young people to prevent child abuse and make sure these organisations have child safe practices' amongst other responsibilities. As such the Commission provides resources and support to organisations to support compliance with the Child Safe Standards and they also can receive complaints if organisations are failing to meet their responsibilities. The Victorian Child Safe Standards remain mandatory and sit alongside the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations endorsed by COAG in 2019. A review of the Victorian Child Safe Standards is being undertaken, considering where adjustments should be made to ensure better alignment with the National Principles.¹⁶⁵

Department of Education and Training Strategic Plan 2019-2023

The Department of Education and Training Strategic Plan outlined priorities for action for the Department across early childhood, school education and training and skills and higher education. The Actions are broadly focussed around supporting educational achievement, engagement and wellbeing. The Plan also outlines a range of 'organisational reforms', including a focus on building the capacity of the Department of Education workforce.

Children Youth and Families Act 2005

The Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 'builds on the Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005, to guide the actions of community services and the State in the best interests of vulnerable children. The CYFA promotes:

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

- Children's 'best interests' driving all planning, decisions and service delivery.
- Earlier intervention and prevention and greater targeting of secondary services to families most in need.
- Improved planning, coordination and delivery of services to families by increased emphasis on partnership and collaboration across and within the service systems.
- A stronger focus on children's cultural identity and cultural competence in all service delivery.
- A commitment to maintaining Aboriginal children's cultural connectedness.¹⁶⁶

The Act has been amended at multiple points of time, to enable new provisions largely in relation to the operation of the child protection and the judicial system.

Victoria's vulnerable children: our shared responsibility 2013 - 2022

Victoria's vulnerable children: our shared responsibility 2013 - 2022 sets out three high-level, long-term goals, 'designed to drive the broad-based change required across government(s) and in the community generally.' The goals of the strategy are to:

- Prevent abuse and neglect
- Act earlier when children and vulnerable
- Improve outcomes for children in statutory care.

The strategy seeks to ensure to encourage a 'shared responsibility for vulnerable children and foster collaboration, information sharing and cooperation across different sectors, including the adult services sectors and the child and family services sector'.¹⁶⁷

Roadmap for Reform: Strong Families, Safe Children 2016

The *Roadmap for Reform: Strong Families, Safe Children 2016*, stemmed from the findings of the 2016 Royal Commission into Family Violence and outlines a range of measures to reform the services system to respond more effectively to the needs of vulnerable families. The reforms are broadly designed to ensure:

- a greater focus on earlier intervention
- more visible and non-stigmatising entry points to services, making it easier for people to find help themselves
- pro-actively connecting people at risk to support through existing services (such as early childhood services, schools, general practitioners, financial counselling and community health services) and informal networks (such as a trusted community member).

Child, youth and family services play a key role as partners with Government in the reform agenda, which contains a range of initiatives aimed at:

- Building supportive and culturally strong communities and improving access to universal services
- Supporting children, young people and families in need with integrated wraparound supports and targeted early interventions
- Strengthening home-based care and improving outcomes for children and young people in out-of-home care.¹⁶⁸

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Ending Family Violence: Victoria's Plan for change 2017

Ending Family Violence: Victoria's Plan for change 2017 outlines the recommendations of the 2016 Royal Commission into Family Violence and the State Governments response to implement all of the 227 recommendations over a 10-year period. The Plan is seeking to achieve the following objectives:

- Family violence and gender inequality are not tolerated.
- Victim survivors, vulnerable children and families, are safe and supported to recover and thrive.
- Perpetrators are held to account, engaged and connected.
- Preventing and responding to family violence is systemic and enduring.

With relation to child and family services, the plan includes the commitment to:

*intervene earlier to prevent harm to children and enable families to access effective support services. By integrating ChildFIRST into the Hubs, the Hubs will become a key platform for keeping children safe. Children's services will be therapeutic, child friendly and safe. Child and family services will be able to better engage and work with vulnerable parents.*¹⁶⁹

Reportable Conduct Scheme

The *Reportable Conduct Scheme*, administered through the Commission for Children and Young People:

- 'requires some organisations to respond to allegations of child abuse (and other child-related misconduct) made against their workers and volunteers, and to notify us of any allegations
- enables us to independently oversee those responses
- facilitates information sharing between organisations, their regulators, Victoria Police, the Department of Justice and Regulation's Working With Children Check Unit and us.'

Organisations required to adhere to the scheme include children's services and education and care services (children are defined as up to age of 18), amongst others.¹⁷⁰

Victorian Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-2023

The development of a Health and Wellbeing Plan every four years is a requirement of the State Government under the Victoria's Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008. Local governments are required to submit their four-year municipal public health and wellbeing plans, which they review annually. Through the Plan, the State Government sets public health and wellbeing priorities and strategic actions to achieve them. Recognising the wider determinants of health, the 2019-2023 plan is focused on the following priorities:

- Tackling climate change and its impact on health
- Reducing injury
- Preventing all forms of violence
- Increasing healthy eating

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

- Decreasing the risk of drug-resistant infections in the community
- Increasing active living
- Improving mental wellbeing
- Improving sexual and reproductive health
- Reducing tobacco-related harm
- Reducing harmful alcohol and drug use.¹⁷¹

Youth Policy: Building Stronger Youth Engagement in Victoria

The Victorian Government's Youth Policy *Building Stronger Youth Engagement in Victoria* 'while relevant to all young people, outcomes for all 'has a strong focus on better supporting and empowering young people who experience disadvantage and face social, community and economic barriers.' Developed following significant consultations with Victorian young people, the policy incorporates a Youth Engagement Charter to guide governments engagement with young people and focusses on actions in relation to:

- Amplifying the voice of Victorian youth in government priority setting – to more systematically capture youth views on broad government actions and priorities
- Increasing youth participation in youth-focused policy, program and service design – to actively involve young people in the design of youth-focused services, policies and programs
- Empowering individual young people in their own care – by creating the expectation and building the capability of government and service providers to actively involve young people in decision-making processes that directly affect them.¹⁷²

National legislation and policies

A number of national frameworks are of relevance to the Children's Plan and Youth and Family Strategy as summarised below.

National Principles for Child Safe Organisations 2019

The *National Principles for Child Safe Organisations* were developed in response to The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Royal Commission), have been endorsed by all Commonwealth, state and territory governments. The National Principles 'are designed to build capacity and deliver child safety and wellbeing in organisations, families and communities and prevent future harm.' The Principles are:

1. Child safety and wellbeing is embedded in organisational leadership, governance and culture.
2. Children and young people are informed about their rights, participate in decisions affecting them and are taken seriously.
3. Families and communities are informed and involved in promoting child safety and wellbeing.
4. Equity is upheld and diverse needs respected in policy and practice.
5. People working with children and young people are suitable and supported to reflect child safety and wellbeing values in practice.
6. Processes to respond to complaints and concerns are child focused.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

7. Staff and volunteers are equipped with the knowledge, skills and awareness to keep children and young people safe through ongoing education and training.
8. Physical and online environments promote safety and wellbeing while minimising the opportunity for children and young people to be harmed.
9. Implementation of the national child safe principles is regularly reviewed and improved.
10. Policies and procedures document how the organisation is safe for children and young people.¹⁷³

Belonging, Being and Becoming: The Early Years Learning Framework for Australia

Belonging, Being and Becoming: The Early Years Learning Framework for Australia was developed by the Council of Australian Governments, and 'conveys the highest expectations for all children's learning from birth to five years and through the transitions to school'. It sets out five Learning Outcomes:

- Children have a strong sense of identity
- Children are connected with and contribute to their world
- Children have a strong sense of wellbeing
- Children are confident and involved learners
- Children are effective communicators.

It relates to the provision of early childhood services in long day care, occasional care, family day care, Multi-purpose Aboriginal Children's Services, preschools and kindergartens, playgroups, creches, early intervention settings and similar services.¹⁷⁴

My time Our Place Framework for School Aged Care in Australia

My Time, Our Place – Framework for School Age Care in Australia was developed by The Council of Australian Governments, the with the aim to 'extend and enrich children's wellbeing and development in school age care settings'. It is linked to the Early Years Learning Framework, by extending the principles, practices and outcomes to the contexts and age range of the children and young people who attend school age care settings. It outlines five principles to enhance children's learning through play and leisure. These are:

1. Secure, respectful and reciprocal relationships
2. Partnerships
3. High expectations and equity
4. Respect for diversity
5. Ongoing learning and reflective practice

It should be considered alongside the National Quality Standard for Early Childhood Education and Care and School Age Care, which articulates the 'necessary environments, facilities, staffing arrangements, resources and management structures are in place.'¹⁷⁵

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Appendix A: Summary of 2018 data from Australian Early Development Census

Physical Health and Wellbeing

Trends over time

Developmentally on track

- There have been increases in the percentage of 'developmentally on track' children in all local communities since 2012 to 2018, with the exception of Noble Park, however the percentage in this case is only marginally lower than the average for Greater Dandenong.

Developmentally at risk

- Between 2012 and 2018 there have been decreases in the percentage of children reported to be 'developmentally at risk' across all local communities, with the exception of Noble Park and Springvale (although there has been a decrease in both since 2015).

Developmentally vulnerable

- There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of 'developmentally vulnerable' children in some local communities since 2012 to 2018. These include Dandenong South, Keysborough, Noble Park, Springvale and Springvale South.

Develop- mental Domain	CGD percentage 'on track'	Higher than municipal average 'on track'	Lower than municipal average 'on track'	CGD percentage 'at risk'	Higher than municipal average 'at risk'	Lower than municipal average 'at risk'	CGD percentage 'vulnerable'	Higher than municipal average 'develop- mentally vulnerable'	Lower than municipal average 'develop-mentally vulnerable'
Physical health and wellbeing	79.5% (Vic 80.9)	Dandenong North (81.5%)	Dandenong (75.3%)	10.1% (Vic 10.8%)	Dandenong (11.3%)	Dandenong North (9.0%)	10.3% (Vic 8.2)	Dandenong (13.4%)	Dandenong North (9.8%)
		Dandenong South (82.4%)	Noble Park (78.5%)		Springvale (11.4%)	Dandenong South (9.2%)		Nobel Park (11.3%)	Dandenong South (7.6%)
		Keysborough (82.4%)	Springvale (76.8%)			Keysborough (10.3%)		Springvale (11.8%)	Keysborough (7.2%)
		Nobel Park North (87.8%)	Springvale South (76.8%)			Nobel Park (10.1)		Springvale South (12.0%)	Nobel Park North (6.1%)
						Nobel Park North (6.1%)			
						Springvale South (9.7%)			

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Social Competence *Trends over time*

Developmentally on track

- Between 2012 and 2018, there have been significant increases in the percentage of children reported to be developmentally 'on track' in the areas of Dandenong South, Keysborough and Noble Park North. There has also been a marginal increase in the area of Springvale. While there has also been an increase within the communities of Springvale South and Dandenong North, they have reported a drop in the percentage between 2015 and 2018. The percentage rate has dropped slightly for Dandenong.

Developmentally at risk

- Between 2012 and 2018, there has been a decrease in the percentage of children identified as 'developmentally at risk' in Dandenong South and Noble Park North and Springvale South (however, Springvale South has seen an increase since 2015). There has been an overall increase in Dandenong, Dandenong North, Keysborough, Noble Park and Springvale.

Developmentally vulnerable

- Between 2012 and 2018 there has been an overall decrease in the percentage of children reported to be developmentally vulnerable in all areas, with the exception of Noble Park. However, in Dandenong, Dandenong North, Noble Park North, Springvale and Springvale South there has been an increase since 2015.

Develop- mental domain	CGD percentage 'on track'	Higher than municipal average 'on track'	Lower than municipal average 'on track'	CGD percentage 'at risk'	Higher than municipal average 'at risk'	Lower than municipal average 'at risk'	CGD Average 'vulnerable'	Higher than municipal average 'develop- mentally vulnerable'	Lower than municipal average 'develop- mentally vulnerable'
Social competence	71.1% (Vic 77.3%)	Dandenong South (73.3%)	Dandenong South (63.3%)	17.8% (Vic 13.9%)	Dandenong (23.7%)	Dandenong South (17.6%)	11.1% (Vic 13.1%)	Dandenong (13.1%)	Dandenong North (9%)
		Keysborough (79.3%)	Dandenong North (68.4%)		Dandenong North (22.7%)	Keysborough (14.4%)		Springvale (16.7%)	Dandenong South (9.2%)
		Nobel Park (74.3%)	Springvale (62.6%)		Springvale (20.7%)	Nobel Park (15%)		Springvale South (14/9%)	Nobel Park (6.3%)
		Nobel Park North (81.7%)				Nobel Park North (9.8%)			Nobel Park North (8.5%)
		Springvale South (72.6%)				Springvale South (12.6%)			Keysborough (6.3%)

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Emotional maturity

Trends over time

Developmentally on track

- Between 2015 and 2018 there was an increase in the percentage of children reported to be 'developmentally on track' in Dandenong South, Keysborough, Noble Park, Noble Park North, Springvale and Springvale South (although in the case of Springvale South, the percentage dropped significantly between 2015 and 2012). The rate in Dandenong has dropped slightly. In Dandenong South the rate improved between 2012 and 2015 and then dropped again by 2018.

Developmentally at risk

- There has been a decrease in the percentage of children identified as developmentally at risk in all areas, except Dandenong and Springvale South (where there have been small increases). In Dandenong, there has been a decrease between 2015 and 2018, to spite an overall slight increase. Of note is an increase to 2015 and then overall decrease between 2015 and 2018 in Keysborough and Noble Park North.

Developmentally vulnerable

- Between 2015 and 2018 there was a decrease in the percentage of children identified as developmentally vulnerable in Dandenong South, Keysborough, Noble Park, Springvale and Springvale South. The rate increased in Dandenong and only marginally increased in Dandenong North.

Develop- mental domain	CGD percentage 'on track'	Higher than municipal average 'on track'	Lower than municipal average 'on track'	CGD percentage 'at risk'	Higher than municipal average 'at risk'	Lower than municipal average 'at risk'	CGD percentage 'vulnerable'	Higher than municipal average 'develop- mentally vulnerable'	Lower than municipal average 'develop- mentally vulnerable'
Emotional maturity	75% (Vic 77.7%)	Dandenong South (75.4%)	Dandenong (71.4%)	16.3% (Vic 14.2%)	Dandenong (17.1%)	Dandenong North (15.0%)	8.7% (Vic 8.1%)	Dandenong (11.4%)	Dandenong South (8.5%)
		Keysborough (82.1%)	Dandenong North (73.2%)		Springvale (19.6%)	Dandenong South (16.2%)		Dandenong North (11.8%)	Keysborough (5%)
		Nobel Park (77.4%)	Springvale (69.8%)		Springvale South (22.3%)	Keysborough (12.9%)		Springvale (10.6%)	Nobel Park (6.9%)
		Nobel Park North (82.9%)	Springvale South (69.1%)			Nobel Park (15.7%)			Nobel Park North (6.1%)
						Nobel Park North (11.0%)			Springvale South (8.6%)

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Language and cognitive skills

Trends over time

Developmentally on track

- Between 2012 and 2018 there was an increase in all areas except Dandenong and Springvale South (where an increase was reported between 2012 and 2015 and then a drop to 2018).

Developmentally at risk

- Between 2012 and 2018 there was a decrease in the percentage of children reported to be 'developmentally at risk' in all areas with the exception of Springvale South, where an overall increase has been reported.

Developmentally vulnerable

- Between 2012 and 2018 there has been a decrease in the percentage of children reported to be developmentally vulnerable in all areas except Dandenong and Springvale South.

Develop- mental domain	COG percentage 'on track'	Higher than municipal average on track	Lower than municipal average on track	CGD percentage 'at risk'	Higher than municipal average at risk	Lower than municipal average 'at risk'	COG percentage 'vulnerable'	Higher than municipal average 'develop- mentally vulnerable'	Lower than municipal average 'develop- mentally vulnerable'
Language and cognitive skills	77.7% (Vic 84.6%)	Dandenong South (78.6%)	Dandenong (72.1%)	12.8% (Vic 9.0%)	Nobel Park (12.9%)	Dandenong (12.7%)	9.5% (Vic 6.4%)	Dandenong (15.2%)	Dandenong North (7.8%)
		Dandenong North (83.2%)	Springvale (70.6%)		Springvale (15.9%)	Dandenong North (9.0%)		Springvale (13.5%)	Dandenong South (8.4%)
		Keysborough (83.7%)	Springvale South (69.1%)		Springvale South (18.3%)	Dandenong South (13.0%)		Springvale South (12.6%)	Keysborough (5.3%)
		Nobel Park (80.5%)				Keysborough (11.0%)			Nobel Park (6.6%)
		Nobel Park North (82.9%)				Nobel Park North (9.8%)			Nobel Park North (7.3%)

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Communication skills and general knowledge

Trends over time

Developmentally on track

- Between 2012 and 2018, the percentage of children reported to be developmentally on track rose in all areas, with the exception of Noble Park (where the percentage rose slightly by 2014 and then dropped to 2018). Of note too is a drop in the percentage between 2015 and 2018 for Springvale South, although the overall trend is an increase.

Developmentally at risk

- There has been a decrease in the percentage of children reported to be developmentally at risk between 2012 and 2018 in the areas of Dandenong, Dandenong North, Keysborough (although slight), Noble Park North and Springvale South. An increase has been reported over time in Dandenong South, Noble Park and Springvale.

Developmentally vulnerable

- Between 2012 and 2018, the percentage of children reported to be developmentally vulnerable decreased in all areas, except Dandenong, Noble Park, Noble Park North and Springvale South.

Developmental domain	COG percentage 'on track'	Higher than municipal average 'on track'	Lower than municipal average 'on track'	COG percentage 'at risk'	Higher than municipal average 'at risk'	Lower than municipal average 'at risk'	COG percentage 'vulnerable'	Higher than municipal average 'developmentally vulnerable'	Lower than municipal average 'developmentally vulnerable'
Communication skills and general knowledge	79.4% (Vic 69.4%)	Dandenong North (80.5%)	Dandenong (65.4%)	1.7% (Vic 13.2%)	Dandenong (18.0%)	Dandenong North (10.5%)	13.6% (Vic 7.4%)	Dandenong (16.6%)	Dandenong North (9.0%)
		Nobel Park North (82.9%)	Dandenong South (67.2%)		Dandenong South (18.3%)	Keysborough (13.3%)		Dandenong South (14.5%)	Dandenong South (8.4%)
			Keysborough (77.4%)		Nobel Park (19.1%)			Nobel Park (14.6%)	Keysborough (9.1%)
			Nobel Park (66.3%)		Nobel Park North (18.3%)			Springvale (17.6%)	Nobel Park North (7.3%)
			Springvale (59.6%)		Springvale (22.9%)			Springvale South (18.9%)	
			Springvale South (64.0%)		Springvale South (17.1%)				

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

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- ¹⁵⁸ City of Greater Dandenong (2019) Local Government Youth Services Benchmarking Report. p.9
- ¹⁵⁹ City of Greater Dandenong (2019) Local Government Youth Services Benchmarking Report. p.13.

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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

- ¹⁶¹ City of Greater Dandenong (2019) *Local Government Youth Services Benchmarking Report*. p.14.
- ¹⁶² Department of Education and Training (2016) *Victorian Early Years Learning and Development Framework*. Accessible : <https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/childhood/providers/edcare/veylframework.pdf>
- ¹⁶³ State of Victoria, Department of Education and Training (2017) *Education State Early Childhood Reform Plan*. Accessible: <https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/educationstate/ecr-reform-plan.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁴ State of Victoria, Department of Education and Training. *Education State, The early Years Compact webpage*. Accessible: <https://www.education.vic.gov.au/about/educationstate/Pages/theearlyyearscompact.aspx>
- ¹⁶⁵ Commissioner for Children and Young People, *Making Children Safe* webpage. Accessible: <https://ccyp.vic.gov.au/child-safety/>
- ¹⁶⁶ State of Victoria, Department of Human Services (2007) *The best interests framework for vulnerable children and youth*. Available: <https://providers.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2017-08/the-best-interests-framework-for-vulnerable-children-and-youth.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁷ State of Victoria (2013), *Victoria's vulnerable children: our shared responsibility 2013 – 2022*. Available: <http://youthlaw.asn.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Victorias-vulnerable-children-Our-Shared-Responsibility.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁸ State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services (2016) *Roadmap for Reform: Strong Families, Safe Children 2016*. Available: <https://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/201905/Roadmap-for-reform-28-4-2016.pdf>
- ¹⁶⁹ State of Victoria, Department of Premier and Cabinet (2016). *Ending Family Violence Victoria's Plan for Change*. Available: <https://www.vic.gov.au/ending-family-violence-victorias-10-year-plan-change>
- ¹⁷⁰ Commission for Children and Young People Reportable Conduct Scheme webpage. Available: <https://ccyp.vic.gov.au/reportable-conduct-scheme/#TOC-1>
- ¹⁷¹ State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services (2019). *Victorian Health and Wellbeing Plan 2019-2023*. Available: <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/victorian-public-health-wellbeing-plan-2019-2023>
- ¹⁷² State of Victoria, Department of Health and Human Services (2016). *Youth Policy: Building Stronger Youth Engagement in Victoria*. Available: <https://www.youthcentral.vic.gov.au/get-involved/youth-programs-and-events/victorian-government-youth-policy>
- ¹⁷³ Australian Human Rights Commission (2018) *Child Safe Organisations National Principles*. Available: https://childsafe.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-02/National_Principles_for_Child_Safe_Organisations2019.pdf
- ¹⁷⁴ Australian Government, Department of Education Skills and Employment (2019) *Belonging, Being and Becoming: The Early Years Learning Framework for Australia*. Available: <https://docs.education.gov.au/documents/belonging-being-becoming-early-years-learning-framework-australia>
- ¹⁷⁵ Australian Government, Department of Education Skills and Employment (2019). *My Time, Our Place - Framework for School Age Care in Australia*. Available: <https://www.education.gov.au/my-time-our-place>

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

POLICY AND STRATEGY

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY (2021-2026)

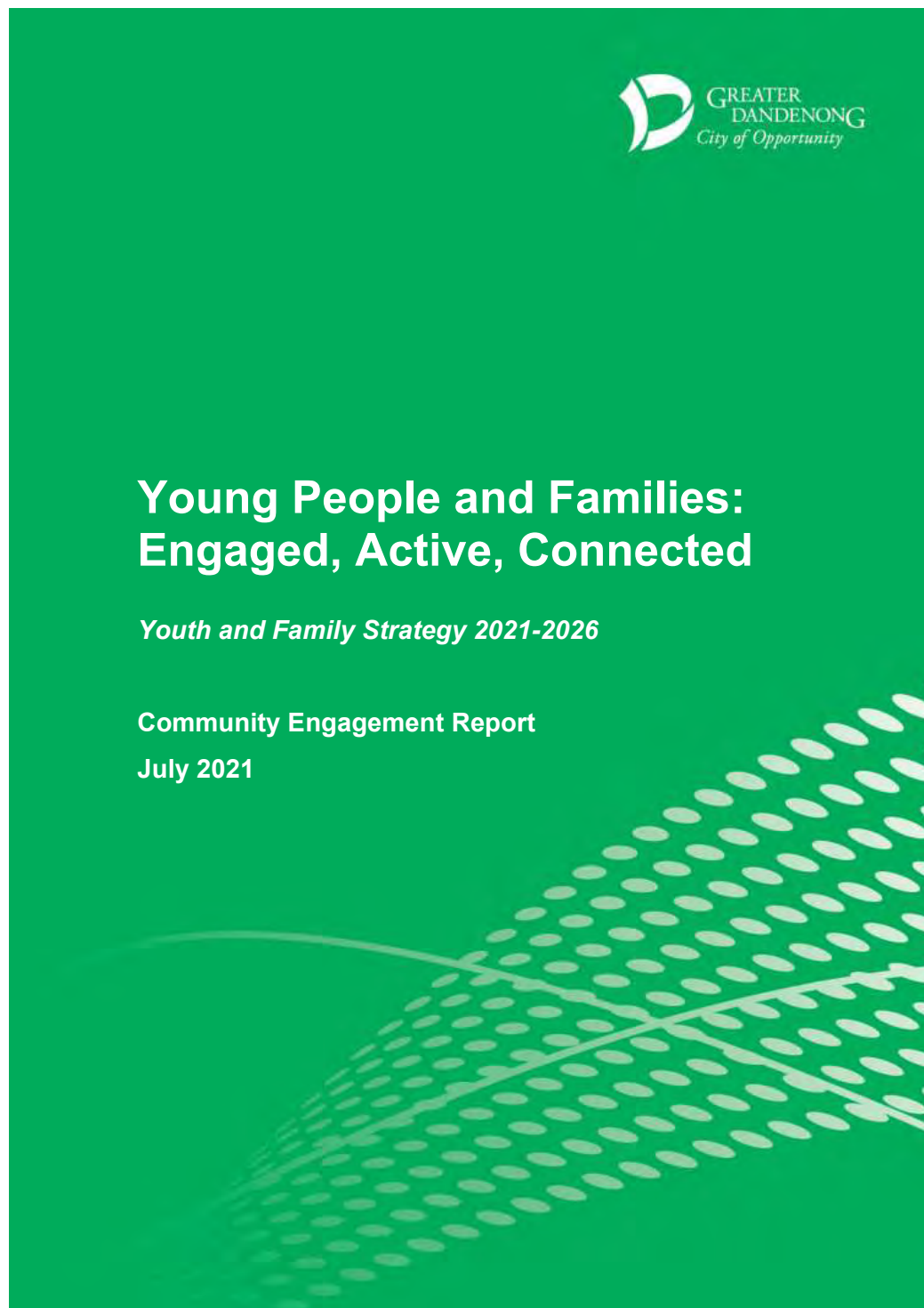
ATTACHMENT 3

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REPORT JULY
2021**

PAGES 58 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235.

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Background

The draft Youth and Family Strategy 2021-26 was developed following extensive consultation with young people, families, service providers and internal stakeholders.

The draft strategy was placed on public exhibition from 2 June – 9 July 2021, and supported by a community engagement plan that outlined three key objectives:

1. To provide the Greater Dandenong community direct opportunities to engage with the Youth and Family Strategy 2021-2026; and gather their feedback to ensure the strategy is reflective and in step with community needs
2. To offer a range of flexible engagement activities including use of various engagement tools and techniques to ensure inclusivity and support communities' direct engagement with the strategy
3. To embed a youth participation model within the community engagement plan to ensure young people have every opportunity to engage with the Youth and Family Strategy 2021-2026.

The impact of the COVID-19 'circuit breaker' lockdown in early June required reorienting the community engagement activities to principally be delivered online or via remote contact. By agreement with Council's Executive Management Team (EMT) the consultation period was extended for an additional week to provide further engagement opportunities as restrictions eased.

Engagement Strategies

The following engagement strategies were conducted during the five-week consultation period:

Online survey	An online survey was undertaken, comprising four short questions. A total of 186 responses were completed.
Presentations to service providers: (5 total)	Five presentations to stakeholder forums, with attendees provided the opportunity to complete the online survey during the meeting. • 8 June – South East Family Services Alliance • 9 June - South East Local Learning and Employment Network board • 9 June – Employment Taskforce • 16 June – headspace consortia meeting • 17 June – Greater Dandenong Youth Network meeting

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Youth focus groups (9 total)	Nine focus groups were conducted with young people, with notes recorded to capture the group discussion. • 21 June – Holiday Activities Committee • 24 June – FReeZA Committee • 29 June – Kick Start program • 30 June – Change Makers program • 5 July - Holiday Activities, Canva workshop • 6 July – Holiday Activities, Tie dye workshop • 6 July – IMPACT Youth volunteering program • 8 July – Holiday Activities, K Pop workshop • 9 July – Holiday activities, Painting workshop Youth and Family Services staff presented at the Young Leaders program on 22 June; however in keeping with the leadership component of the program, the participants completed the survey independently and not as a focus group discussion.
Schools	• Email invitation to all wellbeing coordinators and principals, in primary and secondary schools within the City of Greater Dandenong • Promotion through the School Nurse Manager at Department of Education and Training
Parent and youth interviews	Family Services case managers engaged clients in completing the online survey, whilst youth workers supporting young people to complete the survey via phone (75 completed).
Social media (Unpaid)	A series of 5 posts shared across Youth Services and City of Greater Dandenong accounts: Total reach 2,971
Social media (Paid)	An ad campaign on Youth Services Facebook and Instagram, from 11 – 15 June. Total reach 2,169
eNewsletters	Internal: • Greater Dandenong Youth Network eNewsletter (15 June & 7 July) • Youth Squad eNewsletter (21 June) • Community Funding eNewsletter (6 July)



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



	External: • Youth Affairs Council of Victoria (state-wide newsletter, sent 10 June) • Enliven weekly newsletter (21 June, 28 June, 5 July) Requests to promote through Council's internal networks/newsletters including • Sport and recreation • Community care and disability services
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Participation

Demographics – Type of Respondents

	Number of respondents
Young person (12-25 years)	120
Parent/carer	78
Service providers	65
RESPONSES RECEIVED	265

Demographics – Gender of Respondents

	Number of respondents
Male	73
Female	190
Prefer not to say	2
Other	0
RESPONSES RECEIVED	265

Note: whilst only 28% of respondents were male, it should be noted that attempts were made to facilitate participation across all gender groups. A range of accessible formats were provided.

The community services sector is a predominately female workforce, which further impacts results with the majority of these 65 respondents identifying as female.



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Key Themes

Overall, 96% of respondents agreed with the content of the draft Youth and Family Strategy as presented for public exhibition.

96% of respondents also agreed that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the most important issues relating to young people and families in Greater Dandenong.

Analysis of the survey responses and focus group discussions indicated broad support across all five key priority areas.

Of note was support for efforts to:

- improve education and employment outcomes for young people,
- support positive mental health,
- address family violence,
- engage young people in activities to address environmental issues including climate change,
- support young people's participation in decision making, and
- promote social cohesion and participation amongst diverse community members.

Selected comments highlighting support for the strategy are included below:

Young people

"I think the priorities reflect youth needs such as employment and community belonging :) I also love the emphasis on health which is not always considered but vitally important."

"Really expansive and well considered! Covering all the aspects of where youth and family services sit within the community, great work!"

"The strategy focuses on key disciplines that influence young people. Integrating family services/ engagement, indicating that there is an awareness that family does have a large impact on young people. Each key pillar focuses on ideas that will have definitely impact young people in a positive and holistic way."

"I think youth services has hit the mark on what effects young people all priorities are on the money."

"This strategy highlights how Council's youth and family services know their community and understand what its young people face. Thank you for being a service that is genuine and cares that we strive to be the best we can be."

Parents/Carers

"Well done Council on having a team that shows they really know what the needs are for our community and families like mine."

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

"This strategy focuses on all the dimensions required for my children and I to live a healthy and fulfilling life. It focuses on employment, physical health, mental health, safety, and most importantly that all people are equal and have the right to services and live freely and meaningfully in the community."

"This strategy targets on all areas that are needed to ensure that young people and families have the right supports in place to thrive - in particular, safety, education and employment, mental health and drugs and alcohol. By having all these areas focused on for the next five years with youth and family services leading the charge, it will support the community to be one that is the most sought after to live in."

"This strategy reflects the importance of having a clear and dedicated plan to help ensure the community thrives. It also reflects on how there needs to be a dedicated team like Youth and Family Services who are not afraid to tackle the important issues and genuinely care about the outcomes of each member of the community."

"It is so important to see the family as a whole being one of the primary drivers of a child and young person's success. CGD must be a leader in this area and I for one am proud to be a part of this community where there is a council that cares."

"Grateful to have a Council team like youth and family services who are committed to advocating for its community members to live a successful and prosperous life."

Professionals

"This strategy is very representative of community needs and covers the main areas of concern while focusing on strengthening the community."

"Well done to the Youth and Family Team on such comprehensive engagement and consideration for future direction."

"Integrating youth within the family context is a well-considered strategy."

"Very thorough and a great initiative. Needs to take the long-term view that it has. Potential to be a 'game changer' within the CGD community."

"I am a regional manager of youth and family services in the south east. I work with many local governments and would like to congratulate council for continuing to lead the sector in providing high quality services that are innovative and relevant."

All comments and responses are provided in Appendix 1, alongside a note detailing how the feedback has been considered.



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)



Recommendations

With a high level of support for the Youth and Family Strategy, no further community issues have been identified beyond those already captured in the draft strategy.

As such, no amendments are proposed as a result of the feedback provided in the community engagement process.

Conclusion

The draft Youth and Family Strategy 2021-2026 has received a high level of community support, based on extensive consultation with key stakeholders including young people, parents or carers, and professionals/service providers.

The draft strategy is now ready to proceed to a second EMT briefing, before presentation to CBS and formal adoption by Council.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

YOUTH AND FAMILY STRATEGY 2021-2026
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REPORT - APPENDIX 1

SURVEY RESPONSES

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
Professional / Service Provider	Agree - This strategy is a very representative of community needs and covers the main areas of concern while focusing on strengthening the community	Yes	[Skipped]	This is an excellent plan for the next 5 years in Greater Dandenong value all the work the youth and family services team do to ensure young people and families are connected	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I think that youth services do a lot for young people	Yes	No	Youth services have really helped my family a lot	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - captures all areas of social need	Yes	no - all included	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Engagement, Connection and Activation are key focus areas for COVID recovery for young people	Yes	[Skipped]	Well done to the Youth and Family Team on such comprehensive engagement and consideration for future direction.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Covers all areas related to young people and families especially building health and well being	Yes	No	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
Professional / Service Provider	Agree - The Strategy appears to cover the key issues for COGD.	Yes	Given we have been dealing with a pandemic, some comment in Priority 4 regarding support to those impacted may be helpful.	Given the diversity of the community, I feel there might be more comment regarding how communities will be engaged and how you ensure Council priorities and strategies are accessible to diverse communities.	Priority 4 (Health and Wellbeing) provides flexibility to respond to emerging needs for young people and families, including those arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. Equity, diversity and inclusion is a core principle (outlined on page 9 of the strategy) and underpins the work of Youth and Family Services. In addition, action 5.3 related to promoting understanding of diversity across the community. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	[Skipped]	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - Important for my family	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
[Skipped]	Agree - I think they are good strategies for my community	Yes	Everything seems to be there	Nope	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - n/a	Not sure - Sometimes the data is always not so clear!	n/a	n/a	This strategy has been informed by a demographic profile of young people and families in Greater Dandenong (as outlined on pages 10 and 11 of the draft strategy). In addition, a complete background document is available detailing extensive local consultation and research, and providing a strong evidence base to inform the key



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
					priority areas and actions included in the strategy. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Broad, picks up on the key areas	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - The strategy is encompassing of the community needs within the catchment.	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - I think the five key areas and fantastic strategies to support inclusion and the health and wellbeing of young people.	Yes	Not that I can think of a [at] the moment.	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree- Looks inclusive of many elements of a thriving community	Yes	No, I think because this has a broad focus it can incorporate all key issues	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Great coverage of the need in the area	Yes	n/a	n/a	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Targets priority areas within community	Yes	Not at a quick read	Great initiative. It would be great to include local service sector.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Priority Area 1 (Lead and Advocate) highlight's Council's ongoing



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
					commitment to continue working in partnership with the local service sector. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - makes sense	Yes	[Skipped]	looks great	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - I agree, integrating youth within the families context is a well considered strategy	Yes	I think you have covered the essential areas. In particular I appreciate the positive profiling of our young people	Well done, we will look at our own Strategies to reflect some of your consultation findings	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - inclusive, focused on major areas of education, health, employment, safety, inclusion	Yes	No	I think the combining of youth and families is a good one.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - extensive and relevant coverage.	Yes	[Skipped]	How will CGD approach evaluation, measures for progress?	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The strategy will be accompanied by an annual action plan, which will outline expected outcomes and targets. Further information about the monitoring and review of the strategy is provided on page 14 of the draft strategy. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree-I think it covers the important values we should be promoting and living out as	Yes	None that I can think of	No, all good I think	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	organisations and as a community				
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Covers all the key aspects to better support young people & parents	Yes	Not at this stage	Very thorough and a great initiative. Needs to take the long term view that it has. Potential to be a 'game changer' within the CGD community.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Because it appears to cover all major areas of concern that are prevalent within the region.	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - The priorities are gleaned from what is known through reviews and research, it is aligned with current priorities and community has fed into this	Yes	As professionals we use 'vulnerability' and 'disadvantage'. Perhaps the community may need some description of what this means.	No	The draft strategy contains a full demographic profile and overview of key social issues and challenges for young people and families in Greater Dandenong (see pages 10-14). This information highlights a number of factors that may contribute to vulnerability and disadvantage, include unemployment, homelessness, family violence and settlement experiences. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree- it identifies all the important things to do with people and families	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - seems that it would work for families and singles, broad and covers a lot	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - agree because it covers everything	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I think it is a good strategy that covers everything I need as a member of the community	Yes	Maybe something that is specific to cultural communities - like how spaces will be inclusive of culture and respecting and identifying culturally specific spaces that already exist in the community.	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Equity, diversity and inclusion is a key principle (refer page 9) that underpins the work of Youth and Family Services. Physical spaces and infrastructure are not captured within this strategic document, but may be reflected in a range of other Council strategies including the Open Space Plan, Libraries Strategy and Reconciliation Action Plan. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I don't have a comment about why I just agree	Yes	Not any I can think of	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - Covered a range of areas and needs in the community	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Appears to be comprehensive and well constructed.	Yes	Not to my knowledge.	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Broad and covers key elements	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - the inclusion of family with youth	Yes	[Skipped]	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - it is thorough	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - The 5 priority areas seem to be spot on.	Yes	As I didn't get to see background paperwork not sure if asylum seeker youth has been identified as a key area of need. Believe it should be.	No. Good work	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The strategy recognises that Great Dandenong has one of the highest rates of humanitarian and asylum seeker settlements in Melbourne, and notes the associated social and economic vulnerability of these community members (refer page 12). No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree	Yes	[Skipped]	Perhaps amend wording of 'Alternative pathways' to avoid 'othering' of pathways other than educational ones.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. 'Alternative pathways' is the commonly accepted terminology within the youth and community sector. For ease of recognition in the community, this wording will be retained. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - targeted areas make sense - very comprehensive	Yes	n/A	Looks good - very wide ranging and ambitious	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Young Person	Agree- I think the priorities reflect youth needs such as employment and community belonging :) I also love the emphasis on health, which is not always considered but vitally important	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - Coz it has a everything for young people	Yes	Nope	I go to youth programs and it's really good for people like me who don't have many friends	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Neither agree nor disagree - I don't really understand it or how it works. English is my second language though	Not sure	[Skipped]	No, thank you	The respondent has provided insufficient information for a response. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - It shows what Council are planning for families.	Yes	Don't feel families who don't speak English will understand it properly	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The strategy is principally an internal document to support service planning for young people and families. A broad cross-section of the community has been involved in the consultation process, including those who speak English as a second language. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - A lot of issues which can arise in the community are addressed in the strategy	Yes	Finance can be a huge issue and burden in families. It would be good to be able to educate people in relation to finance and supports	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The suggestion around enhancing financial literacy will be considered in the formulation of the annual action plan, rather than as a strategic action.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
			i.e. centrelink and resources available		No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - Feel like it covers everything	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Neither agree nor disagree – I am not sure	Not sure – I am not sure	I think this lockdown period.	No	The respondent has provided insufficient information for a response. Youth and Family Services are aware of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and associated lockdowns. A research project was undertaken in 2020 to understand the priorities for young people and families during COVID recovery. This data will continue to inform the development of annual action plans that accompany this strategy. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I agree with it because it is vastly important that we support our youth to be well-rounded citizens who will enrich the social environment instead of allowing them to be disconnected and isolated	Not sure - I am not sure. I see the plan addresses key issues but the extent that council will go to truly engage the cohort in the best way possible is yet to be seen.	The changing ecological environment needs strong emphasis, particularly around the role our youth play in shaping what the future will look like. Helping our youth and	As a mother of two small children, and two teenaged step-sons I would like to see council provide an ever growing number of activities, volunteer possibilities, places to connect, and work for our youth to	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Youth and Family Services have a strong record of working alongside young people to ensure that their voice is heard in the design, development and delivery of youth



