

Ordinary Meeting of Council

Meeting held online
15 November 2021 7.00pm

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Minister for Local Government Minister for Suburban Development Minister for Veterans 121 Exhibition Street Melbourne, Victoria 3000 Australia Telephone: +61 3 8392 2240 DX 210074

Ministerial Good Practice Guideline MGPG-1: Virtual Meetings

Purpose

The Victorian Government's COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) Act 2020 introduced into the Local Government Act 2020 (the Act) mechanisms that allows for virtual council meetings – to ensure local government decision-making can continue during the coronavirus pandemic. These measures were in force from 1 May 2020 until 1 November 2020 and as a consequence of the recent passage under COVID-19 Omnibus (Emergency Measures) And Other Acts Amendment Act 2020 the arrangements for virtual meetings have been extended until 26 April 2021.

This change enables councils to continue to represent their communities and make critical decisions about the future.

This good practice guideline has been re-issued to assist councils to continue to conduct council meetings under Part 12 of the Act. Compliance by a council with a relevant good practice guideline can be used as evidence that the council has complied with the corresponding requirement under the Act.

This re-issued guideline takes effect from 2 November 2020 and is effective until 26 April 2021.

Responsibilities of councillors and council staff

Councillors and council staff are required to continue to act in accordance with the Councillors Code of Conduct and the Local Government Acts 1989 and 2020, local laws and other Acts and policies as prescribed.

Requirements for conducting virtual council meetings

Requirement 1: Ordinary business of council can continue by electronic means of communication

Section 394 of the Act allows councillors and members of delegated committee, special committees, and governing bodies of regional libraries, to participate in meetings remotely by electronic means of communication. The intention is to ensure the normal ordinary business of council can continue through the use of electronic communication.

A member's attendance can only be recorded as present where the member can confirm that they meet all three of the following:

- They can hear proceedings;
- They can see other members in attendance and can be seen by other members;
- They can be heard (to speak).



Councils are encouraged to consider and adopt specific rules that provides guidance to the Chair when the three conditions cannot be met but a quorum is present.

A quorum of members of council is breached where a member forming a quorum cannot meet the above requirements.

Disclosure of conflicts of interest and rules relating to conflicts of interest remain. Councils need to ensure members can be removed from proceedings where required.

Requirement 2: All virtual meetings of council where public access is required under the Act must be made publicly available

Where councils take up the option to conduct virtual meetings, all council meetings and joint meetings of councils must be streamed live through the council's website.

Delegated committees and special committees can elect to either stream their virtual meetings live or make a recording available on the council's website following the meeting.

Confidential council meetings or confidential/closed sections of council meetings are not required to be streamed live and will not need to be electronically recorded.

Where the council experiences technical difficulties in being able to broadcast a meeting to the public the meeting must be adjourned until the issue is resolved or postponed to another time and date in accordance with council's meeting procedures, local laws or governance rules.

It may be prudent for the Chair to indicate at the commencement of a meeting that if technical problems are encountered by the council then the meeting will be adjourned until resolution or postponed.

The council is not responsible for any data usage charges or technical difficulties a member of the public may experience in accessing the livestream or recordings of meetings.

| Meeting type | Live streamed | Recording to internet |
|---|--|---|
| Council meeting | Required for open meetings | Optional |
| A joint meeting of Councils | Required for open meetings | Optional |
| A meeting of a delegated committee or joint delegated committee | Required for open meetings if not recorded to internet | Required for open meetings if not live streamed |
| A meeting of a governing body of a regional library | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| A meeting of a special committee | Required for open meetings if not recorded to internet | Required for open meetings if not live streamed |

This is a guideline updated by the Minister for Local Government pursuant to section 87 of the Local Government Act 2020.

Issued on 20 October 2020

Requirement 3: Representation at council meetings by members of the public

Councils are encouraged to make arrangements to allow members of the public who wish to appear before council to do so through virtual means or other alternatives, including the provision for written statements to be read out at the virtual council meeting or posted prior to the meeting.

