

11

19/09/2017
VC132

SETTLEMENT

Planning is to anticipate and respond to the needs of existing and future communities through provision of zoned and serviced land for housing, employment, recreation and open space, commercial and community facilities and infrastructure.

Planning is to recognise the need for, and as far as practicable contribute towards:

- Health and safety.
- Diversity of choice.
- Adaptation in response to changing technology.
- Economic viability.
- A high standard of urban design and amenity.
- Energy efficiency.
- Prevention of pollution to land, water and air.
- Protection of environmentally sensitive areas and natural resources.
- Accessibility.
- Land use and transport integration.

Planning is to prevent environmental problems created by siting incompatible land uses close together.

Planning is to facilitate sustainable development that takes full advantage of existing settlement patterns, and investment in transport and communication, water and sewerage and social facilities.

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Victoria

11.01-1

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Settlement networks

Objective

To promote the sustainable growth and development of Victoria and deliver choice and opportunity for all Victorians through a network of settlements.

Strategies

Focus investment and growth in places of state significance, including the following locations:

- Metropolitan Melbourne Central City
- National Employment and Innovation Clusters.
- Metropolitan Activity Centres.
- State-Significant Industrial Precincts.
- Transport Gateways.
- Health and Education Precincts.
- Major Urban-Renewal Precincts.
- The major regional cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Horsham, Latrobe City, Mildura, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warrnambool and Wodonga.

Support sustainable development of the regional centres of Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Benalla, Castlemaine, Colac, Echuca, Gisborne, Hamilton, Kyneton, Leongatha, Maryborough, Portland, Sale, Swan Hill, Warragul/Drouin and Wonthaggi.

Support Melbourne's Metropolitan Activity Centres through a network of major and neighbourhood activity centres of varying size, role and function.

Ensure regions and their settlements are planned in accordance with any relevant regional growth plan.

Guide the structure, functioning and character of each settlement taking into account municipal and regional contexts and frameworks.

Provide for growth in population and development of facilities and services across a region or sub-region network.

Promote transport and communications and economic linkages between the various settlements through the identification of servicing priorities in regional land use plans.

Strengthen transport links on national networks for the movement of commodities.

Deliver networks of high-quality settlements by:

- Building on strengths and capabilities of each region across Victoria to respond sustainably to population growth and changing environments.
- Developing networks of settlements that will support resilient communities and the ability to adapt and change.
- Balancing strategic objectives to achieve improved land-use and development outcomes at a regional, catchment and local level.
- Preserving and protecting features of rural land and natural resources and features to enhance their contribution to settlements and landscapes.
- Encouraging an integrated planning response between settlements within regions and in adjoining regions and states in accordance with the relevant regional growth plan.
- Providing for appropriately located supplies of residential, commercial, and industrial land across a region, sufficient to meet community needs in accordance with the relevant regional growth plan.
- Improving transport network connections within and between regional cities, towns and Melbourne.