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	adding nothing to the fabric of our society.		younger generations make ecologically sound, sustainable choices that are fun and rewarded will serve to be hugely important in the future.	engage in. Teenagers are SO disconnected from their being, isolated and alienated, connecting very little in person. Let's make some "cool" for them to do, get the, involved in sustainable activity, provide alternatives to zoning out online that they are actually interested in partaking in.	programming to ensure that it is relevant, engaging and catering to a variety of interests. This work will continue as the key focus of Priority Area 2 (Engaged and Valued). Youth participation and sustainability are recognised as key principles underpinning the delivery of this strategy (refer page 9). Furthermore, action 2.4 relations to facilitating opportunities for young people to engage in projects relating to the environment and sustainability. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - It covers everything	Yes	No its got everything	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - covers all areas of community	Yes	No	Good job	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree – its all covered	Yes	make sure crime goes down	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree -its good	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - my children will be good here and looked after	Yes	Make sure it is safe for children to be outside in parks	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Priority Area 5 (Safe and Inclusive) relates to the respondent's concerns, with action 5.4 focused



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
					on promoting safe and accessible public spaces; and action 5.5 focused on responding to the community safety concerns of young people and families. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - It seems to address all the key points important to the community	Yes	More social activities for primary school aged children, more accessible (and affordable) mental health services for children	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The focus for the Youth and Family Strategy is on young people aged 12-25 years. In recognition of a gap in supports for children in the middle years (ages 8-14), the draft strategy includes advocacy for increased support for this cohort (see action 1.6). The respondent's feedback will be considered in the development of the annual action plan. It should be noted that Council is not a direct provider of mental health services for children, and would take an advocacy role. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I like what the council is doing and the pillars represent me and my family	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - It seems good for community	Yes	Included all	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - strategy covers all aspects that relate to my family, in particular having	Yes	no - but I do worry about youth crime - how can we stop that?	I am so glad I live in a council that cares about everybody - my	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	Inclusive activities for my kids who have disabilities			family, my kids and me are all important	Through each of the five priority areas Youth and Family Services are addressing the risk factors that contribute towards a youth crime, and strengthening the protective factors for young people through enhancing belonging, wellbeing and skill development. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I am so glad I live in a council that cares about everybody - my family, my kids and me are all important.	Yes	young people that cause trouble	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Through each of the five priority areas Youth and Family Services are strengthening the protective factors for young people through enhancing belonging, wellbeing and skill development. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I agree that we need to focus on the health and wellbeing of our children, young people and older people too. That means keeping mental happiness as one of the most important things we can do - I like this is what the service also wants	Yes	No	make sure all people are included and part of the community especially those with disabilities.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Equity, diversity and inclusion is a core principle (outlined on page 9 of the strategy) and underpins the work of Youth and Family Services. This includes people with a disability. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - there is so much on the television about keeping everyone safe so I am very happy the council wants to do	Yes	no - it has work, school, health and safety everything that every	thankyou council for caring about us	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	this too. Everyone must be safe and free from harm.		person needs to be happy and live a full life.		
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - council show they care about me and my family	Yes	No	Thank you	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - The CGD Youth and Family Strategy capture the needs and gaps in community well.	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Neither agree nor disagree - haven't seen it yet	Not sure	probably inadequate state school curriculum	no	The respondent has provided insufficient information for a response. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree	Yes	[skipped]	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree	Yes	[skipped]	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - It works well with the issues we are facing as a service.	Yes	No	N/A	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - They have included every aspect of the wellbeing of the youth.	Yes	Parents having complex mental health and AOD issues. Their capacity to parent efficiently being impacted due to this.	Well done !!!	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Action 4.2 relates to strengthening the health and wellbeing of families, including a focus on vulnerable families. Action 5.2 relates to building parenting capacity. These



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
					actions capture the respondent's concerns relating to parenting support. Specific programs and services to address these needs will be outlined in the annual action plan.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - makes sense and covers all aspects	Yes	No	None	No further action required. Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Because its very important to see diversity, inclusion, equity and youth participation being included in the strategy, given that Dandenong is very diverse community	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - I feel it really covers all aspects of supporting families in the community that is inclusive to having their voices heard that reflects what their needs are as opposed to what we think they are.	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - priorities seem to be accurate to the need as I see it	Yes	No	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - I work with young people and their families that's why I agree	Not sure	Finding job	More engagement with youth	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree	Not sure - As I haven't asked young people or families their thoughts on a broad range of topics recently.	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The process of developing this strategy (outlined on page 5) included extensive consultation with young people, families, local service providers and relevant Council departments to ensure that it reflected the issues most important to young people and families in the Greater Dandenong community. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Disagree - DIE - Diversity Inclusion and equity is overstated, done to death everywhere, and just virtue signalling.	Yes	No	No	Council remains committed to these principles and ensuring that diversity, inclusion and equity is support across the breadth of programs and services available to the community. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Well informed	Yes	not that comes to mind	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Dandenong Council focus on Youth & Families Programs, always very inclusive and diverse.	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	particularly Leaderships & Volunteer, Festivals to include Youth Participation. Excellent Work!				
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Very important topic	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Neither agree nor disagree	Not sure – would need further review	Not that I am aware of at this current time.	[Skipped]	The respondent has provided insufficient information for a response. No further action required. Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Many of the pillars reflect experience of what is important to young people and families through my role at SVDP-Vic Education Programs	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - I think it covers many of the areas that are becoming more relevant, especially in the context of the past few years.	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
[Skipped]	Agree - great information	Yes	[Skipped]	we had alcohol problem with the youth	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Action 4.6 relates to raising awareness amongst young people of the adverse effects of alcohol and drug use.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - The five pillars capture the essential elements	Yes	The importance of understanding the influence of family in creating future career goals.	[Skipped]	No further action required. Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Three (Learn and Work) reflect the importance of working with both young people and families in supporting young people to maintain engagement in learning and navigate employment pathways (actions 3.1, 3.3 and 3.4). No further action required. Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - It has clear direction and inclusive	Yes	The action plans you do each year will be able to drill into the key issues	I particularly like the 5 priorities	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Priority Area Three (Learn and Work) relates to providing young people with information about local employment opportunities, as well as enhancing work-readiness (actions 3.2 and 3.4). These actions would encompass supporting young casual workers who have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Great Network and Youth Service	Yes	Young people who are impacted by Covid that are casual workers	All Good Comprehensive	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Priority Area Three (Learn and Work) relates to providing young people with information about local employment opportunities, as well as enhancing work-readiness (actions 3.2 and 3.4). These actions would encompass supporting young casual workers who have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Comprehensive view of what can be achieved by Youth and Family department	Yes	As Dandenong's community comprises many different cultures have you focused on the	Comprehensive document with reference to data that provides evidence for the focus of your work	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The draft strategy includes an overview of key social issues and



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	for and with the Dandenong community		issues for multicultural families understanding of Australia's service systems? This may be fleshed out in your action plan		challenges, including barriers and increased vulnerability for culturally diverse communities (refer page 12). Specific supports will be detailed in the annual action plan. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Yes - I like the conceptualisation of youth, family. However I think the role of friends for young people is understated here	yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Through the range of youth programming opportunities young people are supported to form new friendships with their peers, in turn enhancing their sense of community belonging. This is articulated in Priority Area Two (Engaged and Valued). Specific initiatives to strengthen social connections will be outlined in the annual action plan. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Very comprehensive and appropriate to current need in community	Yes	No	Well done looks great	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Very relevant and a great focus on supporting young people and families in this space	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional /	Agree - Important pillars. Good focus areas for the region. Mental health planning	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
Service Provider	Is important. Focus on families is excellent. Collaboration with young people and services is essential.				
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - aligns with own strategic direction and values	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - Plan inclusive of young people and families within the community across important elements of care, wellbeing, advocacy and support	Yes	the experience of young people and acculturation anxiety based on familial immigration , migration , refugee and asylum seeker journeys	n/a	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The draft strategy includes an overview of key social issues and challenges, including barriers and increased vulnerability for culturally diverse communities (refer page 12). Specific programs and services to support this cohort will be detailed in the annual action. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - We need to look after our Youth and community in all aspects	Yes	I believe you have covered all aspects	Great Job	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - The pillars and overall strategy is able to fully support families, children and young people. Family Inclusive practice is evident.	Yes	The impact of refugee and asylum seeker status.	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The draft strategy includes an overview of key social issues and challenges, including barriers and increased vulnerability for culturally diverse communities (refer page 12).



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Young Person	Agree - Really expansive and well considered! Covering all the aspects of where youth and family services sit within the community, great work!	Yes	Not that I could think of...perhaps empowering sustainability	Really impressed with the great work you're doing!!	Specific programs and services to support this cohort will be detailed in the annual action. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - I think it covers a broad range of issues facing young people and their families in the CGD. It demonstrates detailed consultation and feedback from the community and meets the needs of the diverse community in Dandenong and surrounding areas	Yes	No	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Action 2.4 relates to providing opportunities for young people to engage in projects that support the environment and sustainability. No further action required.
I am a Young Person	Agree - It is quite comprehensive.	Yes	Focusing on unique family dynamics within CALD families - including domestic violence	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Actions 5.1 and 5.2 relate to addressing family violence and strengthening family capacity. Equity, diversion and inclusion is a key principle (refer page 9) that underpins the work of Youth and Family Services. Specific interventions will be detailed in the



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
					annual action plan, with staff demonstrating culturally sensitive practice in engaging CALD families. No further action required.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree -Has covered all of the key areas and priorities for a local government child/youth/family service. Looks fabulous	Yes	No	Looks great, covers all areas and easy to read and understand.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - The strategy focuses on key disciplines that influence young people. Integrating family services/ engagement, indicating that there is an awareness that family does have a large impact on young people. Each key pillar focuses on ideas that will have definitely impact young people in a positive and holistic way.	Yes	[Skipped]	This strategy is an amazing and influential plan that addresses key concerns and development for young people.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree -- Agree with the Social model of health -- recognising the multiple factors influencing a persons' health and wellbeing -- very important to think about different factors - Identified key challenges and provided supportive evidence as well, for example, Cultural Diversity, Economic Disadvantage.	Yes	- Considering there is a high proportion of YP who are from the new emerging communities, keen to hear more strategies to address the unique issues facing by those communities. - Intergeneration conflicts	Overall: Great Work! Very holistic! Local-focus	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The draft strategy includes an overview of key social issues and challenges, including barriers and increased vulnerability for culturally diverse communities (refer page 12). Specific programs and services to support this cohort will be detailed in the annual action.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	Family Violence. All objectives are about how to address those identified challenges. - Engaging with YP and families to actively participate in council consultations and decision-making processes - Advocating for increased support to address the lack of targeted service responses for young people in the middle years (8-14 years). – really like it! Lack of services for children who are under 12 especially. – Plus, different aged groups have different needs/issues – it is very important to respond to their unique issues/ needs		- Community Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic		Priority 4 (Health and Wellbeing) provides flexibility to respond to emerging needs for young people and families, including those arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. Data taken from Youth and Family Services' COVID-19 research project (conducted in 2020) has also informed this strategy with key priorities of employment, mental health and social connection reflected in the draft strategy. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I think it is a good strategy that helps everyone	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I think it really covers everything and I feel that the things I value are represented in the strategy	Yes	No it broadly covers everything	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I think youth services has hit the mark on what effects young people all priorities are in the money	Yes	No	Great job	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional /	Agree - The areas highlighted within the draft reflect, for the	Yes	The work we have done with at-risk youth, youth	Great to see families included here, getting parents on board is	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
Service Provider	most part, the feedback from community where support is needed.		justice and the local police has shown to us that a lot of our referrals are ending up back in custody before we have had a chance to engage them. Some support around transportation of participants to programs and other services would be hugely beneficial.	one of the biggest barriers for us, if we can create safe spaces and groups where we can directly engage with parents as well, that will be key. Looking forward to seeing how Basketball Victoria can support this strategy.	In regards to transportation of young people to programs, this is an operational item which would be considered in the annual action plan rather in this strategic document. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - Love the priority areas especially Engaged and valued, Learn and work and Wellbeing. Young people need support and to be engaged with their local community in positive ways to develop belonging whilst also protecting them from negative influences like drugs and gang culture. Well done on a great looking plan, this plan also needs to be communicated to our primary and high schools for an integrated approach.	Yes	No	Wellbeing services need to also be adequately funded so that adolescents are able to access services in a prompt and timely way to support their mental health needs.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Council will continue to advocate for additional funding to support young people's mental health under Priority Area One (Lead and Advocate). This will be detailed in the annual action plan. No further action required.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Young Person	Agree – unsure why	Yes	Don't think so	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I think it's really thorough	Yes	I like the idea of school holiday activities and programs for youth (as my 2 teens can do these) but would like to see these kinds of programs for primary school kids	It looks great	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The Youth and Family Strategy defines young people as 12-25 years. Feedback in relation to holiday activities for primary school students will be referred to Council's Children's Services team for consideration as part of the newly developed Children's Plan 2021-2026. Greater Dandenong Libraries also provide a comprehensive program of free activities for primary school aged children during the school holidays. No further action required.
I am a Young Person	Agree - Seems like a solid plan	Yes	No	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - The 5 pillars covered the majority of the ideas which is important now	Yes	Mental health and drug abuse. Health in general was not really focused on	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Priority Area Four is focused on Health and Wellbeing. Mental health is addressed in action 4.3, and alcohol and drug use is addressed in action 4.6 Specific initiatives will be outlined in the annual action plan. No further action required.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Young Person	Agree - All the priority principles have been identified well and meets the requirements of young people and families.	Yes	No	I hope these strategy works and meets the needs	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Neither agree nor disagree – I don't really know	Yes	Probably no	no	The respondent has provided insufficient information for a response. No further action required.
I am a Young Person	Agree - the priorities are really relevant for young people like us, especially with the employment, pathway etc... in order to gain relevant skills to start working and engage young people in the community.	Yes	Nope	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I feel that it covers a good basis of what needs to be covered	Yes	Not that I can think of	Let's do this!	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - The strategy includes almost everything that is required for a good health and well-being of young people. Physical, mental, emotional and social are all being addressed and that is really important, especially in Dandenong. The part-time employment opportunities for skill building is also really nice in	Yes	Domestic violence and homelessness for young people is a really big issue that I feel like should really be addressed.	domestic violence strategies and homelessness should be addressed a little more as that's a big in the community	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Homelessness and family violence are both noted as key social issues and challenges in the preface of the strategy (pages 12 and 13). Council is not a provider of homelessness services, and has an advocacy role as noted under action 1.2 (undertake advocacy to address generational and situational disadvantage).



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	my opinion. I agree with the 5 year plan.				Youth and Family Services address family violence and it's causes under action 5.1. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree	Yes	[Skipped]	[Skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I agree with it and love it. I agree because I think it covers all the areas that are needed to progress	Yes	I don't really think so...	I hope that I take part in the progress of our community	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I think the YFS 20/21 is a well rounded attempt to improve the community here in Dandenong. The strategy encapsulates what the youth and families here in Dandenong need. Particularly priority 3 is extremely important as the education component compliments the other priorities really well	Yes	I'm not sure if priority 5 focuses on educating families on domestic violence, however in case it does not I think its a really important issue that needs to be addressed in ethnic communities here in Dandenong	I personally am looking forward to seeing the evaluation report once the strategy is being implemented. Would be great to see the results from the program.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Action 5.1 relates to initiatives that address family violence and it's causes. No further action required.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I agree, because the key social issues about unemployment, homelessness and climate change are mentioned with proper strategic plan and action plan	Yes	No. I don't think so	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I agree because it's a big support for young people. By the way, it's good for young people and those who came	Yes	The things that Youth and Family Strategy focussed on are the main things and	No, I just wish everyone good luck	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	here as a refugee and those who really need support		there are some other that are parts of those that they focussed on [skipped]		
I am a Young Person	Agree - I agree because as a young person I saw that we need these support at our community	Yes		More awareness about healthy relationships at schools for youths	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The Department of Education and Training has responsibility for delivery of respectful relationships education in schools. Youth and Family Services may consider specific initiatives which complement this existing State Government work as part of the annual action plan (action 5.1, addressing family violence and it's causes).
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - it captures every area that relates to my children, and my wife and i as a family unit	Yes	no it covers all areas - i particularly am interested in having safe and accessible spaces my family can enjoy in our community	well done to Council on being committed to families in Dandenong	No further action required. Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I worry about safety, jobs and mental health for my kids so I am very happy that this strategy covers all those areas	Yes	no it covers everything from employment, to safety, to being with the community and being able to access services, support and activities what we need right here where we live	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Young Person	Agree - There are the priority issues of the community that needs to be solved	Yes	- being treated unfairly at work - discrimination - respecting differences	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The areas listed by the respondent would be addressed under Priority Area Three (Learn and Work) and Priority Area Five (Safe and Inclusive). Specific initiatives will be listed in the annual action plan. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - The strategy covers all aspects that relate to children, young people and the family unit as a whole - in particular being able to be safe from harm	Yes	No the strategy covers all aspects that supports successful and meaningful engagement in the community we live. It also covers that every person has the right to be safe from harm - both in the home and in the community	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - This strategy highlights every aspect of need for the whole family, from health and wellbeing, to safety, to employment and schooling - everything we need to be active community members	Yes	No this strategy highlights how each community member regardless of age has the right to access supports and services that help them become positive contributing members to their communities	Well done Council on having a team that shows the really know what the needs are for our community and families like mine	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I agree with what's included in the draft. I agree with it because it seems like it has included most of the topic	Yes	[skipped]	I agree with what's included in the draft. I agree with it because it seems like it has included most of the topic	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - This strategy focuses on all the dimensions required for my children and I to live a healthy and fulfilling life- it focuses on employment, physical health, mental health, safety, and most importantly that all people are equal and have the right to services and live freely and meaningfully in the community	Yes	No this strategy covers all areas required to live a healthy and inclusive life in Greater Dandenong	Well done to council for being the leaders to make sure our families have every opportunity to be free, healthy and happy	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - This strategy in particular highlights the importance of our children being valued as important members of the community, that all people have a right to education, work, support and most importantly the right to be safe in home, work and the community	Yes	No, this strategy shows the focus is on all dimensions needed to be successful, safe and included member of the community.	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - This strategy targets on all areas that are needed to ensure that young people and families have the right supports in place to thrive - in particular safety, education and employment, mental health and drugs and alcohol - by having all these areas focused on for the next five	Yes	No, all areas have been covered - safety form violence in the home and on the street are in particular of focus for me- my children are safe so they can grow to love where they live and be the successful and	Thankyou youth and family services for making sure all important aspects are covered.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	years with youth and family services leading the charge, it will support the community to be one that is the most sought after to live in.		contributing community members they can be.		
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - The strategy addresses all areas that young people and families require to support their participation across all aspects of life including social, cultural, environmental and economic. This in turn, helps the community thrive and be successful in being a community of connection support and inclusion.	Yes	No all areas of a persons social, emotional and economic needs have been focused on - regardless of age or cultural background	It is so important to see the family as a whole being one of the primary drivers of a child and young persons success. CGD must be a leader in this area and I for one am proud to be a part of this community where there is a council that cares.	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - This strategy addresses the needs of families to thrive and be successful in all aspects of life, from mental health, safety, school and employment.	Yes	No - all areas of social, economic, cultural and environmental have been addressed.	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - This strategy covers all areas that affect families such as mine. The strategy shows the importance of focusing on education and employment but also the other important areas like mental	Yes	No, all the important areas that relate to a young person or adult being successful in life is in this strategy	Grateful to have a Council team like youth and family services who are committed to advocating for its community members to live a successful and prosperous life	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	health, family violence, and being safe in public. Agree - The strategy addresses all aspects that families require to help meaningfully participate across all aspects of life including emotional, cultural, environmental and importantly, education and employment	Yes			Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - A agree that all the main topics were all relevant. I personally feel like the biggest problem is how hard it is to get into the workforce which has already been addressed	Yes	Nope!	Yall are doing amazing stuff. Keep up the good work!! :)	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - It touch on almost all issues	Yes	Health and wellbeing - sports - mainly focussing on sports for women. Other than soccer	Sounds great	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Action 4.5 relates to increase participation in physical activity and recreation amongst young people and families. Specific initiatives addressing different sporting interests and a focus on increasing physical activity amongst young women will be outlined in the annual action plans. No further action required.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I think that they cover what is needed	Yes	Financial - I think the families in the community need more financial assistance. Parks - I think the council should provide more parks with fully fenced in areas so children can play safely	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Council does not provide financial support to the community, however economic disadvantage is outlined as a key social issue and challenge in the strategy (refer page 9). Under action 1.2 Council will advocate to address generational and situational disadvantage in the community. Parks are beyond the remit of this strategy, however under action 2.1 Youth and Family Services will facilitate opportunities for young people and families to participate in Council consultations. Youth and Family Services will continue to work with the Parks and Open Space teams to ensure this feedback is captured in future planning. No further action required.
I am a Young Person	Agree - it has cover all needed by young people and family	Yes	No	Good plans to help the needs of young people and family	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - Have covered all that needed by family and young people	Yes	No	It's good to see that young people's voice will be heard. I know that Youth Services has been doing this. It's also good to know that volunteering opportunities are still considered (would be great	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
				to keep having a range of different volunteering opp. for YP that like music - there's FREEZA; YP that like environment - there's environment volunteer). A lot of the programs that I have seen, has been related to what YP needs. Good to see that inclusion is still included even though it's not new issues and people have been aware of this, but it still needs a lot of work. So it's good to see this still being included.	
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - It has a positive and inclusive plan for young people and their carers	Yes	[skipped]	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - The strategy highlights all areas that are important to me, my husband and my children. The strategy shows the importance of connecting to community and being positive and active citizens that meaningfully contribute to the wider community	Yes	No this strategy highlights the important factors - mental health, safety, education and employment and physical exercise	This is an excellent strategy which will help our community thrive	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I am pleased that the strategy focus on all areas that a person needs to be	Yes	No this strategy covers all important areas that cross young people and families	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	successful in life and in turn making it a thriving community				
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - Believes this strategy focuses on the dimensions required for a young person, parent and the wider community as a whole to thrive and be successful	Yes	No - all areas have been covered in great detail with appropriate focus	Thankyou youth and family services for being a service that sets the path they mean to take	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - This strategy highlights everything that I believe are important for my children and I to be successful in life	Yes	I am very glad that there is targeted focus on safety both in the home and the public as just as important as mental health and employment and this strategy makes it very easy to see how they all link	Well done youth and family services	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - The strategy pillars depicted highlight the areas needed for young people and parents to be successful in their life and in their community - the link is clear to see and is easily understood I agree with all targeted focus areas	Yes	No all areas have been covered	Particularly pleased to see mental health services is a key area as I believe this is the foundation for all the other pillars to be working in union	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - Believes the strategy depicts the interplay of every integral factor that is needed for individuals and the community to thrive	Yes	No all areas have been addressed	Easy to digest and understand - shows the significant investment from youth and family services to its community	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - The strategy is on point with the main factors that are needed to be addressed to ensure young people and families thrive within their own lives and the wider community	Yes	No all have been covered	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - My kids need to do more than play on the computer and go to school	Yes	I don't think so	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - The strategy address all the aspects required for individual's to thrive and be successful in life	Yes	No, all key issues have been addressed that relate to young people and families	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - Because it is providing opportunities for young people to be involved in activities	Yes	No	I think youth and family services do a great job	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - Because youth services are always there to help me and they are covering all the main issues	Yes	No	Good to see young leaders is still important	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I like that youth services is doing stuff for young people	Yes	Nope	[skipped]	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - Best thing for young people	Yes	No	Nice work guys	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - Young people will benefit from this	Yes	No I don't think so	No	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - It covers everything that's important to young people - learning, work, safety. Gives people chances to develop skills	Yes	More emphasis on diversity and multiculturalism	It's pretty good!	Submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Equity, diversity and inclusion is a core principle (outlined on page 9 of



4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Young Person	Agree - Because the strategy well highlighted all the issues that young people are facing.	Yes	[skipped]	There is a lack of knowledge for young people from refugee background about services and supports that are available for them. Raising awareness would be great that they could benefit and use these services.	the strategy) and underpins the work of Youth and Family Services. No further action required. The submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Equity, diversity and inclusion is a core principle (outlined on page 9 of the strategy) and underpins the work of Youth and Family Services. Specific initiatives targeting priority groups will be identified in the annual action plans that accompany the strategy. No further action required.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - the strategy covers all areas that are important for people to be successful in the community	Yes	No, all issues are pertinent that have been highlighted	No	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I agree with all issues highlighted as important in everyone's life to be addressed	Yes	No, all issues have been named and I can see how the council will be committed to making sure they work on these areas	[skipped]	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - the strategy highlights the pertinent issues relating to young people and their families to ensure that they are successful citizens of their community	Yes	No, all important themes and issues have been highlighted and their importance detailed plainly and clearly	No - thankful to live in a LGA that has a dedicated Youth and family team and whom work on the real issues affecting its community members.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - the plan is very clear on the objectives and what are the most important issues	Yes	No, this is a well thought out plan with young people	Well done.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	facing young people and families for the next five years		and the community at the very heart of it.		
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree – it's very clear and simple and highlights the important issues affecting all of us to live our best lives. I am most pleased to see how the plan and the team have linked everything together- one issue affects the other - and it's important that the plan is clear on how each of these areas affect each other.	Yes	No - all the important issues have been highlighted.	Thankyou Council for having a team that is dedicated to it young people and their families.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree	Yes	No, all the pertinent and most important issues have been addressed	This strategy reflects the importance of having a clear and dedicated plan to help ensure the community strives as a whole- it also reflects on how there needs to be a dedicated team like Youth and Family Services whom are not afraid to tackle the important issues and genuinely care about the outcomes of each member of the community.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - Each of the pillars and the themes that underpin these are what I believe to be the core factors that determine	Yes	No - it is good to see in this strategy the links that each theme has to the next one, showing that there needs to be a	[skipped]	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	the health and success of individuals - regardless of age		holistic view of young people AND their family unit to make them successful and thriving in life		
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I agree with all the themes and issues identified in the plan are important to be focused on for individuals and the family unit as a whole	Yes	No, all have been covered and named	[skipped]	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree	Yes	No, all the elements that drive individuals has been highlighted	This is a clear and purposeful strategy that shows how each element is linked to the next, and how each discreet element needs to have its own focus to help build a successful and thriving individual, young person and family unit as a whole. Well done Council on showing your commitment to your community	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree – the themes are the core issues that need to be addressed for anyone to be successful in life	Yes	No - all are covered.	Glad to see that safety both in home and the public is a priority - I believe this underpins the foundations for all the other themes identified- If you are not safe, then you can not have good mental health and go to work and learn at school - safety is paramount to	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I agree with all the themes presented in this strategy as they are the main issues that directly affect young people and families	Yes	No - all core issues are identified and intentions on the pillars and issues are clear in the plan presented	everything working the right way.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - The plan details the core themes that impact on a person's ability to thrive and be successful. These themes are also what can support the family as a unit. I agree with all themes presented.	Yes	No - all key issues were noted and addressed.	Thankyou for your time and work to make our community one that is thriving	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - All the key issues identified are the important factors needed to be addressed to support an individual and families wellbeing and success	Yes	No - all key factors have been identified	I believe the strategy outlines a clear vision for Council's work with young people and families. it demonstrates the importance of how work both individually and as a family unit is needed to ensure a community is successful	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - The key issues identified are clear with clear linkages between them evident. the reasoning and the purpose moving forward is clear for any community member to understand Council's vision and movements in the youth and family	Yes	No - all key issues are nominated	[skipped]	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



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4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	area Agree - the strategy takes into consideration the key issues facing young people AND their families – all issues identified have been highlighted and addressed.	Yes	No all have been included	It is clear that the strategy aims to support and guide the whole family unit by addressing the unit and individual needs at the same time. By adopting this strategy, it will allow for the families in Greater Dandenong becoming a thriving and successful community as a whole.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - key issues affecting both young people and families have been identified.	Yes	No - all have been included.	This is a clear and well planned strategy that shows the commitment Council has to its young people and families. It is clear that Council recognises a young person is part of a family system, and that one needs the other to be successful in life.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - This strategy clearly sets out Council's intention, and highlights all the important issues that affect a young person, and those that affect the family as a whole. The strategy also shows that it has included all key issues in a respectful and realistic manner.	Yes	No - all areas have been identified and the correlations between the five pillars is clear and purposeful.	A well put together plan that is easy to digest for people like myself. It is a plan that I can see clearly how Youth and Family Services are valuing, respecting and understanding the community they serve. well done.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Parent, Guardian or Carer	Agree - I agree that the issues highlighted are important to be addressed to help ensure the	Yes	No - all key issues from health, welfare, safety, education, employment	Good plan with clear pathways forward for our young people, our families and our diverse by	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	success of our young people and their families.		and climate change impacts have been highlighted and addressed.	very connected and special community.	
I am a Young Person	Agree - When it comes to young people, the fact that young people have some sort of say in their Council matters a lot because that's when they feel included in the community and decision making. It's great to see "lead and advocate" and "engaged and valued" featured in the strategy so that young people can take an active lead in shaping the other priority areas.	Yes	More emphasis on LGBTQ+ inclusion and community awareness - educating CALD and faith diverse communities about sexualities and gender identities.	Focus on using media as a medium to communicate with young people - created by and featuring young people	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Equity, diversity and inclusion is a core principle (outlined on page 9 of the strategy) and underpins the work of Youth and Family Services. This encompasses both cultural diversity and LGBTQ+ inclusion. Specific initiatives targeting priority groups will be identified in the annual action plans that accompany the strategy. No further action required.
I am a Young Person	Agree - Like the fact youth services provided programs for youth	Yes	No all clear	It's great to see employment and education is covered as it's really hard as a young person to get jobs	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - All the issues you listed are what is important for us to be successful and they are the barriers we face and need to overcome	Yes	No all have been labelled	It is a very clear and easy to read plan that has the most important issues facing young people highlighted	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree	Yes	No they are all there	It is a very clear and easy to read plan that has the most important issues facing young people highlighted	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Young Person	Agree - I think every issue presented is the barriers we face and must overcome	Yes	No all are included	This strategy highlights how Councils youth and family services know their community and understand what it's young people face - Thankyou for being a service that is genuine and cares that we strive to be the best we can be	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree - It covers all the main issues for young people	Yes	No	Being a young person who has struggled with mental health, youth services has given me a place to feel I belong and an opportunity work on projects that promote mental health in the community [skipped]	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - The key priority areas touch on all aspects of a young persons life.	Yes	NO		The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Young Person	Agree- It covers all the bases in terms of addressing the needs of young people and families. Don't think anything is missing - it's sufficiently broad which provides flexibility.	Yes	Learn and work - access to assistance with curriculum such as tutoring and study groups, especially for young people with English as a second language.	The third action in section four (Health and Wellbeing) is really good - so important to let young people know about the services out there. But need more emphasis on building mental health literacy so that young people can recognise the signs / need for accessing support in the first place. More ongoing sports / physical activity programs, rather than one off events, to promote sustained regular activity outside of clubs.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy. The specific ideas and initiatives listed will be considered during the development of the annual action plan. No further action required.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Young Person	Agree - They all seem like pretty important things, a lot of the points are good and it's obviously been backed up by good research. I liked that there was a lot of data and evidence included.	Yes	No, but more explicit mention of racism and discrimination under Priority 5 would be good.	You could place greater emphasis on the importance of youth voice under Priority 2. Be clear about what pathways and channels we're offering for young people to participate in decision-making. Could include an aim to increase the profile of Youth and Family Services so that people know the supports and programs on offer	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy. Action 5.3 relates to supporting social cohesion and promoting understanding of diversity. This is inclusive of all forms of discrimination, including racism, as well as gender discrimination, religious diversity and homophobia. Priority 2 relates directly to the voices of young people being included in decision-making processes. The specific pathways and channels will be outlined in the annual action plan, and are continually reviewed to ensure broad engagement and profiling of Youth and Family Services. No further action required.
I am a Young Person	Agree - I agree because it seem to be a well rounded and very inclusive program that will help support young people and families	Yes	No	Good luck	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - it is an ambitious, achievable and well-planned strategy. Very current to the need of the young people living in the Greater of Dandenong.	Yes	No	Great work.	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Respondent Type	Overall, do you agree with what is included in the draft Youth and Family Strategy? Why or why not?	Do you believe that the draft Youth and Family Strategy reflects the issues most important to young people and families in our community?	Are there any key issues affecting young people and families that have not been included? If yes, what are they?	Do you have any further comments about the Youth and Family Strategy?	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
I am a Professional / Service Provider	Agree - This strategy is very comprehensive and focuses and covers all the contemporary issues facing the community	Yes	No	I am a regional manager of youth and family services in the south east. I work with many local governments and would like to congratulate council for continuing to lead the sector in providing high quality services that are innovative and relevant	The submission is supportive of the draft strategy.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

FOCUS GROUPS

Date of consultation	Group Type & Demographics	Summary of Discussion and Feedback	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
16 June 2021	Holiday Activities Committee (5 young people) 12-15 years: 4 16-20 years: 1 21-25 years: 0 Male: 3 Female: 2	The group provided positive feedback that the draft strategy captured the voices of young people. The group expressed strong support for Priority Area 2 (Engaged & Valued), noting that young people need further opportunities to participate in their community. No additional issues were identified as missing from the current draft. Participants were keen to learn more about how young people are connected into existing youth programs and opportunities.	Feedback expressed support for the draft strategy. Focus group facilitators provided young people with information on current promotion and engagement strategies, which are continually reviewed and adapted to meet changing trends.
24 June 2021	Freeza (13 young people) 12-15 years: 7 16-20 years: 5 21-25 years: 1 Male: 8 Female: 5	Young people expressed support for the draft strategy, stating that it captured all of the issues important to them as young people in Greater Dandenong. The group felt that the document was clear and explained everything they wanted to know. The group recognised that the draft strategy is broad enough to respond to emerging issues should these change during the five-years of the strategy. Of note was support for Priority Three (Learn & Work), with young people pleased to see promotion of career pathways as an action. The group also demonstrated support for Priority Five (Safe & Inclusive), stating that everyone should be able to participate. No additional issues were identified as missing from the current draft.	Feedback expressed support for the draft strategy.
29 June 2021	Kick Start Transition Program (7 young people)	This group expressed support for the draft strategy, and provided insight based on their recent experience as young people at the youngest end of the definition of 'youth'.	Feedback is supportive of the draft strategy. Gender diversity and family violence fall within the remit of actions in Priority Five (Safe & Inclusive).



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Date of consultation	Group Type & Demographics	Summary of Discussion and Feedback	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
	12-15 years: 7 16-20 years: 0 21-25 years: 0 Male: 2 Female: 5	Young people's feedback was shaped by their recent experience of having transitioned from primary to secondary school. This cohort expressed support for the inclusion of 'middle years' recognising a gap in support for young people (defined in the strategy as 8-14 years). Priority Four (Health & Wellbeing) was a key focus for this group, and seen as central to supporting young people to feel good in themselves, and as a member of the community. The group did not identify additional issues not currently included in the draft strategy; however they did mention the importance of support for young people around sexuality and gender identity and family violence.	No further action required.
30 June 2021	Change Makers (9 young people) 12-15 years: 1 16-20 years: 4 21-25 years: 4 Male: 2 Female: 7	The group considered each priority feedback and provided feedback. Overall, the discussion indicated strong support for the five priority areas and associated actions. Priority One (Lead & Advocate) – discussion centred around young people's role in key actions, including local networks and research projects. The group also identified that some issues impacting young people would benefit from a regional approach, partnering with neighbouring LGA's in Casey and Cardinia. The facilitator explained specific details would be considered in the annual action plan, and thanked participants for their ideas and feedback. Priority Two (Engaged & Valued) – there was strong support for enhancing community belonging amongst young people and increasing opportunities for youth participation. Priority Three (Learn & Work) – the group unanimously agreed that education and employment are key issues. They felt that the actions and themes under this priority area reflected the key challenges they are facing.	Feedback indicated support for the draft strategy. No further action required.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Date of consultation	Group Type & Demographics	Summary of Discussion and Feedback	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
5 July 2021	Holiday Activities Canva Workshop (7 young people) 12-15 years: 1 16-20 years: 3 21-25 years: 2 Male: 2 Female: 5	Priority Four (Health & Wellbeing) – the group emphasised the importance of mental health as a result of COVID-19 and extended periods of isolation. The group also expressed support for the integrated strategy with parenting support included in health and wellbeing, as they recognised supporting families is critical to young people's wellbeing. Priority Five (Safe & Inclusive) – all young people in the group felt strongly that it was good to see social cohesion reflected, given the importance of addressing racism and discrimination in the community. No further issues were identified outside of the current draft strategy. The group felt that the draft strategy captured the issues important to young people in Greater Dandenong, and presented a 'forward looking' view into the future. One young person stated: "Our community has such a high proportion of young people so it's good to see a tailored plan to cater for them" The group expressed strong support for Priority Three (Work & Learn), and spoke of the importance of young people gaining experience and skills through volunteering to improve employability. The group also spoke in detail of the importance of action to improve mental health for young people, as included in Priority Four (Health & Wellbeing). Young people mentioned key initiatives should include prevention and early intervention work, building mental health literacy, and addressing stigma. The facilitator explained the specific issues pertaining to mental health would be considered in the annual action plan, and thanked participants for their ideas and feedback.	Feedback indicated support for the draft strategy. No further action required.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Date of consultation	Group Type & Demographics	Summary of Discussion and Feedback	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
6 July 2021	Holiday Activities Tie Dye Workshop (13 young people) 12-15 years: 9 16-20 years: 2 21-25 years: 2 Male: 4 Female: 10	The group expressed support for the draft strategy. They felt that the strategy clearly demonstrated Council's role in providing services and support to young people and families in the community. Young people in this focus group expressed strong support for Priority Two (Engaged & Valued) and stated that it was important to them that young people have meaningful opportunities to share their voices and drive change in the local community. Young people also supported the inclusion of sustainability as a principle underpinning the strategy, as well as action 2.4 which relates to young people taking part in environmental projects and addressing the challenges associated with climate change.	Feedback indicated support for the draft strategy. No further action required.
6 July 2021	IMPACT Youth Volunteer Program (7 young people) 12-15 years: 0 16-20 years: 3 21-25 years: 4 Male: 2 Female: 5	The group unanimously agreed with the content of the draft strategy, and stated that "it's very broad and covers a lot of topics". The group expressed support for increasing supports for young people in the middle years (8-14 years), and that families are considered alongside young people. No additional issues were identified, beyond the scope of the current strategy. Group members spoke about the heightened dependence on technology for young people since COVID-19. The facilitator explained that Priority Four (Health and Wellbeing) provides capacity to respond to both emerging and ongoing health and wellbeing needs, including those arising from COVID-19. The facilitator explained that specific issues and initiatives would be considered in the annual action plan, and thanked participants for their ideas and feedback.	Feedback indicated support for the draft strategy. No further action required.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Date of consultation	Group Type & Demographics	Summary of Discussion and Feedback	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
8 July 2021	Holiday Activities K Pop Workshop (9 young people) 12-15 years: 5 16-20 years: 4 21-25 years: 0 Male: 2 Female: 7	The group unanimously expressed support for the draft strategy. No additional topics were identified for inclusion, however participants listed a number of ideas for specific initiatives: • Doing programs in school (in partnership). The facilitator explained that we deliver a number of programs with schools. • Sustainability and recycling programs • Acknowledge NAIDOC Week, educate the community on history of the Aboriginal culture • Celebrate multicultural days such as Harmony Day, through celebrating multicultural dress. The facilitator explained that these initiatives would be considered during the development of the annual action plan, and thanked participants for their ideas and feedback.	Feedback indicated support for the draft strategy. No further action required.
9 July 2021	Holiday Activities Painting Workshop (9 young people) 12-15 years: 4 16-20 years: 3 21-25 years: 2 Male: 2 Female: 7	The group unanimously expressed supported for the content of the draft Youth and Family Strategy. The group did not identify any additional issues, not currently captured in the strategy. The group expressed support for action 4.6 which relates to raising awareness of the adverse effects of alcohol and drug use amongst young people. The group stated that peer pressure is a related issue of concern. The group also expressed support for action 2.4 which relates to opportunities for young people to engage in projects that address climate change and environmental issues. Participants felt that recycling awareness and engaging activities (including creating their own compost bin) would be of help.	Feedback indicated support for the draft strategy. No further action required.



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.1 Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026) (Cont.)

Date of consultation	Group Type & Demographics	Summary of Discussion and Feedback	Response/ Consideration of Feedback
		The facilitator explained that specific initiatives relating to all actions would be considered during the development of the annual action plan, and thanked participants for their ideas and feedback.	



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031

File Id:	A7950934
Responsible Officer:	Director Business, Engineering & Major Projects
Attachments:	Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 Current public toilets Proposed public toilets Distribution maps

1. Report Summary

The Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 provides a framework for decision making regarding locations and standards of public toilets in Greater Dandenong moving forward.

