



Respondent No: 68

Login:

Email:

Responded At: Dec 18, 2015 12:50:23 pm

Last Seen: Dec 18, 2015 01:50:15 am

IP Address:

Q1. I am entitled to deal with the intellectual property rights (including copyright) of all material (and third party's) in my submission and have obtained the necessary consent(s) from any and all third parties.

I agree

Q2. Where personal information about other people (including photos) is included in my submission, I have notified them of the contents of the Privacy Collection Notice and obtained their consent to their personal information being disclosed to the Plan Melbourne refresh and published.

I agree

Q3. Name of organisation

Melbourne Water

Q4. Please select from one of the options below

I am making this submission on behalf of an organisation. Submissions by organisations will be published including the name of the organisation.

Q5. Contact email

Q6. Name of person making submission on behalf of organisation

Q7. Contact phone number

Q8. I have read the relevant terms of use and consent to the conditions outlined within these.

Yes

Q9. Please note that submissions where the relevant terms of use have not been agreed to may not be considered as part of the Plan Melbourne Refresh. Please describe below your reasons for submitting despite together with any specific reasons for not agreeing to the terms outlined above.

not answered

Q10. The discussion paper includes the option (option 5, page16) that Plan Melbourne better define the key opportunities and challenges for developing Melbourne and outlines some key points for considerations in Box 1. Are there any other opportunities or challenges that we should be aware of?

not answered

Q11. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 6, page 18) that the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals be included in Plan Melbourne 2016. Do you agree with this idea? If so, how should the goals be incorporated into Plan Melbourne 2016?**

Agree

Q12. **Please explain your response**

Melbourne Water supports the referencing of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals in Plan Melbourne as an important tool to frame the building of a sustainable, liveable and resilient city and to emphasise the need for integration of objectives in planning. This integration is consistent with the current regional water cycle planning occurring within Melbourne's water industry. This water cycle planning works across sectors and organisational boundaries to identify servicing strategies for infill and greenfield developments. This collaborative approach can provide a range of benefits. An urban development process based on the Sustainable Development Goals will help to facilitate this planning approach.

Q13. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 7, page 18) to lock down the existing urban growth boundary and modify the action (i.e. the action under Initiative 6.1.1.1 in Plan Melbourne 2014) to reflect this. Do you agree that there should be a permanent urban growth boundary based on the existing boundary?**

not answered

Q14. **Please explain your response**

not answered

Q15. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 8, page 18) that Plan Melbourne 2016 should more clearly articulate the values of green wedge and peri-urban areas to be protected and safeguarded. How can Plan Melbourne 2016 better articulate the values of green wedges and peri-urban areas?**

Melbourne Water agrees that Plan Melbourne 2016 should clearly articulate the values of green wedge and peri-urban areas. Of particular importance to Melbourne Water is the need to recognise the risks to drinking water quality and vulnerability of Melbourne's open catchments from changes in land use and development. There is also an opportunity for new green wedge in growth areas along waterways. Melbourne Water supports the identification and articulation of the values within green wedges with specific reference to: - the Eastern Treatment Plant - Greenvale, Silvan, Cardinia and other drinking water storage reservoirs (whilst the Greenvale, Silvan and Cardinia reservoirs are worth mentioning because of their specific land use and development pressures, it is necessary to refer more broadly to other drinking water storage reservoirs to capture Maroondah Reservoir, Sugarloaf Reservoir, Upper Yarra Dam and Yan Yean Reservoir, which are all located within the green wedges) - the closed, forested catchments of the upper Yarra River - the open catchments (Yarra River upstream of Yering Gorge, and Tarago catchment) vulnerable to changes in land use and development