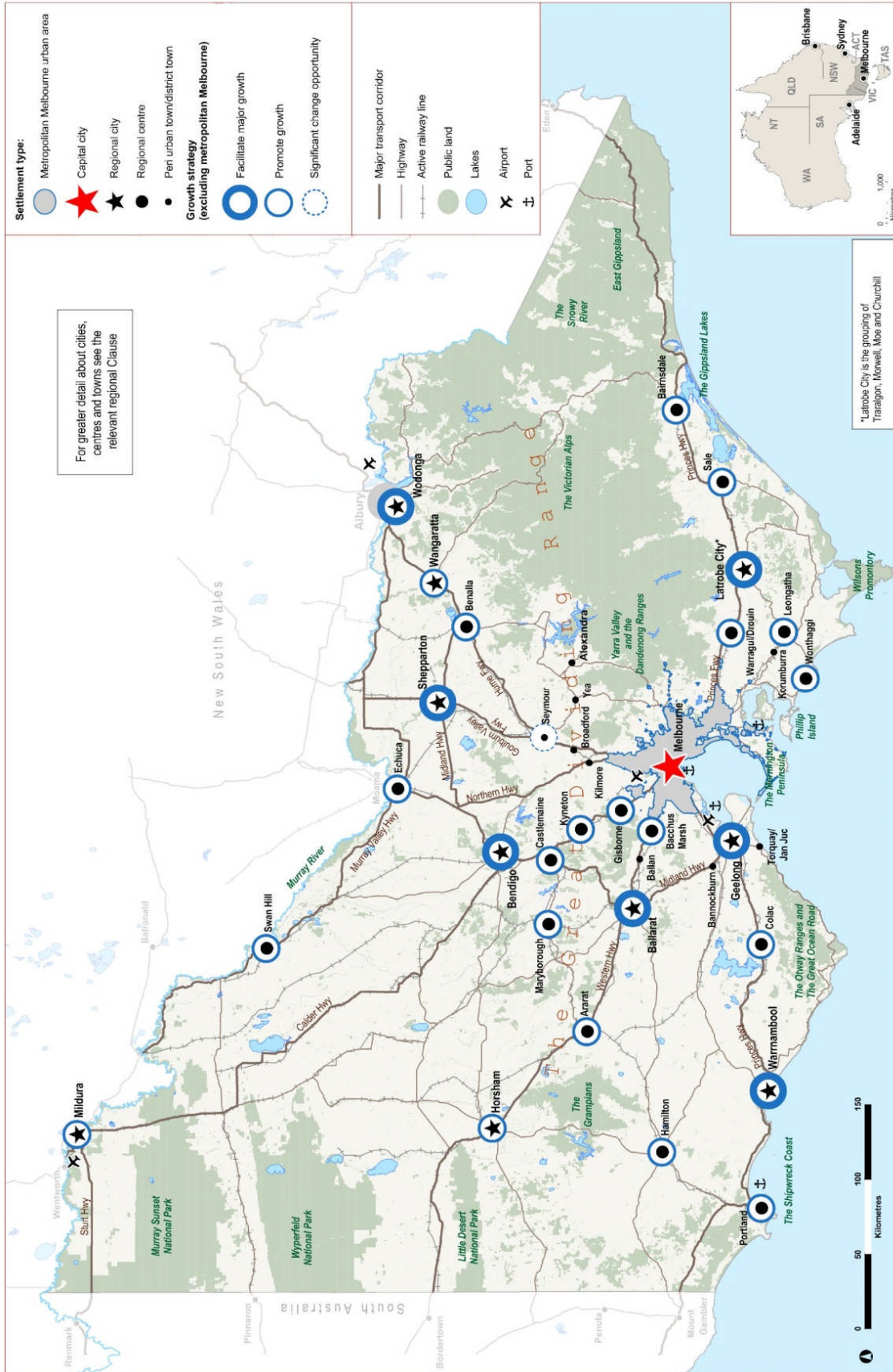
Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- Central Highlands Regional Growth Plan (Victorian Government, 2014).
- *G21 Regional Growth Plan* (Geelong Region Alliance, 2013).
- *Gippsland Regional Growth Plan* (Victorian Government, 2014).
- Great South Coast Regional Growth Plan (Victorian Government, 2014).
- *Hume Regional Growth Plan* (Victorian Government, 2014).
- Loddon Mallee North Regional Growth Plan (Victorian Government, 2014).
- Loddon Mallee South Regional Growth Plan (Victorian Government, 2014).
- Wimmera Southern Mallee Regional Growth Plan (Victorian Government, 2014).
- *Plan Melbourne 2017-2050: Metropolitan Planning Strategy* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017).

11.01-2 Victoria Settlement Framework

31/03/2017
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11.02 Urban growth

31/03/2017
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11.02-1 Supply of urban land

29/10/2015
VC101

Objective

To ensure a sufficient supply of land is available for residential, commercial, retail, industrial, recreational, institutional and other community uses.

Strategies

Ensure the ongoing provision of land and supporting infrastructure to support sustainable urban development.

Ensure that sufficient land is available to meet forecast demand.

Plan to accommodate projected population growth over at least a 15 year period and provide clear direction on locations where growth should occur. Residential land supply will be considered on a municipal basis, rather than a town-by-town basis.