This report outlines the development and consultation process.

A copy of the strategy is attached.

2. Recommendation Summary

This report recommends that the draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 and its staged implementation plan be adopted by Council.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

3. Background

Public toilets are essential community assets which contribute to the enjoyment and amenity of public spaces by residents and visitors to the municipality.

The provision and governance of public toilets can be complex. While there is no statutory or legislative requirement for councils to provide public toilet facilities, the City of Greater Dandenong is committed to fulfilling its social and corporate responsibility by promoting the health and wellbeing of the community and the vitality of public spaces.

Past Public Toilet Strategies

The City of Greater Dandenong prepared a Strategy for Public Toilets in April 2001, which was subsequently updated by the Public Toilets Strategy Review in November 2008.

Strategy for Public Toilets - 2001

This Strategy considered things such as design, built form, cleanliness, access, safety and maintenance of public toilet facilities within the municipality. A total of 49 facilities were surveyed and reviewed as part of this study.

The Strategy identified the following issues with the public toilet network:

- Facilities should be located on the periphery of parks to ensure public view, with minimal vegetation to deter inappropriate use;
- Facilities should be installed where there are picnic/BBQ facilities and demonstrated casual use (e.g. jogging, dog walking);
- Sportsground facilities should be open to the public on match days;
- Facilities should be clean, modern, attractive and designed to complement the surrounding character;
- The floor area of the sanitary facilities should be kept to a minimum to deter inappropriate use;
- Opening hours of all facilities should be restricted to a minimum.

Public Toilets Strategy Review - 2008

This document reviewed the actions that were undertaken since the 2001 Public Toilet Strategy. It updated the inventory of public toilet locations and facilities, established decision-making criteria and updated the audit of existing facilities. It also provided an Action Plan incorporating recommendations for maintenance, upgrade, replacement, and relocation of facilities.

Community consultation was held as part of this review in order to gauge the level of satisfaction community members had with the provision of public toilets. Key findings of the 2008 review included:

- General satisfaction with the number and distribution of public toilets;

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

- Criticism that public toilets need to be cleaned more frequently, are old, and there is anti-social behaviour and drug activity in some locations;
- Suggested improvements included better locations, direction signage, more toilets in shopping precincts, and locations in visible or high use areas.

Public Toilet Design Guidelines were proposed to provide users with safe and effective public toilets and provide Council with durable, efficient and easy to maintain facilities.

The Review also developed a project prioritisation scoring matrix to assist Council in prioritising public toilet upgrades, renewal and replacement projects, which involves a range of criteria and a scoring matrix.

There are currently 40 public toilets throughout Greater Dandenong that are owned or maintained by Council. A list of these facilities can be found in Attachment 2.

4. Proposal

The Strategy's vision for public toilets in the municipality is to:

provide high quality, accessible public toilets that are well located, clean, safe and cater to the needs of all residents, workers and visitors to the City of Greater Dandenong.

The Vision will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Provide a framework of consistent decision making for the provision, rehabilitation and maintenance of public toilet facilities.
- Provide a comprehensive, efficient and well-distributed network of accessible public toilets at key locations, which will cater to the needs of users.
- Apply universal design guidelines to all future upgrades and ensure public toilet availability and location are clearly promoted and communicated to all users.
- Prioritise the safety of all public toilet users in Greater Dandenong by minimising occurrences of anti-social behaviour.
- Maintain toilets to an appropriate standard of cleanliness to enhance the safety, health and wellbeing of all users.
- Provide direction about where Council should focus advocacy and encouragement of other organisations to provide public toilet facilities.
- Ensure public toilets are cost effective and can be managed efficiently.

The strategy aims to provide a comprehensive, efficient and well-distributed network of accessible public toilets at key locations throughout the municipality. To do this a comprehensive network of toilets in areas of high demand, primarily activity centres and open space areas controlled by Council has been mapped out within a 10 minute (800 metres) walking distance. (The 10 minute walk criteria aligns with the Open Space Strategy 2020).

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

To ensure coverage throughout the municipality, the Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 proposes the installation of 25 new public toilets over a 10 year period. A list of proposed facilities can be found in Attachment 3. Distribution maps can be found in Attachment 4.

5. Financial Implications

If the strategy was to be adopted by Council with the current proposal to add 25 new toilets over a period of 10 years, a financial allocation of \$3,960,000.00 would be required.

The tables below outlines the proposed quantum and implementation timeframe.

Type	Quantum	Cost each	Cost total
Basic	22	\$150,000	\$3,300,000
Standard	3	\$220,000	\$660,000
Premium	0	\$450,000	0
Iconic	0	\$750,000	0
Total	25	0	\$3,960,000

Proposed implementation timeframe				
Timeframe	Quantum	Cost	Type	Average cost per year
1-3 years	9	\$1,420,000	X8 Basic	\$473,333
			x1 Standard	
3-5 years	8	\$1,200,000	X8 Basic	\$400,000
5-10 years	8	\$1,340,000	x6 Basic	\$254,000
			x2 Standard	

The implementation timeframe is dependent on population growth, community demand and funding through Council's annual budget processes.

Operating Costs

Cleaning and maintenance cost per annum for each new facility based on today's value is;

- Basic Level Facility Type = \$15,450 pa
- Standard Level Facility Type = \$21,200 pa

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Facility Type	Quantum	Maintenance and Cleaning Cost Each	Maintenance and Cleaning Annual Cost Total
Basic	22	\$ 15,450.00	\$339,900.00
Standard	3	\$ 21,200.00	\$63,600.00
TOTAL	25	TOTAL	\$388,050.00

Note - These additional costs would need to be budgeted for in the appropriate operational budgets

6. Consultation

Council's Community Engagement Policy outlines Council's role in providing activities which enhance opportunities for the community to express their expectations, aspirations and ideas.

Extensive internal consultation has been undertaken to help shape the draft strategy from the following teams:

- Asset Management
- Building Maintenance
- Place Making
- Cleansing
- Community Care

A Councillor Briefing Session was held on Monday 5 October 2020 with positive feedback received from councillors on the draft strategy. Requests for additional public toilets at Norine Cox Reserve and Amershan Reserve were received from ward councillors at the briefing. Council officers have reviewed the requests for the 2 additional toilets based on the intent of the strategy and have now included them both in the draft strategy. At the briefing councillors supported progressing the strategy to the community consultation phase which has now been completed.

A second Councillor Briefing Session was held on Monday 31 May 2021 to provide an update on the feedback received and amendments to the strategy as a result of the community consultation process.

Community consultation was undertaken between November 2020 and December 2020 via the 'have your say' website and installing posters at 15 key public toilets throughout Greater Dandenong.

At the end of the consultation period feedback from 70 responses was received.

Feedback was positive with approximately 95% of respondents supporting the strategy.

The response to the question around public toilet locations was mixed. Council officers' interpretation of the result is that the respondents were highlighting the need for the additional toilet facilities at two Keysborough locations. The majority of submissions were received from Keysborough.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Requests were received for additional public toilets at Westwood Boulevard, and Pencil Park in Keysborough (which were already included in the draft strategy). A facility at Brady Road shops Dandenong North was also requested by the ward councillor, council officers support the inclusion of a toilet facility at the Brady Road location based on the vibrancy of the shopping strip with no current untenanted properties.

The public toilet at Springvale South Reserve (Cooinda) is in poor condition at the end of its serviceable life, poorly located and underutilised. This facility will be replaced by the proposed new public toilet at the Springvale South Shopping Centre in Springvale.

7. Community Plan ‘Imagine 2030’ and Council Plan 2017-21 – Strategic Objectives, Strategies and Plans

After consultation with the Greater Dandenong community on what kind of future they wanted to see for themselves and the City in 2030, the result was the Greater Dandenong Community Plan ‘Imagine 2030’. This report is consistent with the following community visions:

Community Plan ‘Imagine 2030’

People

- *Outdoor Activity and Sports – Recreation for everyone*

Place

- *Appearance of Places – Places and buildings*

Opportunity

- *Tourism and visitors – Diverse and interesting experiences*
- *Leadership by the Council – The leading Council*

8. Council Plan 2017-21

The Council Plan describes the kind of future the Council is working for, and how Council will do this over four years. This report is consistent with the following goals:

People

- *A vibrant, connected and safe community*

Place

- *A city planned for the future*

Opportunity

- *An open and effective Council*

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

9. The Overarching Governance Principles of the Local Government Act 2020

Section 9 of the *Local Government Act 2020* states that a Council must in the performance of its role give effect to the overarching governance principles.

Reporting on matters discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions and Pre-Council Meetings gives effect to the overarching governance principles (in particular, section 9(i) of the *Local Government Act 2020*) in that the transparency of Council actions and information is ensured.

10. Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

Council, Councillors and members of Council staff are a public authority under the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* and, as such, are all responsible to act in accordance with the *Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities 2006* (the Charter).

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this Strategy and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

11. The Gender Equality Act 2020

The *Gender Equality Act 2020* came into operation on 31 March 2021 and requires councils to take positive action towards achieving workplace gender equality and to promote gender equality in their policies, programs and services.

Council's Diversity, Access and Equity Policy and the *Gender Equality Act 2020* have been considered in the preparation of this report.

12. Consideration of Climate Change and Sustainability

One of the overarching governance principles of the *Local Government Act 2020* is that the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted.

In January 2020, this Council joined a growing number of cities around Australia and declared a "Climate and Ecological Emergency" and committed this Council to emergency action on climate change. Council has developed a Climate Change Emergency Strategy and Action Plan 2020-30 to help the City of Greater Dandenong become a resilient, net zero carbon emission city with an active community prepared for the challenges of changing climate.

Council's Declaration on a Climate and Ecological Emergency, Council's Climate Change Emergency Strategy 2020-2030 and the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2020* in relation to the overarching governance principle on climate change and sustainability have been considered in the preparation of this report.

13. Related Council Policies, Strategies or Frameworks

The related Council policies, strategies and frameworks that are relevant to this process are;

- Open Space Strategy Review 2020

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

- Playground Strategy and Action Plan 2013 – 2023
- Activate: Sport & Active Recreation Strategy 2014-19
- Neighbourhood Centre Planning Framework (2016)
- Activity Centres Placemaking Framework (2016)
- Diversity, Access & Equity Policy 2015
- Positive Ageing Strategy 2017-2025
- Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030
- Tourism Strategy & Action Plan 2014-18
- Reserve Master Plans

14. Conclusion

The Public Toilet Strategy will enable residents and visitors to access a well-distributed network of public toilets at key locations throughout the municipality.

The strategy has considered the future needs and growth of the community with decision making based on a rationale and strategic planning framework that ensures public toilets are safe and accessible to users of all ages and abilities.

The strategy successfully balances the social, economic, and environmental objectives for the community.

15. Recommendation

That Council adopts the Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 with the staged implementation plan.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

POLICY AND STRATEGY

DANDENONG PUBLIC TOILET STRATEGY 2021-2031

ATTACHMENT 1

**DRAFT GREATER DANDENONG PUBLIC
TOILET STRATEGY 2021-2031**

PAGES 101 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



DRAFT Greater Dandenong Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

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The information contained in this document is for submission to the Greater Dandenong City Council. The client shall make its own enquiries analysis and calculations and form its own views in relation to the use or development of the property including the application of local government and statutory controls. It is assumed that the client will rely on its own expertise in considering the information. Ethos Urban operates under a Quality Management System that has been certified as complying with ISO 9001:2008. This report has been prepared and reviewed in accordance with that system. If the report is not signed above, it is a preliminary draft.

VERSION NO.	DATE OF ISSUE	REVISION BY	APPROVED BY
6.0	27.08.2021	LW	TP

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4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

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4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

1.0

INTRODUCTION

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Public toilets are vital community assets that contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents, workers and visitors to the municipality. Often unacknowledged, public toilets support the vitality and accessibility of public places and spaces.

This Strategy highlights some of the key issues and challenges associated with public toilets in Greater Dandenong and also identifies opportunities for improvement.

Core elements of the Strategy are:

- Policy context;
- Overview of the condition, usage and profile of existing public toilet facilities;
- Gap analysis of public toilet network distribution; and
- Recommendations for upgrades and improvements to the public toilet network.

Supporting documents to the Strategy are:

- Toolkit comprising assessment frameworks to assist Council in determining future upgrades;
- Key strategic and operational actions to improve the existing and future toilet network; and
- A 10 Year Capital Works Plan (to be reviewed after 5 years).

1.2 Vision

The vision for public toilets in the municipality is:

Council will provide high quality, accessible public toilets that are well located, clean, safe and cater to the needs of all residents, workers and visitors to the City of Greater Dandenong.

The Vision will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Provide a framework of consistent decision making for the provision, rehabilitation and maintenance of public toilet facilities.
- Provide a comprehensive, efficient and well-distributed network of accessible public toilets at key locations, which will cater to the needs of users, including but not limited to:
 - Visitors to the region (either passing through or extended stays);
 - Motorists;
 - Shoppers;
 - Users of activity centre shopping precincts;
 - Users of recreation and sporting fields (organised sport);
 - Users of parks, reserves and river areas for recreation (including play equipment, skate ramps etc.);
 - Users of barbecue and picnic facilities;
 - Cyclists;
 - Parents and carers of children and babies; and
 - People with a disability and/or limited mobility.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

- Apply universal design guidelines to all future upgrades and ensure public toilet availability and location are clearly promoted and communicated to all users:
 - Provide guidance on where the different types of public toilet designs (within a predetermined hierarchy) are to be provided;
 - Design public toilets to be attractive, safe and accessible to users of all ages and abilities;
- Prioritise the safety of all public toilet users in Greater Dandenong by minimising occurrences of anti-social behaviour;
- Maintain toilets to an appropriate standard of cleanliness to enhance the safety, health and wellbeing of all users.
- Provide direction about where Council should focus advocacy and encouragement of other organisations to provide public toilet facilities; and
- Ensure public toilets are cost effective and can be managed efficiently.

1.3 Public Toilets

Public toilets are essential community assets which contribute to the enjoyment and amenity of public spaces by residents and visitors to the municipality.

The provision and governance of public toilets can be complex. While there is no statutory or legislative requirement for councils to provide public toilet facilities, the City of Greater Dandenong is committed to fulfilling its social and corporate responsibility by promoting the health and wellbeing of the community and the vitality of public spaces.

Council is the primary provider of public toilets in the municipality which are free to use and located in key community spaces.

Some toilets may be sited within public buildings such as libraries or sporting pavilions. These toilets are often only available during specified times such as business hours or weekends. In addition to this, users may be required to pass through a control point to access a toilet, not all of which are Council owned or maintained assets.

Many privately owned businesses also operate and provide toilets for use by the public in a variety of locations. Although these facilities are often perceived to be available for general public use, they are usually provided to service the needs of staff and paying customers.

There are also other government agencies which provide and manage toilets on public and Crown land such as Parks Victoria and DOT Roads.

There are opportunities to explore future partnerships with the private sector to enhance the network of toilets in Greater Dandenong which are explored in this Strategy. Capital works and other recommendations outlined in this Strategy relate only to Council's assets.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

There are currently public toilets located at 53 sites throughout Greater Dandenong that are owned or maintained by Council.

As community needs and preferences evolve and as the municipality continues to grow and change, it is important that Council has a clear framework to guide decision making to ensure public toilets are well located and equitably distributed.

It is also important that upgrades and installations of new facilities respond to community needs. Issues around the accessibility, design and safety of public toilets can result in the marginalisation of some user groups and exclude others from using public toilets. This can result in negative perceptions about existing facilities.

There are opportunities to improve the process of planning for new facilities, the standard of existing toilets and improve the efficiency of the network through-out the municipality.

The Greater Dandenong Public Toilet Strategy 2020 provides a rationale and strategic planning framework to guide future upgrades and installation of new facilities over the next ten years.

1.4 Report Overview

The City of Greater Dandenong Public Toilet Strategy 2020 provides strategic direction for the distribution and design of public toilets within the City of Greater Dandenong. This report is presented as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Outlines the purpose and staging of the project and an overview of this Report.

Chapter 2: Strategic Context

Summarises Council plans and strategies relating to the provision of public toilets across Greater Dandenong.

Chapter 3: Condition

Provides an overview of the structural lifespan, condition, and usage & profile of public toilets within the municipality.

Chapter 4: Distribution

Assesses the distribution and coverage of existing facilities in the context of open space and Activity Centre frameworks within Greater Dandenong.

Chapter 5: Design

Assesses the design of existing public toilets with respect to typology, configuration, and fixtures and fittings; and identifies best practice design and siting principles.

Chapter 6: Accessibility

Assesses the accessibility of existing public toilets and explores potential alternative public toilet provision models through a series of case studies.

Chapter 7: Management

Assesses the management of existing public toilets with respect to safety, maintenance and cleaning, opening hours, and temporary provision.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Chapter 8: Conclusion

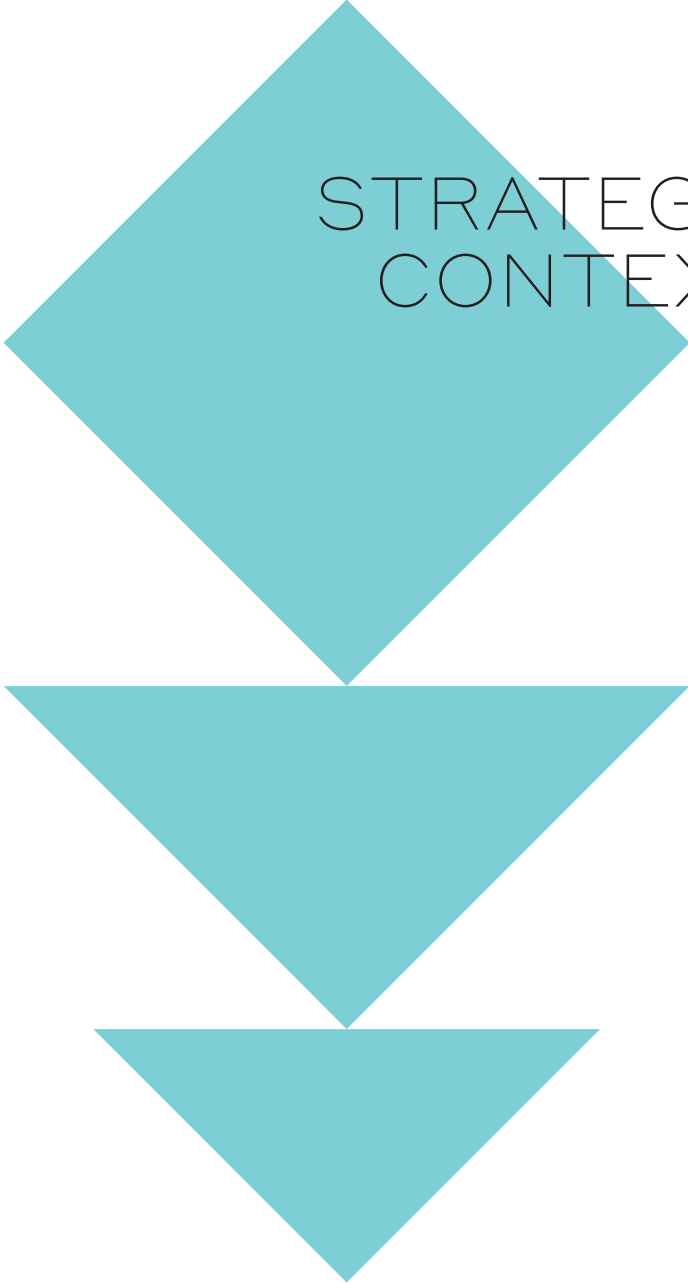
Contains an Action Plan with a comprehensive list of physical and operational actions for public toilets in Greater Dandenong to guide Council's future decision-making.

Chapter 9: Public Toilet Toolkit

Provides a Toolkit with two assessment frameworks, a service hierarchy for provision, and a standard suite of fixtures and fittings to guide configuration of new and upgraded public toilets through the implementation of the Action Plan.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

2.0



STRATEGIC
CONTEXT

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

2.0 Strategic Context

2.1 Council Plan

Council Plan 2017 - 2021

The Greater Dandenong Council Plan 2017 - 2021 (Revised 2020) outlines Council's goals and priorities over a four (4) year period, which include the following relevant objectives:

- A vibrant, connected and safe community
- A healthy, liveable and sustainable city
- A city planned for the future.

There is a range of municipal-wide and local plans and strategies that have informed the development of this strategy.

Community Wellbeing Plan 2017 - 2021

The Community Wellbeing Plan sets out four key priority areas to achieve the public health and wellbeing objectives set out in the strategy:

1. Community infrastructure, transport and environment
2. Learning and employment
3. Mental and physical health
4. Engagement, social cohesion and safety.

Priority 1 relates to ensuring that community infrastructure (including public toilets) is appealing, accessible and safe.

Community Plan: Imagine 2030

The Imagine 2030 Community Plan was a community consultation project which asked community members of Greater Dandenong to provide feedback on what they thought was most important in terms of lifestyle and wellbeing, city and neighbourhood; and what they would like to see for the future of the Greater Dandenong community.

Participants commonly considered the theme of health and safety important for a 'good life' in the municipality, which included access to safe public toilets.

2.2 Public Toilet Strategy

The City of Greater Dandenong prepared a Strategy for Public Toilets in April 2001, which was subsequently updated by the Public Toilets Strategy Review in November 2008.

Strategy for Public Toilets 2001

This Strategy considered things such as design, built form, cleanliness, access, safety and maintenance of public toilet facilities within the municipality. A total of 49 facilities were surveyed and reviewed as part of this study.

The Strategy identified the following issues with the public toilet network:

- Facilities should be located on the periphery of parks to ensure public view, with minimal vegetation to deter inappropriate use;
- Facilities should be installed where there are picnic/BBQ facilities and demonstrated casual use (e.g. jogging, dog walking);
- Sportsground facilities should be open to the public on match days;
- Facilities should be clean, modern, attractive and designed to compliment the surrounding character;
- The floor area of the sanitary facilities should be kept to a minimum to deter inappropriate use;
- Opening hours of all facilities should be restricted to a minimum.

The main recommendation from the study was to replace large conventional facilities with self cleaning sanitary facilities to avoid inappropriate use, and promote a greater level of amenity, cleanliness and good design.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Public Toilets Strategy Review (2008)

This document reviewed the actions that were undertaken since the 2001 Public Toilet Strategy. It updated the inventory of public toilet locations and facilities, established decision-making criteria and updated the audit of existing facilities. It also provided an Action Plan incorporating recommendations for maintenance, upgrade, replacement and relocation of facilities. The Public Toilets Strategy Review 2008 was not adopted by Council.

Community consultation was held in order to gauge the level of satisfaction community members had with the current provision of public toilets. Key findings included:

- General satisfaction with the number and distribution of public toilets;
- Criticism that public toilets need to be cleaned more frequently, are old, and there is anti-social behaviour and drug activity in some locations;
- Public toilets aren't perceived as safe either during the day or night;
- Of residents who used Exeloo toilets, two out of three were satisfied with the facilities. The main reasons for not liking them were "not being clean" and "not trusting them"; and
- Suggested improvements included better locations, direction signage, more toilets in shopping precincts, and locations in visible or high use areas.

Principles for the provision of public toilets in the City of Greater Dandenong were outlined:

- Public toilets will be clearly visible and easily accessible to users;
- The setting of public toilets will aim to enhance and contribute to the amenity of the locale in which they are situated;

- Public toilets will be built and managed in accordance with the guidelines of Environmentally Sustainable Design, the Council's Sustainable Development Policy (2002), the Disability and Discrimination Act, and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.

Public Toilet Design Guidelines were also proposed to provide users with safe and effective public toilets and provide Council with durable, efficient and easy to maintain facilities. According to these, public toilets should:

- Be easily identifiable;
- Be designed upon CPTED principles and DDA-compliant:
 - Ensure doors open to a high-use public area;
 - Utilise permeable walls and grilles that incorporate a common area for hand- basins; and
 - Install non floor-to-ceiling doors.
- Be provided as unisex cubicles or a group of cubicles within a building; and
- Incorporate environmentally sustainable features to reduce energy costs and potable water-use.

The Review also developed a project prioritisation scoring matrix to assist Council in prioritising public toilet upgrades, renewal and replacement projects, which involves a range of criteria and a scoring matrix.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

2.3 Open Space Strategy

The City of Greater Dandenong adopted its current Open Space Strategy in August 2020.

Greater Dandenong Open Space Strategy 2020-2030

The Open Space Strategy (OSS) provides a framework for Council to manage and improve the quality, design and provision of open space over the next 10 years to ensure the needs of existing residents and future generations are met.

It provides a detailed analysis and categorises all open spaces in the municipality according to:

- Access/ownership (who owns and manages the spaces; how accessible is the space to the public);
- Typology (its primary function);
- Hierarchy (size/catchment); and
- Land use (predominant land use in the surrounding area according to Zones).

The combination of hierarchy and typology (and in some cases land use) determines whether or not the area of open space should, may, should not, or must not contain a public toilet facility, among consideration of many other items of public infrastructure (refer to Table 1). This provides that, for example, Regional and District hierarchy open spaces of the Sports typology should have a public toilet, open spaces of the smallest Pocket hierarchy should not contain a public toilet, regardless of typology, while open space with a Linear typology must not contain a public toilet facility, regardless of its hierarchy.

Where the OSS identifies that an open space may be provided (e.g. a Regional or District open spaces of the Urban & Civic typology), provision is to be considered on a case-by-case basis, dependent on local circumstances and public demand. This may include consideration of surrounding land uses and access to existing nearby toilet facilities that are not part of Council's network, such as railway stations and activity centres.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Table 1 – Open Space Categorisation by Hierarchy & Typology and whether each should contain public toilet facilities

LEGEND

xx	Must not have
x	Should not have
✓	May have
✓✓	Should have
H	High (Commercial 1 Zone; Comprehensive Development Zone; Mix Use Zone, Residential Growth Zone)
M	Medium (General Residential Zone; Neighbourhood Residential Zone)
L	Low (Green Wedge Zone; Industrial Zone; Commercial 2 Zone)

Hierarchy (size)	Catchment	Typology	Land Use	Public Toilets
Neighbourhood (0.5-3ha)	500 metres	Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	x
			M	x
		Conservation	M	x
			H	x
		Passive	L	x
			M	x
		Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	xx
			M	xx
Local (0.25-0.5ha)	300 metres	Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	xx
			M	xx
		Conservation	M	x
			H	x
		Passive	L	x
			M	x
		Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	xx
			M	xx
District (3-10ha)	800 metres	Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	xx
			M	xx
		Conservation	M	x
			H	x
		Passive	L	x
			M	x
		Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	xx
			M	xx
Regional (>10ha)	800 metres	Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	xx
			M	xx
		Conservation	M	x
			H	x
		Passive	L	x
			M	x
		Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	xx
			M	xx
Pocket (<0.1ha)	300 metres	Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	x
			M	x
		Conservation	M	x
			H	x
		Passive	L	x
			M	x
		Urban & Civic	M	x
			H	x
		Linear	L	xx
			M	xx

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

2.4 Sport and Recreation Strategy

Playground Strategy and Action Plan 2013 - 2023

The Playground Strategy sets out a long term plan to achieve a comprehensive playground network that meets current and future recreational needs of the municipality over the next 20 years. The strategy developed a three-tiered playground hierarchy similar to the one in Places for People strategy, which guides future playground development as well as the provision of different amenities and facilities at each playground audited. The highest tier, District Playgrounds, should have associated facilities such as public toilets. The strategy identifies 8 locations within the municipality as shown on Figure 01.

Activate: Sport & Active Recreation Strategy 2014-19

The City of Greater Dandenong developed this Strategy to guide Council in the provision of facilities, services and programs designed to increase participation in sport and active recreation within the municipality.

More than one third of residents do not meet the recommended levels of physical activity with a low level of female participation. A low level of disposable income, a high level of cultural diversity (and associated language barriers) and high forecast population growth are placing pressure on infrastructure and services available.

As part of the plan, creating accessible and inclusive facilities will support "engaged, connected and active communities by increasing participation in sport and active recreation." Another strategic action includes the improvement of outdoor sporting facilities and supporting infrastructure as part of a revised Sports Facilities Plan. This also includes the upgrade of dated amenities and provision of facilities for female participants.

01 Proposed District Playground Network



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

2.5 Activity Centres

Neighbourhood Centre Planning Framework (2016)

The City of Greater Dandenong has 45 local shopping centres across the municipality. This report assesses the performance of all these shopping centres and establishes a strategic hierarchy that aligns with metropolitan and local planning strategies for an outlook period until 2026.

As part of the assessment of each centre's amenity, an Amenity Rating Scale was developed to evaluate different categories of amenities scored from 0 to 3. One category includes Public Facilities, which covers benches, bins, public art, place signage, public phones, public toilets, and post boxes.

A range of other toilet facilities supplement Council's existing public toilet network. These toilets service the needs of staff or paying customers and are sometimes available for public use. The most common locations/land uses include:

- Cafés and restaurants
- Service stations
- Shopping malls
- Office buildings.

There are opportunities to explore future partnerships with private enterprise to expand and improve the existing network of Council assets, or to direct people to other nearby toilets using local wayfinding signage within the public realm. This approach maximises benefits to members of the public, as people will not differentiate between toilets under different management, as long as the toilets are publicly available when needed.

Activity Centres Placemaking Framework (2016)

The Placemaking Framework 2016 aims to provide a strategic approach to placemaking for the organisation and for activity centres. It provides objectives, benefits and principles that are expected to be applicable over the long term.

The Placemaking Framework objectives provide strategic direction to capture the overarching goals for the City of Greater Dandenong's placemaking work. All placemaking projects will be designed to deliver on these objectives.

1. Deliver places that meet the diverse needs and aspirations of all community members no matter their age, culture, interests or economic position
2. Support the economic sustainability of key community destinations and self sustaining activation of shared spaces
3. Protect and build on the unique characteristics of each activity centre
4. Support the attraction of government and business and community investment in the activity centres

The benefits of the Placemaking Framework include the improvement of places on the ground and as part of an overall network. The benefits for the organisation include:

- Alignment between Council departments will ensure a coordinated approach to the prioritisation and delivery of place management, enhancement and activation of the activity centres.
- Collaboration between council, state government, trader groups, local businesses and community will be integral to the planning and prioritisation of place enhancement and activation of the activity centres.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

- Accountability to a placemaking approach in the activity centres that are appropriate, achievable and sustainable.
- Engagement with and visitation to each of the activity centres will allow for the opportunity for a collaborative assessment of the offer, challenges and opportunities that each Centre presents.

The benefits for the activity centres include:

- A network of places to reduce spend leakage for those seeking different experiences or retail offering.
- Improved place experience to create places that people want to spend time in and that attract investment in their growth and sustainability
- Proactive and responsive to allow specific issues to be identified and appropriately addressed in a proactive manner

The following principles capture the values of a placemaking approach. These principles can be used as a guide to inspire creative thought regarding projects and as a means of outlining what a successful placemaking approach will achieve. A placemaking approach must:

1. Respond to the essential character of the place
2. Be meaningful to people; emotionally and spiritually
3. Involve local people in the place's planning and production
4. Be attractive to people; physically and intellectually
5. Provide a choice of experiences
6. Be sustainable economically and environmentally

2.6 Social Inclusion Strategy

Disability Discrimination Act (1992)

The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) sets out the legislative framework for providing universal access under Australian Standard AS1428. AS1428 is a suite of building codes that specifies the design requirements for new building work, as required by the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards (Premises Standards), to provide access for people with disabilities. Particular attention is given to:

- Continuous accessible paths of travel and circulation spaces for people who use wheelchairs.
- Access and facilities for people with ambulatory disabilities; and
- Access for people with sensory disabilities.

AS1428 sets out the design of circulation spaces, at grade access, design fixtures and fittings (including height and spacing), floor surfaces and lighting. Accommodating all these requirements can be challenging when seeking to retrofit older buildings, particularly if a facility is spatially constrained. Many older facilities constructed from the 1970s to 1990s are usually not DDA compliant and are expensive to retrofit.

Disability Policy (2012)

The Disability Policy (2012) provides a consistent framework for the provision of Council services to enable people with a disability, their parents, family and carers to actively participate and be included in the City of Greater Dandenong.

Regarding the provision of accessible facilities, these must be provided in accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act (1992).

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Disability Action Plan (2017)

The Disability Action Plan (2017) (DAP) updates the DAP for the period of 2017 - 2023. The Plan focusses on promoting an integrated, whole-of-Council approach which encourages increased access and inclusion of everyone in the community, inclusive of all age groups.

Having accessible facilities is a key objective in ensuring that the physical and natural environment are accessible to all. Key challenges in achieving this include maintenance, upgrades to existing infrastructure, and ensuring that facilities are built to appropriate standards and regulations, particularly taking into account the needs of people with a disability.

Unisex (Gender-neutral) Access

Unisex toilets can be an efficient way to improve accessibility of the network in higher use areas and during events.

Users within the LGBTQI+ community, those who identify as non-binary (a gender identity outside the traditional categories of male or female), people with specific cultural or social preferences and practices, or single parents with children of the opposite gender need to be considered in public toilet design. These are some of the examples of people who may require unisex facilities that are typically not available in older or co-located facilities.

Opening Hours

Access may be limited by time constraints, such as facilities which are only open during daylight hours or when an event is being held. The Public Toilet Strategy provides an opportunity to reconsider existing opening hours, if this is a key barrier to access in some areas.

2.7 Diversity, Access & Equity Policy 2015

This policy describes the nature of diversity and the manner in which Greater Dandenong Council seeks to meet the needs of, support, engage, advocate on behalf of and empower its diverse community.

The goal of this policy is to enable the community to participate in Council programs, services and facilities, and contribute their voice to decisions which affect their lives. Accordingly, Council strives to deliver services and engage with the community in a way that respects human rights and equal opportunities for all.

2.8 Positive Ageing Strategy 2017-2025

The Positive Ageing Strategy guides the development, management and future direction of Council with regards to our ageing population.

The strategy seeks to ensure that older people continue to contribute actively to the City of Greater Dandenong and that skills and knowledge are used for the greater good of the entire community. A key part of achieving this goal is ensuring that older people are supported, valued and encouraged to remain active members of the community

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

2.9 Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030

This strategy is a high-level strategic document for the municipality to inform decisions, shape places and undertake activities that help realise its vision for a sustainable future.

This Strategy sets out that existing facilities should enhance energy and water efficiency, while new facilities should be designed, constructed and operated to meet best practice Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) Standards, as well as the update and implementation of Council's Buildings and Facilities Asset Management Plan.

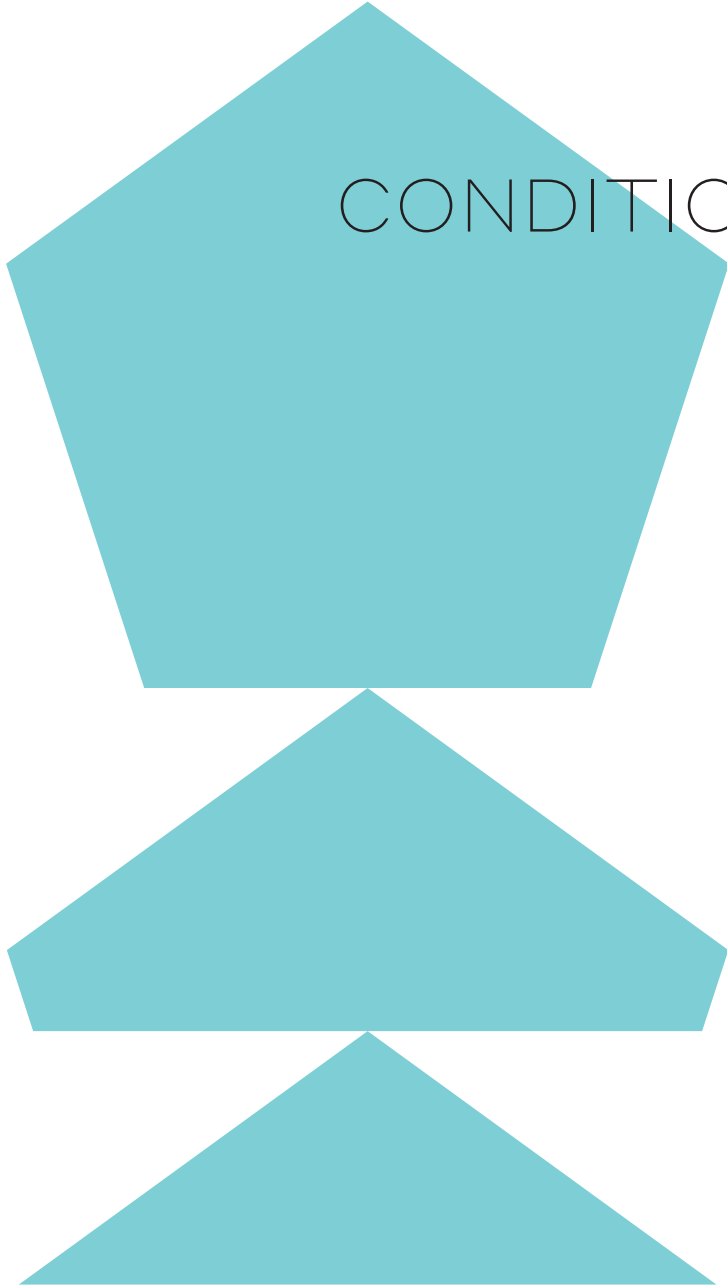
In the context of public toilet facilities, this may relate to the incorporation of design elements such as solar panels, automatic lighting and timed hand dryers to minimise energy usage. Water sensitive urban design of public toilet facilities may include using recycled water and timed or spring-loaded faucets.

2.10 Tourism Strategy & Action Plan 2014-18

The City of Greater Dandenong Tourism Strategy and Action Plan outlines the council's strategic direction for the development, management and marketing of Greater Dandenong as a visitor destination.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

3.0



CONDITION

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

3.0 Condition

3.1 Structural Lifespan

The previous Greater Dandenong Public Toilet Strategy (2001) identified public toilets as an asset with a lifespan of 40-45 years, with an average useful life of 16 years. The useful life of a public asset has not been defined in any previous Council document, however is interpreted to denote the time after which an asset ceases to depreciate.

Structural elements of a public toilet will deteriorate over time. This may be exacerbated by the type of construction materials and frequency of maintenance.

Facilities that appear old and poorly maintained may be perceived as less hygienic or safe than their newer counterparts. When coupled with poor location and design elements, these facilities may see an increase in anti-social behaviour and create the need for more maintenance.

Depending on the local context, it may be beneficial for Council to renew and retrofit older assets to pro-actively address these issues.

Public toilets should be classified as short-life buildings, regardless of their construction material, as their refurbishment cycles are shorter than usual for masonry or brick buildings that may otherwise be considered long-life buildings.

Council's records provide data on the existing 40 public toilets within Greater Dandenong, including the creation and expiry dates for the public toilets. These facilities were constructed between 1960 and 2018. Of those facilities that have not been removed, the expected expiry dates of these buildings ranges from 2035 to 2093. The two facilities expected to expire in 2093 are both "Exeloo" facilities, indicating these types of public toilets are more robust than their traditional counterparts.

None of the facilities listed in the Council records have already expired, with the

Edinburgh Reserve toilet block being the facility with the closest expiry date (2024). This facility was created in 1964 and would have expired during the lifetime of this strategy, however it has already been removed.

According to Council records, seven public toilets have been removed:

- Edinburgh Reserve Toilet Block
- Noble Park Reserve Toilet Block
- Parkfield Reserve Toilet Block
- Roth Hetherington Reserve Toilet Block
- Springvale Reserve Toilet Block (East)
- Shepley Oval Toilet (East)
- Warner Reserve Toilet Block

These facilities were some of the oldest within the municipality, all built between 1960 and 1980. While the majority of these facilities were not due for replacement within the next ten years, these public toilets were removed due to a combination of low usage, low profile and/or poor physical condition.

Of the 40 facilities within Council records, 8 of these are Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) compliant. The compliant facilities were all constructed from 2013 onwards.

Recommendations

- Replace older facilities reaching the end of their structural lifespan, including:
 - Tirhatuan Reserve
 - Ross Reserve
 - Lions Park Reserve
 - Rowley Allan Reserve
- Favour the removal or replacement of older facilities which are also not DDA compliant
- Ensure new facilities are designed to be DDA compliant.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

3.2 Condition Ratings

Council conducted an audit of the condition of the public toilet facilities throughout the municipality and provided a rating for the facilities under a number of different categories. These categories include:

- Structure
- Roof Structure
- Enclosure or External Fabric
- Interior
- Finishes and Fittings
- Services
- Site Surround Works
- Overall Condition
- External Environments and Approach
- Doors and Entry Points
- Horizontal Circulation
- Vertical Circulation
- Sanitary Facilities

Typically, it is the older facilities, built before 2000, that are in worse condition. This is likely due to their age and amount of use. Further details regarding the remaining lifespan and condition of toilets according to Council records can be found at Appendix A.

