

What's changed

Plan Melbourne has been refreshed to guide our city's growth from now to 2050. It is our plan to integrate long-term land use, infrastructure and transport planning, and, in doing so meet the city's future environmental, population, housing and employment needs.

While some aspects of the Plan have changed, the vision remains the same—**Melbourne will continue to be a global city of opportunity and choice.**

Setting out the Plan

Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 is guided by nine principles which are supported by seven outcomes together with the policy directions that will be taken to reach those outcomes.

The structure of Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 is different in a few places to the structure of Plan Melbourne 2014. This information sheet provides an outline of the changes.

Plan Melbourne 2014	Plan Melbourne 2017-2050
9 strategic principles	9 principles
6 outcomes and objectives	7 outcomes
41 directions	32 directions
118 initiatives	90 policies
334 actions	112 actions

Key changes to Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 include:

- A new outcome (Outcome 4) focuses on preserving our sense of place and identity so Melbourne remains a distinctive and liveable city with quality design and amenity.
- The Melbourne 2050 Plan replaces the Integrated Economic Triangle concept. The Melbourne 2050 Plan sets out state-significant land use elements and supporting infrastructure. It will be reviewed and updated in line with the Government's response to Infrastructure Victoria's 30-year infrastructure strategy.
- Completed initiatives, such as reviewing residential zones or introducing the free tram travel zone in the CBD, have been removed and remaining initiatives updated to become either policies or actions.
- Actions, and in some instances initiatives, have been updated and included in a separate five-year Implementation Plan setting out how Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 will be delivered.
- New maps and graphics have been added and figures and projections have been updated.

Changes by outcome



OUTCOME 1

Investment, innovation and jobs

The directions under Outcome 1 remain essentially the same, with some changes to policies and directions:

National Employment Clusters (NECs) of 2014 are now National Employment and Innovation Clusters (NEICs) emphasising the role innovation plays in future employment and economic growth.

Fishermans Bend is included as a NEIC. This recognises the significance of the Fishermans Bend employment precinct and the broader area, which is expected to provide employment for up to 60,000 people by 2050.

New policies give greater clarity to the roles played by state-significant places, such as transport gateways and health and education precincts, in supporting employment and economic activity (Policy 1.1.5).



OUTCOME 2

Housing choices close to jobs and services

A number of new policies have been included, while some existing policies have been improved, to address housing affordability, diversity and supply.

New policies to boost social and affordable housing include using surplus government land to boost the supply of social housing (Policy 2.3.1) and streamlining decision-making for social housing proposals (Policy 2.3.2).

Supplying new housing in the right locations is supported by a new policy (2.1.2) to facilitate an increased percentage of new housing in established residential areas to support the creation of a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods.

Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 is explicit about the need to increase the supply and density of housing in established and greenfield areas to accommodate growth without setting a target. Instead, it compares the latest Victoria in Future (VIF) projections of a 65/35 (established/greenfield) split with an aspirational scenario of a 70/30 split.

Aligning with the outcomes of the Government's review of residential zones, references to the application of Reformed Residential Zones and Neighbourhood Residential Zones have been removed from the Plan.

A new policy (2.2.4) to deliver more housing choice and diversity for greyfield sites will ensure better coordination and planning in the redevelopment of these areas.

A new policy (2.3.4) to capture and share value uplift from land rezonings means communities may share in uplift benefits more social or affordable housing, open space or facilities.

A new policy (2.2.1) supports well-designed, high-density residential development that contributes to vibrant public spaces and facilities in the central city.

A new policy (2.2.5) requires development in growth areas to be sequenced and staged to better link infrastructure delivery with land release so new communities are connected and sustainable from the start.



OUTCOME 3

Integrated transport connecting people to jobs, services and goods

Some directions have been merged or updated to focus on shaping a better integrated transport system reflecting Government's current transport priorities.

Committed transport projects like the Metro Tunnel have been included and East-West Link has been removed. Potential projects, such as a new 'Baywest' port are also reflected in Plan Melbourne 2017–2050.

Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 acknowledges Infrastructure Victoria's role in informing transport decision-making.

A new policy (3.1.4) provides certainty for land-use and transport development through the Principal Public Transport Network (PPTN) and Principal Freight Network (PFN).