Planning for urban growth should consider:

- Opportunities for the consolidation, redevelopment and intensification of existing urban areas.
- Neighbourhood character and landscape considerations.
- The limits of land capability and natural hazards and environmental quality.
- Service limitations and the costs of providing infrastructure.

Monitor development trends and land supply and demand for housing and industry.

Maintain access to productive natural resources and an adequate supply of well-located land for energy generation, infrastructure and industry.

Restrict low-density rural residential development that would compromise future development at higher densities.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- Victorian Government population projections and land supply estimates.

11.02-2 Structure planning

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Objective

To facilitate the orderly development of urban areas.

Strategies

Ensure effective planning and management of the land use and development of an area through the preparation of strategic plans, statutory plans, development and conservation plans, development contribution plans and other relevant plans.

Undertake comprehensive planning for new areas as sustainable communities that offer high-quality, frequent and safe local and regional public transport and a range of local activities for living, working and recreation.

Facilitate the preparation of a hierarchy of structure plans or precinct structure plans that:

- Take into account the strategic and physical context of the location.
- Provide the broad planning framework for an area as well as the more detailed planning requirements for neighbourhoods and precincts, where appropriate.
- Provide for the development of sustainable and liveable urban areas in an integrated manner.
- Assist the development of walkable neighbourhoods.

- Facilitate the logical and efficient provision of infrastructure and use of existing infrastructure and services.

Develop Growth Area Framework Plans that will:

- Identify the long term pattern of urban growth.
- Identify the location of broad urban development types, for example activity centre, residential, employment, freight centres and mixed use employment.
- Identify the boundaries of individual communities, landscape values and as appropriate the need for discrete urban breaks and how land uses in these breaks will be managed.
- Identify transport networks and options for investigation, such as future railway lines and stations, freight activity centres, freeways and arterial roads.
- Identify the location of open space to be retained for recreation and/or biodiversity protection and/or flood risk reduction purposes guided and directed by regional biodiversity conservation strategies.
- Show significant waterways as opportunities for creating linear trails, along with areas required to be retained for biodiversity protection and/or flood risk reduction purposes.
- Identify appropriate uses for areas described as constrained, including quarry buffers.
- Include objectives for each growth area.

Develop precinct structure plans consistent with the *Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines* (Growth Areas Authority, 2009) approved by the Minister for Planning to:

- Establish a sense of place and community.
- Create greater housing choice, diversity and affordable places to live.
- Create highly accessible and vibrant activity centres.
- Provide for local employment and business activity.
- Provide better transport choices.
- Respond to climate change and increase environmental sustainability.
- Deliver accessible, integrated and adaptable community infrastructure.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- Any relevant *Growth Area Framework Plans* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006).
- *Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines* (Growth Areas Authority, 2009).
- *Ministerial Direction No. 12 – Urban Growth Areas* in the preparation and assessment of planning scheme amendments that provide for urban growth.

11.02-3

Planning for growth areas

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Objective

To locate urban growth close to transport corridors and services and provide efficient and effective infrastructure to create benefits for sustainability while protecting primary production, major sources of raw materials and valued environmental areas.

Strategies

Concentrate urban expansion into growth areas that are served by high-capacity public transport.

Implement the strategic directions within the Growth Area Framework Plans (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2006).

Encourage average overall residential densities in the growth areas of a minimum of 15 dwellings per net developable hectare, and over time, seek an overall increase in residential densities to more than 20 dwellings per net developable hectare.

Deliver timely and adequate provision of public transport and local and regional infrastructure, in line with a preferred sequence of land release.

Provide for significant amounts of local employment opportunities and in some areas, provide large scale industrial or other more regional employment generators.

Create a network of mixed-use activity centres that are high quality, well designed and create a sense of place.

Meet housing needs by providing a diversity of housing type and distribution.

Retain unique characteristics of established areas incorporated into new communities to protect and manage natural resources and areas of heritage, cultural and environmental significance.