Of these, overall condition and sanitary facilities are the most important considerations. These two categories are used to provide an overview of the current state of the public toilet facilities within Greater Dandenong.

From the data available regarding the public toilets in the municipality, the ones in the best condition include:

- Springvale Library Toilet
- Hemmings Park Toilet
- Ross Reserve Skate Park Toilet
- Dandenong Market Toilet

These facilities rated highly on both the overall and sanitary conditions categories. These public toilets were built since 2016, some as recent as in 2020. It is expected that newer facilities would be in better condition, given they have been in use for a shorter period of time.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

3.3 Usage and Profile

Public toilet facilities throughout the Greater Dandenong municipality are strategically located to serve both a wide catchment of people and areas that experience high community use.

Council records show that the majority of facilities are in moderate to very good overall condition, regardless of the usage amount and profile of the facility. Facilities such as the Douglas Street toilet block and Burden Park Reserve toilet block are considered to be core services that experience high usage and are a critical high profile asset. These facilities maintain a 'good' or 'very good' overall condition and suggests that high use and high profile facilities are well-maintained.

Facilities that are considered to be non-core services, with little or no usage and/or profile, such as the Cooina Centre toilet and Keshava Reserve toilet block, possess an overall condition rating of 'moderate' to 'good'. Only one facility, the Shepley Oval Reserve east toilet, received an overall condition rating of low, and this facility has already been decommissioned.

The two facilities that are considered to be in the best overall and sanitary condition, the Hemmings Park and Ross Reserve public toilets, are located in high profile areas and experience high usage.

Generally speaking, the audit demonstrates that facilities in important locations and ones that experience high usage do tend to be better maintained, regardless of their year of construction. The Hemmings Park public toilet in particular has been well-maintained due to its high usage and high profile location, within the John Hemmings Memorial Park.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

3.4 Summary of
Recommendations

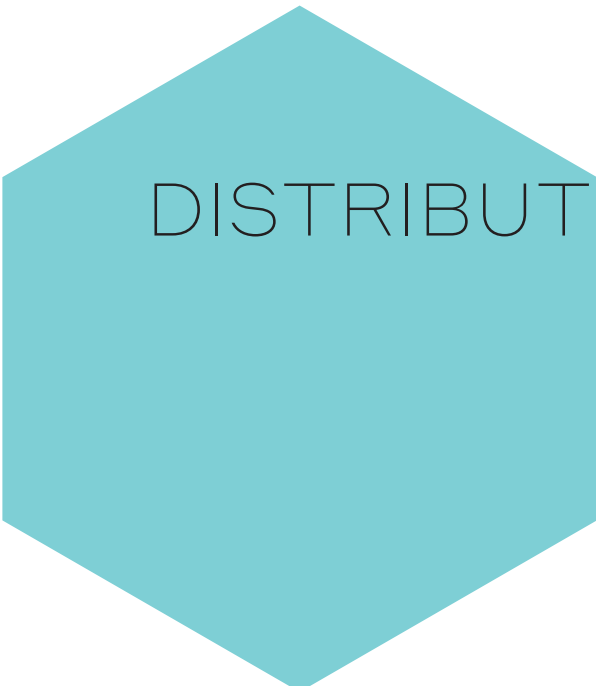
Condition
Replace older facilities reaching the end of their structural lifespan, including:
• Tirhatuan Reserve • Ross Reserve • Lions Park Reserve • Rowley Allan Reserve
Favour the removal or replacement of older facilities which are also not DDA compliant
Ensure new facilities are designed to be DDA compliant

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

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4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

4.0



DISTRIBUTION



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

4.0 Distribution

Objective:

Provide a comprehensive, efficient and well-distributed network of accessible public toilets at key locations throughout the municipality.

Issues & Challenges

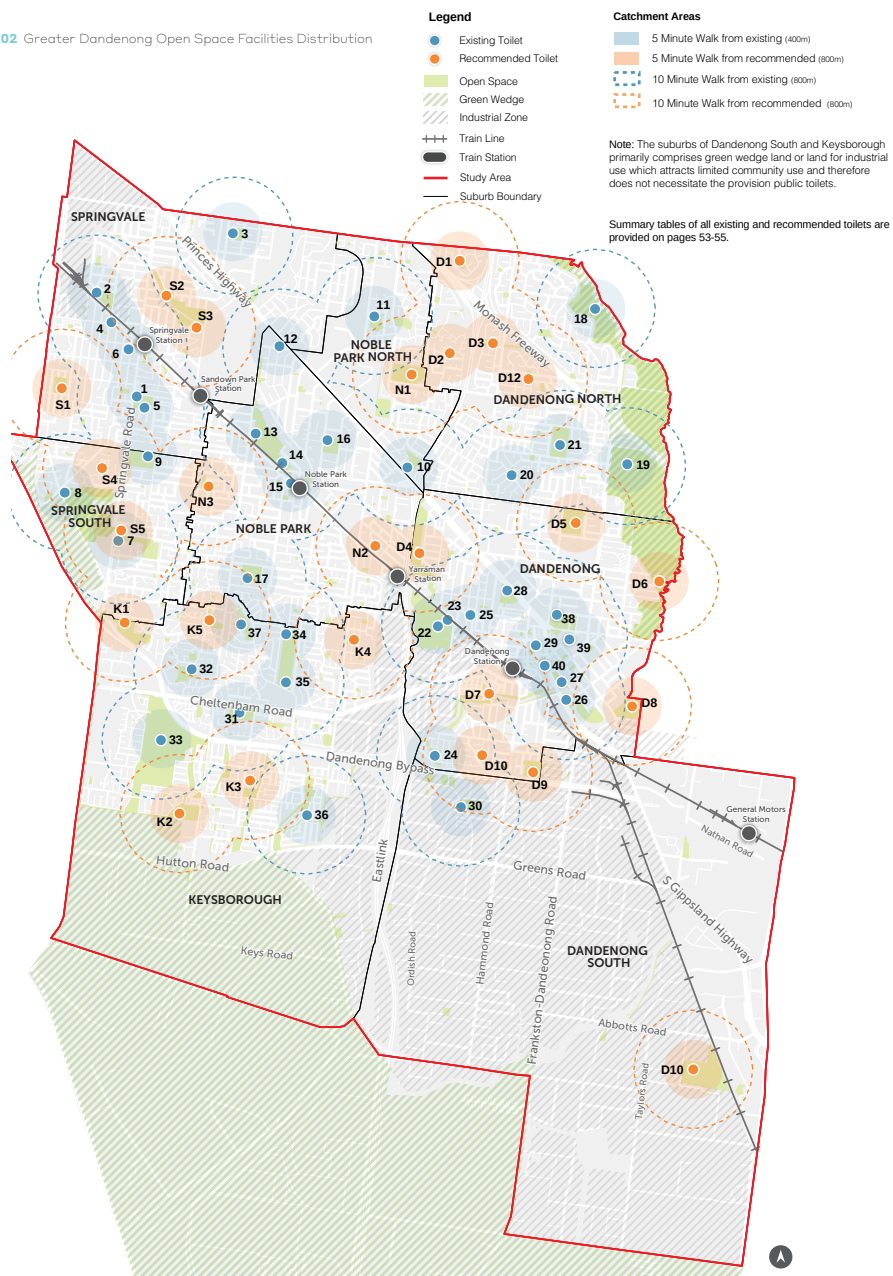
- Not all regional open spaces or district level playgrounds have direct access to public toilets.
- Co-located facilities do not offer the same level of service provision or accessibility due to restricted opening hours, design or security. This reduces network availability.
- Balancing and prioritising community expectation and need with capital works expenditure and asset management.
- Cleaning and maintenance across the lifespan of a toilet can be costly.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Improve the distribution of the public toilet network in key locations and activity centres.
- Install new toilets and upgrade existing toilets at key open spaces and play spaces in accordance to the relevant hierarchy.
- Work with private land developers and government agencies to improve the public toilet network and ensure a consistent level of service.
- Integrate the recommendations of the Public Toilet Strategy through future master plans and other key Council strategies.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

02 Greater Dandenong Open Space Facilities Distribution



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

4.1 Open Space

As discussed in Section 2.2, Council has developed a hierarchy of open space throughout the municipality which identifies where public toilets should or should not be provided (refer to Table 1).

Accordingly, the following maps and discussion categorise open space throughout the municipality using these public toilet provision criteria. Existing public toilet facilities are overlaid to demonstrate where there are geographical gaps in the network.

Public toilets play an important role in enabling people of all ages and abilities to participate in everyday activities. This strategy seeks to support this role by ensuring that the City has a comprehensive network of toilets in areas of high demand, primarily activity centres and open space areas controlled by Council. The network has been mapped on the following pages, with circles showing walking distances to each toilet. The maps show that there is an existing or proposed toilet within a 5-minute walk (400 metres) of all major open space areas; and within 10 minutes (800 metres) of most residential areas. The 5-minute benchmark is intended to support equitable access to open space, while the 10-minute benchmark ensures an even distribution of facilities across the City.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Springvale

All parks and reserves in Springvale which should or may contain a public toilet already do, with the exception of Norman Luth Reserve and Warner Reserve. Norman Luth Reserve contains a soccer pavilion which may already house change rooms, a bathroom or similar. Warner Reserve is characterised as a reserve which should have public toilet facilities. Due to its size and shape, two facilities are needed to achieve access to facilities within a 5-minute (400 metre) walk from anywhere within the reserve. A masterplan was recently adopted for the reserve which proposes two new toilets to achieve this distribution.

The Springvale Community Hub is characterised as an area of open space that may contain a public toilet. The reserve contains the Springvale Library, which has a bathroom for patrons and users of the reserve, in addition to a standalone toilet.

There are a number of relatively smaller open space areas which may contain a public toilet and currently do not. They are outside the 400 metre walkable catchment of existing facilities, and some are also outside of the 800 metre walkable catchment:

- Turner Reserve
- Hope Reserve
- Glendale Reserve
- Regent Park
- Victoria Reserve
- Carre Square Reserve
- Moishe Reserve
- Olinda Reserve
- Andrew Ericksen Gardens

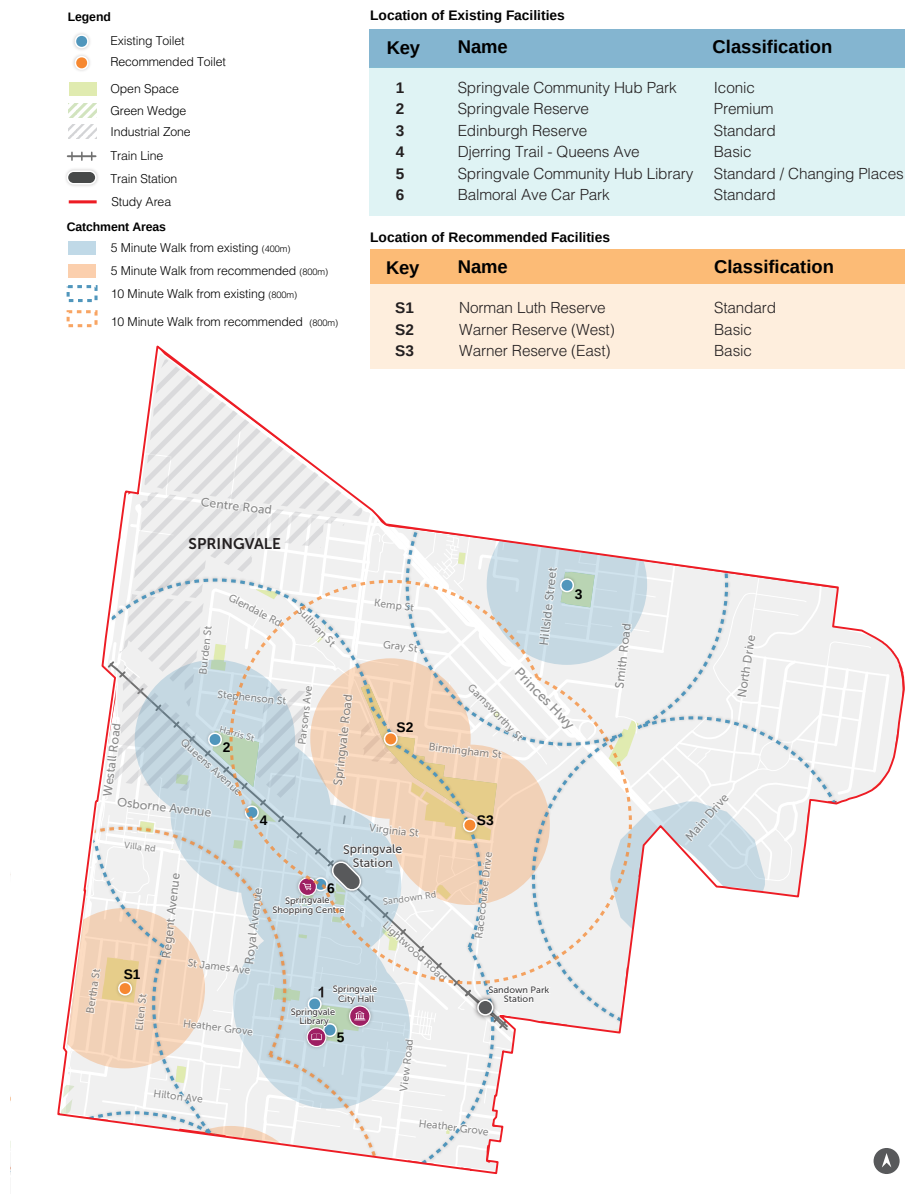
Dependant on existing amenities and community demand, these may be suitable locations for the future provision of public toilet facilities.

Recommendations

- Formalise any existing co-located facility, or provide a new public toilet facility at Norman Luth Reserve
- Provide new public toilet facilities (2) at Warner Reserve
- Consider providing new public toilets in other locations using the Assessment Framework (Chapter 9)

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

03 Springvale Open Space Facilities Map



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Springvale South

Burden Park Reserve in Springvale South is identified as open space which should have a public toilet, and one is provided.

The Spring Valley Reserve is the largest area of open space in Springvale South and contains a public toilet facility in its north-west corner. The 400 metre walkable catchment from this facility does not extend to the entire area of open space. This is in part attributed to the size of the park and also the location of the facility. The facility does, however, capture the Spring Road Reserve within its 400 metre walkable catchment.

The Amersham Reserve is characterised as an open space where a public toilet may be provided. This reserve falls on the boundary of the 800 metre walkable catchment of two other facilities and does not contain any sport structures that may already house a bathroom or similar. There is potential for a facility to be provided in this location in the future.

The Springvale South Reserve (Cooinda) Public Toilet is in moderate / poor condition and is to be replaced by a new public toilet at Alex Nelson Reserve.

Relatively smaller areas characterised as open space where a public toilet may be provided but there is none at present include:

- Corio Reserve
- Doris Reserve
- Bartley Reserve
- Elisabeth Reserve
- Charlotte Reserve

These reserves all fall at least partly within the 800 metre walkable catchment of existing toilets provided in other parks and reserves and should only be considered for their own facility where existing amenities and community demand are present.

Recommendations

- Consider relocating the Spring Valley Reserve public toilet to a more central location, so that the walkable catchment services a larger proportion of the park.
- Provide new public toilet facilities at
 - Amersham Reserve
 - Alex Nelson Reserve
- Consider providing new public toilets in other locations using the Assessment Framework (Chapter 9)

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

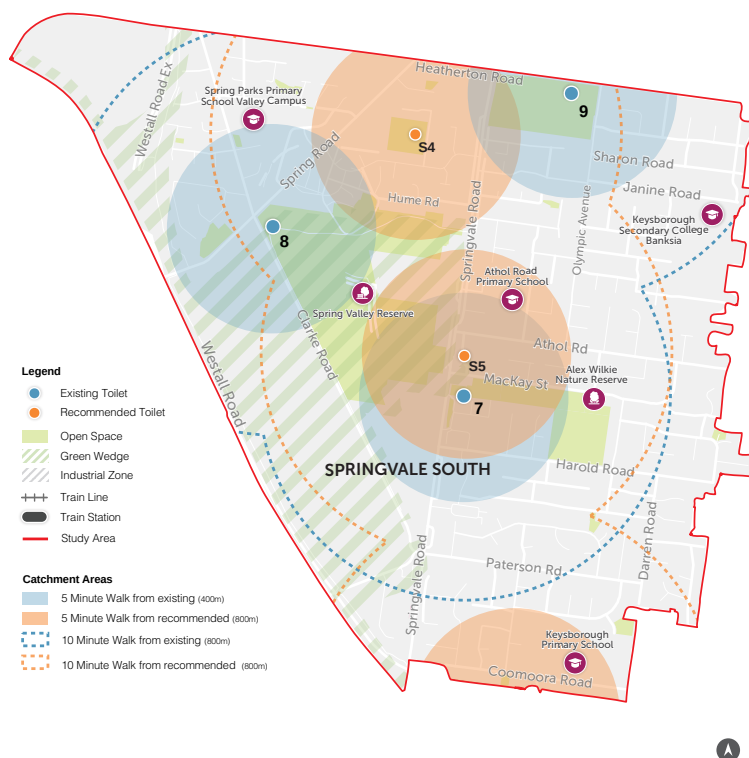
04 Springvale South Open Space Facilities Map

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
7	Springvale South Reserve	Basic
8	Spring Valley Reserve	Basic
9	Burden Park Reserve	Basic

Location of Recommended Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
S4	Amersham Reserve	Basic
S5	Alex Nelson Reserve	Basic



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)**Noble Park North**

Noble Park North contains two public toilet facilities, both within reserves that are characterised as open space which may contain a public toilet facility.

Barry J Powell Reserve and Elonera Retarding Basin are characterised as areas of open space which should contain a public toilet but currently do not. Neither fall wholly within the 800 metre walkable catchment of existing public toilet facilities and the Barry Powell Reserve contains a pavilion that may contain an existing, co-located bathroom / change room open to patrons and the public on an as-needed basis.

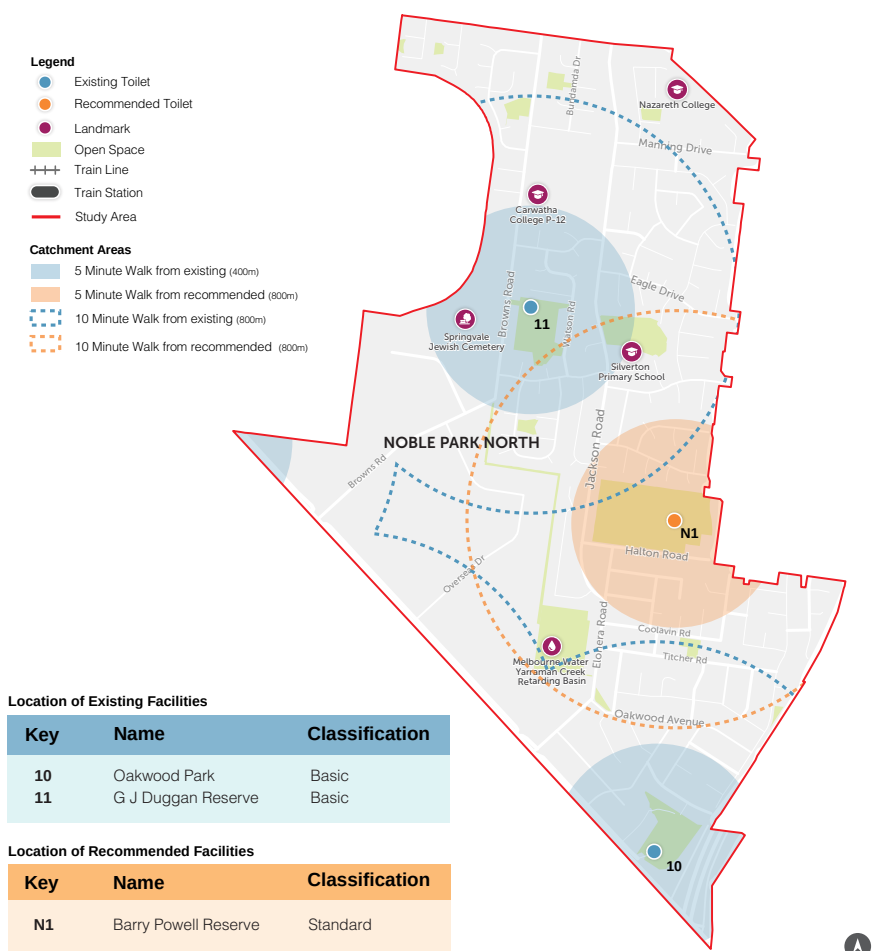
The Elonera Retarding Basin does not contain any sporting or community structures that may house a change room or bathroom and is relatively isolated from other areas of open space. It may be suitable for future provision of a public toilet facility, however it is not currently publicly accessible.

Recommendations

- Formalise any existing co-located facility, or provide a new public toilet facility at Barry J Powell Reserve.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

05 Noble Park North Open Space Facilities Map



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Noble Park

The suburb of Noble Park provides public toilet facilities in all open space areas where it has been determined that a public toilet should be provided.

There are gaps in the network to the south-east and west of the suburb. These could be addressed by providing new toilet facilities at Railway Parade Shopping Centre and Luxford Reserve.

The remaining open space areas are predominantly those where a public toilet facility may be provided, none of which contain community facility buildings that may contain change rooms and the like:

- Copas Park
- Leon Trembath Reserve
- Harrisfield Kindergarden Reserve
- J B Sheen Reserve
- Corrigan Road (49A) Reserve
- Edith MacPherson Park
- Cleal Reserve
- Thomas Reserve
- Avarad Reserve
- Naomi Reserve
- Verbena Reserve
- Maxwell Reserve
- Brooke Reserve
- Kiwanis Reserve
- Goodman Reserve
- Kenneth Reserve
- Bennett Reserve

These areas of open space are generally small and isolated from broader open space networks, and/or are located within a 10-minute walk from an existing facility elsewhere. Provision of public toilets in these locations would need to be driven by community demand and assessed against the Assessment Framework.

Recommendations

- Provide new public toilet facilities at:
 - Railway Parade Shopping Centre
 - Luxford Reserve.
- Consider providing new public toilets in other locations using the Assessment Framework (Chapter 9)

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

06 Noble Park Open Space Facilities Map

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
12	Lions Park Reserve	Basic
13, 14	Ross Reserve	Iconic
15	Douglas Street Reserve	Premium
16	Parkfield Reserve	Standard
17	Noble Park Reserve	Standard

Legend

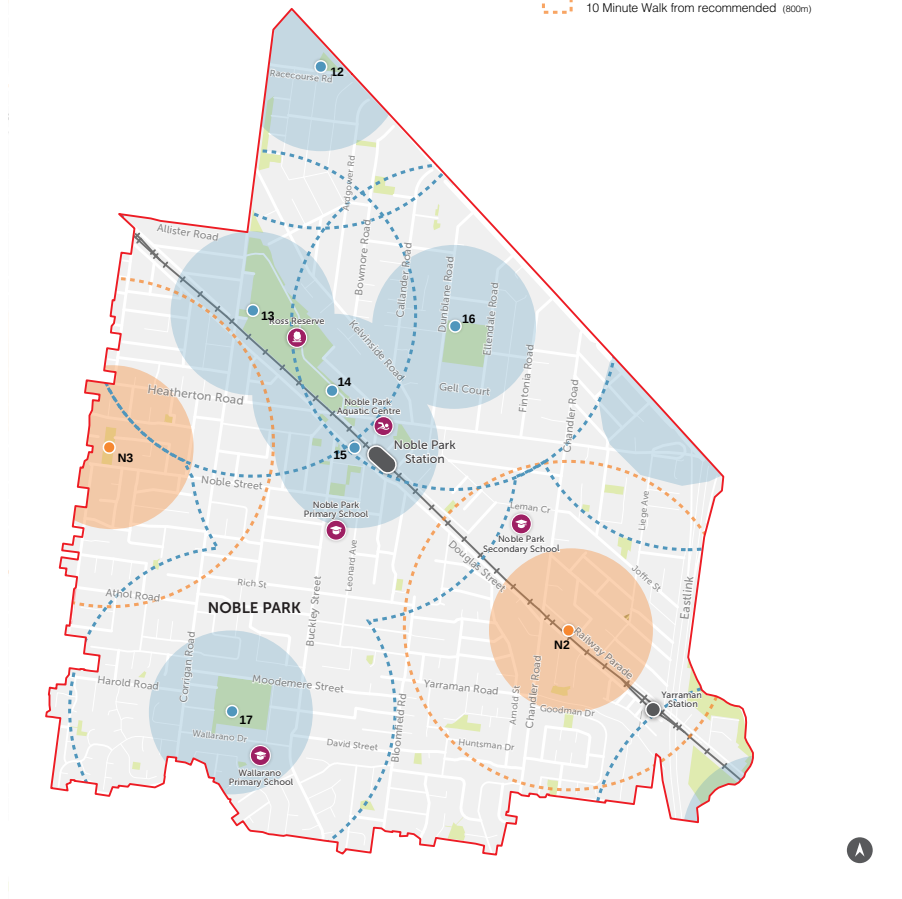
- Existing Toilet
- Recommended Toilet
- Landmark
- Open Space
- Train Line
- Train Station
- Study Area

Location of Recommended Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
N2	Railway Parade Shopping Centre	Basic
N3	Luxford Reserve	Basic

Catchment Areas

- 5 Minute Walk from existing (400m)
- 5 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from existing (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Dandenong North

All parks and reserves characterised as open space which should contain a public toilet in Dandenong North already have an existing facility. Many of these reserves are very large, such as the Tirhatuan Park and the Dandenong Indoor Sports Stadium Reserve. The existing public toilets are generally provided centrally and their 400 metre walkable catchment captures the majority of the reserves.

There are gaps in the public toilet network to the north-west of the suburb. In this location the Monash Freeway and Eastlink act as physical barriers. It is therefore recommended that new facilities be provided at:

- Blackmore Street Reserve
- Aberdeen Reserve
- Rawdon Hill Reserve

There are a number of relatively smaller parks and reserves characterised as open space which may contain a public toilet facility. These do not contain existing sport or community facilities that may already house a change room or similar:

- Madison Reserve
- Fillmore Reserve
- Bakers Reserve
- Gatley Reserve
- Hennessy Reserve and HW Reserve Basin
- Hennessy Way Reserve
- Manks Reserve
- McKeon Reserve
- Purley Reserve
- Briar Hurst Reserve
- Golding Reserve
- Kandra Reserve

- Heyington Reserve
- Booth Reserve
- Pitman Reserve
- Simpson Reserve
- Cypress Reserve

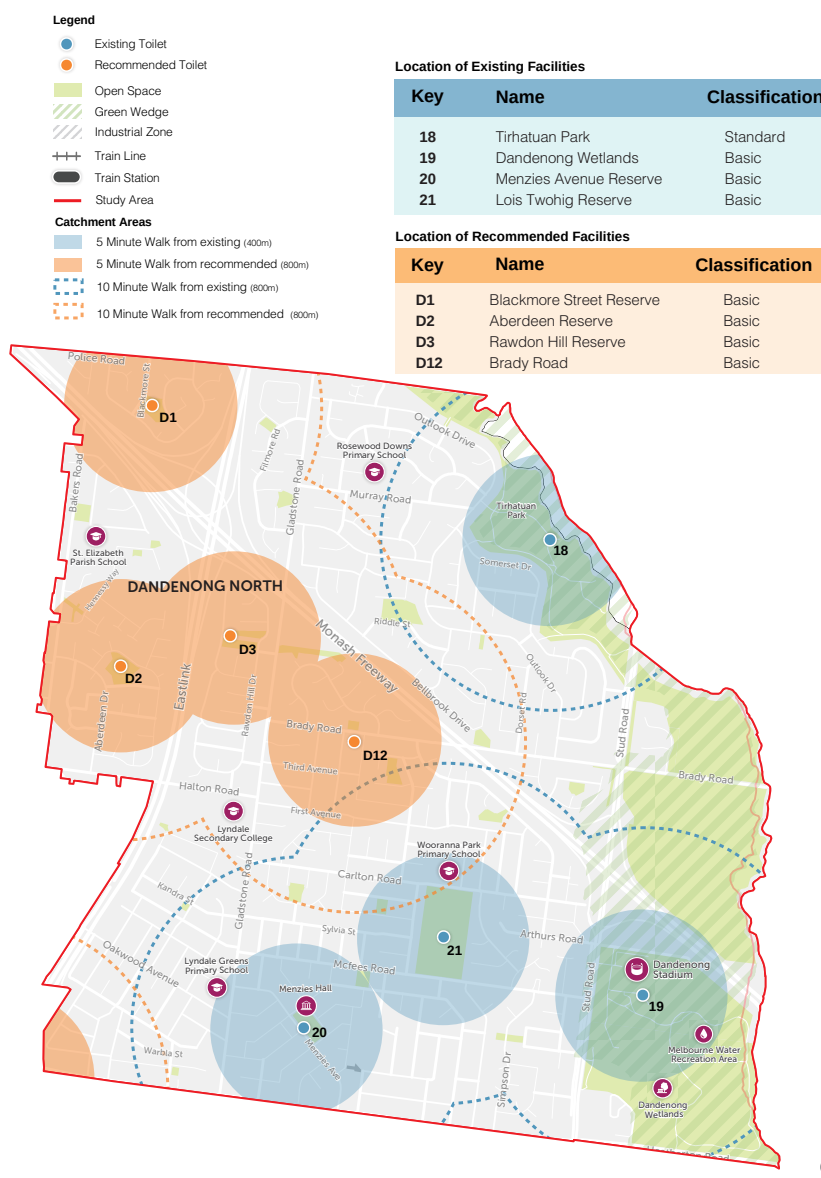
It is not feasible or necessary to provide a public toilet in each of the reserves. The provision of public toilet facilities in these locations should be driven by the existing or planned provision of complementary public facilities (playgrounds, BBQ / picnic facilities, etc.) and/or where the community identifies there is demand.

Recommendations

- Provide new public toilet facilities at:
 - Blackmore Street Reserve
 - Aberdeen Reserve
 - Rawdon Hill Reserve
 - Brady Road
- Consider providing new public toilets in other locations using the Assessment Framework (Chapter 9)

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

07 Dandenong North Open Space Facilities Map



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Dandenong

The suburb of Dandenong contains a large number of open space areas, with a diverse range of public toilet requirements. There are several open space areas which should contain a facility but do not. These areas are also partly or wholly outside the 400 metre and in some cases 800 metre walkable catchment of existing facilities, and are relatively isolated and do not form part of a broader open space network.

Some reserves may be within the 800 metre walkable catchment of a public toilet facility, however it is unlikely that visitors to a specific park will be willing walk through generally suburban areas to a public toilet facility, especially if they have the option to instead visit an area of open space that does provide public toilets.

Many of the parks and reserves in Dandenong contain community facility buildings (such as sporting pavilions) which may already contain co-located change room or bathroom facilities which may already be used during events by sporting clubs and spectators that frequent the reserve. There may be opportunity for these facilities to be formalised as public toilet facilities where they are in reserves which should contain a public toilet.

A number of parks and reserves have been identified that contain neither a public toilet or community facility, but for which a new toilet facility is recommended. These are:

- Fotheringham Reserve (southern section);
- J C Mills Reserve;
- George Andrews Reserve;
- Norine Cox Reserve;
- Thomas P Carroll Reserve;
- Dandenong Creek Trail
 - David Street, and
 - Morwell Avenue.

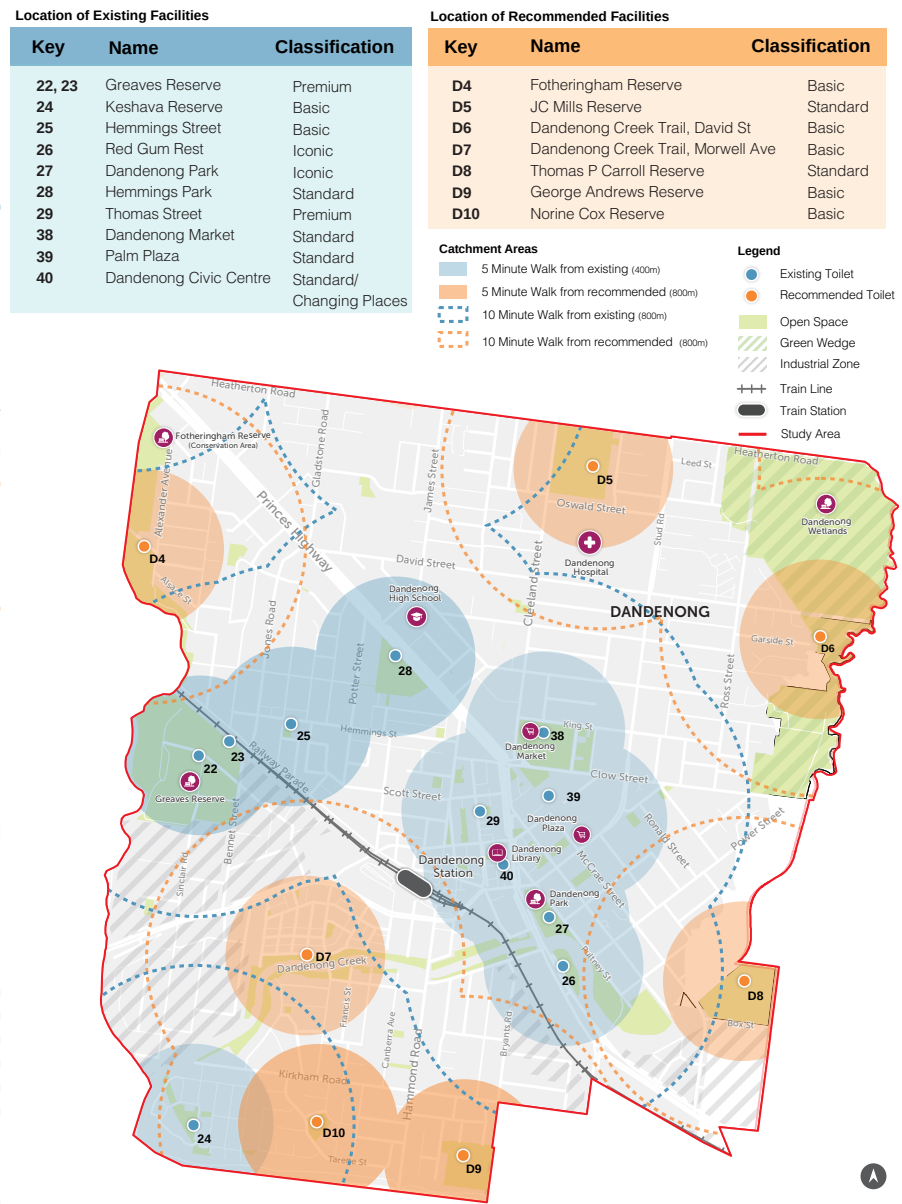
There are also a number of smaller open space reserves where a public toilet may be provided, which also fall outside of the 400 metre walkable catchment of existing facilities. The provision of public toilet facilities in these locations should be driven by the existing or planned provision of complementary public facilities (playgrounds, BBQ / picnic facilities, etc.) and/or where the community identifies there is demand, so as to demonstrate a need to accommodate visitors to be able to remain in the open space area for longer.

Recommendations

- Provide new public toilet facilities in:
 - Fotheringham Reserve;
 - J C Mills Reserve;
 - George Andrews Reserve;
 - Norine Cox Reserve;
 - Thomas P Carroll Reserve;
 - Dandenong Creek Trail, David Street;
 - Dandenong Creek Trail, Morwell Avenue.
- Consider providing new public toilets in other locations using the Assessment Framework (Chapter 9)

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

08 Dandenong Open Space Facilities Map



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Dandenong South

Dandenong South is a primarily industrial area and does not contain a significant amount of open space. Logis Reserve in the northern section of the suburb is identified as open space which should contain a public toilet, and a facility is provided.

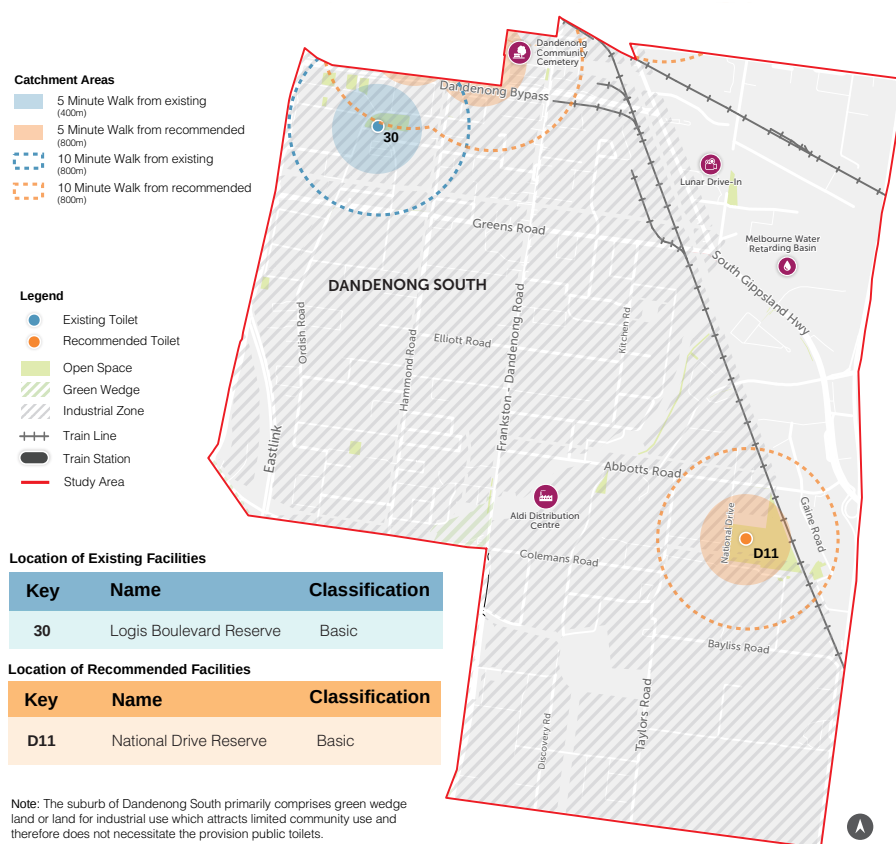
The National Reserve in the southern part of the suburb is identified as open space which may contain a public toilet facility and one is not provided. Given the size of this reserve and significant isolation from a broader open space network and existing public toilet facilities, it is appropriate to provide a new public toilet facility at this location.

Recommendations

- Provide a new public toilet facility in National Drive Reserve.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

09 Dandenong South Open Space Facilities Map



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Keysborough

Keysborough contains many larger areas of open space (such as the Ian Tattersson Leisure Park) which contain public toilet facilities.

The Coomoora Reserve in the north east should contain a public toilet but currently does not. It does, however, contain a sports pavilion which may house a change room or similar bathroom facility, which may be opened to the public on an as-needed basis. A co-located or new facility in this location would also service the adjacent Coomoora Nature Reserve.

Pencil Park on Chapel Road Reserve is larger than the Coomoora Reserve and should contain a public toilet facility. There is no existing toilet or community facilities that may contain a bathroom. This location is suitable for a new facility.

There are a number of parks and reserves which may contain a public toilet facility according to the Open Space Strategy, including Alan Corrigan Reserve and Ross Hetherington Reserve. Alan Corrigan Reserve does not contain an existing public toilet or community infrastructure that may house an existing bathroom. This location is suitable for a new facility.

There are a number of smaller parks and reserves that fall into the same category that may also be suitable for a new public toilet facility, including:

- Fabian Reserve
- Marriott Drive Reserve
- Kinnoul Reserve
- Bergen Reserve

It is not feasible or necessary to provide a public toilet in each of the reserves. The provision of public toilet facilities in these locations should be driven by the existing or planned provision of

complementary public facilities (playgrounds, BBQ / picnic facilities, etc.) and/or where the community identifies there is demand.