Q16. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 9, page 18) to remove the concept of an Integrated Economic Triangle and replace it with a high-level 2050 concept map for Melbourne (i.e. a map that shows the Expanded Central City, National Employment Clusters, Metropolitan Activity Centres, State-Significant Industrial Precincts, Transport Gateways, Health and Education Precincts and Urban Renewal Precincts). What other elements should be included in a 2050 concept map for Melbourne?**

not answered

Q17. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 10, pages 18) that the concept of Melbourne as a polycentric city (i.e. a city with many centres) with 20-minute neighbourhoods (i.e. the ability to meet your everyday (non-work) needs locally, primarily within a 20-minute walk) be better defined. Do the proposed definitions adequately clarify the concepts?**

not answered

Q18. **Please explain your response**

not answered

Q19. **The discussion paper includes options (options 11-17, pages 23 to 27) that identify housing, climate change, people place and identity and partnerships with local government as key concepts that need to be incorporated into Plan Melbourne 2016. Do you support the inclusion of these as key concepts in Plan Melbourne 2016?**

Agree

Q20. **Please explain your response**

Melbourne Water supports the inclusion of climate change planning in Plan Melbourne 2016. Having a clear acknowledgement of the importance of climate change to the city's future will help to drive the necessary adaptation through the development and redevelopment of the city. Melbourne Water is acutely aware and is actively managing a number of risks arising from climate change: -Increased intensity of heavy rainfall events - Sea level rise - Decrease in rainfall in the region - Higher temperatures and heat waves - Increased severity and regularity of bushfires We understand that different areas of the city will be more vulnerable than others to these impacts and believe that alternative water options based on local needs is part of the solution. The combination of threats and vulnerabilities suggests that a strategic response is required. The recently released, Melbourne Water, Port Phillip and Westernport Flood Management Strategy recognises the need to understand and plan for the flood effects of climate change. Plan Melbourne is well placed to begin a discussion on city-wide adaptation options to ensure the ongoing liveability of Melbourne. This may involve understanding where, when and how adaptation should occur to address climate change risks.

Q21. **Any other comments about chapter 2 (growth, challenges, fundamental principles and key concepts)?**

not answered

Q22. **Climate change comments**

not answered

Q23. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 20, page 30) to revise the Delivering Jobs and Investment chapter in Plan Melbourne 2014 to ensure the significance and roles of the National Employment Clusters as places of innovation and knowledge-based employment are clear. How can Plan Melbourne 2016 better articulate the significance and roles of the National Employment Clusters as places of innovation and knowledge-based employment?**

not answered

Q24. **The discussion paper includes two options (page 30) relating to National Employment Clusters, being: Option 21A: Focus planning for National Employment Clusters on core institutions and businesses. Option 21B: Take a broader approach to planning for National Employment Clusters that looks beyond the core institutions and businesses. Which option do you prefer?**

not answered

Q25. **Please explain why you have chosen your preferred option**

not answered

Q26. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 22, pages 30) to broaden the East Werribee National Employment Cluster to call it the Werribee National Employment Cluster in order to encompass the full range of activities and employment activities that make up Werribee. This could include the Werribee Activity Centre and the Werribee Park Tourism Precinct. Do you agree with broadening the East Werribee Cluster?**

not answered

Q27. **Why?**

not answered

Q28. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 23, pages 30) to broaden the Dandenong South National Employment Cluster to call it the Dandenong National Employment Cluster in order to encompass the full range of activities and employment activities that make up Dandenong. This could include the Dandenong Metropolitan Activity Centre and Chisholm Institute of TAFE. Do you agree with broadening the Dandenong South National Employment Cluster?**

not answered

Q29. **Why?**

not answered

Q30. **The discussion paper includes options (options 24 to 30, pages 34-35) that consider the designation of Activity Centres and criteria for new Activity Centres. Do you have any comments on the designation of Activity Centres or the criteria for new Activity Centres as outlined in the discussion paper?**

not answered

Q31. The discussion paper includes the option (option 31, page 35) to evaluate the range of planning mechanisms available to protect strategic agricultural land. What types of agricultural land and agricultural activities need to be protected and how could the planning system better protect them?

not answered

Q32. The discussion paper includes the option (option 32, page 36) to implement the outcomes of the Extractive Industries Taskforce through the planning scheme, including Regional Growth Plans, to affirm that extractive industries resources are protected to provide an economic supply of materials for construction and road industries. Do you have any comments in relation to extractive industries? Reference page 36.