Create well planned, easy to maintain and safe streets and neighbourhoods that reduce opportunities for crime, improve perceptions of safety and increase levels of community participation.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *The Victorian Transport Plan* (Department of Transport, 2008).
- Any relevant *Growth Area Framework Plans* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006).
- *Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines* (Growth Areas Authority, 2009).
- *Ministerial Direction No. 12 – Urban Growth Areas* in the preparation and assessment of planning scheme amendments that provide for urban growth.

11.02-4
20/09/2010
VC71

Sequencing of development

Objective

To manage the sequence of development in growth areas so that services are available from early in the life of new communities.

Strategies

Define preferred development sequences in growth areas to better coordinate infrastructure planning and funding.

Ensure that new land is released in growth areas in a timely fashion to facilitate coordinated and cost-efficient provision of local and regional infrastructure.

Require new development to make a financial contribution to the provision of infrastructure such as community facilities, public transport and roads.

Improve the coordination and timing of the installation of services and infrastructure in new development areas.

Support opportunities to co-locate facilities.

Ensure that planning for water supply, sewerage and drainage works receives high priority in early planning for new developments.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- Any relevant *Growth Area Framework Plans* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006).
- *Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines* (Growth Areas Authority, 2009).

- *Ministerial Direction No. 12 – Urban Growth Areas* in the preparation and assessment of planning scheme amendments that provide for urban growth.
- *The Victorian Transport Plan* (Department of Transport, 2008).

11.03 Activity centres

29/08/2017
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11.03-1 Activity centre network

31/03/2017
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Objective

To build up activity centres as a focus for high-quality development, activity and living for the whole community by developing a network of activity centres.

Strategies

Develop a network of activity centres that:

- Comprises a range of centres that differ in size and function.
- Is a focus for business, shopping, working, leisure and community facilities.
- Provides different types of housing, including forms of higher density housing.
- Is connected by public transport and cycling networks.
- Maximises choices in services, employment and social interaction.

Support the role and function of each centre in the context of its classification, the policies for housing intensification, and development of the public transport network.

11.03-2 Activity centre planning

29/08/2017
VC139

Objective

To encourage the concentration of major retail, residential, commercial, administrative, entertainment and cultural developments into activity centres which provide a variety of land uses and are highly accessible to the community.

Strategies

Undertake strategic planning for the use and development of land in and around the activity centres.

Give clear direction in relation to preferred locations for investment.

Encourage a diversity of housing types at higher densities in and around activity centres.

Reduce the number of private motorised trips by concentrating activities that generate high numbers of (non-freight) trips in highly accessible activity centres.

Improve access by walking, cycling and public transport to services and facilities for local and regional populations.

Broaden the mix of uses in activity centres to include a range of services over longer hours appropriate to the type of centre and needs of the population served.

Provide a focus for business, shopping, working, leisure and community facilities.

Encourage economic activity and business synergies.

Locate significant new education, justice, community, administrative and health facilities that attract users from large geographic areas in or on the edge of Metropolitan Activity Centres or Major Activity Centres with good public transport.

Locate new small scale education, health and community facilities that meet local needs in or next to Neighbourhood Activity Centres.

Ensure Neighbourhood Activity Centres are located within convenient walking distance in the design of new subdivisions.

Improve the social, economic and environmental performance and amenity of activity centres.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *Urban Design Guidelines for Victoria* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017).
- *Apartment Design Guidelines for Victoria* (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, 2017).
- *Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines* (Growth Areas Authority, 2009).

11.04

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Open space

11.04-1

31/03/2017
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Open space planning

Objective

To assist creation of a diverse and integrated network of public open space commensurate with the needs of the community.

Strategies

Plan for regional and local open space networks for both recreation and conservation of natural and cultural environments.

Ensure that open space networks:

- Are linked through the provision of walking and cycle trails and rights of way.
- Are integrated with open space from abutting subdivisions.
- Incorporate, where possible, links between major parks and activity areas, along waterways and natural drainage corridors, connecting places of natural and cultural interest, as well as maintaining public accessibility on public land immediately adjoining waterways and coasts.

Ensure that land is set aside and developed in residential areas for local recreational use and to create pedestrian and bicycle links to commercial and community facilities.