Recommendations

- Formalise any existing co-located facility, or provide a new public toilet facility at Coomoora Reserve.
- Provide new public toilet facilities at:
 - Pencil Park;
 - Westwood Boulevard Reserve;
 - Chandler Road Reserve;
 - Alan Corrigan Reserve.
- Consider providing new public toilets in other locations using the Assessment Framework (Chapter 9)

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

10 Keysborough Open Space Facilities Map

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
31	Rowley Allan Reserve	Premium
32	Keysborough Community Park	Basic
33	Tattersson Park	Premium
34, 35	Frederick Wachter Reserve	Basic
36	Pirate Park	Basic
37	Roth Hetherington Reserve	Basic

Location of Recommended Facilities

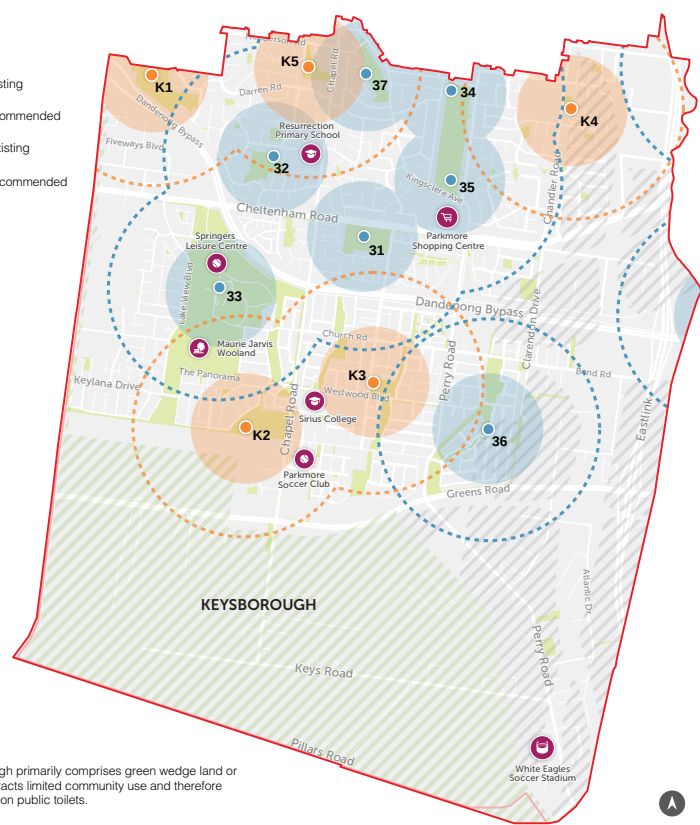
Key	Name	Classification
K1	Coomoora Reserve	Basic
K2	Pencil Park	Basic
K3	Westwood Boulevard Reserve	Basic
K4	Chandler Road Reserve	Basic
K5	Alan Corrigan Reserve	Basic

Catchment Areas

- 5 Minute Walk from existing (400m)
- 5 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from existing (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)

Legend

- Existing Toilet
- Recommended Toilet
- Open Space
- Green Wedge
- Industrial Zone
- Train Line
- Train Station
- Study Area



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

4.2 Commercial Activity Centres

The City of Greater Dandenong contains a wide variety of activity centres of different scales and functions.

Public toilet provision is known to contribute to the length of peoples stay, to encourage patronage by women (often the parents of children or carers of the elderly) and to contribute to the overall level of visitor satisfaction at commercial centres.

A review of all neighbourhood shopping strips within Greater Dandenong was recently undertaken to determine a rationale for public toilets. It was determined that any neighbourhood shopping strip with 10 or more active shops may be eligible for a public toilet. Some toilets are therefore recommended at smaller neighbourhood centres; these are included in the recommendations and maps in the previous section. This section focusses on major activity centres.

In Dandenong Activity Centre, the majority of Council's public toilet network is provided in areas of open space on the outer periphery of the centre. Whilst it is also common for areas of open space that provide for active recreation to have community facilities, such as sport pavilions and clubhouses, which contain change rooms, bathrooms or similar facilities, they are not readily accessible and access must be pre-arranged on an as-needed basis.

The following maps show the four main activity centres within the municipality, and the location of toilet facilities (public and private) within varying walking distances of each centre's core and key activity drivers. The maps also show four categories of facility access, as follows:

- **Accessible 24 hours:** open at all times of the day/night.

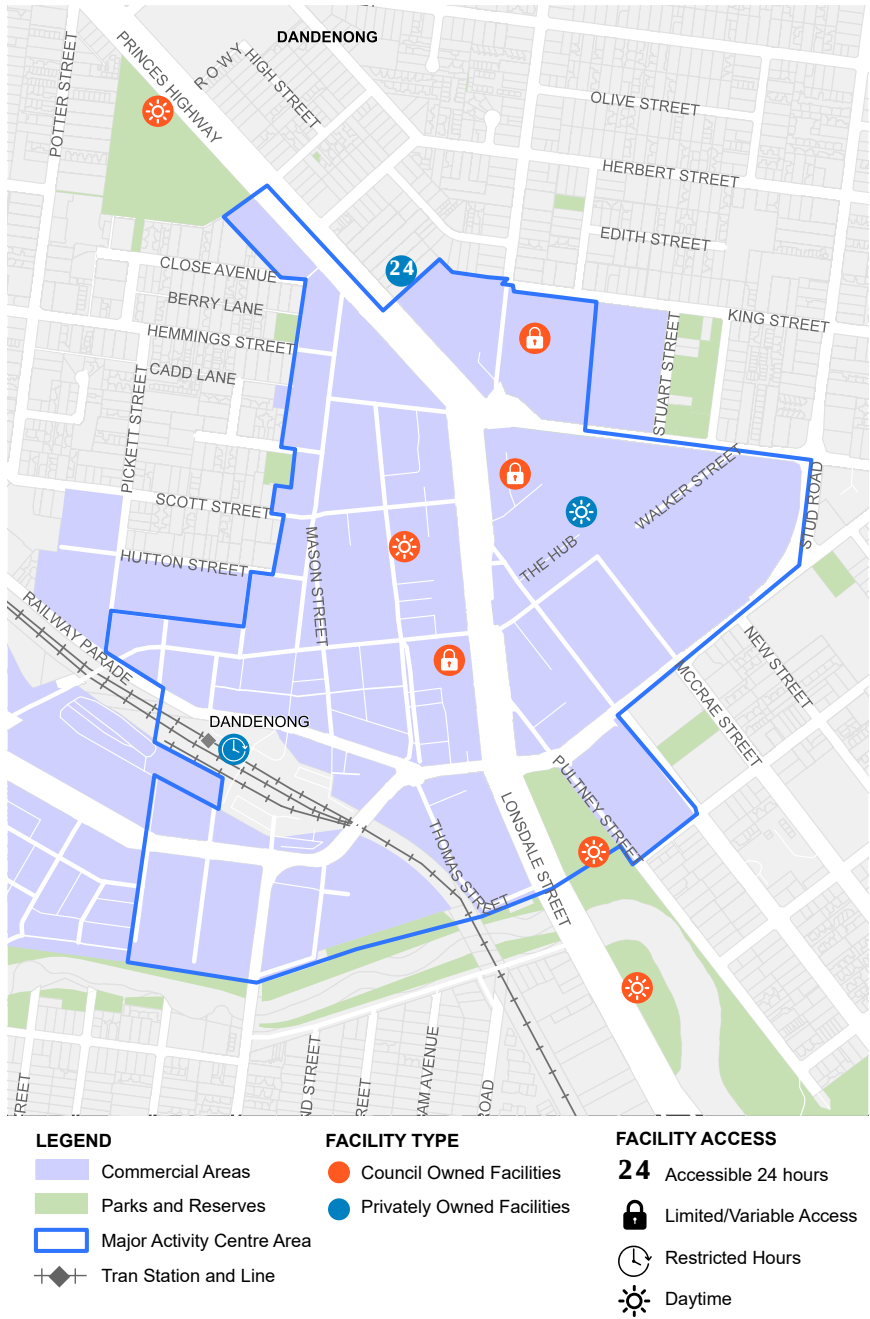
- **Limited/Variable Access:** permission is required to use facilities or hours are dependent on other factors (i.e. sporting events, store opening times).
- **Restricted Hours:** regular set times that the facilities are opened or closed.
- **Daytime:** Only open during daylight hours, not set hours.

Recommendation (general to all centres)

- Undertake a review of all publicly accessible facilities (including privately owned and managed facilities) within each commercial centres to identify the following:
 - Current usage (whether current and projected supply is sufficient)
 - Condition and lifespan
 - Design (do the facilities meet contemporary expectations)
 - Accessibility

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

11 Dandenong Activity Centre Area Map



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Dandenong Major Activity Centre

As shown in Figure 11, there is a fair distribution of toilet facilities across the activity centre, however all public facilities are located to the periphery of parks, with the exception of a facility that is integrated into Thomas Street. Other privately owned facilities are within commercial uses such as petrol stations.

The facility at Dandenong Station is provided by Metro Trains, and therefore is not Council owned.

Gaps

Although toilet facilities are distributed fairly evenly across the activity centre and no spatial gaps in provision are identified, it should be noted that access to most facilities is restricted to daytime hours or to shopping centre hours of operation. Only one toilet at the northern edge of the activity centre provides 24 hour access.

Recommendations

- Maintain existing Council-owned public toilet facilities to a standard consistent with the high volume of usage generated by the Dandenong Activity Centre.
- Monitor usage to determine whether additional facilities are required as population increases.
- Upgrade public toilet facilities at Palm Plaza Mall to a premium standard.
- Consider providing new public toilets in other locations as population increases

Noble Park Activity Centre

The Noble Park Activity Centre Area contains two Council-owned facilities, one in Ross Reserve and one on the south side of Noble Park Station (in Douglas Street). There are no known privately-owned facilities that are open to the public. See Figure 12 for the location of all public toilet facilities.

These facilities are generally well distributed for this commercial area, with a facility being accessible within a close walk on either side of the trainline. It is noted that the Noble Park Station toilet is provided by the Metro Trains, and is therefore not a Council owned facility.

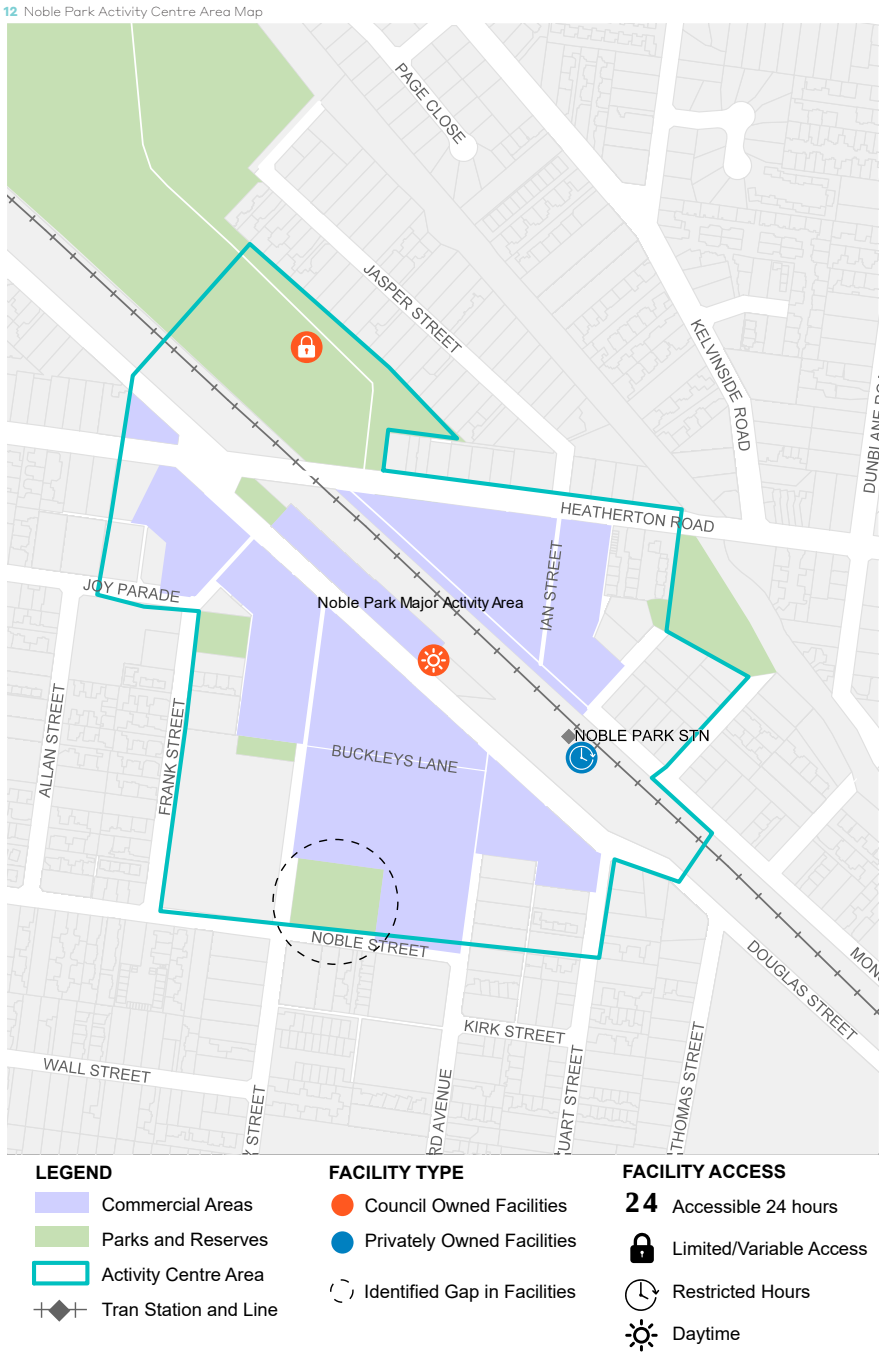
Gaps

Only one gap was identified in this activity area, to the southern edge of the activity centre around Copas Park. This park is classified as one that may need a facility, in accordance with the Open Space Strategy. However, as the park is located within the Activity Centre Area, it already enjoys access to existing facilities at Douglas Street within a 5-minute walk (400 metres); an additional facility is therefore not required.

Recommendations

- Monitor usage to determine whether additional facilities are required as population increases.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Springvale Activity Centre

There is a good distribution of public toilet facilities throughout the Springvale Activity Centre. This includes a mix of both Council and privately owned public toilet facilities that are located in open space and commercial areas.

The facility at Springvale Station is provided by Metro Trains, and therefore is not Council owned.

Two new facilities were recently delivered at the Springvale Community Hub. One is located inside the library facility at the site, while the other is a standalone facility with 24 hour access.

The public toilet in the heart of the activity centre at Balmoral Avenue car park is a Council owned public toilet. While it is recognised that Council is undertaking a refurbishment of the public toilet they are not currently DDA compliant. Given the high number of people in vicinity of the public toilet, (69,000 ppl per week) higher quality finishes are required to service the existing demand and growing population/visitation.

Gaps

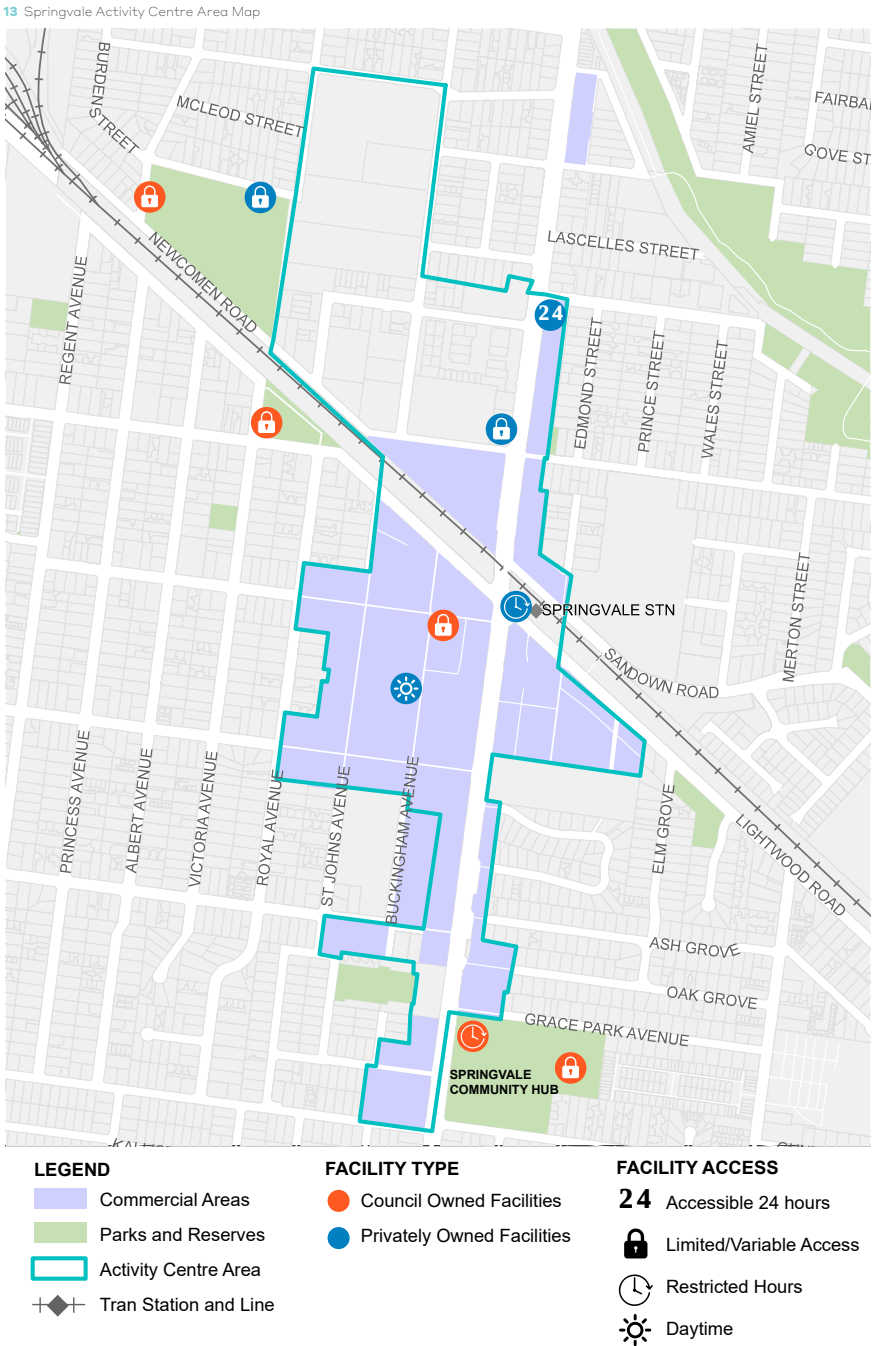
Although toilet facilities are distributed fairly evenly across the activity centre and no spatial gaps in provision are identified, it should be noted that access to most facilities is restricted to daytime hours or to shopping centre hours of operation. However, Springvale Activity Centre is the only activity centre in Greater Dandenong with a 24 hour publicly accessible toilet.

In addition, a number of the privately owned facilities located in the shopping centre complexes are very poorly maintained/presented due to a lack of shopping centre management, and are therefore of a limited use to the community.

Recommendations

- Monitor usage to determine whether additional facilities are required as population increases.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Parkmore Activity Centre

Parkmore is the smallest of the four activity centre areas within the municipality and is essentially a privately operated hardtop retail shopping centre surrounded by customer parking. There is an excellent distribution of public toilet facilities throughout the commercial area, largely serviced by Parkmore Shopping Centre Management, with Council owned facilities to the periphery within open spaces that are on either side of Cheltenham Road.

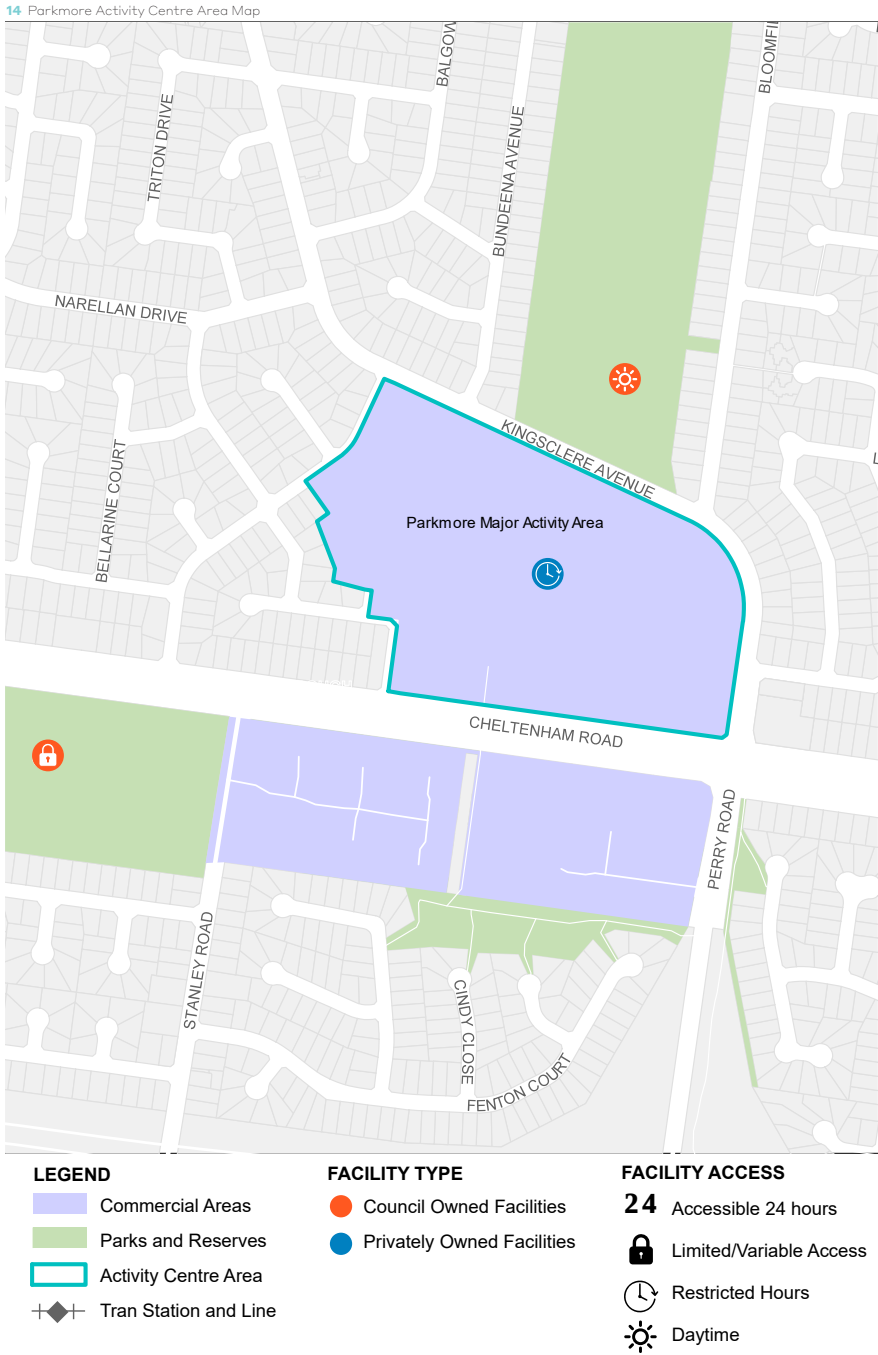
Gaps

Considering the size of this commercial area, the current provision of public toilet facilities is deemed suitable and does not require further facilities to be implemented.

Recommendation

None.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

4.3 Summary of Facilities

Existing Toilet Facilities

Key	Name	Classification	Location
1	Springvale Community Hub Park, Springvale	Iconic	Stand alone
2	Springvale Reserve	Premium	Stand alone
3	Edinburgh Reserve, Springvale	Standard	Co-located
4	Springvale Community Aid and Advisory Bureau Toilet Block - Exeloo Djerring Trail	Basic	Stand alone
5	Springvale Community Hub Library, Springvale	Standard/ Changing Places	Co-located
6	Balmoral Avenue Car Park, Springvale	Standard	Co-located
7	Cooinda Centre Toilet, Springvale South Reserve	Basic	Stand alone
8	Spring Valley Reserve Park, Springvale South	Basic	Stand alone
9	Burden Park Reserve, Springvale South	Basic	Stand alone
10	Oakwood Park, Noble Park North	Basic	Stand alone
11	G J Duggan Reserve, Noble Park North	Basic	Stand alone
12	Lions Park Reserve, Noble Park	Basic	Stand alone
13 & 14	Ross Reserve, Noble Park	Iconic	Stand alone
15	Douglas Street Civic Space, Noble Park	Premium	Stand alone
16	Parkfield Reserve, Noble Park	Standard	Stand alone
17	Noble Park Reserve	Standard	Stand alone
18	Tirhatuan Park, Dandenong North	Standard	Stand alone
19	Dandenong Wetlands, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone
20	Menzies Avenue Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone
21	Lois Twohig Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone
22 & 23	Greaves Reserve, Dandenong	Premium	Stand alone
24	Keshava Reserve, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone
25	Hemmings Street, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone
26	Red Gum Rest, Dandenong	Iconic	Stand alone
27	Dandenong Park	Iconic	Stand alone
28	Hemmings Park, Dandenong	Standard	Stand alone
29	Thomas Street, Dandenong	Premium	Co-located
30	Logis Boulevard Reserve, Dandenong South	Basic	Stand alone

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Key	Name	Classification	Location
31	Rowley Allan Reserve, Keysborough	Premium	Co-located
32	Keysborough Community Park	Basic	Stand alone
33	Tatterson Park, Keysborough	Premium	Stand alone
34 & 35	Frederick Wachter Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone
36	Somerfield Drive North Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone
37	Roth Hetherington Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone
38	Dandenong Market	Standard	Co-located
39	Palm Plaza	Standard	Co-located
40	Dandenong Civic Centre	Standard/ Changing Places	Co-located

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Recommended Toilet Facilities

Key	Name	Classification	Location	Priority	Timeframe
K2	Pencil Park, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	1	T1
K3	Westwood Boulevard Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	2	T1
D10	Norine Cox Reserve, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone	3	T1
D12	Brady Road, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone	4	T1
S4	Amersham Reserve, Springvale South	Basic	Stand alone	5	T1
D9	George Andrews Reserve, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone	6	T1
K5	Alan Corrigan Reserve, Henderson Road Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	7	T1
N1	Barry Powell Reserve, Noble Park North	Standard	Co-located	8	T1
S1	Norman Luth Reserve, Springvale	Basic	Co-located	9	T1
K4	Chandler Road Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	10	T2
N2	Railway Parade Shopping Centre, Noble Park	Basic	Stand alone	11	T2
D4	Fotheringham Reserve, Dandenong	Basic	Co-located	12	T2
D7	Dandenong Creek Trail, Morwell Avenue, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone	13	T2
S5	Alex Nelson Reserve, Springvale	Basic	Stand alone	14	T2
K1	Coomoora Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	15	T2
S2	Warner Reserve (West)	Basic	Stand alone	16	T2
S3	Warner Reserve (East)	Basic	Stand alone	17	T2
D3	Rawdon Hill Drive Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone	18	T3
D1	Blackmore Street Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone	19	T3
D5	J C Mills Reserve, Dandenong	Standard	Co-located	20	T3
D6	Dandenong Creek Trail, David Street, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone	21	T3
D2	Aberdeen Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone	22	T3
D8	Thomas P Carroll Reserve, 100 Box Street, Dandenong	Standard	Co-located	23	T3
D11	National Drive Reserve, Dandenong South	Basic	Stand alone	24	T3
N3	Luxford Reserve, Noble Park	Basic	Stand alone	25	T3

T1	1-3 years
T2	3-5 years
T3*	5-10 years

* T3 – delivery is dependent on population growth and community demand

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

4.4 Summary of Recommendations

Distribution

Formalise any existing co-located facility, or provide a new public toilet facility at:

- Norman Luth Reserve
- Barry J Powell Reserve
- Coomoora Reserve
- Thomas P Carroll Reserve

Provide new public toilet facilities at:

- Amersham Reserve
- Warner Reserve (West and East)
- Railway Parade Shopping Centre
- Luxford Reserve
- Blackmore Street Reserve
- Aberdeen Reserve
- Rowden Hill Reserve
- Brady Road
- Fotheringham Reserve
- J C Mills Reserve
- Dandenong Creek Trail (David Street and Morwell Street)
- Alex Nelson Reserve
- George Andrews Reserve
- National Drive Reserve
- Norine Cox Reserve
- Pencil Park
- Westwood Boulevard Reserve
- Chandler Road Reserve
- Alan Corrigan Reserve

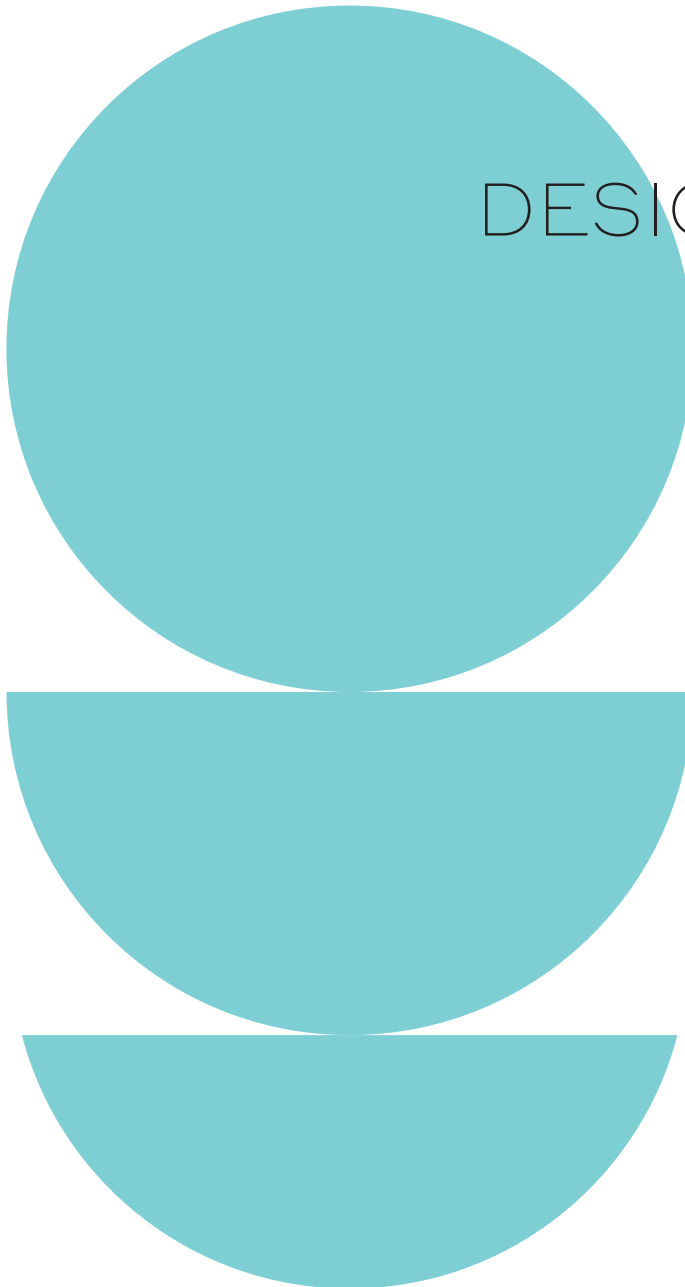
Consider relocating the Spring Valley Park public toilet to a more central location, so that the walkable catchment services a larger proportion of the park.

Consider providing new public toilets in other locations using the Assessment Framework.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

5.0

DESIGN



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

5.0 Design

Objective:

Design toilets to be attractive, safe and accessible to users of all ages and abilities.

Issues & Challenges	Opportunities for Improvement
- Many existing toilets do not support the needs of some user groups including the elderly, people with disabilities and parents with children. - Older toilet blocks are often not DDA compliant. - Some toilets are poorly integrated into the public realm, creating negative perceptions of safety and usability. - Automated fixtures and fittings are often not intuitive and present difficulties for many users. - Inconsistent provision of fixtures and fittings across all facilities. - Proximity and location of public toilets to other uses (e.g. shops, cafés, etc.) creates conflicts. - Cost of maintaining older, less efficient facilities. - The location of Council public toilets tend to be on the periphery of activity centres at distances of more than 500 metres or a 10 minute walk which does not meet the needs of women, children and the elderly.	- Upgrade toilets that are not DDA compliant to improve accessibility across the toilet network. - Develop overarching design and siting principles to improve the integration of toilets into activity centres, the public realm, and reduce anti-social behaviour. - Develop a hierarchy of preferred typologies that are robust, repeatable, and clearly sets out minimum standards for design, fixtures and fittings. - Improve design and integration of toilets by promoting opportunities for community involvement through public art programs. - Showcase local artists and reinforce a sense of place. - Provide new facilities where there is a physical gap in the network, and improve facilities where there is a perceived gap. - Improve the environmental performance of toilets to reduce life cycle costs of individual facilities.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

5.1 Typology

The design and siting of a public toilet greatly influences its usability and accessibility. Design is also important for promoting positive perceptions of public toilets to the community.

There are many different ways of categorising public toilet designs with regard to form and typology. Broadly speaking, there are two types of facilities: stand alone toilet blocks and co-located facilities. Within each of these typologies there are various different configurations, interpretations and adaptations.

Key features of stand alone public toilets are:

- Freestanding (not attached to or within another building structure);
- Externally accessible from public realm;
- Separate male/female entrances or single fronted unit doors; and
- Can include separate or integrated disabled access.

Key features of co-located public toilets are:

- Attached to, or located within a building structure;
- Externally accessible from the public realm;
- Either separate male/female entrances or single fronted unit doors; and
- Opening hours restricted by building and activity (such as sport fixture, training or event).

Stand alone toilet block configurations can present various design constraints due to their rigid construction, often resulting in compliance problems with Australian Standard 1428 (AS 1428). Many older blocks tend to lack natural lighting or ventilation and are commonly perceived to be unsafe and unhygienic. Toilets that are poorly integrated into their environment can further create perceptions of exposure and lack of privacy.

The provision of new public toilets should be contextual to the site and scale of the location. Activity generators must also be considered when designing public toilets and in locations with high peak usage. The design standard of fixtures and fittings should be commensurate to use. The Assessment Framework (see Section 9.2) outlines key decision making considerations for determining the most appropriate typology for specific locations.

Recommendations

- Refer to the Service Provision Hierarchy when determining the typology of new public toilets (see Public Toilet Toolkit Chapter 9).

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

5.2 Configuration

The most common configuration of public toilets is generally split gender; comprising separate male and female toilet entrances either in a toilet block style or an open unit style. Unisex or split gender cubicles with single access doorways are less common.

Balancing design and configuration requirements with practical needs should be carefully considered when developing new facilities. For example, in some high use locations, it may be more appropriate to build larger facilities to cater for high volumes of users.

The configuration of public toilets should respond to the needs of the local community in which the public toilet is located. In some suburbs, the provision of unisex (gender-neutral) facilities may be appropriate, however in other areas split gender facilities may be best.

For split gender toilets, the differences in male and female needs require further consideration. Unable to use urinals, women tend to spend longer in toilets due to menstruation, anatomical differences, and cultural factors. Recent public health research recommends split gender toilet provision of 2:1 female-to-male to achieve equitable access, also referred to as 'potty parity'. Provision of unisex rather than split gender toilets is an alternative method of achieving more equitable access.

Prior to the development of a new public toilet facility, engagement with the immediate community and local residents should be undertaken to ensure that future toilet designs meet community expectations and needs.

Recommendations

- When appropriate, undertake consultation and engagement with the local community prior to the development and installation of a new public toilet
- Provide split gender toilets at a 2:1 female-to-male ratio.

5.3 Fixtures and Fittings

Council has a number of newer public toilets which are hybrid typologies and provide automated functions such as locking doors, hand washing and cleaning. There are a number of issues associated with these facilities in regard to their usability and accessibility for different user groups.

In certain locations, fixtures and fittings should be customised to reflect the needs of specific user groups. For example in locations with high peak usage such as sport pavilions, male urinals should be considered; or in locations where there are high volumes of families with children, the provision of baby change tables should be considered.

The Toolkit (Chapter 9) contains a suite of standard and custom fixtures and fittings and provides guidance to where they may be appropriate.

Recommendations

- Standardise the provision of fixtures and fittings in accordance with the service provision to ensure consistency across the network (see Public Toilet Toolkit Chapter 9).
- Incorporate additional features in site specific locations as appropriate to the site.
- Apply the design and siting principles as relevant to the upgrade of existing facilities and the installation of new toilets (see Public Toilet Toolkit Chapter 9).

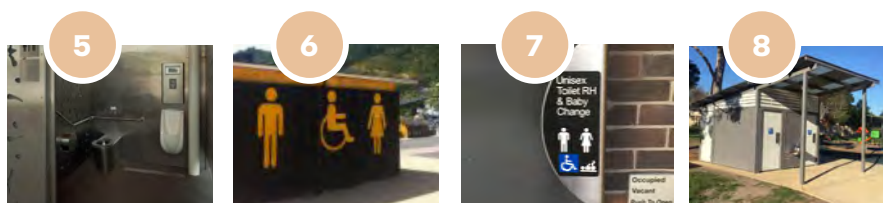
4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Design & Siting Principles

The following design and siting principles should be adopted when retrofitting, upgrading or installing new toilets. The principles are based on relevant industry best practice:



Location	Orientation	Integration	Local Character
Locate toilets in central, multi-use community facilities that draw on existing walking catchments and maximise visibility to the street/public space.	Orientate toilets and entrances toward well lit areas to maximise safety.	Integrate toilets seamlessly into the public realm and avoid obstructing toilets with dense landscaping, vegetation or impermeable barriers.	New toilets should reflect the local character and where appropriate, encourage artistic design expression in locations with high usage or visitation.



Fixtures & Fittings	Accessibility	Signage	CPTED
Incorporate appropriate fixtures within toilets that are responsive to the local context and balance community expectations with maintenance practicalities and environmental sustainability.	Ensure compliance with AS1428 and DDA and other best practice accessibility guidelines.	Clearly sign toilets by providing directional signage where required to improve legibility and access. Provide signage on toilets which shows opening hours, contact details and gender availability.	Incorporate Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.

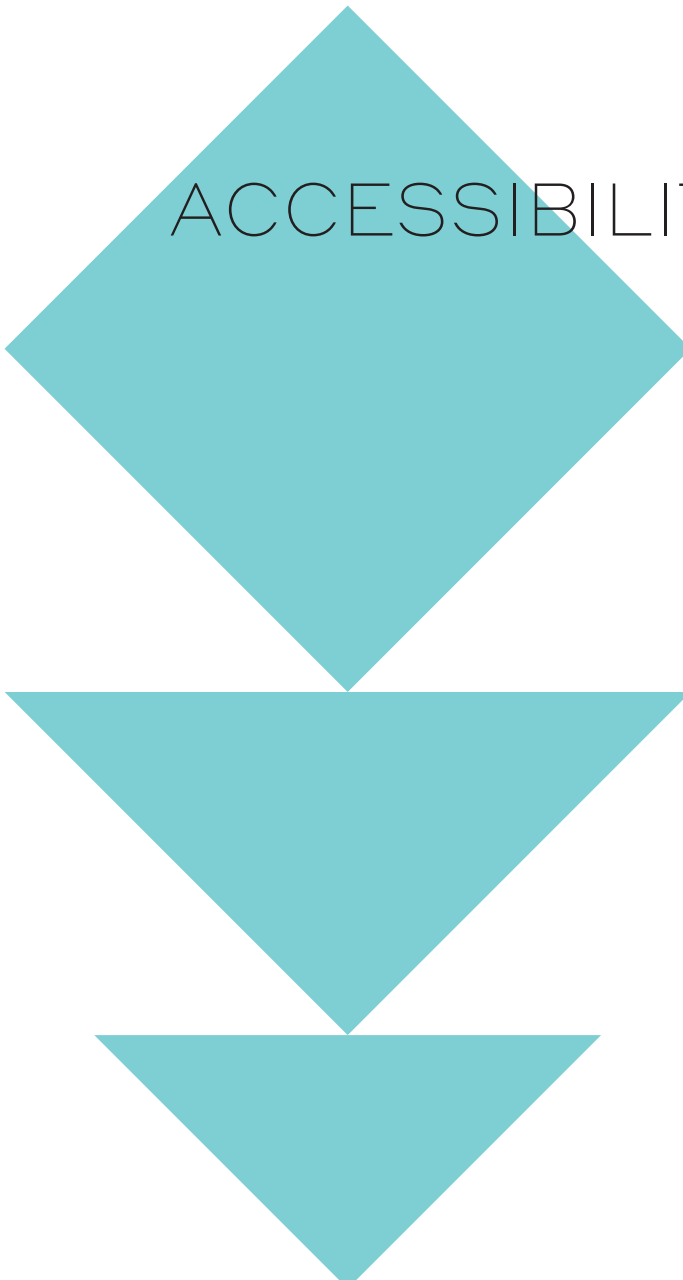
4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

5.4 Summary of
Recommendations

Design
Provide split gender toilets at a 2:1 female-to-male ratio.
Refer to the Service Provision Hierarchy when determining the typology of new public toilets.
When appropriate, undertake consultation and engagement with the local community prior to the development and installation of a new public toilet.
Standardise the provision of fixtures and fittings in accordance with the service provision to ensure consistency across the network.
Incorporate additional features in site specific locations as appropriate to the site.
Apply the design and siting principles as relevant to the upgrade of existing facilities and the installation of new toilets (see Public Toilet Toolkit Chapter 9).