not answered

Q33. Any other comments about chapter 3 (delivering jobs and investment)?

not answered

Q34. The discussion paper includes the option (option 34, page 42) to include the Principal Public Transport Network in Plan Melbourne 2016. Do you agree that the Principal Public Transport Network should inform land use choices and decisions?

not answered

Q35. Why?

not answered

Q36. The discussion paper includes the option (option 35, page 43) to incorporate references to Active Transport Victoria (which aims to increase participation and safety among cyclists and pedestrians) in Plan Melbourne 2016. How should walking and cycling networks influence and integrate with land use?

not answered

Q37. Any other comments about chapter 4 (a more connected Melbourne)?

not answered

Q38. The discussion paper includes the option (option 36A, pages 46) to establish a 70/30 target where established areas provide 70 per cent of Melbourne's new housing supply and greenfield growth areas provide 30 per cent. Do you agree with establishing a 70/30 target for housing supply?

not answered

Q39. Why?

not answered

Q40. What, if any, planning reforms are necessary to achieve a 70/30 target?

not answered

Q41. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 36B, page 46) to investigate a mechanism to manage the sequence and density of the remaining Precinct Structure Plans based on land supply needs. Do you agree with this idea?**

not answered

Q42. **Why?**

not answered

Q43. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 36C, page 46) to focus metropolitan planning on unlocking housing supply in established areas, particularly within areas specifically targeted for growth and intensification. Do you agree with this idea?**

not answered

Q44. **Why?**

Intensification increases demands on local water, sewerage and drainage networks and puts more pressure on the health of local waterways, often leading to upgrades of this infrastructure. Identifying specific areas for intensification is preferred to a more market driven approach as this allows upgrades to be coordinated and for upgrades to be better scheduled to match the timing of population growth. A coordinated approach enables costs reductions if economies of scale and scope can be identified across these water cycle services, and improved environmental and liveability outcomes to be activated.

Q45. **The discussion paper includes options (option 37, page 50) to better define and communicate Melbourne's housing needs by either: Option 37A: Setting housing targets for metropolitan Melbourne and each sub-region relating to housing diversity, supply and affordability Option 37B: Developing a metropolitan Housing Strategy that includes a Housing Plan Which option do you prefer?**

not answered

Q46. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 38, page 52) to introduce a policy statement in Plan Melbourne 2016 to support population and housing growth in defined locations and acknowledge that some areas within defined locations will require planning protection based on their valued character. How could Plan Melbourne 2016 clarify those locations in which higher scales of change are supported?**

not answered

Q47. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 39, page 52) to clarify the direction to 'protect the suburbs'. How could Plan Melbourne 2016 clarify the direction to protect Melbourne and its suburbs from inappropriate development?**

not answered

Q48. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 40, page 56) to clarify the action to apply the Neighbourhood Residential Zone to at least 50 per cent of residential land by: Option 40A: Deleting the action and replacing it with a direction that clarifies how the residential zones should be applied to respect valued character and deliver housing diversity Option 40B: Retain at least 50 per cent as a guide but expand the criteria to enable variations between municipalities Which option do you prefer?**

not answered

Q49. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 42, page 58) to include an action in Plan Melbourne 2016 to investigate how the building and planning system can facilitate housing that readily adapts to the changing needs of households over the life of a dwelling. In what other ways can Plan Melbourne 2016 support greater housing diversity?**

not answered

Q50. **A number of options are outlined in the discussion paper (page 58) to improve housing affordability, including: Option 45A: Consider introducing planning tools that mandate or facilitate or provide incentives to increase social and affordable housing supply. Option 45B: Evaluate the affordable housing initiative pilot for land sold by government to determine whether to extend this to other suitable land sold by government. Option 45C: Identify planning scheme requirements that could be waived or reduced without compromising the amenity of social and affordable housing or neighbouring properties. What other ideas do you have for how Plan Melbourne 2016 can improve housing affordability?**

not answered

Q51. **Any other comments about chapter 5 (housing)?**

not answered

Q52. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 46, page 69) to introduce Strategic Environmental Principles in Plan Melbourne 2016 to guide implementation of environment, climate change and water initiatives. Do you agree with the inclusion of Strategic Environmental Principles in Plan Melbourne 2016?**

not answered

Q53. **Why?**

The inclusion of these principles is supported. The Strategic Environmental Principles will provide guidance for regional and local planning activities and highlight the importance of an integrated and multiple benefits approach. Melbourne Water also supports the specific principles themselves, in particular: - Identifying and responding to natural and climate change hazards - Optimising water and energy efficiency - Enhancing community access to nature - Greening the city - Supporting healthy catchments, waterways and bays