New policies support 20-minute neighbourhoods by improving local transport options (3.3.3), and locating schools and facilities near public transport with safe walking and cycling routes and drop-off zones (3.3.4)



OUTCOME 4

Distinctive and liveable city with quality environments

New to Plan Melbourne 2017–2050, this outcome reflects the importance of Melbourne’s unique character and heritage. It draws together parts of Plan Melbourne 2014 and provides additional directions and policies.

A new direction (4.2) builds on Melbourne’s cultural leadership and sporting legacy. This strengthens previous 2014 initiatives supporting the growth of Melbourne’s cultural precincts and creative industries.

A new direction (4.5) and policy (4.5.1) strengthens the focus on protecting and managing Melbourne’s green wedge and peri-urban areas given their environmental, agricultural and lifestyle value.

A new policy (4.6.1) strengthens the focus on community participation in planning processes by creating diverse opportunities for public involvement, engagement and contribution.

Policies on heritage protection have been improved. For example, a new policy (4.4.4) helps protect Melbourne’s heritage by telling its stories through arts, heritage and cultural projects.

OUTCOME 5

Inclusive, vibrant and healthy neighbourhoods

Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 strengthens policies for creating a city of vibrant and healthy neighbourhoods. These neighbourhoods include a greater mix of housing and improved social infrastructure for communities.

The 20-minute neighbourhood concept has been refined – it’s about ‘living locally’ with easy access to a range of services and facilities within a 20-minute walk, cycle or local public transport trip from home. Policy (5.1.1) creates mixed-use neighbourhoods at varying densities in support of this concept.

Direction 4.2 in Plan Melbourne 2014 has been removed and replaced by policies that provide certainty about the scale of growth in the suburbs (2.1.4), direct population and housing growth into defined change areas (2.2.1) and support a network of vibrant neighbourhood activity centres (5.1.2).

Policies on social infrastructure and public space have been refined and a new policy (5.4.2) supporting community gardens and productive streetscapes has been added.

OUTCOME 6

Melbourne is a sustainable and resilient city

This outcome refines existing directions and includes new policies to support our transition to a low-carbon city and takes into account the Government’s targets for renewable energy and greenhouse gas emissions

New and modified policies under Direction 6.1 facilitate the uptake of renewable energy technologies and improve Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) outcomes.

A new direction (6.2) aims to reduce the likelihood and consequences of natural hazard events and adapt to climate change. A new policy (6.2.2) under this direction requires climate change risks to be considered in infrastructure planning.

Waste management policies have been strengthened to reduce reliance on landfill by using advanced technologies to recover resources and provide integrated solutions to waste, water and energy issues.

Direction 6.3 and related policies on water management have been strengthened to reduce pressure on water supplies and improve integrated water management approaches.

Direction 6.4 on greening the city has been updated to recognise how greening urban areas can contribute to cooling the city.

OUTCOME 7

Regional Victoria is productive, sustainable and supports jobs and economic growth

This outcome recognises the importance of regional Victoria and maintains a focus on developing strong connections between Melbourne and regional cities.

The focus in Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 has been broadened to support housing and economic growth in Victoria through investment and supportive planning.

Policies around the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) and peri-urban land have been moved to other Outcomes (Directions 2.1 and 4.5).

Putting the Plan into action

Implementation

In a first for Melbourne's metropolitan planning strategies, Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 has a separate Implementation Plan. Previously actions were included in the strategy.

The Plan Melbourne 2017–2050 Implementation Plan contains 112 actions to achieve the strategy's outcomes. The Implementation Plan will be reviewed every five years, with the first review set for 2022.

Key changes to actions and implementation include:

- Bolstering initiatives to support housing affordability, transport and environmental sustainability with a range of new actions.
- Reducing the number of actions from 334 to 112. This has been achieved by consolidating actions and removing actions completed since 2014.
- Setting out the roles of lead and partner agencies including departments, government agencies and councils who will work together to deliver actions.
- The five sub-regional planning groups have been replaced by six metropolitan regional planning groups, which will be coordinated through the metropolitan partnerships.
- Clarifying the strategic planning work to be undertaken at the metropolitan regional level, including the development of metropolitan regional housing plans and land-use framework plans.
- Revising the monitoring and reporting framework to better align with the outcomes of the Plan and developing a new set of outcome indicators to track progress.
- Aligning the monitoring framework with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), which brings together all parts of the planning process — environment, water, land-use planning and development, will coordinate the delivery of Plan Melbourne's actions.

For more information visit planmelbourne.vic.gov.au

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