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

6.0



ACCESSIBILITY

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

6.0 Accessibility

Objective:

Incorporate universal design principles into all future upgrades and ensure public toilet locations are clearly promoted and communicated to all users.

Issues & Challenges	Opportunities for Improvement
• Many public toilets are inaccessible for people with disabilities or special access requirements. • DDA requirements can result in poor design outcomes if not well integrated into the design process. • Many facilities do not cater for the needs of specific user groups such as the elderly or parents with children. • Some facilities are poorly sited, obscured and/or not visible from the street. • Co-located accessible facilities are often locked or inaccessible. • There are currently only two Changing Places facilities within Greater Dandenong. • Wayfinding and promotion of toilets is inconsistent across the municipality.	• Identify key toilets that provide limited accessibility and upgrade accordingly. • Develop a standard suite of fixtures and fittings that consider the needs of various user groups. • Improve toilet signage and information provision. • Review the availability of facilities co-located with sports pavilions and consider opening well located facilities to the public on a permanent basis. • Improve wayfinding and legibility around public toilets. • Investigate interactive communication tools (e.g. smart-phone app) to improve wayfinding. • Provide a Changing Places facility associated with the all-abilities playground project at Ross Reserve

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

6.1 Universal Design

Council is committed to improving the physical and social environment for all community members, including people with a disability. The Disability Action Plan (2017-2023) provides the strategic direction for some of this work. It reflects Council's commitment to ensuring that the way people move around Greater Dandenong, access information and buildings, and their overall experience within the community is inclusive and accessible.

Public toilets play an important role in delivering on this commitment and wherever possible, must be planned around the needs of people with a disability. In delivering on the Public Toilet Strategy, Council seeks to increase the number of universally designed toilet facilities through improvements to current public toilets, planning for new toilets and seeking support from the State Government's Changing Places program.

A key aspect of inclusion is accessibility. Since 2013, Council has constructed a number of DDA-compliant toilets. These actions are consistent with Council's vision as a city which supports opportunities for all.

As Council continues to actively upgrade facilities over time, there remains a number of toilets that are not DDA compliant and do not cater for the needs of people with mobility difficulties. Accessibility is not just about catering for people with additional mobility requirements, it should also consider people with different social, cultural and demographic preferences. Other key user groups include children, parents with young children, the elderly and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI+) community. In this context, it is appropriate to consider universal design principles that cater for the needs of all users, rather than just those with physical mobility requirements.

Using public toilets can be a confronting experience for different user groups and in order to reduce barriers it is important to

ensure that future upgrades and installations of new toilets adopt the key principles of universal design. At its core, universal design promotes fair and inclusive environments that allow people to be safe and independent. The seven principles of universal design are:

- **Equitable in Use** - the design is useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities.
- **Flexibility in Use** - the design accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.
- **Simple and Intuitive Use** - the design is easy to understand, regardless of the users' experience, knowledge, language skills or current concentration level.
- **Perceptible Information** - the design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities.
- **Tolerance for Error** - the design minimises hazards and adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.
- **Low Physical Effort** - the design can be used efficiently and comfortably with a minimum of fatigue.
- **Size and Space for Approach and Use** - appropriate size and space is provided for approach, reach, manipulation and use regardless of users' body size, posture or mobility.

Culture, identity and social preferences are also important. The specific needs of groups such as those who identify as a non-binary gender and residents with specific cultural practices need to be considered. The absence of unisex facilities can also cause issues for single parents with a child of the opposite sex.

There is increasing research around the promotion of age-friendly cities and designing for people with dementia. Specific requirements

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

such as use of colour contrasts between materials, tactile surfaces and clear graphic signage are among the key considerations. Many of these principles and considerations cross over with other objectives sought by universal design and CPTED principles.

Families with children and infants are another key user group that often rely on the availability of public toilets. Many of Council's current public toilets lack basic facilities such as family change areas or tables to change baby nappies, particularly in key locations in public parks and play spaces.

Recommendations

- Apply the principles of universal design to all toilet upgrades and new installations.
- Consider provision of unisex facilities where possible to accommodate diverse user groups.
- Prioritise the upgrading of toilets in key locations to include family friendly facilities.
- Ensure accessible public toilets are included in pavilion and building upgrades.

6.2 Changing Places

Changing Places facilities were introduced in Australia in 2014 and there are currently over 50 certified facilities across the country. Originating in the United Kingdom in 2006, Changing Places facilities are designed for people who require a hoist to use a toilet.

The facilities differ from standard accessible or disabled toilets as they include additional features such as an adult change table, hoist, shower, screens and large circulation spaces.

There has been an increasing interest in the provision of Changing Places facilities across both the private and government sectors, particularly in locations that attract regular crowds, such as sports and recreation facilities.

Changing Places facilities are vital pieces of community infrastructure which allow members of the public with specific needs to participate in the day-to-day activities across the municipality.

There are a number of barriers and perceptions around Changing Places facilities that constrain Council in providing these facilities:

- Lack of understanding or awareness of Changing Places;
- Confusion of terminology between Changing Places and changing rooms;
- Expense of facilities (upward of \$150,000 each); and
- Space/footprint requirements of the facility.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

The Victorian State Government has previously released funding to assist Councils in building Changing Places facilities.

Greater Dandenong currently provides a Changing Places accessible toilet and change facility at the Dandenong Civic Centre and at the Springvale Community Hub. An additional Changing Places facility is planned for Ross Reserve in Noble Park as part of the development of an all-abilities playground.

Council is currently undertaking strategic work to provide an all abilities playground, designed to be inclusive of all children, parents and carers with varying abilities. This project provides an opportunity for Council to provide a certified Changing Places facility that complements the objective for a space that caters to all abilities.

Tolerance for error is of critical importance due to the volume and diversity of different users and their needs. In the space of 6 months the CFA has been called out to rescue individuals trapped in toilet facilities, one as a result of misunderstanding, the other through misadventure.

Recommendations

- Raise community awareness of, and advocate for State Government funding for, a Changing Places facility in Greater Dandenong via the all abilities playground project and the Public Toilet Strategy.

6.3 Signage, Wayfinding & Communication

Signage and wayfinding are important factors in promoting an accessible and well-distributed public toilet network. Often considered a minor detail, signage assists residents, workers and visitors to Greater Dandenong in navigating Council's toilet network.

Existing signage on public toilet facilities is varied across the municipality. A limited number of newer toilets currently have large Council signs/branding on the exterior of the facility that identify the name of the toilet, while older toilets are more likely to have minimal signage or lack signage completely. Industry best practice recommends that additional information should be provided on the exterior of all public toilets to convey key aspects of the facility including:

- Gender accessibility;
- Opening hours;
- Contact information (to report repairs, maintenance or closures); and
- Consideration for vision impaired users.

The upgrading of signage on public toilets should be undertaken in an integrated manner and there are opportunities to develop a municipal wide strategy or prepare guidelines to improve signage and wayfinding across Greater Dandenong.

Council currently has a list of parks and recreation areas throughout the municipality that allows the user to isolate lists of parks with playgrounds, sporting equipment and so on. Information about public toilets is not accessible to the average user. Users are likely to use a website like the National Public Toilet Map (toiletmap.gov.au) to locate a facility online.

Although the National Public Toilet Map is a useful community resource, it is an external data source that is not always updated. Council should regularly check and update information within Greater Dandenong on Council owned assets. A number of mobile applications (apps) allow users to access this information on their smart phones as discussed in the case studies on the following pages.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

The communication of public toilet locations and availability should be provided across a number of different platforms. Whilst digital tools allow users to easily locate toilets, some members of the community are unable to access or have difficulty connecting to digital communication platforms. The inclusion of toilet locations on key maps and publications throughout Greater Dandenong should still be considered.

Recommendations:

- Develop a municipal signage/wayfinding strategy to improve the accessibility and standard of signage on Council owned assets, including public toilets.
- Update information annually about Council owned and managed toilets within Greater Dandenong on the National Public Toilet Map.
- Provide a detailed list of information on Council's website of public toilet facilities available within the municipality.

Case Study 1

Mapping & Wayfinding National Public Toilet Map

Developed as part of the National Continence Program, the National Public Toilet Map provides information and the location of more than 16,000 toilets across Australia.

The map also shows listings of publicly available toilets in private businesses such as petrol stations and community centres. Information about the level of accessibility, opening hours, and other facilities is provided.

The map is also available as an app for smartphones and tablet devices.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Case Study 2

Apps

Flush Toilet Finder

Similar to the National Toilet Map, the Flush Toilet Finder app makes it easier to find free public toilets and shows how to get to them. Once a toilet is found directions are provided via a map.

It also lists whether a toilet has a fee, requires a key to use, or if it provides disabled access.

It currently provides listings all over the world.



6.4 Community Toilet Scheme

There are many other locations where toilets are available to the public throughout the municipality. While these toilets may be perceived to be 'public toilets' they are privately owned and operated and do not fall within the jurisdiction of Council. These locations may include, but are not limited to:

- Big box shopping centres
- Private shopping centres
- Restaurants/café's
- Office/commercial complexes
- Service Stations
- Other community hubs
- Tourist attractions

The availability of these toilets (often during business hours) provides a large number of facilities that can be accessed by people in commercial areas, which can reduce the demand on publicly owned and managed facilities. There are opportunities to work with the private sector to increase the distribution and provision of safe and clean toilets over time through a community scheme or program.

A Community Toilet Scheme (CTS) is a partnership between Council, local businesses and other organisations. The purpose of the CTS is to increase the network of available public toilets within an area using existing infrastructure and available facilities located within businesses or other non-Council buildings.

The program can operate in a number of different ways and be tailored to suit the needs of the individual location, however in principle, it includes an agreement between Council and local businesses to allow members of the public to use privately owned facilities. In return for the community service. Council may provide incentives including:

- Annual servicing fee for cleaning/maintenance.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

- Provision of toilet paper or soap.
- Rate reduction or other tax incentives.
- Partnering with local business allows Council to offer more facilities than could be provided through its own budget.

Another clear benefit of the program would be the increase in potential customers to the host business, driven by promotion, signage and wayfinding techniques discussed above.

Further investigation into the viability of CTS should be undertaken to determine whether the community and local business would be accepting of such a Scheme. Case studies of two CTSs in the United Kingdom and Germany are described on the following page.

If accepted within the broader municipality, this could reduce the demand for additional or multiple toilets in many locations.

Recommendation:

- Investigate the viability of a community toilet scheme through a trial in a local community.

Case Study 3

Community Toilet Scheme:

Poole, United Kingdom

The Scheme sees a partnership between the Council, local businesses and other partners. Members of the scheme display the 'use our loo' sticker in their window to show that people are welcome to use the facilities in this premise free of charge.

This scheme is reported to provide good value for money and working in partnership with local businesses means the Council is able to offer a much better standard of facilities than in traditional public toilets.



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

6.5 User Paid System

In many cities across the world, local Councils charge a small fee to allow the public to use municipal public toilets. In return for this fee, users are guaranteed a high level of cleanliness and hygiene as well as constant passive surveillance. There are range of challenges associated with a user paid system, primarily the risk to isolated vulnerable members of the community. There are however many ways that a user paid system can operate and it does not necessarily need to apply to all toilets and locations.

This Strategy does not recommend that Council adopt a user paid system. Should a need for such a system arise in the longer term, Council should undertake further investigations and consultation with the community.

Case Study 4

Nette Toilets: Bremen, Germany

Cities pay between \$45 to \$150 per month to a business to open their toilets to the public. If the business opts in to the network, they put a sticker in their window to let people know their toilet is publicly available (not just to paying customers). In 2016, there was a public toilet for every 3,210 people in Bremen, which had a population of over half a million people.

The cost of this extensive network is only approximately \$165,000 per annum. It was estimated that if the city exclusively provided and managed all of these public toilets, the cost would be approximately \$1.65 million per annum. The Nette Toilette app has given Bremen the best ratio of public toilets to citizens in Germany.

The scheme has 210 member cities.

Case Study 5

Sulabh Toilets: India

Sulabh International is a major operator of pay per use public toilets in India.

These toilets are staffed by an attendant, and users are charged a fee of approximately 2 rupees (around 4 cents).

These toilets are situated around many public spaces including transport hubs and markets. In some communities with poor sanitation, these facilities often cater to the populations needs.



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

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4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

6.6 Summary of Recommendations

Accessibility

Apply the principles of universal design to all toilet upgrades and new installations.

Consider provision of unisex facilities where possible to accommodate diverse user groups.

Prioritise the upgrading of toilets in key locations to include family friendly facilities.

Ensure accessible public toilets are included in pavilion and building upgrades.

Raise community awareness of, and advocate for State Government funding for, a Changing Places facility in Greater Dandenong via the all abilities playground project and the Public Toilet Strategy.

Develop a municipal signage/wayfinding strategy to improve the accessibility and standard of signage on Council owned assets, including public toilets.

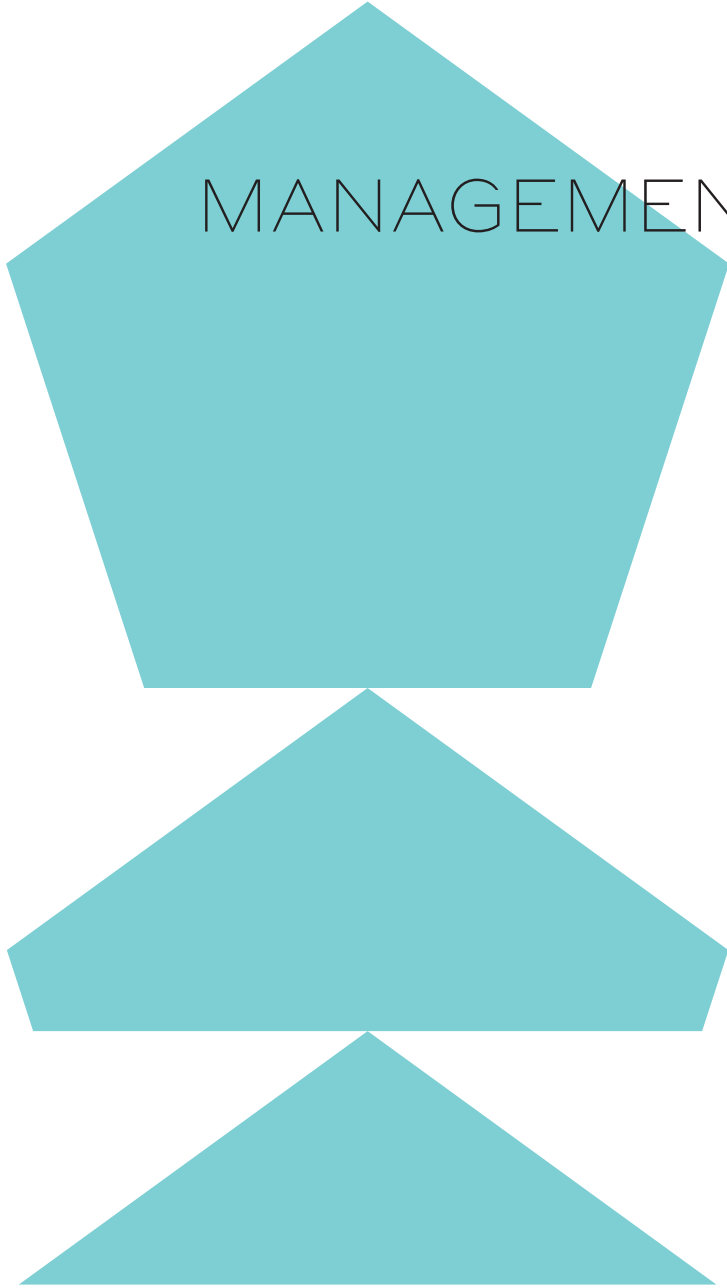
Update information annually about Council owned and managed toilets on the National Public Toilet Map within Greater Dandenong.

Provide a detailed list of information on Council's website of public toilet facilities available within the municipality.

Investigate the viability of a community toilet scheme through a trial in a local community.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

7.0



MANAGEMENT

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

7.0 Management

Objective:

Prioritise the safety of all public toilet users in Greater Dandenong by minimising occurrences of anti-social behaviour. Maintain toilets to a high standard of cleanliness to enhance the safety, health and well-being of all users.

Issues & Challenges	Opportunities for Improvement
• Poor perceptions of hygiene and cleanliness are common within the community. • Council does not manage all areas of open space in the municipality. • Seasonal demand and events put pressure on existing toilet infrastructure. • Some toilets are poorly sited and/or located and lack visual permeability. • Presence of graffiti and vandalism can be threatening and deter users. • Ongoing annual cost of reactive maintenance.	• Refurbish facilities (as required) at key locations to improve perceptions of safety. • Reduce anti-social behaviour through site responsive interventions (CPTED). • Review and increase the cleaning of high use facilities. • Develop a capital works program to secure future funding and investment for public toilet improvements. • Consider robust or safety-orientated fixtures that discourage or minimise instances of anti-social behaviour or loitering such as automated locking doors. • Regularly audit, collect data, monitor toilet usage and update databases.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

7.1 Safety

As Council continues to upgrade its facilities and improve the level of service provision, it also seeks to reduce and minimise occurrences of anti-social behaviour such as drug-related activity, sexual activity or overnight stays.

The safety and security of public toilet users should be prioritised ahead of any other decision-making considerations. From a user perspective, perceptions of safety can be as influential as actual or recorded levels of safety. If a toilet is perceived to be unsafe, unhygienic or dangerous, users will generally avoid usage of the facility. There are a number of factors that contribute to negative safety perceptions:

- Poor integration into the streetscape / public realm;
- Obstruction of the facility behind dense landscaping, overhanging canopy trees, or sited away from passive surveillance;
- Lack of natural light or otherwise poorly designed interiors;
- Age and condition of the facility;
- Presence of graffiti or vandalism;
- Loitering; and
- Odour or lack of cleanliness.

There are many ways that design can minimise anti-social behaviour and contribute to positive perceptions of safety. For example, the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) framework establishes guiding principles to reduce the incidence and perceptions around crime and safety. Developed by the Queensland Government in association with the Queensland Police in 2007, CPTED principles consider factors such as surveillance, legibility, territoriality, ownership, management and vulnerability. With regard to public toilets, the guidelines consider:

- The likelihood to expose users to risk (for example during hours of darkness);
- Organised surveillance (such as regular security patrols or cameras);
- Discourage loitering by not placing seating or public telephones in close proximity to toilet entrances; and
- Ensure entrances to public toilets are clearly visible from the street and other public areas.

There are a number of responses to anti-social behaviour that Council can employ such as:

- Installation of CCTV cameras;
- Time-sensor lighting (solar panel operated);
- Quick response to reactive maintenance;
- Regular cleaning and reporting; and
- Decommissioning facilities that are old, in poor structural condition and subject to ongoing anti-social behaviour.

Recommendations

- Incorporate CPTED principles into all decision and assessment processes when refurbishing or replacing existing toilets, and providing new facilities.
- Assess the safety and structural condition of all toilet facilities through a Council audit process every five years.
- Record all reports and instances of anti-social behaviour and reactive maintenance and monitor over time to identify key hot spots.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

7.2 Maintenance & Cleaning

Council has an active schedule of maintenance and cleaning across all of its public toilet facilities. The levels of usage of a facility is reflected in its cleaning frequency with higher usage toilets cleaned the most often. In high use locations, toilets are cleaned up to three times per day. Ongoing monitoring and toilet usage should continue to inform Council's cleaning priorities. Usage can be measured in a number of ways, including:

- Installation of temporary pedestrian counters at toilet entrances;
- Measuring toilet paper and/or soap usage (expenditure, reports from cleaning contractors);
- Monitoring utility consumption (e.g. water, electricity);
- Targeted surveying and observations; and
- Anecdotal feedback and word of mouth from the community.

There is a need for Council to continue reviewing its cleaning schedule, and increase cleaning frequency in accordance with levels of usage. This will also assist with future operational budgeting.

Reactive maintenance is an ongoing challenge with issues such as graffiti and vandalism being of concern. Maintaining a high standard of facilities and responding quickly to maintenance issues should continue to be a key priority.

Alongside routine site inspections by Council staff, there are other ways to collect information about damaged or broken fixtures through a variety of user-sourced smartphone apps. Apps such as Snap Send Solve allow users to directly report issues about Council's assets. There are further opportunities to encourage the use of this program in Greater Dandenong for public toilet assets.

Recommendations

- Decommission surplus toilets in poor condition with low usage.
- Continue to record and collect information about usage and cleaning performance using counters or other methods.
- Review and update current cleaning and maintenance schedules commensurate to levels of usage and peak demand.
- Update Council's audit data to include information about other Council owned and managed toilets not currently captured.
- Promote the use of Snap Send Solve to allow individual users to report maintenance issues directly to Council through their smart phone.

Report Maintenance Issues: Snap Send Solve

Snap Send Solve is an app developed in Melbourne that gives residents the ability to report maintenance issues to their local Council.

The app allows users to take a photo of the issue, then send it directly to the appropriate authority/department. It currently has more than 60,000 users across Australia.



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

7.3 Opening Hours

The opening hours of toilets in Greater Dandenong vary between 24 hours and daylight hours. Stand alone toilets are often open 24 hours and co-located toilets are often open during daylight hours.

In some locations, toilets which are open 24 hours can attract anti-social behaviour. There are several known 'hotspot' locations where anti-social activities have been reported. Actions to minimise anti-social behaviour through alternative management practices include:

- Locking toilets during the evening;
- Installation of CCTV cameras;
- Installation of automatic door locks; and
- Security patrols.

Determining the most appropriate response to an issue should be site/context specific and what works in one location to deter anti-social behaviour may not apply in other locations. Responses should also consider the diversity and density of activities around the toilet, particularly evening activities.

24 hour availability presents a range of challenges, particularly in relation to safety and perceptions around anti-social behaviour during the evening. A number of 24 hour toilets are available for use in the CBD at key locations that attract night time activity including:

- Restaurants and bars;
- Nightclubs and other entertainment precincts; and
- Transport hubs such as bus and taxi terminals.

Given the role of larger commercial centres in providing for late night social activities, servicing a regional catchment, there continues to be a need for some 24 hour toilets, which should include robust, anti-vandal fittings. These toilets should be located near transport hubs and on pedestrian routes.

Council should continue to monitor this need as development and land use patterns change over time.

Costs associated with the operation of Council's public toilet network included a range of wages and contractor hire, some of which may relate to staff travelling between locations to manually lock and unlock facilities each day. This ongoing expense could be reduced or eradicated with the implementation of automatic locks across the network.

Recommendations

- Continue to monitor and provide management practices at known hotspot locations to minimise anti-social behaviour.
- Identify locations for late night or 24 hour toilets in larger commercial centres. These locations/facilities may replace existing, older facilities.
- Implement auto-timer or otherwise self-locking doors at public toilet facilities that are not open 24 hours.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

7.4 Temporary Provision

The use of portable toilets is common practice for large municipal events. Legislative and planning requirements require approval of an event management plan prior to the commencement of a large event. Unless there is a considerable demonstrated community need, the provision of permanent toilet infrastructure is not necessary as it encourages the proliferation of dormant toilets in the network (i.e. toilets that are inaccessible to the public as they are locked for the majority of the year).

In addition to the requirements of event management plans, consideration for accessible and Changing Places facilities should be taken into account for large events. Council should consider the purchase of a Marveloo Changing Places facility to be made available for rent at large events. The provision of these facilities would enable members of the community with additional mobility requirements to participate in municipal events.

Recommendation

- Consider the purchase of a Marveloo Changing Places facility for hire at larger events.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

7.5 Summary of Recommendations

Management

Incorporate CPTED principles into all decision and assessment processes when refurbishing or replacing existing toilets, and providing new facilities.
Assess the safety and structural condition of all toilet facilities through a Council audit process every five years.
Record all reports and instances of anti-social behaviour and reactive maintenance and monitor over time to identify key hot spots.
Remove surplus toilets in poor condition with low usage.
Continue to record and collect information about usage and cleaning performance using counters or other methods.
Review and update current cleaning and maintenance schedules commensurate to levels of usage and peak demand.
Update Council's audit data to include information about other Council owned and managed toilets not currently captured.
Investigate the viability of a municipal wide app that allows individual users to report maintenance issues directly to Council through their smart phone.
Continue to monitor and provide management practices at known hotspot locations to minimize anti-social behaviour.
Identify locations for late night or 24 hour toilets in larger commercial centres. These locations/facilities may replace existing, older facilities.
Implement auto-timer or otherwise self-locking doors at public toilet facilities that are not open 24 hours.
Consider the purchase of a Marveloo facility for hire at larger events.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

8.0

CONCLUSION

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

8.0 Conclusion

8.1 Overview

The strategic and operational recommendations of this Strategy have been translated into an **Action Plan**, categorised by theme and each assigned an indicative timing.

The **Action Plan** sets out a comprehensive list of physical and operational actions for public toilets in Greater Dandenong. The time line provided is indicative and Council should determine the most appropriate phasing and timing of implementation in accordance with budget and expenditure. Prioritisation of actions are categorised as:

T1	1-3 years
T2	3-5 years
T3*	5-10 years

* T3 – delivery is dependent on population growth and community demand

The relative priority of toilet upgrades and actions was determined according to the following criteria:

- Providing new toilets in locations to address gaps in the network.
- Upgrading/replacing toilets in higher demand locations (major activity centres; regional parks; major tourist destinations)
- Upgrading/replacing toilets in other locations, based on the condition of facilities, particularly DDA compliance.
- Decommissioning toilets in over-serviced areas, taking into consideration upgrades and new toilets in proximity to the facility.

It is recommended that the Action Plan is reviewed after 5 years in order to assess the future priorities, community need and demand.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

8.2 Action Plan

Action	Timing
Condition	
Replace older facilities reaching the end of their structural lifespan, including:	
- Tirhatuan Reserve - Ross Reserve - Lions Park Reserve - Rowley Allan Reserve	T2 / T3
Favour the removal or replacement of older facilities which are also not DDA compliant	Ongoing
Ensure new facilities are designed to be DDA compliant	Ongoing
Distribution	
Formalise any existing co-located facility, or provide a new public toilet facility at:	
- Norman Luth Reserve - Barry J Powell Reserve - Coomoora Reserve - Thomas P Carroll Reserve	T2 / T3
Provide new public toilet facilities at:	
- Amersham Reserve - Warner Reserve (West and East) - Railway Parade Shopping Centre - Luxford Reserve - Blackmore Street Reserve - Aberdeen Reserve - Rawden Hill Reserve - Brady Road - Fotheringham Reserve - J C Mills Reserve - Dandenong Creek Trail (David Street and Morwell Street) - Alex Nelson Reserve - George Andrews Reserve - National Drive Reserve - Norine Cox Reserve - Pencil Park - Westwood Boulevard Reserve - Chandler Road Reserve - Alan Corrigan Reserve	Ongoing
Consider relocating the Spring Valley Reserve public toilet to a more central location, so that the walkable catchment services a larger proportion of the park.	T2 / T3
Consider providing new public toilets in other locations using the Assessment Framework.	Ongoing
Design	
Provide split gender toilets at a 2:1 female-to-male ratio.	Ongoing
Refer to the Service Provision Hierarchy when determining the typology of new public toilets.	Ongoing
When appropriate, undertake consultation and engagement with the local community prior to the development and installation of a new public toilet.	Ongoing

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Action	Timing
Standardise the provision of fixtures and fittings in accordance with the service provision to ensure consistency across the network.	T1 / T2
Incorporate additional features in site specific locations as appropriate to the site.	Ongoing
Apply the design and siting principles as relevant to the upgrade of existing facilities and the installation of new toilets.	Ongoing
Accessibility	
Apply the principles of universal design to all toilet upgrades and new installations.	Ongoing
Consider provision of unisex facilities where possible to accommodate diverse user groups.	Ongoing
Prioritise the upgrading of toilets in key locations to include family friendly facilities.	T1 / T2
Ensure accessible public toilets are included in pavilion and building upgrades.	Ongoing
Raise community awareness of, and advocate for State Government funding for, a Changing Places facility in Greater Dandenong via the all abilities playground project and the Public Toilet Strategy.	T1
Develop a municipal signage/wayfinding strategy to improve the accessibility and standard of signage on Council owned assets, including public toilets.	T2
Update information annually about Council owned and managed toilets on the National Public Toilet Map within Greater Dandenong.	T1
Provide a detailed list of information on Council's website of public toilet facilities available within the municipality.	T1
Investigate the viability of a community toilet scheme through a trial in a local community.	T2
Management	
Incorporate CPTED principles into all decision and assessment processes when refurbishing or replacing existing toilets, and providing new facilities.	Ongoing
Assess the safety and structural condition of all toilet facilities through a Council audit process every five years.	Ongoing
Record all reports and instances of anti-social behaviour and reactive maintenance and monitor over time to identify key hot spots.	Ongoing
Remove surplus toilets in poor condition with low usage.	T2
Continue to record and collect information about usage and cleaning performance using counters or other methods.	Ongoing
Review and update current cleaning and maintenance schedules commensurate to levels of usage and peak demand.	T1 / T2
Update Council's audit data to include information about other Council owned and managed toilets not currently captured.	T1 / T2
Investigate the viability of a municipal wide app that allows individual users to report maintenance issues directly to Council through their smart phone.	T1
Continue to monitor and provide management practices at known hotspot locations to minimize anti-social behaviour.	Ongoing
Identify locations for late night or 24 hour toilets in larger commercial centres. These locations/facilities may replace existing, older facilities.	T2
Implement auto-timer or otherwise self-locking doors at public toilet facilities that are not open 24 hours.	T1 / T2
Consider the purchase of a Marveloo facility for hire at larger events.	T1

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

9.0

PUBLIC
TOILET
TOOLKIT

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

9.0 Public Toilet Toolkit

9.1 How to use the Toolkit

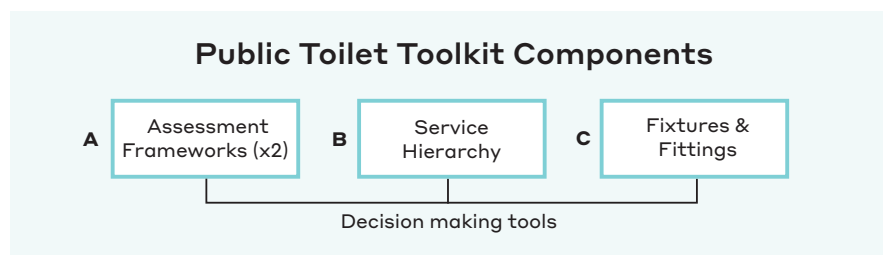
The Public Toilet Toolkit has been developed to assist Council in determining future priorities. It is to be reviewed in conjunction with the Action Plan to guide future decision making processes around the need for upgrading, removing or installing new public toilets.

Two **Assessment Frameworks** have been developed to assist Council in determining future upgrades to public toilets (or installation of new toilet) should a request arise outside the capital works plan. The Assessment Frameworks should be reviewed in conjunction with the overall vision, objectives and principles outlined in this Strategy and used in the following instances:

- Existing Facilities: To be considered for upgrade or removal of a public toilet as part of a planning process (e.g. Recreation Reserve Master Plan)
- New Facilities: Where there is a significant number of community requests for a new public toilet in a location outside of the Capital Works Plan.

The **Service Hierarchy** sets out four different levels of service provision based on different toilet configurations and typologies. The hierarchy should be used to determine the minimum level of service provision for a specific location.

A standard suite of **Fixtures & Fittings** has been developed to guide the internal and external configuration of new and upgraded public toilet facilities. In addition to the standard suite, a number of site-specific features have been listed. These features should be installed in premium public toilets, or in locations where there is a demonstrated community need. The suite should be used as a guide only.



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

9.2 A. Assessment Frameworks

Assessment Framework 1: Existing Facilities

Is there a demonstrated community demand or volume of requests for this facility to be replaced or refurbished?

Resources:

- Evidence from the community or Council audits/records that the existing facility is not adequately functioning
- Maintenance requests from community
- Community surveys
- Public Space Strategy
- Local masterplans or structure plans
- Increase in area usage (based on evidence from audits, place-based reports)

Is the existing public toilet in poor condition?

Considerations:

- Presence of vandalism or graffiti
- Facilities are unhygienic and difficult to maintain/clean
- Obvious signs of wear on the existing facilities within the toilet
- Features within the toilet are broken or do not work
- Issues with odour or presence of vermin
- Environment/facilities are unsafe or dangerous
- Negative perceptions of safety or presence of anti-social behaviour

Resources:

- Public toilet audit data
- Empirical observations or anecdotal information from the community, Council staff, cleaning, service or maintenance contractors

Does the existing toilet have a low level of usage?

Considerations:

- Location and siting
- Opening hours and availability

Resources:

- Counters
- Empirical observations or anecdotal information from the community, Council staff, cleaning, service or maintenance contractors
- Maintenance costs
- Water usage, levels of toilet paper, soap consumed weekly, monthly or annually

Does the toilet not have appropriate fixtures or fittings?

Considerations:

- DDA Compliance
- Universal access
- Site specific features

Resources:

- Service Provision Hierarchy and Fixtures and Fittings
- List of Fixtures and Fittings

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Assessment Framework 2: New Facilities

Is there a existing public or planned toilet nearby?

Considerations:

- Toilets within 400m of the proposed location
- One or more private or community hosted toilets that are accessible within 400m available ? (e.g. libraries, community centres, indoor sport and recreation centres)
- Privately operated public toilets within close proximity to the proposed location? (E.g. Shopping Plaza)

Resources:

- GIS database mapping
- National Toilet Map
- Activity Centre strategies
- Neighbourhood Centre Planning Framework 2016
- Local master plans or structure plans
- Public Toilet Capital Works Plan
- Asset Management Strategy 2015-2022

Is there a high movement of pedestrian, cycling or other active transport modes and the proposed location in an area with a growing catchment?

Considerations:

- Activity generators and diversity of land uses
- Transport and connectivity

Resources:

- ABS Population projections
- Surrounding mixture of land uses
- Open Space Strategy 2020-2030
- Activate: Sport and Recreation Strategy 2014-19
- Playground Strategy 2013 - 2023
- Local masterplans or structure plans

Will the new toilet enhance community safety, health and wellbeing?

Considerations:

- Contribution to the existing public toilet network
- Social indicators
- Needs of different user groups

Resources:

- Council Plan 2017-21
- Community Plan 2010: "Imagine 2030"
- Community Wellbeing Plan 2017-21
- Disability Action Plan 2017-23
- Sustainability Strategy 2016-2030
- Placemaking Framework 2016

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

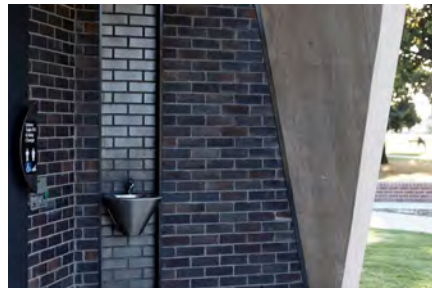
9.3

B. Service Hierarchy

Level of service	Ideal Configuration / Typology	Min. Cubicles	Example Locations	Opening Hours	Min. Cleaning Frequency
Basic	Individual cubicles comprising: - One unisex disabled cubicle - One unisex cubicle	2-3	Medium Local Shopping Areas Neighbourhood and Local Parks and Reserves (Sports and Passive)	Dawn to dusk	x 1 per day
Standard	Individual cubicles comprising at least: - One unisex disabled cubicle - One male cubicle and two female cubicles (or two unisex cubicles)	3-4	Large Local Shopping Areas District Parks and Reserves (Sports and Passive)	Dawn to dusk	x 1 per day
Premium	Individual cubicles comprising: - One unisex disabled toilet - One unisex/ambulant/family friendly toilet - At least one male cubicle and two female cubicles (or two unisex cubicles) OR Toilet block comprising: - One unisex disabled toilet - Split Gender, including male urinals	4+	Major Activity Centres Regional Parks and Reserves (Sports and Passive)	Dawn to dusk OR 24 hours	x 2 - x 3 per day depending on usage and season
Iconic	Incorporate architectural or artistic design elements. Individual cubicles comprising at least: - One - two unisex disabled toilets OR - One - two unisex / ambulant / family friendly toilets; and - At least two male and four female cubicles (or four unisex cubicles)	5-8+	At least one (1) facility in prominent locations that serve as high use, regional tourist destinations, such as: - Major Activity Centres - Regional Parks and Reserves	Dawn to dusk OR 24 hours	x 2 - x 3 per day depending on usage and season

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

B. Service Hierarchy: Example Toilet Typologies



1 Example of Iconic Toilets: Dandenong Park, Dandenong

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



Examples of Premium Toilets:

- 2. Douglas Street Civic Space, Noble Park
- 3. Springvale Reserve, Springvale



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



Examples of Standard Toilets:

4. Wachter Reserve, Keysborough
5. Hemmings Park, Dandenong
6. Edinburgh Reserve, Springvale



Examples of Basic Toilets:

7. Lois Twohig Reserve, Dandenong North
8. Logis Boulevard Reserve, Dandenong South
9. Roth Hetherington Reserve, Keysborough

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

9.4

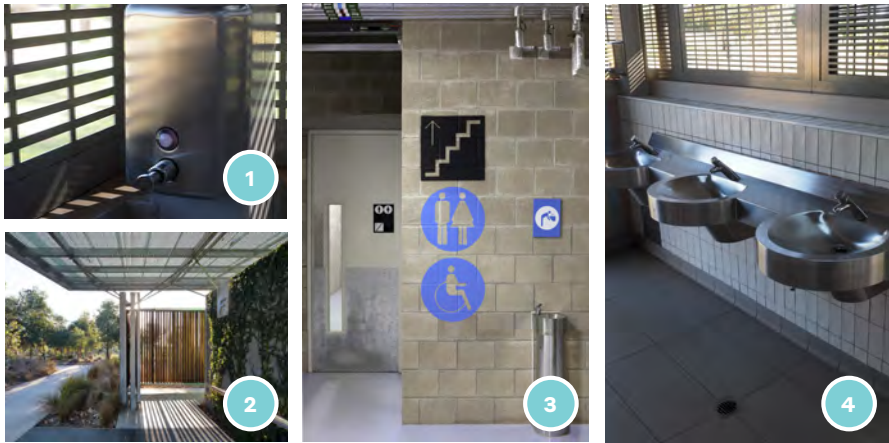
C. Fixtures & Fittings

Category	Internal features	External features
Basic and Standard Facilities	Toilet Cubicle - Stainless steel toilet - Toilet Seat - Dual flush - Concealed cistern and pipes - Paper sheets Amenities - Stainless steel hand basin - Tempered water tap - Baby Change table	- Signage showing opening hours, gender configuration, basic contact information - At grade pathway access - Weather protection - At-grade pathway and access - Low level, drought resistant planting
Premium and Iconic Facilities (Customised list of materials, fixtures and fittings for premium/high use locations or other site-specific toilets*)	Toilet Cubicle - Jumbo rolls - Sanitary napkin disposal - Urinal Amenities - Electric hand dryer - Syringe disposal - Sensors to conserve energy and water consumption - Mirror - Rubbish bins - Non-slip surfaces	- Automatic locking doors - Communal hand wash basins - Screening - Public art
Disabled and ambulant toilets	In accordance with AS 1428	In accordance with AS 1428
Changing Places Facilities	In accordance with Changing Places guidelines	In accordance with Changing Places guidelines

Notes

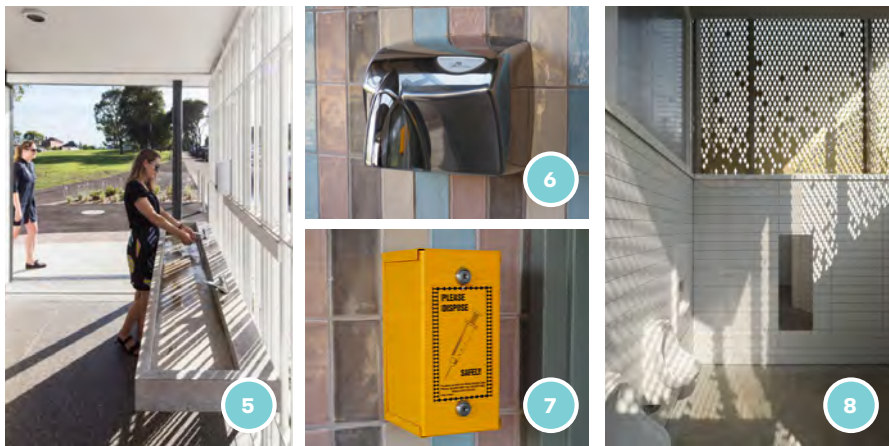
*The use of specific fixtures and fittings should be considered on a site-specific basis. For example in high use locations, where accommodating the maximum number of people is a priority, fixtures such as urinals and jumbo rolls should be considered. In locations where there is anti-social behaviour the use of security cameras or automatic locking doors may be appropriate.