Q54. The discussion paper includes the option (option 47, page 72) proposes to review policy and hazard management planning tools (such as overlays) to ensure the planning system responds to climate change challenges. Do you agree with this proposal?

Agree

Q55. Why?

Melbourne Water agrees with the need to review policy and hazard management planning tools to ensure the planning system responds to climate change challenges. Plan Melbourne Refresh already identifies that statutory tools such as the Urban Floodway Zone (UFZ), Flood Overlay (FO), Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO) and Special Building Overlay (SBO) be applied to “manage the risks and hazards of climate change”. It is important that all aspects of climate change hazard are being considered. Melbourne Water recommends that flooding, and in particular inundation from sea level rise, are considered through the application of hazard management tools. Bass Coast Planning Scheme Amendment C82, which was submitted to the Department for approval in November 2015, seeks to reflect riverine flooding and predicted, future coastal inundation mapping in the Bass Coast Planning Scheme. It is the first amendment of its kind in Victoria which proposes to use the LSIO to identify land subject to future coastal inundation associated with predicted sea level rise, consistent with State Policy requirements to plan for and manage potential impacts of climate change in relation to coastal inundation and erosion. The Planning Panel appointed for the Bass Coast Amendment C82 found that “in the absence of any other tool available, the LSIO is the most appropriate tool to use for planning for climate change within a strategic land use planning context”. Therefore, in recognising the use of the LSIO as a tool of best-fit Melbourne Water recommends that the proposed review of hazard management planning tools consider and determine the most appropriate planning tool to be used for land affected by tidal inundation and flooding associated with predicted sea level rise. Following the finalisation of Bass Coast Planning Scheme Amendment C82, and the identification of the appropriate hazard management planning tool, it would be appropriate to amend the planning schemes for all coastal municipalities concurrently to identify areas predicted to be subject to future coastal inundation through the application of hazard mapping to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities. In addition, a review of hazard management planning tools for flooding associated with predicted sea level rise should review and potentially consolidate the suite of zones and overlays available to manage flood risk more broadly (UFZ, FO, LSIO and SBO). As highlighted in the Bass Coast Amendment C82 and the Port Phillip Amendment C111 panel hearings, there is a need for further clarification of State Planning Policy and Practice Notes in relation to the application of overlays to identify areas at risk of predicted sea level rise. As the floodplain management authority for Melbourne’s waterway management district, Melbourne Water would be pleased to work with relevant stakeholders in the review of hazard management planning tools related to managing flood risk.

Q56. The discussion paper includes options (options 48 and 49, page 72) to update hazard mapping to promote resilience and avoid unacceptable risk, and update periodically the planning system and supporting legislative and policy frameworks to reflect best available climate change science and data. Do you have any comments on these options?

Melbourne Water’s, Port Phillip and Westernport Flood Management strategy supports the updating of hazard mapping to promote resilience and reflect new climate change projections. It will be important to ensure that a wide range of climate change risks and hazards are considered, including sea level rise. It is likely that discussion will need to occur with stakeholders and community to determine levels of unacceptable risk. Melbourne Water is also committed to work with Local Councils to undertake collaborative whole of catchment flood mapping. Local community and stakeholder engagement in this process will be important. In addition to better understanding risks and solutions, this can enhance the resilience of communities that are potentially impacted by climate change. The value of hazard mapping will be realised when this information is included within the planning system and supporting legislative and policy frameworks (i.e. option 47).