Ensure that land use and development adjoining regional open space networks, national parks and conservation reserves complements the open space in terms of visual and noise impacts, treatment of waste water to reduce turbidity or pollution and preservation of vegetation.

Improve the quality and distribution of open space and ensure long-term protection.

Protect large regional parks and significant conservation areas.

Ensure land identified as critical to the completion of open space links is transferred for open space purposes.

Protect the overall network of open space by ensuring that where there is a change in land use or in the nature of occupation resulting in a reduction of open space, the overall network of open space is protected by the addition of replacement parkland of equal or greater size and quality.

Ensure that urban open space provides for nature conservation, recreation and play, formal and informal sport, social interaction and peace and solitude. Community sports facilities should be accommodated in a way that is not detrimental to other park activities.

Ensure open space is designed to accommodate people of all abilities, ages and cultures.

Develop open space to maintain wildlife corridors and greenhouse sinks.

Provide new parkland in growth areas and in areas that have an undersupply of parkland.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- Any relevant *Growth Area Framework Plans* (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2006).
- Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines (Growth Areas Authority, 2009).
- Linking People and Spaces: A Strategy for Melbourne's Open Space Network (Parks Victoria, 2002).

11.04-2 Open space management

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Objective

To provide for the long term management of public open space.

Strategies

Encourage management plans or explicit statements of management objectives for urban parks to be developed.

Ensure exclusive occupation of parkland by community organisations is restricted to activities consistent with management objectives of the park to maximise broad community access to open space.

Ensure the provision of buildings and infrastructure is consistent with the management objectives of the park.

Ensure public access is not prevented by developments along stream banks and foreshores.

Ensure public land immediately adjoining waterways and coastlines remains in public ownership.

Protect sites and features of high scientific, nature conservation, biodiversity, heritage, geological or landscape value.

11.05 Planning for distinctive areas and landscapes

31/03/2017
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11.05-1 Coastal settlement

31/03/2017
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Objective

To plan for sustainable coastal development.

Strategies

Support a network of diverse coastal settlements which provides for a broad range of housing types, economic opportunities and services.

Encourage urban renewal and redevelopment opportunities within existing settlements to reduce the demand for urban sprawl.

Identify a clear settlement boundary around coastal settlements to ensure that growth in coastal areas is planned and coastal values protected. Where no settlement boundary is identified, the extent of a settlement is defined by the extent of existing urban zoned land and any land identified on a plan in the planning scheme for future urban settlement.

Direct residential and other urban development and infrastructure within defined settlement boundaries of existing settlements that are capable of accommodating growth.

Avoid linear urban sprawl along the coastal edge and ribbon development within rural landscapes and protect areas between settlements for non-urban use.

Avoid development on ridgelines, primary coastal dune systems and low lying coastal areas.

Encourage opportunities to restructure old and inappropriate subdivisions to reduce development impacts on the environment.

Ensure a sustainable water supply, stormwater and sewerage treatment for all development.

Minimise the quantity and enhance the quality of storm water discharge from new development into the ocean, bays and estuaries.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *Victorian Coastal Strategy* (Victorian Coastal Council, 2014).
- *G21 Regional Growth Plan* (Geelong Region Alliance, 2013).
- *Gippsland Regional Growth Plan* (Victorian Government, 2014).
- *Great South Coast Regional Growth Plan* (Victorian Government, 2014).

11.05-2

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Distinctive areas of state significance

Objective

To protect and enhance the valued attributes of the distinctive areas of the Bellarine Peninsula, Macedon Ranges, Mornington Peninsula and the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges.

Strategies

Recognise the significant geographic and physical features of these areas.

Protect the identified key values and activities of these areas.

Support use and development where it enhances the valued characteristics of these areas.

Recognise the important role these areas play in the state as tourist destinations.

Avoid use and development that could undermine the long-term natural or non-urban use of land in these areas.

Protect areas that are important for food production.

Policy guidelines

Planning must consider as relevant:

- *Bellarine Peninsula Localised Planning Statement* (Victorian Government, 2015).
- *Mornington Peninsula Localised Planning Statement* (Victorian Government, 2014).