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



Examples of Standard Fitting & Fixtures:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Vandal proof soap dispenser | 3. Appropriate wayfinding |
| 2. At grade pathway access | 4. Stainless steel basin |



Examples of Customised Fitting & Fixtures:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. Communal hand wash basins | 7. Syringe disposal |
| 6. Vandal proof electric hand dryer | 8. Urinals with mirror |

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

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4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



APPENDICES

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Appendix A. Condition of Existing Toilets

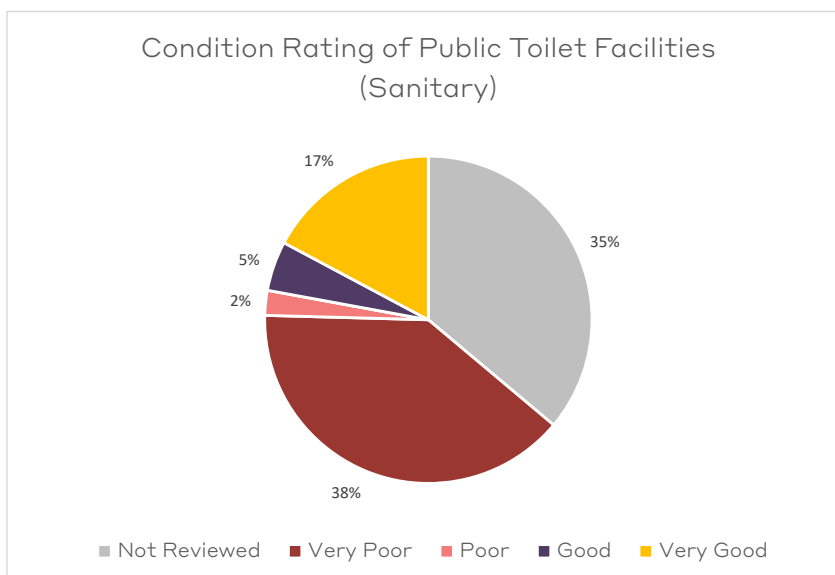
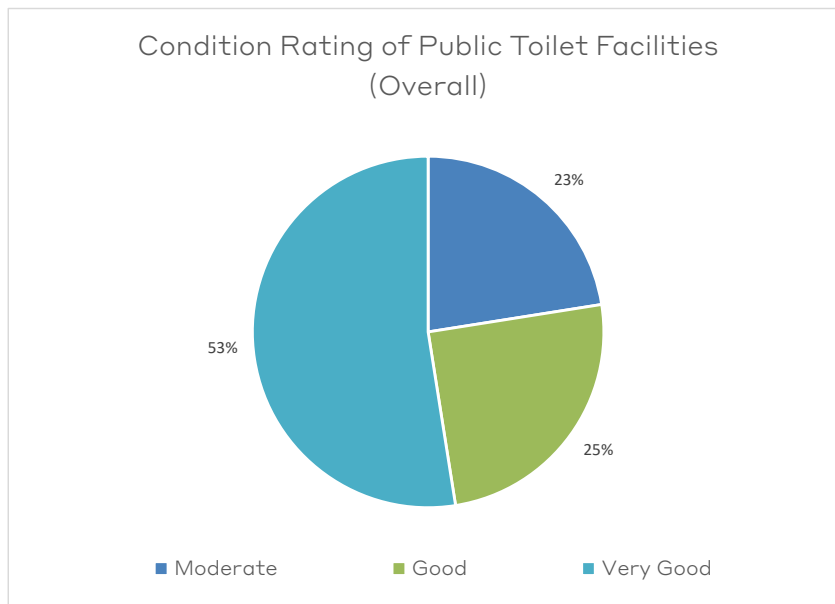
Map Ref #	Facility	Overall Condition	Sanitary Facilities	DDA Compliance	Remaining Lifespan
1	Springvale Community Hub Park	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	20+
2	Springvale Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good		Yes	20+
3	Edinburgh Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good		Yes	20+
4	Springvale Community Aid and Advisory Bureau Toilet Block - Exeloo	Good	Very Poor		20+
5	Springvale Community Hub Library	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	20+
6	Balmoral Avenue Car Park	Good	Good		11-20
7	Cooinda Centre Toilet Springvale South Reserve	Moderate	Very Poor		11-20
8	Spring Valley Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good			20+
9	Burden Park Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good		Yes	20+
10	Oakwood Park Public Toilet (Exeloo)	Very Good	Very Poor		20+
11	G J Duggan Reserve Toilet Block	Good			20+
12	Lions Park Reserve Toilet Block	Moderate	Very Poor		11-20
13	Ross Reserve Skate Park Toilet	Very Good	Very Good		20+
14	Ross Reserve Toilet Block (Athletics)	Moderate	Very Poor		11-20
15	Douglas Street Toilet Block	Good			20+
16	Parkfield Reserve Toilet Block	Good	Very Poor		11-20
17	Noble Park Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good			11-20
18	Tirhatuan Reserve Toilet Block	Moderate	Very Poor		11-20
19	Dandenong Wetlands Toilet - Exeloo	Very Good	Very Poor		20+
20	Menzies Avenue Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good		Yes	20+
21	Lois Twohig Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good		Yes	20+
22	Greaves Reserve Toilet Block No1	Moderate	Very Poor		20+
23	Greaves Reserve Toilet Block No2	Moderate	Very Poor		20+
24	Keshava Reserve Toilet Block	Good			20+
25	Hemmings Street Toilet Block - Exeloo	Good	Very Poor		20+
26	Red Gum Rest Toilet - Exeloo	Good	Very Poor		20+
27	Dandenong Park Toilet Block	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	20+
28	Hemmings Park Public Toilet	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	20+
29	Thomas Street Car Park (Collocated carpark)	Very Good	Very Good		20+
30	Logis Boulevard Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good		Yes	20+
31	The Rowley Allan Reserve (Keysborough Reserve) Toilet Block	Moderate	Very Poor		11-20
32	Keysborough Community Park Toilet Block	Moderate	Very Poor		20+
33	Tatterson Park Toilet Block - Exeloo	Moderate	Very Poor		20+

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Map Ref #	Facility	Overall Condition	Sanitary Facilities	DDA Compliance	Remaining Lifespan
34	Frederick Wachter Reserve Toilet Block - North	Very Good		Yes	20+
35	Frederick Wachter Reserve Toilet - Exeloo	Good	Poor		20+
36	Somerfield Drive North Toilet Block	Very Good			20+
37	Roth Hetherington Reserve Toilet Block	Very Good			20+
38	Dandenong Market	Very Good	Very Good	Yes	20+
39	Palm Plaza Mall	Good	Good	Yes	11-20
40	Dandenong Civic Centre	Very Good	Very good	Yes	20+

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

POLICY AND STRATEGY

DANDENONG PUBLIC TOILET STRATEGY 2021-2031

ATTACHMENT 2

CURRENT PUBLIC TOILETS

PAGES 3 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)**Current public toilets**

Key	Name	Classification	Location
1	Springvale Community Hub Park, Springvale	Iconic	Stand alone
2	Springvale Reserve	Premium	Stand alone
3	Edinburgh Reserve, Springvale	Standard	Co-located
4	Springvale Community Aid and Advisory Bureau Toilet Block - Exeloo Djerring Trail	Basic	Stand alone
5	Springvale Community Hub Library, Springvale	Standard/ Changing Places	Co-located
6	Balmoral Avenue Car Park, Springvale	Standard	Co-located
7	Cooinda Centre Toilet, Springvale South Reserve	Basic	Stand alone
8	Spring Valley Reserve Park, Springvale South	Basic	Stand alone
9	Burden Park Reserve, Springvale South	Basic	Stand alone
10	Oakwood Park, Noble Park North	Basic	Stand alone
11	G J Duggan Reserve, Noble Park North	Basic	Stand alone
12	Lions Park Reserve, Noble Park	Basic	Stand alone
13 & 14	Ross Reserve, Noble Park	Iconic	Stand alone
15	Douglas Street Civic Space, Noble Park	Premium	Stand alone
16	Parkfield Reserve, Noble Park	Standard	Stand alone
17	Noble Park Reserve	Standard	Stand alone
18	Tirhatuan Park, Dandenong North	Standard	Stand alone
19	Dandenong Wetlands, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone
20	Menzies Avenue Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone
21	Lois Twohig Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone
22 & 23	Greaves Reserve, Dandenong	Premium	Stand alone
24	Keshava Reserve, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone
25	Hemmings Street, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone
26	Red Gum Rest, Dandenong	Iconic	Stand alone
27	Dandenong Park	Iconic	Stand alone
28	Hemmings Park, Dandenong	Standard	Stand alone
29	Thomas Street, Dandenong	Premium	Co-located
30	Logis Boulevard Reserve, Dandenong South	Basic	Stand alone

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

31	Rowley Allan Reserve, Keysborough	Premium	Co-located
32	Keysborough Community Park	Basic	Stand alone
33	Tattersson Park, Keysborough	Premium	Stand alone
34 & 35	Frederick Wachter Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone
36	Somerfield Drive North Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone
37	Roth Hetherington Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone
38	Dandenong Market	Standard	Co-located
39	Palm Plaza	Standard	Co-located
40	Dandenong Civic Centre	Standard/ Changing Places	Co-located

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

POLICY AND STRATEGY

DANDENONG PUBLIC TOILET STRATEGY 2021-2031

ATTACHMENT 3

PROPOSED PUBLIC TOILETS

PAGES 2 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)**Proposed public toilets**

Key	Name	Classification	Location	Priority	Timeframe
K2	Pencil Park, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	1	T1
K3	Westwood Boulevard Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	2	T1
D10	Norine Cox Reserve, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone	3	T1
D12	Brady Road, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone	4	T1
S4	Amersham Reserve, Springvale South	Basic	Stand alone	5	T1
D9	George Andrews Reserve, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone	6	T1
K5	Alan Corrigan Reserve, Henderson Road Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	7	T1
N1	Barry Powell Reserve, Noble Park North	Standard	Co-located	8	T1
S1	Norman Luth Reserve, Springvale	Basic	Co-located	9	T1
K4	Chandler Road Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	10	T2
N2	Railway Parade Shopping Centre, Noble Park	Basic	Stand alone	11	T2
D4	Fotheringham Reserve, Dandenong	Basic	Co-located	12	T2
D7	Dandenong Creek Trail, Morwell Avenue, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone	13	T2
S5	Alex Nelson Reserve, Springvale	Basic	Stand alone	14	T2
K1	Coomoora Reserve, Keysborough	Basic	Stand alone	15	T2
S2	Warner Reserve (West)	Basic	Stand alone	16	T2
S3	Warner Reserve (East)	Basic	Stand alone	17	T2
D3	Rawdon Hill Drive Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone	18	T3
D1	Blackmore Street Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone	19	T3
D5	J C Mills Reserve, Dandenong	Standard	Co-located	20	T3
D6	Dandenong Creek Trail, David Street, Dandenong	Basic	Stand alone	21	T3
D2	Aberdeen Reserve, Dandenong North	Basic	Stand alone	22	T3
D8	Thomas P Carroll Reserve, 100 Box Street, Dandenong	Standard	Co-located	23	T3
D11	National Drive Reserve, Dandenong South	Basic	Stand alone	24	T3
N3	Luxford Reserve, Noble Park	Basic	Stand alone	25	T3

T1	1-3 years
T2	3-5 years
T3*	5-10 years

* T3 – delivery is dependent on population growth and community demand

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

POLICY AND STRATEGY

DANDENONG PUBLIC TOILET STRATEGY 2021-2031

ATTACHMENT 4

DISTRIBUTION MAPS

PAGES 14 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235

4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

City of Greater Dandenong

Legend

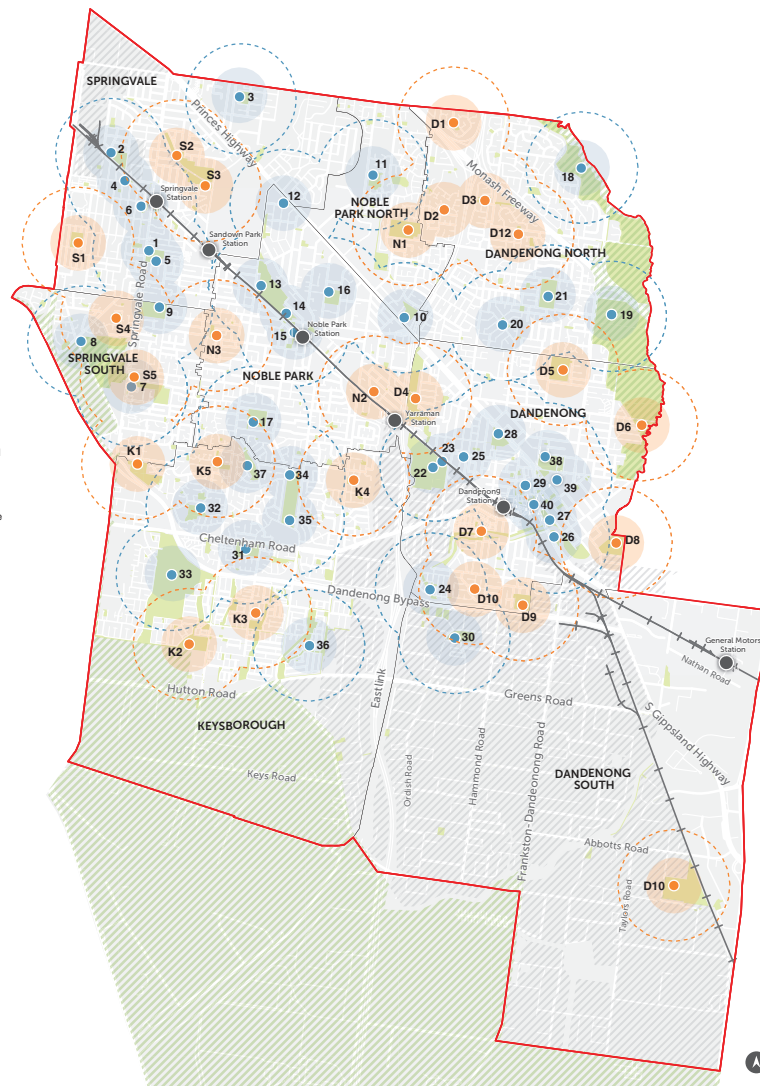
- Existing Toilet
- Recommended Toilet
- Open Space
- Green Wedge
- Industrial Zone
- +++ Train Line
- Train Station
- Study Area
- Suburb Boundary

Catchment Areas

- 5 Minute Walk from existing (400m)
- 5 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from existing (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)

Note: The suburbs of Dandenong South and Keysborough primarily comprises green wedge land or land for industrial use which attracts limited community use and therefore does not necessitate the provision public toilets.

Summary tables of all existing and recommended toilets are provided on pages 53-55.



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Dandenong

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
22, 23	Greaves Reserve	Premium
24	Keshava Reserve	Basic
25	Hemmings Street	Basic
26	Red Gum Rest	Iconic
27	Dandenong Park	Iconic
28	Hemmings Park	Standard
29	Thomas Street	Premium
38	Dandenong Market	Standard
39	Palm Plaza	Standard
40	Dandenong Civic Centre	Standard/ Changing Places

Location of Recommended Facilities

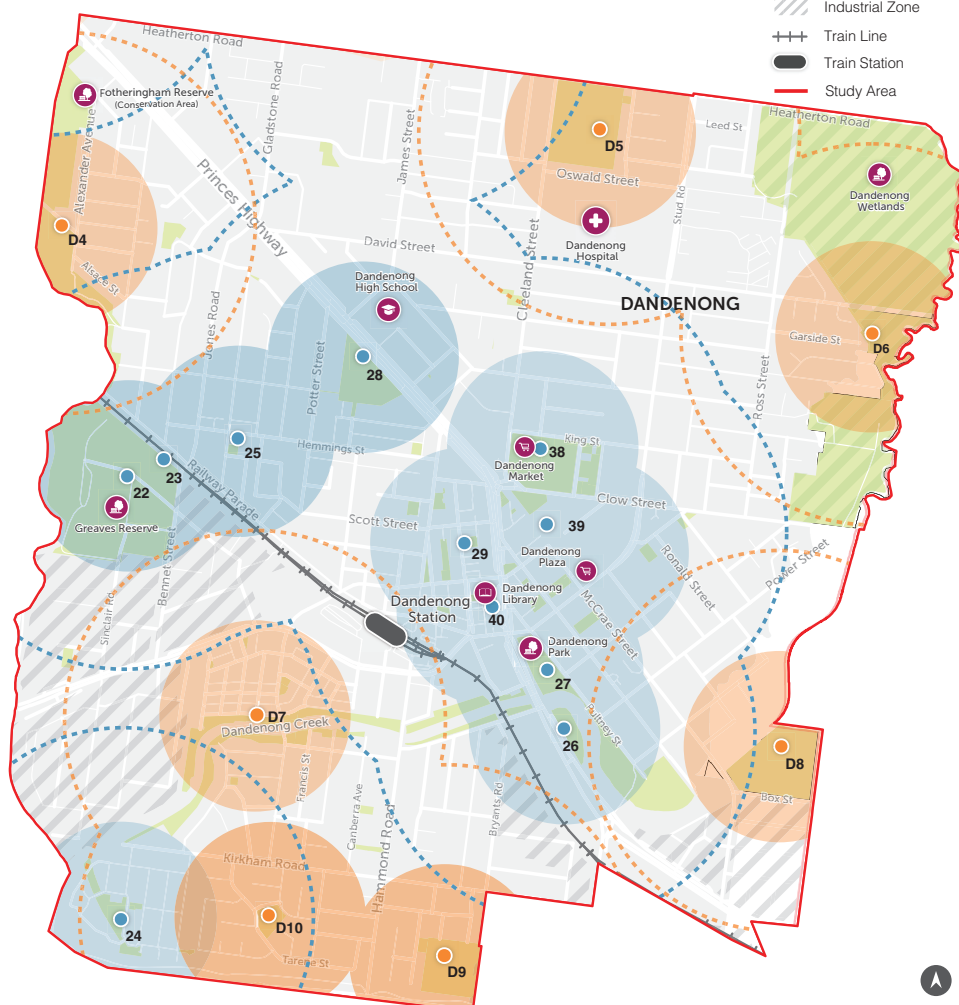
Key	Name	Classification
D4	Fotheringham Reserve	Basic
D5	JC Mills Reserve	Standard
D6	Dandenong Creek Trail, David St	Basic
D7	Dandenong Creek Trail, Morwell Ave	Basic
D8	Thomas P Carroll Reserve	Standard
D9	George Andrews Reserve	Basic
D10	Norine Cox Reserve	Basic

Catchment Areas

- 5 Minute Walk from existing (400m)
- 5 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from existing (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)

Legend

- Existing Toilet
- Recommended Toilet
- Open Space
- Green Wedge
- Industrial Zone
- Train Line
- Train Station
- Study Area



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Legend

- Existing Toilet
- Recommended Toilet

- Open Space
- Green Wedge
- Industrial Zone

- +++ Train Line
- Train Station

- Study Area

Catchment Areas

- 5 Minute Walk from existing (400m)
- 5 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from existing (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)

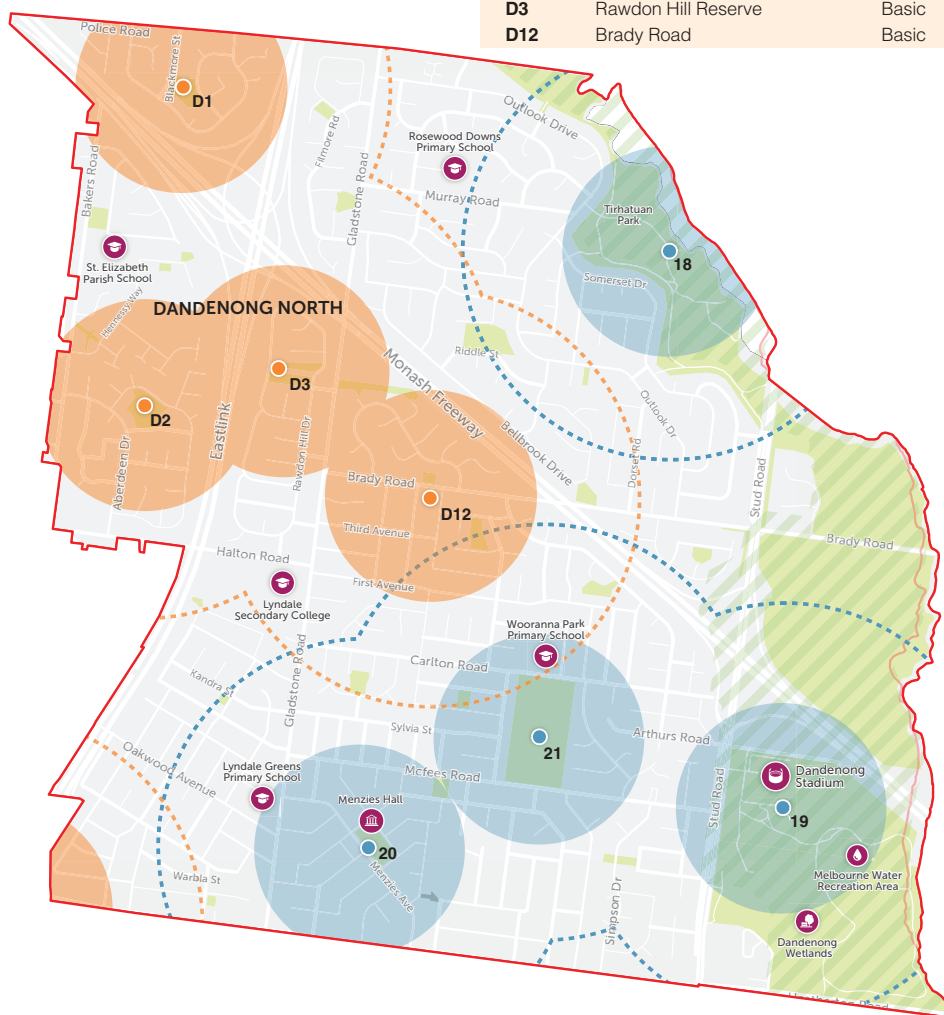
Dandenong North

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
18	Tirhatuan Park	Standard
19	Dandenong Wetlands	Basic
20	Menzies Avenue Reserve	Basic
21	Lois Twohig Reserve	Basic

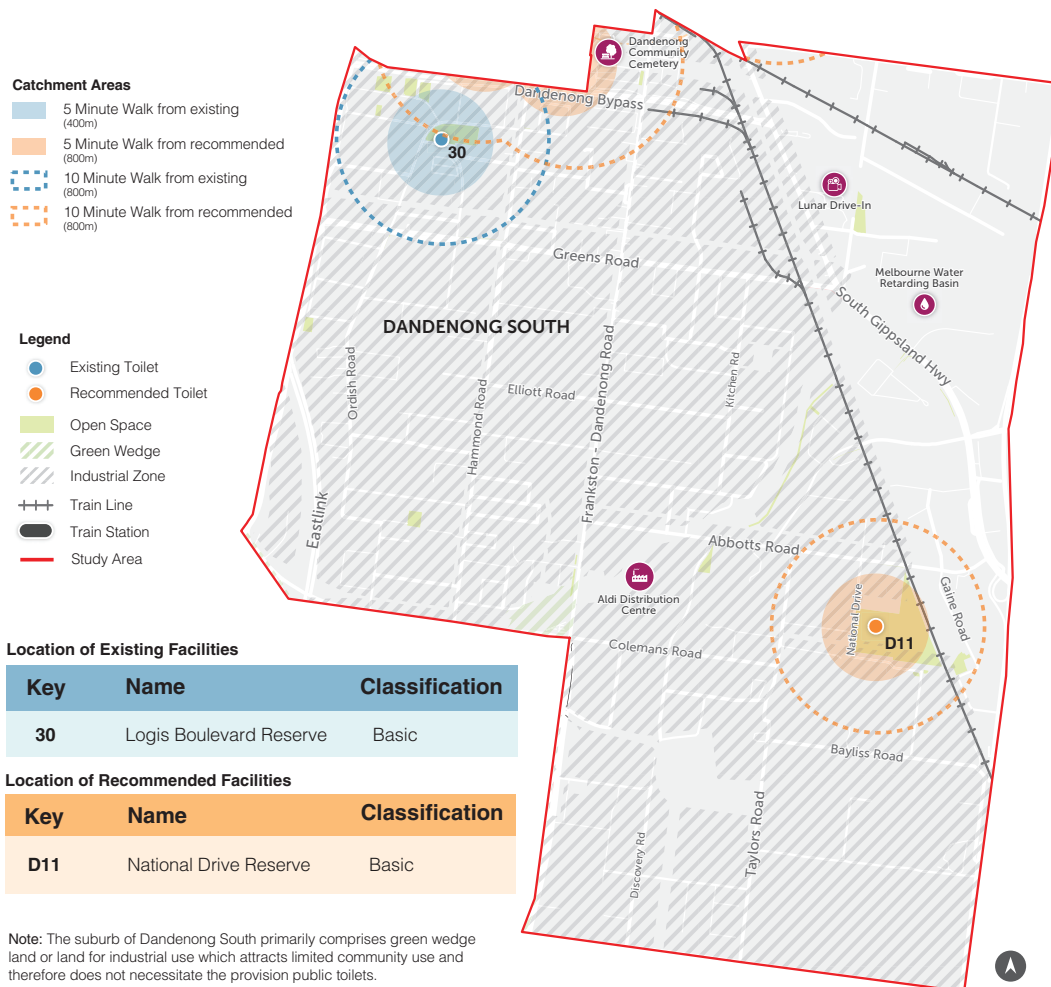
Location of Recommended Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
D1	Blackmore Street Reserve	Basic
D2	Aberdeen Reserve	Basic
D3	Rawdon Hill Reserve	Basic
D12	Brady Road	Basic



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Dandenong South



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

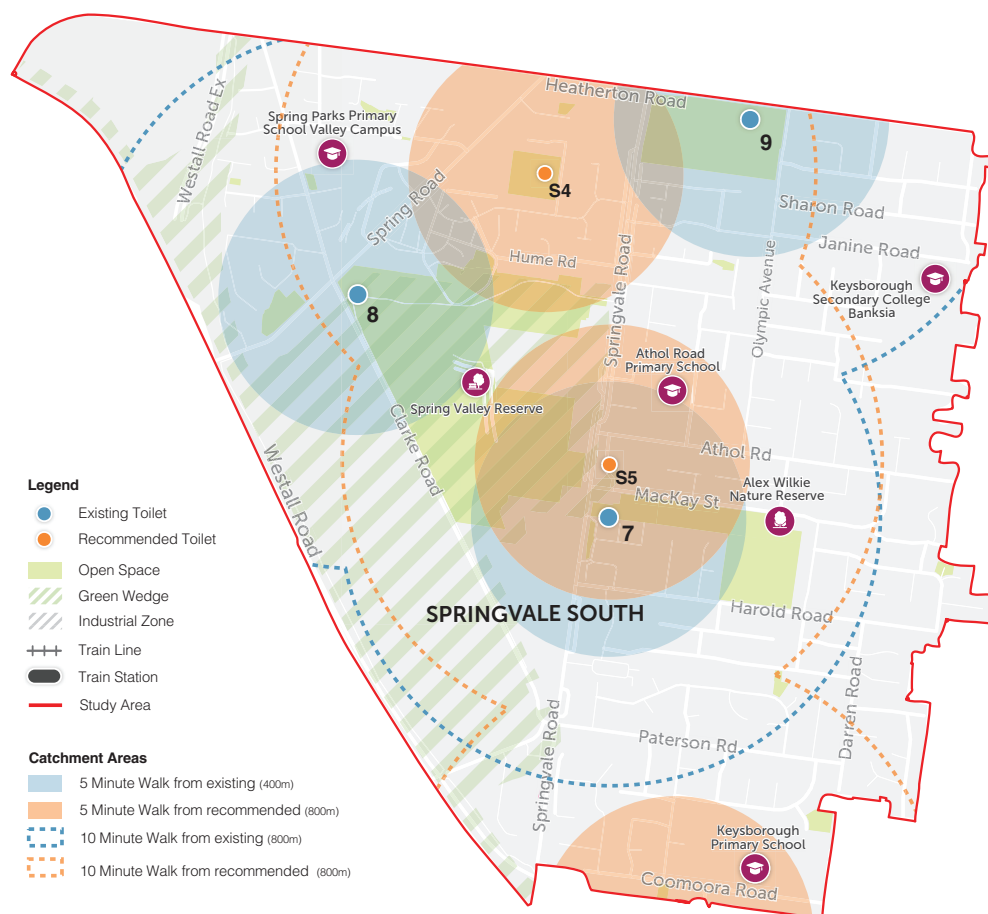
Springvale South

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
7	Springvale South Reserve	Basic
8	Spring Valley Reserve	Basic
9	Burden Park Reserve	Basic

Location of Recommended Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
S4	Amersham Reserve	Basic
S5	Alex Nelson Reserve	Basic



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Springvale

Legend

- Existing Toilet
- Recommended Toilet

- Open Space
- Green Wedge
- Industrial Zone

- +++ Train Line
- Train Station
- Study Area

Catchment Areas

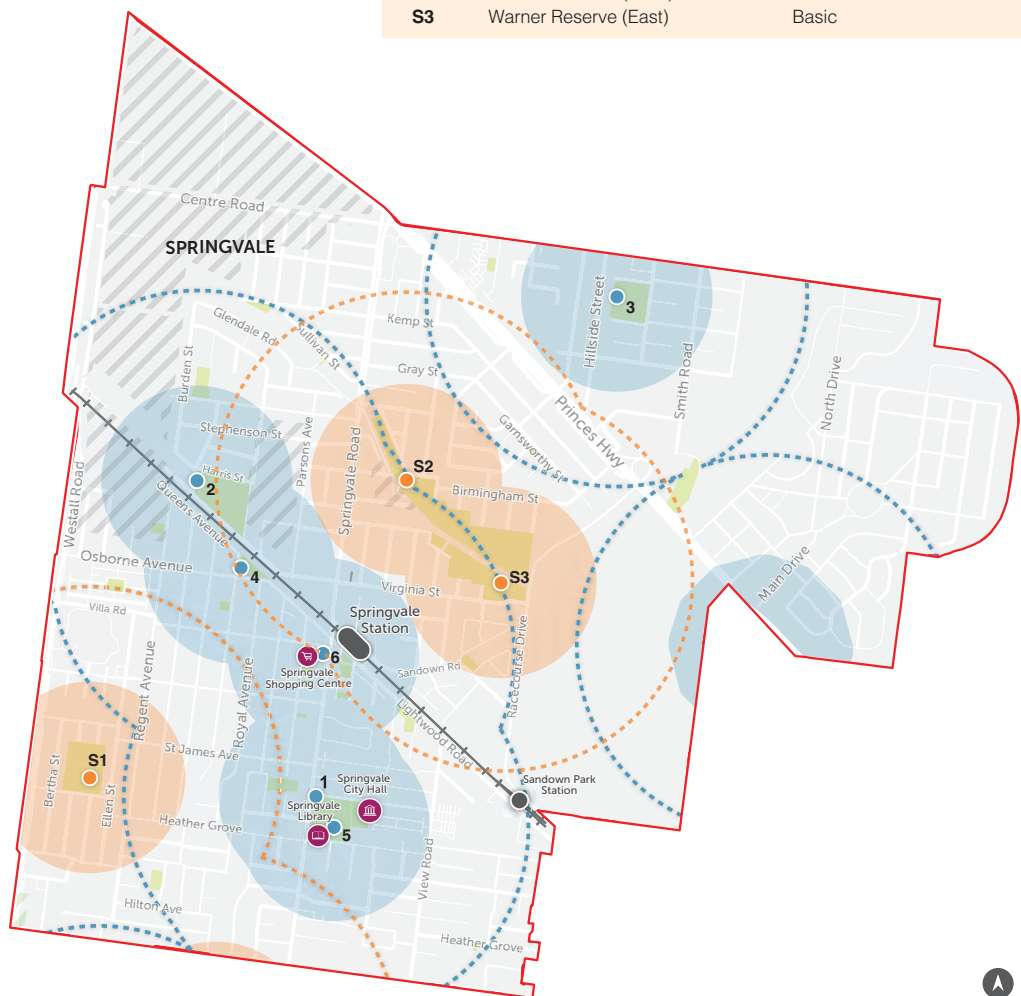
- 5 Minute Walk from existing (400m)
- 5 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from existing (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
1	Springvale Community Hub Park	Iconic
2	Springvale Reserve	Premium
3	Edinburgh Reserve	Standard
4	Djerring Trail - Queens Ave	Basic
5	Springvale Community Hub Library	Standard / Changing Places
6	Balmoral Ave Car Park	Standard

Location of Recommended Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
S1	Norman Luth Reserve	Standard
S2	Warner Reserve (West)	Basic
S3	Warner Reserve (East)	Basic



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Noble Park

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
12	Lions Park Reserve	Basic
13, 14	Ross Reserve	Iconic
15	Douglas Street Reserve	Premium
16	Parkfield Reserve	Standard
17	Noble Park Reserve	Standard

Legend

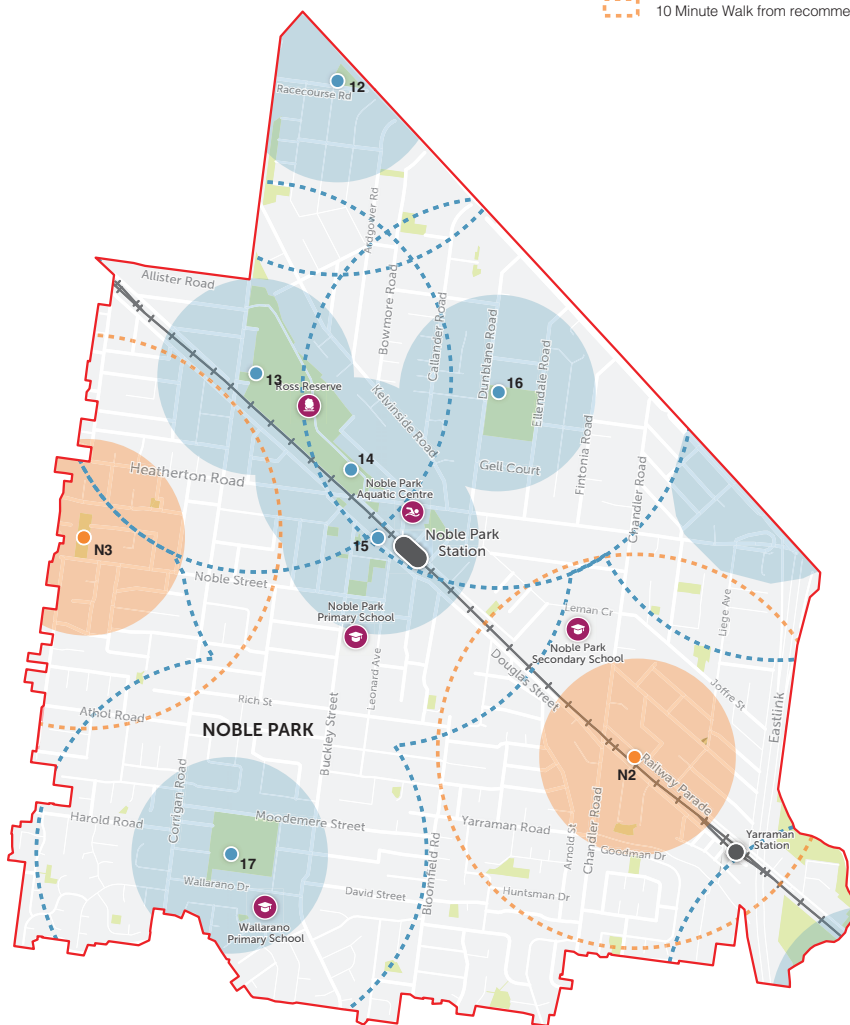
- Existing Toilet
- Recommended Toilet
- Landmark
- Open Space
- + + + Train Line
- Train Station
- Study Area

Location of Recommended Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
N2	Railway Parade Shopping Centre	Basic
N3	Luxford Reserve	Basic

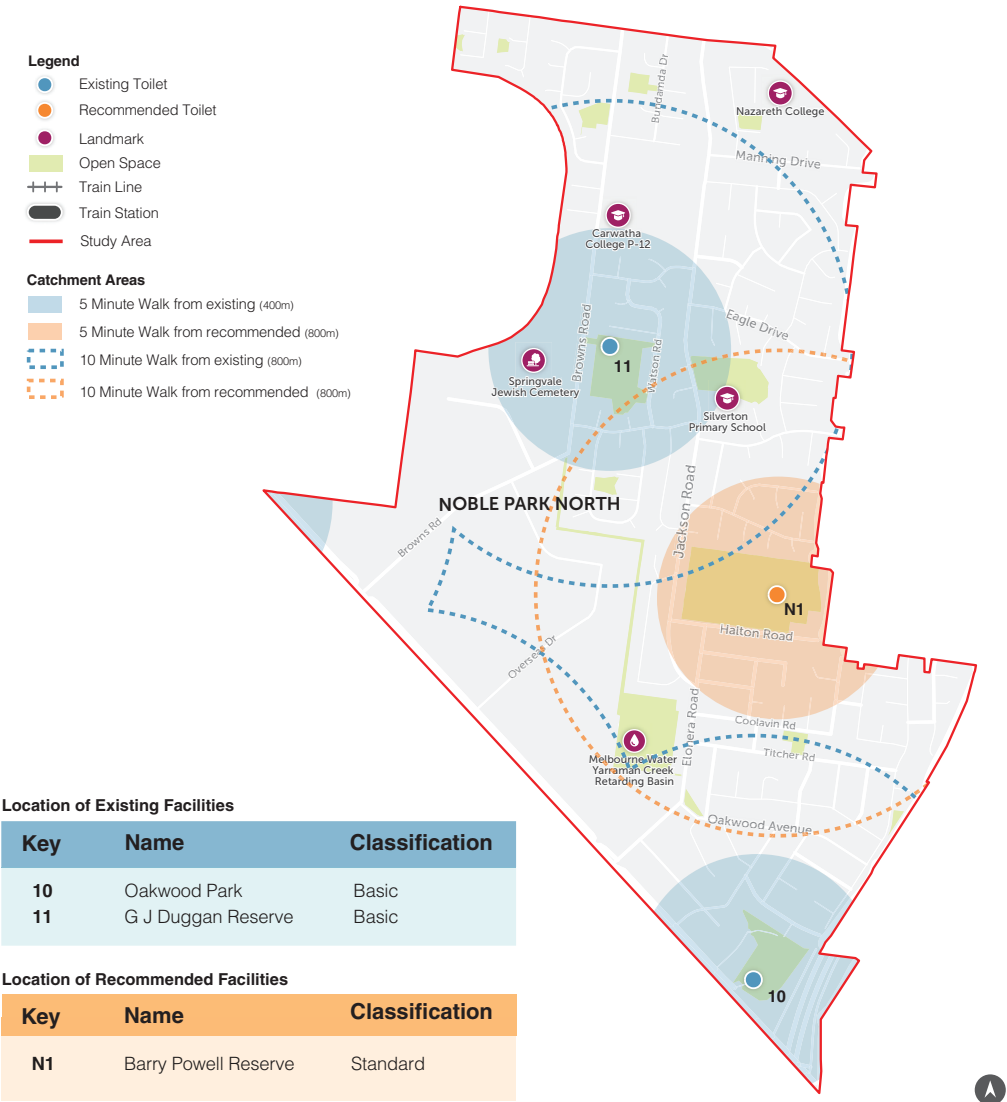
Catchment Areas

- 5 Minute Walk from existing (400m)
- 5 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from existing (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Noble Park North