Q57. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 50, pages 73) to incorporate natural hazard management criteria into Victorian planning schemes to improve planning in areas exposed to climate change and environmental risks. Do you agree with this idea?** not answered

Q58. **Why?**

not answered

Q59. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 51, page 75) to investigate consideration of climate change risks in infrastructure planning in the land use planning system, including consideration of an 'infrastructure resilience test'. Do you agree that a more structured approach to consideration of climate change risks in infrastructure planning has merit?** Agree

Q60. **Why?**

It will be important to consider climate change risks consistently across housing development and major infrastructure. As such inclusion of climate change risks in infrastructure planning is supported noting that further discussion may be required to determine what standards and approaches can best achieve this outcome.

Q61. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 52, page 76) to strengthen high-priority habitat corridors throughout Melbourne and its peri-urban areas to improve long-term health of key flora and fauna habitat. Do you agree with this proposal?** not answered

Q62. **Why?**

As caretaker of river health and as manager of numerous of areas of biological significance such as Ramsar wetlands at Edithvale Seaford Wetlands and the Western Treatment Plant, Melbourne Water supports this initiative. Corridors that connect and optimise the value of individual habitats are becoming increasingly important. Waterway corridors play an important role in achieve these aims. Melbourne Water manages 8400 km of waterways throughout the Port Phillip and Westernport region, with the land adjoining these waterways in a mix of public and private ownership. Strengthening management of these areas will improve biodiversity outcomes.

Q63. The discussion paper includes options (options 53 and 54, pages 78 and 79) to introduce strategies to cool our city including: increasing tree canopy, vegetated ground cover and permeable surfaces; use of Water Sensitive Urban Design and irrigation; and encouraging the uptake of green roofs, facades and walls, as appropriate materials used for pavements and buildings with low heat-absorption properties. What other strategies could be beneficial for cooling our built environment?

Melbourne Water invests in research to understand this and other questions about the urban water cycle. Emerging evidence (see for example the Cooperative Research Centre for Water Sensitive Cities and the Green Infrastructure Research Group at the University of Melbourne) has identified the opportunity for urban water management to aid in cooling the city. It shows that: - The urban heat island has morbidity and mortality impacts on Melbourne's community, and even small reductions in temperature during heat waves can save lives - Some areas of Melbourne have a higher vulnerability to heat stress than others - Green infrastructure can reduce peak temperatures during heat waves, with the greatest effects achieved with shade (ie trees) and irrigation to maintain soil moisture. - Water sensitive urban design encourages this approach and allows green infrastructure to perform multiple functions in our cities. Other outcomes can include protecting waterways from runoff, harvesting stormwater, amenity and biodiversity. - The business case for such assets is strong. Willingness to pay through stated and revealed preferences shows that green infrastructure is valued by urban communities. To be effective, this approach requires an application across public and private domains by protecting trees and impervious areas during development, encouraging the integration of green infrastructure in building design (i.e. green walls), design of street networks to encourage street trees and orient streets to maximise the cooling benefits of winds and shade, and protection of green open spaces in urban areas.

Q64. The discussion paper includes the option (option 56A, page 80) to investigate opportunities in the land use planning system, such as strong supporting planning policy, to facilitate the increased uptake of renewable and low-emission energy in Melbourne and its peri-urban areas. Do you agree that stronger land use planning policies are needed to facilitate the uptake of renewable and low-emission energy?

not answered

Q65. Why?

not answered

Q66. The discussion paper includes options (options 56B and 56C page 80) to strengthen the structure planning process to facilitate future renewable and low emission energy generation technologies in greenfield and urban renewal precincts and require consideration of the costs and benefits of renewable or low-emission energy options across a precinct. Do you agree that the structure planning process should facilitate the uptake of renewable and low-emission technologies in greenfield and urban renewal precincts?

not answered

Q67. Why?

not answered

Q68. **The discussion paper includes the option (option 57, page 81) to take an integrated approach to planning and building to strengthen Environmentally Sustainable Design, including consideration of costs and benefits. Do you agree that an integrated planning and building approach would strengthen Environmentally Sustainable Design?**

Agree

Q69. Why?