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)

Keysborough

Location of Existing Facilities

Key	Name	Classification
31	Rowley Allan Reserve	Premium
32	Keysborough Community Park	Basic
33	Tatterson Park	Premium
34, 35	Frederick Wachter Reserve	Basic
36	Pirate Park	Basic
37	Roth Hetherington Reserve	Basic

Location of Recommended Facilities

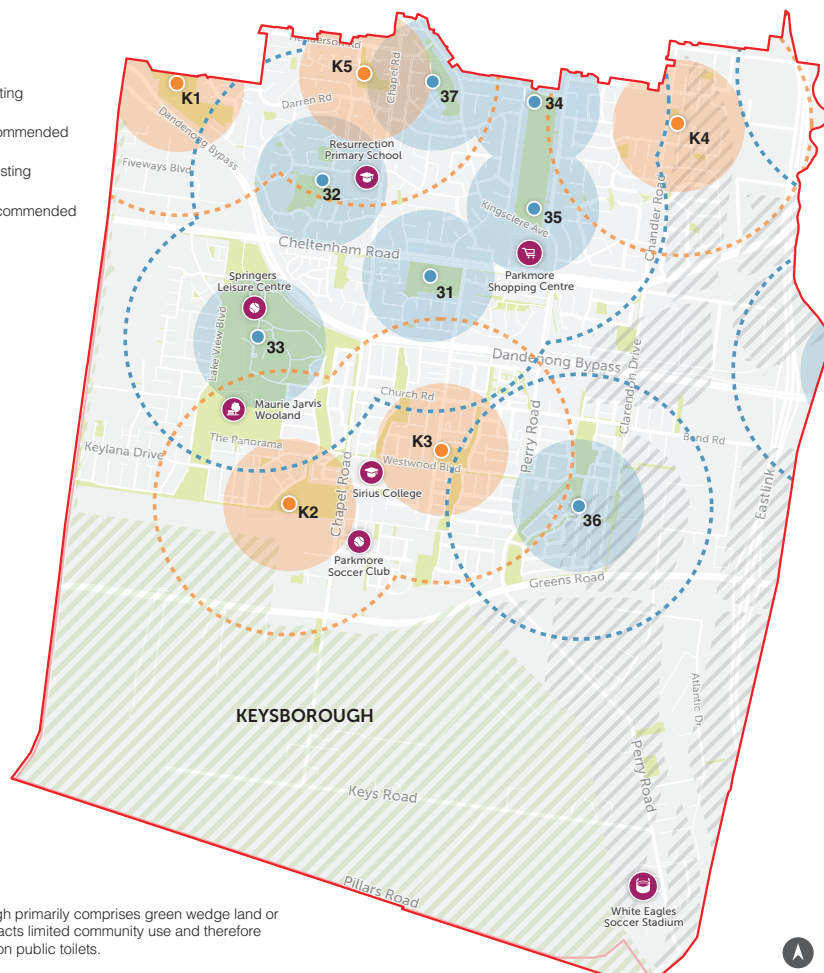
Key	Name	Classification
K1	Coomoora Reserve	Basic
K2	Pencil Park	Basic
K3	Westwood Boulevard Reserve	Basic
K4	Chandler Road Reserve	Basic
K5	Alan Corrigan Reserve	Basic

Catchment Areas

- 5 Minute Walk from existing (400m)
- 5 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from existing (800m)
- 10 Minute Walk from recommended (800m)

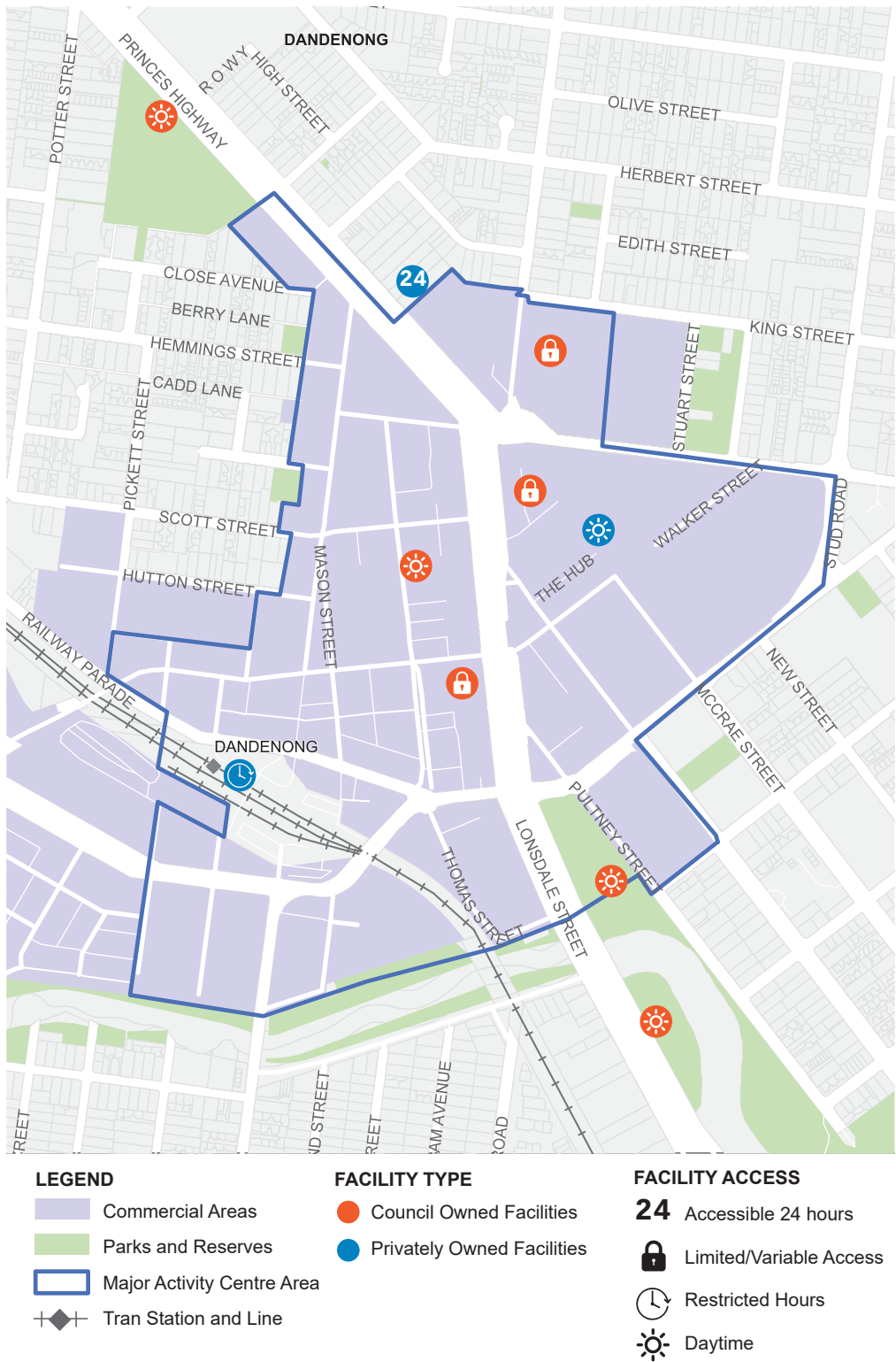
Legend

- Existing Toilet
- Recommended Toilet
- Open Space
- Green Wedge
- Industrial Zone
- Train Line
- Train Station
- Study Area

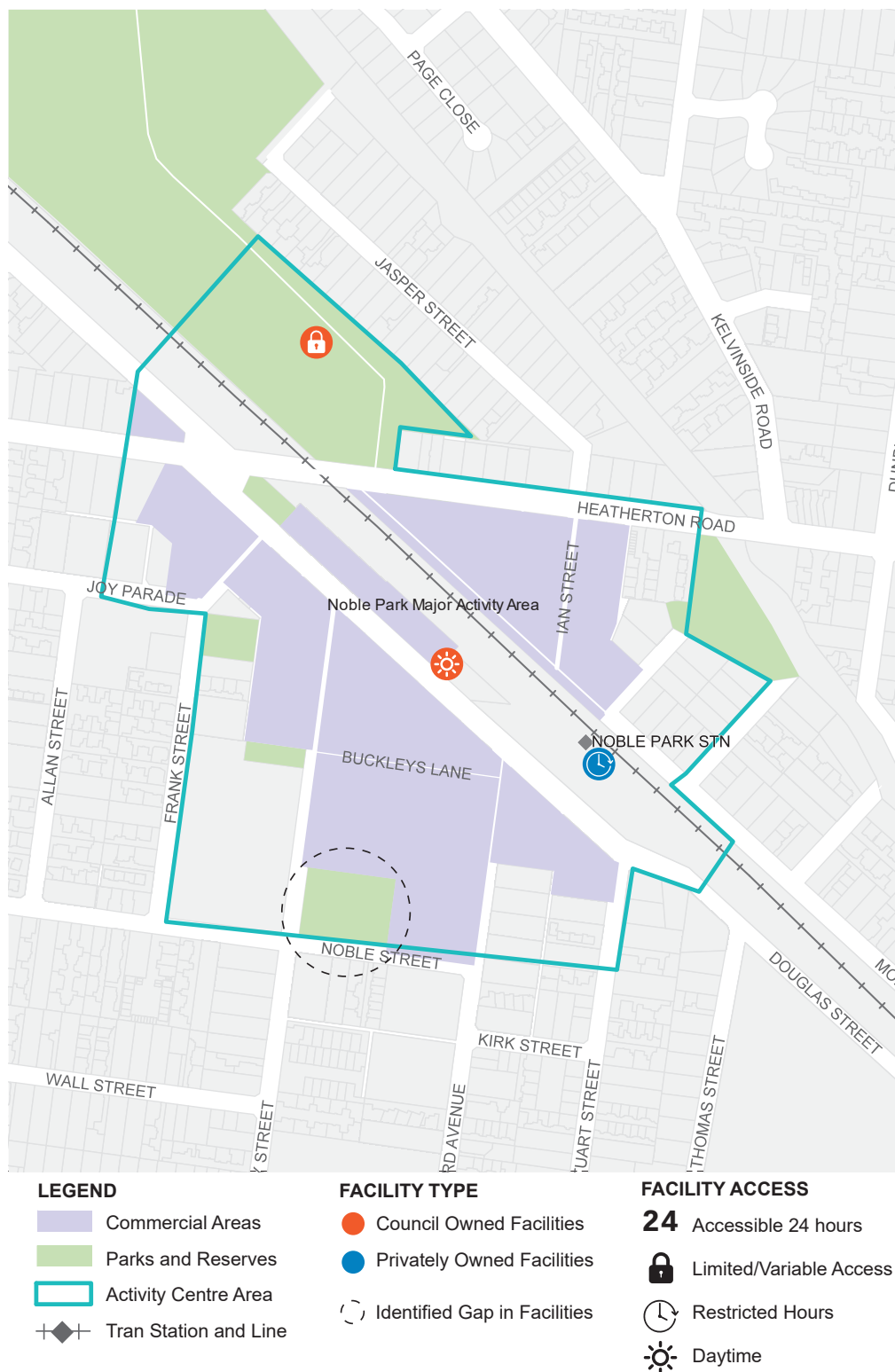


Note: The suburb of Keysborough primarily comprises green wedge land or land for industrial use which attracts limited community use and therefore does not necessitate the provision public toilets.

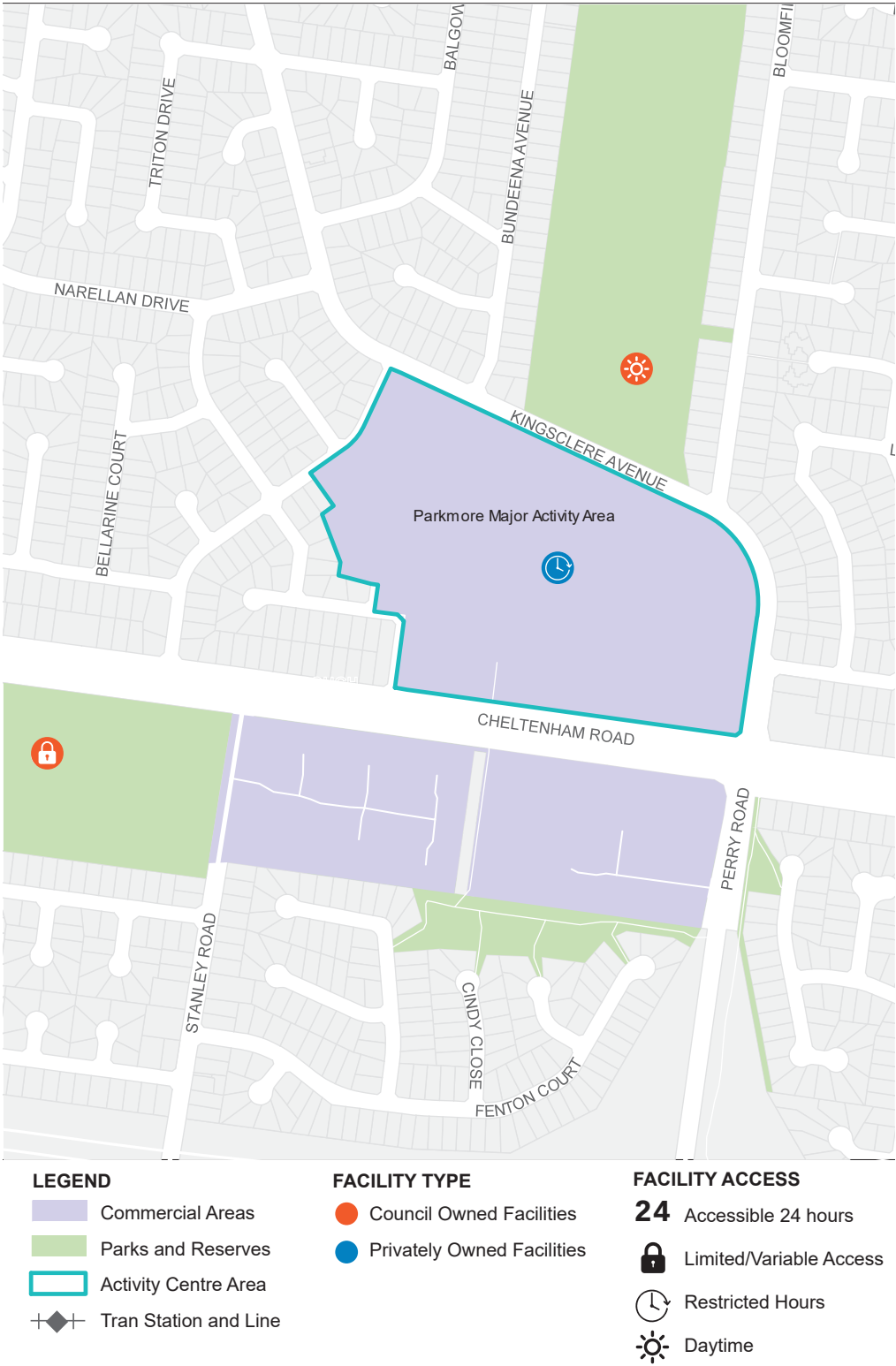
4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



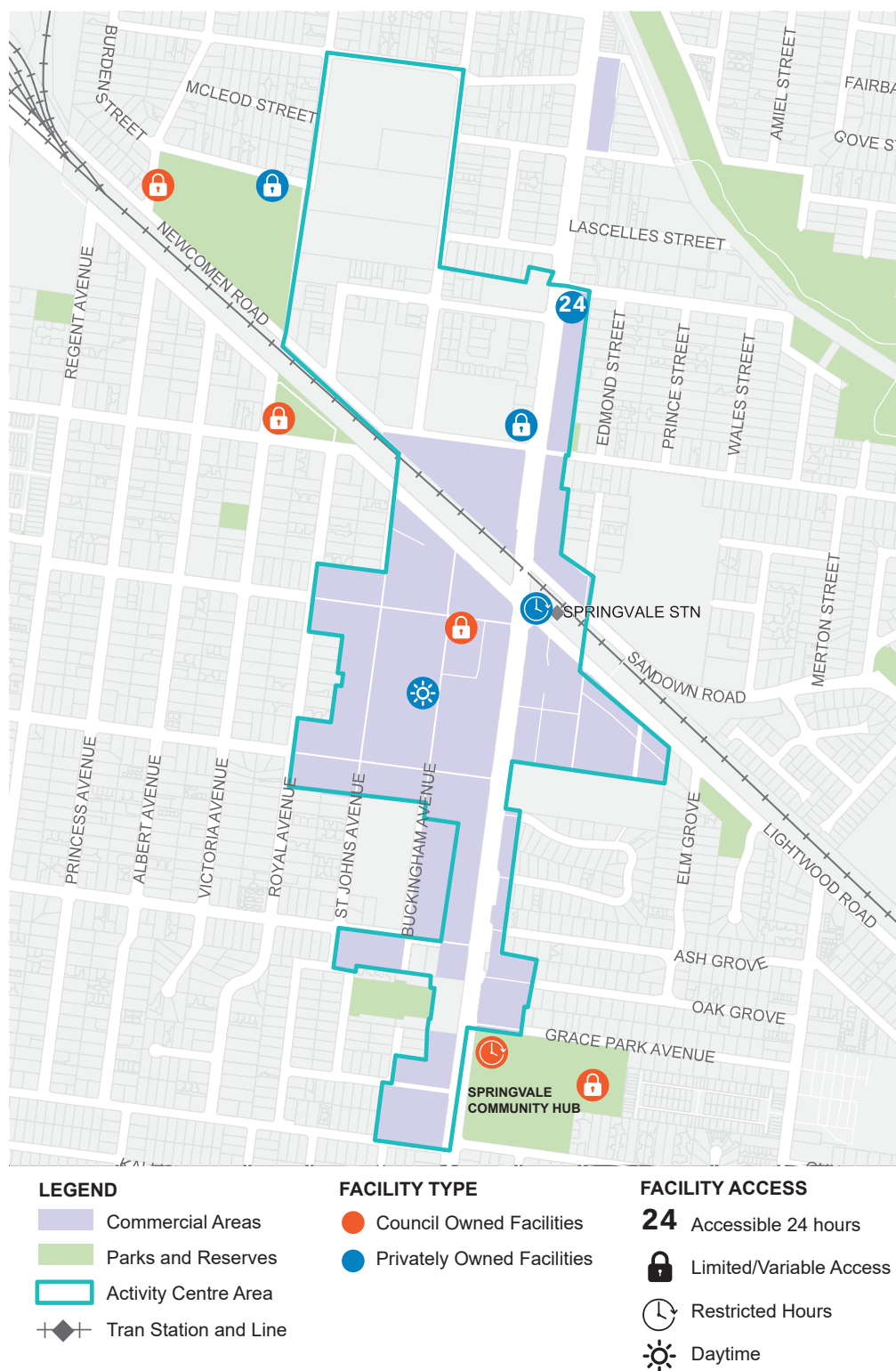
4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



4.2.2 Draft Public Toilet Strategy 2021-2031 (Cont.)



4.3 OTHER

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer

File Id:	A8079230
Responsible Officer:	Manager Governance
Attachments:	Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer

1. Report Summary

Council is responsible for carrying out a wide range of powers, duties and functions under various forms of legislation and municipal local laws. To facilitate efficient and effective function of the organisation, the *Local Government Act 2020* provides Council with the ability to delegate most operational and administrative powers, duties and functions to the Chief Executive Officer.

2. Recommendation Summary

This report recommends that Council executes the Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer provided in Attachment 1.

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

3. Background and Discussion

Council, as a statutory body, is responsible for carrying out various powers, duties and functions under a wide range of legislation and municipal local laws. To provide for the efficient and effective function of the organisation, the *Local Government Act 2020* enables Council to delegate many powers, duties and functions, particularly those of an administrative and operational nature, to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CEO may then, in turn, sub-delegate a range of powers, duties and functions to Council staff.

On 10 August 2020, Council endorsed the first Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer under the *Local Government Act 2020*. Section 11 of the *Local Government Act 2020* states the following:

- (1) A Council may by instrument of delegation delegate to:
 - (a) the members of a delegated committee; or
 - (b) the Chief Executive Officer;
 - (c) any power, duty or function of a Council under this Act or any other Act other than a power, duty or function specified in subsection (2).
- (2) The following are specified for the purposes of subsection (1) (*these things cannot be delegated to the CEO*):
 - (a) the power of delegation (*to the CEO*);
 - (b) the power to elect a Mayor or Deputy Mayor;
 - (c) the power to grant a reasonable request for leave under section 35;
 - (d) subject to subsection (3), the power to appoint the Chief Executive Officer, whether on a permanent or acting basis;
 - (e) the power to make any decision in relation to the employment, dismissal or removal of the Chief Executive Officer;
 - (f) the power to approve or amend the Council Plan;
 - (g) the power to adopt or amend any policy that the Council is required to adopt under this Act;
 - (h) the power to adopt or amend the Governance Rules;

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

- (i) the power to appoint the chair or the members to a delegated committee;
 - (j) the power to make, amend or revoke a local law;
 - (k) the power to approve the budget or revised budget;
 - (l) the power to borrow money;
 - (m) subject to section 181H(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 1989, the power to declare general rates, municipal charges, service rates and charges and special rates and charges;
 - (n) any power, duty or function prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection.
- (3) A Council may delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the power to appoint an Acting Chief Executive Officer for a period not exceeding 28 days.
- (4) A delegation may be made subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the instrument of delegation.
- (5) A delegation that includes the power to enter into a contract or make any expenditure must specify a maximum monetary limit that cannot be exceeded.
- (6) A member of a delegated committee to whom a delegation is given under subsection (1)(a) can only exercise the delegation while acting as a member of the delegated committee at a meeting of the delegated committee.
- (7) A Council must review, within the period of 12 months after a general election, all delegations which have been made under this section and are still in force.
- (8) A Council must keep a public register of delegations made under this section.
- (9) Unless sooner revoked, a delegation made by a Council under the *Local Government Act 1989* continues in force until 1 September 2020.

Under the *Local Government Act 2020* and Council's Legislative Compliance Policy, all instruments of delegation must be reviewed within 12 months of a general election (or every 12 months under the policy).

As all delegations naturally stem from the initial delegation provided to the CEO, this delegation is provided to Council for endorsement prior to review of all other instruments of delegation.

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

There is no change to the document other than its endorsement date by Council. Having it further endorsed by Council in this way means it will effectively pick up any changes to legislation or new legislation that have occurred between 10 August 2020 and 11 October 2021. The changed date is highlighted in the Instrument provided in Attachment 1 to this report.

4. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report. Note that an Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer does not affect any salary to the CEO. It is purely an administrative and legislative tool that allows for the effective handover of administrative and operational duties from Council to the CEO.

5. Consultation

Councillors and the Chief Executive Officer discussed this Instruments of Delegation at the Councillor Briefing Session held on 4 October 2021.

There is no requirement for Council to consult with the community in relation to delegations, however under Council's Public Transparency Policy and section 11(8) of the *Local Government Act 2020*, this Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer must be made available to the public.

6. Community Plan 'Imagine 2030' and Council Plan 2017-21 – Strategic Objectives, Strategies and Plans

After consultation with the Greater Dandenong community on what kind of future they wanted to see for themselves and the City in 2030, the result was the Greater Dandenong Community Plan 'Imagine 2030'. This report is consistent with the following community visions:

Community Plan 'Imagine 2030'

People

- *Pride – Best place best people*

Opportunity

- *Leadership by the Council – The leading Council*

7. Council Plan 2017-21

The Council Plan describes the kind of future the Council is working for, and how Council will do this over four years. This report is consistent with the following goals:

Opportunity

- *An open and effective Council*

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

8. The Overarching Governance Principles of the *Local Government Act 2020*

Section 9 of the *Local Government Act 2020* states that a Council must in the performance of its role give effect to the overarching governance principles. This report satisfies the requirements of the overarching governance principles to the following extent:

- Council decisions are made and actions taken in accordance with the relevant law;
- priority is given to achieving the best outcomes for the municipal community, including future generations;
- innovation and continuous improvement are always pursued through the relevant policy; and
- the transparency of Council decisions, actions and information is ensured.

9. Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

Council, Councillors and members of Council staff are a public authority under the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* and, as such, are all responsible to act in accordance with the *Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities 2006* (the Charter).

All matters relevant to the Victorian Human Rights Charter have been considered in the preparation of this report and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

10. The *Gender Equality Act 2020*

The *Gender Equality Act 2020* came into operation on 31 March 2021 and requires councils to take positive action towards achieving workplace gender equality and to promote gender equality in their policies, programs and services.

The content of this report does not have a direct and significant impact on members of the Greater Dandenong community therefore a gender impact assessment is not required. Instruments of delegation are purely administrative in nature and do not have the potential to influence broader social norms and gender roles.

11. Consideration of Climate Change and Sustainability

One of the overarching governance principles of the *Local Government Act 2020* is that the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted.

In January 2020, this Council joined a growing number of cities around Australia and declared a "Climate and Ecological Emergency" and committed this Council to emergency action on climate change. Council has developed a Climate Change Emergency Strategy and Action Plan 2020-30 to help the City of Greater Dandenong become a resilient, net zero carbon emission city with an active community prepared for the challenges of changing climate.

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

This report has no impact on Council's Declaration on a Climate and Ecological Emergency, Council's Climate Change Emergency Strategy 2020-2030 or the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2020* in relation to the overarching governance principle on climate change and sustainability because it is purely administrative in nature.

12. Related Council Policies, Strategies or Frameworks

The review of instruments of delegations is undertaken under the *Local Government Act 2020* and is prescribed by Council's Legislative Compliance Policy.

13. Conclusion

It is proposed that Council endorses the Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer provided in Attachment 1 to this report.

14. Recommendation

In the exercise of the power conferred by section 11(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 2020*, Greater Dandenong City Council resolves that:

- 1. there be delegated to the person holding the position, or acting in or performing the duties of, Chief Executive Officer the powers, duties and functions set out in the Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer, as provided in Attachment 1 to this report, subject to the conditions and limitations specified in that Instrument;**
- 2. the Instrument comes into force immediately the Common Seal of Council is affixed to the Instrument;**
- 3. on the coming into force of the Instrument all previous delegations to the Chief Executive Officer are revoked; and**
- 4. the duties and functions set out in the Instrument must be performed, and the powers set out in the Instrument must be executed, in accordance with any guidelines or policies of Council that it may, from time to time, adopt.**

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

OTHER

INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ATTACHMENT 1

**INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION TO THE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

PAGES 5 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235.

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)



Greater Dandenong City Council

Instrument of Delegation

to the Chief Executive Officer

11 October 2021

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

Instrument of Delegation

In exercise of the power conferred by s 11(1) of the *Local Government Act 2020* (the Act) and all other powers enabling it, the Greater Dandenong City Council (Council) delegates to the member of Council staff holding, acting in or performing the position of Chief Executive Officer, the powers, duties and functions set out in the Schedule to this Instrument of Delegation,

AND declares that

1. this Instrument of Delegation is authorised by a resolution of Council passed on **11 October 2021**;
2. the delegation;
 - 2.1 comes into force immediately the Common Seal of Council is affixed to this Instrument of Delegation;
 - 2.2 is subject to any conditions and limitations set out in the Schedule;
 - 2.3 must be exercised in accordance with any guidelines or policies which Council from time to time adopts; and
 - 2.4 remains in force until Council resolves to vary or revoke it.

The Common Seal of the Greater Dandenong)
City Council was hereunto affixed in the presence of:)

.....
John Bennie PSM
Chief Executive Officer

.....
Councillor

11 October 2021

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

SCHEDULE

The delegate (Chief Executive Officer) has the power to:

1. determine any issue;
2. take any action; or
3. do any act or thing

arising out of, or connected with, any duty imposed, or function or power conferred on Council by or under any Act, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

Conditions and Limitations:

The delegate must not determine the issue, take the action or do the act or thing:

1. if the issue, action, act or thing is an issue, action, act or thing which involves:
 - 1.1 entering into a contract exceeding the value of \$500,000 (noting that contracts between \$200,000 and \$500,000 are considered and approved by the Tender Board which consists of the Executive Management Team and is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer);
 - 1.2 making any expenditure that exceeds \$500,000, unless it is expenditure;
 - (a) made under a contract already entered into; or
 - (b) is part payment of a contract that Council has resolved to enter into; or
 - (c) is expenditure which Council is, by or under legislation, required to make (such as, but not limited to, payment of insurance premiums or fire services levies); or
 - (d) expenditure required for the purchase of property on behalf of Greater Dandenong City Council; in which case, there is no financial limit. (Note: due discussion will be held with Councillors prior to such financial transactions.);
 - 1.3 appointing an Acting Chief Executive Officer for a period exceeding 28 days;
 - 1.4 electing a Mayor or Deputy Mayor;
 - 1.5 granting a reasonable request for leave under section 35 of the Act;
 - 1.6 making any decision in relation to the employment, dismissal or removal of the Chief Executive Officer;
 - 1.7 approving or amending the Council Plan;
 - 1.8 adopting or amending any policy that Council is required to adopt under the Act;
 - 1.9 adopting or amending the Governance Rules;
 - 1.10 appointing the Chair or the Members to a Delegated Committee;
 - 1.11 making, amending or revoking a Local Law;
 - 1.12 approving the Budget or Revised Budget;
 - 1.13 approving the borrowing of money;

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.3.1 Instrument of Delegation to the Chief Executive Officer (Cont.)

- 1.14 subject to section 181H(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1989*, declaring general rates, municipal charges, service rates and charges and specified rates and charges;
2. if the issue, action, act or thing is an issue, action, act or thing which is required by law to be done by Council resolution;
3. 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;
4. 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
 - 4.1 policy adopted by Council; or a
 - 4.2 strategy adopted by Council;
5. 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, whether on account of section 11(2)(a)-(n) (inclusive) of the Act or otherwise; or
6. 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.

4.3.2 Report on Matters Discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings - 6, 13 & 20 September 2021 2021

File Id: fA25545

Responsible Officer: Manager Governance

1. Report Summary

As part of Council's ongoing efforts to improve transparency in Council processes, matters discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings (other than those matters designated to be of a confidential nature) are reported on at Council meetings.

The matters listed in this report were presented to Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings in September 2021.

2. Recommendation Summary

This report recommends that the information contained within it be received and noted.

4.3.2 Report on Matters Discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings - 6, 13 & 20 September 2021 (Cont.)

3. Background

The Executive Management Team and associated staff at Greater Dandenong City Council host Councillor Briefing Sessions and Pre-Council Meeting on a regular basis (weekly) to inform Councillors about the work officers are undertaking, share information, obtain feedback and discuss strategies and options for current and future work.

To ensure transparency in this process, matters discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions and Pre-Council Meetings (other than those matters designated to be confidential under the *Local Government Act 2020*) are reported on at Council meetings. This report represents matters discussed at the Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings in September 2021.

4. Matters Presented for Discussion

Item		Councillor Briefing Session/Pre-Council Meeting
1	<i>Engineering 101 – Costing Capital Projects</i> Councillors were provided with an update on Council's competitive procurement process, the outcomes of such a process, a market review example and lessons learnt to achieve the best value outcome.	<i>6 September 2021</i>
2	<i>Interfaith Network Overview</i> Councillors were provided with details regarding the network and its longevity within the municipality.	<i>6 September 2021</i>
3	<i>Youth and Family Strategy (2021-2026)</i> Councillors were provided with an update on the development of the strategy after an extensive external consultation process. This strategy will be presented to Council for adoption at a future Council meeting.	<i>6 September 2021</i>
4	<i>Gender Equity Action Plan</i> Councillors were presented with the results of a recent gender audit and "People Matter" survey.	<i>6 September 2021</i>

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.3.2 Report on Matters Discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings - 6, 13 & 20 September 2021 (Cont.)

5	<i>General Discussion</i> Councillors and Council officers briefly discussed the following items: a) Current COVID-19 status. b) Impact of COVID-19 on rate payments and business registrations. c) Springvalley Landfill site (Confidential). d) AMES work undertaken with newly arrived Afghan refugees. e) Agenda items for the Council Meeting of 13 September 2021.	<i>6 September 2021</i>
6	<i>General Discussion</i> Councillors and Council officers briefly discussed the following items: a) MAV Workcover scheme. b) COVID-19 pop-up vaccination hubs within the municipality. c) Agenda items for the Council Meeting of 13 September 2021. (Cr Jim Memeti declared a conflict of interest in this item and left the meeting during its discussion). (Cr Loi Truong declared a conflict of interest in this item and left the meeting during its discussion).	<i>13 September 2021</i>
7	<i>Gambling Alliance Update</i> Councillors were provided with an update on the work undertaken to date by the Alliance and future plans.	<i>20 September 2021</i>
8	<i>Dandenong Aquatic and Wellbeing Centre</i> Councillors were provided with an overview of a concept plan for the Dandenong Wellbeing Centre, prior to the commencement of the next phase - schematic design.	<i>20 September 2021</i>
9	<i>Amendment C228 Open Space Contribution Plan</i> Councillors were briefed on the draft Contribution Plan which will be tabled at a future Council meeting seeking authorisation to prepare and exhibit the proposed Planning Scheme Amendment C228gdan.	<i>20 September 2021</i>

4.3.2 Report on Matters Discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings - 6, 13 & 20 September 2021 (Cont.)

10	General Discussion Councillors and Council officers briefly discussed the following items: a) Current COVID-19 status. b) HomeCo development site and current status. (Brett Jackson, Acting Director City Planning, Design and Amenity declared a conflict of interest in this item and left the meeting during its discussion). c) Council's Community Bus and alternative uses during the pandemic. d) Comoora Road, Springvale South development. (Cr Eden Foster declared a conflict of interest in this item and left the meeting during its discussion). e) Agenda items for the Council Meeting of 27 September 2021.	20 September 2021
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5. Apologies

- Councillor Eden Foster submitted an apology for the Pre-Council Meeting on 13 September 2021.
- Councillor Jim Memeti and Councillor Loi Truong submitted apologies for the Councillor Briefing Session on 20 September 2021.

6. Community Plan 'Imagine 2030' and Council Plan 2017-2021 – Strategic Objectives, Strategies and Plans

After consultation with the Greater Dandenong community on what kind of future they wanted to see for themselves and the City in 2030, the result was the Greater Dandenong Community Plan 'Imagine 2030'. This report is consistent with the following community visions:

Community Plan 'Imagine 2030'

Opportunity

- *Education, Learning and Information – Knowledge*
- *Leadership by the Council – The leading Council*

4.3.2 Report on Matters Discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings - 6, 13 & 20 September 2021 2021 (Cont.)

Council Plan 2017-21

The Council Plan describes the kind of future the Council is working for, and how Council will do this over four years. This report is consistent with the following goals:

Opportunity

- *An open and effective Council*

7. The Overarching Governance Principles of the *Local Government Act 2020*

Section 9 of the *Local Government Act 2020* (LGA2020) states that a Council must in the performance of its role give effect to the overarching governance principles.

Reporting on matters discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions and Pre-Council Meetings gives effect to the overarching governance principles (in particular, section 9(i) of the *Local Government Act 2020*) in that the transparency of Council actions and information is ensured.

8. Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities

All matters relevant to the Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities have been considered in the preparation and are consistent with the standards set by the Charter.

9. The *Gender Equality Act 2020*

The *Gender Equality Act 2020* came into operation on 31 March 2021 and requires councils to take positive action towards achieving workplace gender equality and to promote gender equality in their policies, programs and services.

Council's Diversity, Access and Equity Policy and the *Gender Equality Act 2020* have been considered in the preparation of this report but are not relevant to its contents because it is a reporting mechanism only. The report does not have the potential to influence broader social norms and gender roles nor does it benefit any one gender group over any other.

10. Consideration of Climate Change and Sustainability

One of the overarching governance principles of the *Local Government Act 2020* is that the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risks, is to be promoted.

In January 2020, this Council joined a growing number of cities around Australia and declared a "Climate and Ecological Emergency" and committed this Council to emergency action on climate change. Council has developed a Climate Change Emergency Strategy and Action Plan 2020-30 to help the City of Greater Dandenong become a resilient, net zero carbon emission city with an active community prepared for the challenges of changing climate.

4.3.2 Report on Matters Discussed at Councillor Briefing Sessions & Pre-Council Meetings - 6, 13 & 20 September 2021 2021 (Cont.)

This report has no impact on Council's Declaration on a Climate and Ecological Emergency, Council's Climate Change Emergency Strategy 2020-2030 or the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2020* in relation to the overarching governance principle on climate change and sustainability because it is purely administrative in nature and is a reporting mechanism only.

11. Recommendation**That:**

1. the information contained in this report be received and noted; and
2. the information discussed at the above listed Councillor Briefing Session that was declared confidential in Item 5c under section 3(1) of the *Local Government Act 2020* remains confidential until further advisement unless that information forms the subject of a subsequent Council report.

4.3.3 List of Registered Correspondence to Mayor and Councillors

File Id:	qA283304
Responsible Officer:	Manager Governance
Attachments:	Correspondence Received 20 September – 1 October 2021

Report Summary

Subsequent to resolutions made by Council on 11 November 2013 and 25 February 2014 in relation to a listing of incoming correspondence addressed to the Mayor and Councillors, Attachment 1 provides a list of this correspondence for the period 20 September – 1 October 2021.

Recommendation

That the listed items provided in Attachment 1 for the period 20 September – 1 October 2021 be received and noted.

4.3.3 List of Registered Correspondence to Mayor and Councillors (Cont.)

OTHER

**LIST OF REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE TO
MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS**

ATTACHMENT 1

**CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED
20 SEPTEMBER – 1 OCTOBER 2021**

PAGES 3 (including cover)

If the details of the attachment are unclear please contact Governance on 8571 5235.

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - AGENDA

4.3.3 List of Registered Correspondence to Mayor and Councillors (Cont.)**Objective**

CONNECTED. COLLABORATIVE. COMMUNITY.

Correspondences addressed to the Mayor and Councillors received between 20/09/21 & 01/10/21 - for officer action - total = 3

Correspondence Name	Correspondence Dated	Date Record Created	Objective ID	User Assigned
A call for submissions for the inquiry into apartment design standards from the Environment and Planning Committee, Legislative Assembly, Parliament of Victoria.	22-Sep-21	22-Sep-21	fA226786	Mayor & Councillors EA
A request from a Dandenong resident for intervention with an animal infringement issued in 2019 which was allegedly not followed up by council officers.	23-Sep-21	23-Sep-21	fA226855	Mayor & Councillors EA
A complaint from a Noble Park resident regarding cats in the area and the affect they are having on her property and life.	29-Sep-21	29-Sep-21	fA227198	Mayor & Councillors EA

NB: Users assigned may have changed by the time of the Council Meeting. Correct at time of report production only.

4.3.3 List of Registered Correspondence to Mayor and Councillors (Cont.)

Objective

CONNECTED. COLLABORATIVE. COMMUNITY.

Correspondences addressed to the Mayor and Councillors received between 20/09/21 & 01/10/21 - for information only - total = 1

Correspondence Name	Correspondence Dated	Date Record Created	Objective ID	User Assigned
A further request from a Noble Park resident asking Council to remove some furniture from their house (to the street).	16-Sep-21	20-Sep-21	A8077350	Mayor & Councillors EA

NB: Users assigned may have changed by the time of the Council Meeting. Correct at time of report production only.

5 NOTICES OF MOTION

A notice of motion is a notice setting out the text of a motion proposed to be moved at the next relevant meeting. It must be in writing, signed by a Councillor, and be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer in sufficient time for him or her to give each Councillor at least 72 hours notice of such notice.

The guidelines for submitting a notice of motion to a Council meeting are included in the current Governance Rules.

6 REPORTS FROM COUNCILLORS/DELEGATES AND COUNCILLORS' QUESTIONS

At each Ordinary Meeting of Council all Councillors will have the opportunity to speak for exactly four (4) minutes on any meetings, conferences or events they have recently attended.

If a Councillor chooses to speak, the name of the conference/event and the Councillor will be noted in the Minutes for that meeting. If a Councillor requires additional information on the conference/event to be listed in the Minutes, they must submit it in writing to a Member of Governance by 9am the day following the meeting.

Question time is provided to enable Councillors to address questions to the Administration. The guidelines for asking questions at a Council meeting are included in the current Governance Rules.

7 URGENT BUSINESS

No business may be admitted as urgent business unless it:

- a. Relates to or arises out of a matter which has arisen since distribution of the Agenda.
- b. Cannot safely or conveniently be deferred until the next ordinary meeting and unless agreed to by a majority of those Councillors present at the meeting.