An integrated approach will harness opportunities for water conservation, stormwater management and other outcomes at the building scale as the current stock is renewed and new areas are developed.

Q70. **Any other comments about chapter 6 (a more resilient and environmentally sustainable Melbourne)?**

not answered

Q71. **Please provide your feedback on 'Chapter 7. New planning tools' below. If you do not want to provide feedback on this chapter please selected 'save & continue'.**

not answered

Q72. **The discussion paper includes options (options 58A and 58B, page 84) to evaluate whether new or existing planning tools (zones and overlays) could be applied to National Employment Clusters and urban renewal areas. Do you have any comments on the planning tools (zones and overlays) needed for National Employment Clusters and urban renewal areas?**

not answered

Q73. **The discussion paper includes options (options 59A and 59B, page 84) to evaluate the merits of code assessment for multi-unit development, taking into account the findings from the 'Better Apartments' process, to either replace ResCode with a codified process for multi-unit development or identify ResCode standards that can be codified. Do you have any comments on the merits of code assessment for multi-unit development?**

not answered

Q74. **Any other comments about chapter 7 (new planning tools)?**

not answered

Q75. **The discussion paper includes the option (options 1 and 61, pages 14 and 90) of Plan Melbourne being an enduring strategy with a long-term focus supported by a 'rolling' implementation plan. Do you agree that separating the long-term strategy from a shorter-term supporting implementation plan is a good idea?**

not answered

Q76. If a separate implementation plan is developed for Plan Melbourne 2016 what will make it effective?

not answered

Q77. Any other comments about chapter 8 (implementation)?

not answered



Melbourne Water Submission to Plan Melbourne Refresh



Melbourne Water welcomes the Plan Melbourne Refresh. Like the original Plan Melbourne 2014, it provides a clear policy setting that enables a strategic and collaborative approach to retain Melbourne's status as one of the world's most liveable cities.

Our submission outlines Melbourne Water's support of key options outlined in the Discussion Paper, along with context where necessary to demonstrate Melbourne Water's role in delivering these outcomes.

Further to this email we have upload comments on specific chapters in an online submission.

Melbourne Water's Strategic Direction commits to a vision of *enhancing life and liveability*. Day to day we manage Melbourne's water supply catchments, treat and supply drinking and recycled water, remove and treat most of Melbourne's sewage and manage waterways and major drainage systems in the Port Phillip and Westernport region.

With over 33,000 ha of land owned or managed by Melbourne Water, we also have an opportunity to further enhance the liveability of Melbourne by providing access to safe, green open space to improve the health and wellbeing of our communities. Melbourne Water is now exploring opportunities for our land to support additional liveability services such as active transport, recreation, sense of community, sense of place and urban cooling.

Melbourne Water's submission to Plan Melbourne 2014 (draft) emphasised the need to consider the impact of increasing urban density on drainage and flood protection services. It also highlighted the need to protect the city's natural capital with specific reference to the protection of Melbourne's waterways.

It is encouraging to see these matters specifically addressed in the Plan Melbourne Refresh which acknowledges (amongst other things) the importance of climate change resilience, greening the city and protecting waterways as prerequisites for achieving a liveable city and affordable housing.

Consistent with our submission to Plan Melbourne 2014 (draft), Melbourne Water supports the Refresh and commits to working closely with relevant stakeholders in its implementation.

Areas for further discussion

Melbourne Water would appreciate the opportunity for more detailed discussions on the following areas of the Refresh. These discussions may provide greater clarity on the opportunities to enhance Melbourne's liveability and on work currently underway in each area:

1. Hazard mapping particularly flood hazard including sea level rise and the risk implications to existing and greenfield areas.
2. Managing the implication of high density urban development on the water sector's ability to deliver community expectations for healthy waterways and bays, affordable housing and flood resilience through 'integrated' or 'decentralised' water management approaches.

- 3. Greening the city. Protecting and expanding green wedges for a growing city, specifically how the land managed by Melbourne Water can contribute as well as understanding roles of agencies in delivering these outcomes, the value of waterway corridors and links to the Open Space Strategy.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]