From 2 November 2020 to 26 April 2021 (the prescribed period) Councils do not need to provide for members of the public to physically attend meetings. Providing public access to livestreamed events satisfies the public attendance test during the prescribed period.

Requirement 4: Confidentiality

Councils must ensure that where necessary confidential items are dealt with in an electronically secure environment. Councillors must be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Chair that the location that they are participating from is secure to ensure the deliberations are confidential.

I have issued this guideline pursuant to section 87 of the Local Government Act 2020 (Vic). The Hon Shaun Leane MP

The Hon Shaun Leane MP Minister for Local Government

This is a guideline updated by the Minister for Local Government pursuant to section 87 of the Local Government Act 2020.

Issued on 20 October 2020

Child and Youth Framework

2021 - 2031



Child & Youth Framework 2021-2031

What is the Child & Youth Framework?

The Child & Youth Framework is Banyule's commitment to supporting children and young people from pre-birth to 24 years. The Framework describes a long-term approach to supporting better outcomes for children and young people and responds to these key questions:



Why do we need a Child & Youth Framework?

Children and young people represent 25% of the Banyule population, that is approximately 40,000 residents. In 2020, Banyule was home to:

- 8,500 children aged 5 years and under
- 23,300 primary and secondary schoolers
- 8,600 young adults aged up to 24 years

Children and young people matter.

Children and young people are unique, active Banyule citizens:

- They are key members of our community and various cultural communities.
- They contribute to the rich fabric of our society.
- They are creative thinkers and problem solvers and contribute valued thoughts on issues both big and small.
- They are change makers and can make the world a better place.

Upholding the rights of every child and young person matters.

Children and young people have the same general human rights as adults, and additional rights because of their unique needs. The Convention on the Rights of the Child outlines their rights and responsibilities, appropriate to their age and stage of development, and acknowledges their status as individuals and as a member of a family and within a community.

Childhood and adolescence matters.

This is the time when we can support children and young people to get a great start to life. Childhood and adolescence are critical periods where enormous physical, behavioural, cognitive, and emotional growth and change occurs. Because this period is marked by unique life stage needs and transition periods, children and young people require a nuanced approach to best support each child and young person to thrive.

Diversity matters.

Children and young people add value to our diverse community. Like adults, children and young people are a diverse group of people; from where they live, their ancestry, education, employment and health status and their interests and abilities. Acknowledging and understanding their diversity supports communities to appreciate their lived experiences and views and better respond to their needs, enabling them to realise new possibilities for a better future.

Families, parents, and carers matter.

Children and young people grow up within families. Families differ to such an extent that a definition must be creative enough to ensure all forms are included. We acknowledge the diversity in local family structures and support the Department of Health's statement that 'families are groups of people related by any bond or role who share interdependently in the daily tasks of living'.

Nurturing relationships and secure attachment within the context of a family has a powerful influence on the growth and development of children and young

people. Families provide many supports children and young people need to thrive including love, nurturing, homes, connections, safety, learning and opportunities. Families need support from their networks and community to help them raise their children. The extent to which families are positively linked with extended families, friends, community institutions, services, and other supports can help parents in their role, and address some of the constraints on optimal parenting.

Communities for children and young people matter.

Because children and young people grow up in a community, their growth and development are influenced by the strengths or deficits present within that community. Factors including social support, connectedness, diversity, inclusion, and access help them belong and connect, and accelerate the development of essential life skills and positive identity. Communities can support children and young people to enjoy recreation, socialise, learn, pursue their interests and hobbies, connect with the natural environment, and contribute.

Prevention and early intervention matters.

"We in Banyule are a thriving, sustainable, inclusive and connected community. We are engaged, we belong, and we value and protect our environment." Achieving this Banyule Community Vision 2041 requires targeted investment in children and young people. A growing field of evidence demonstrates that it is not only a cost-effective strategy, it also leads to better social, health and economic outcomes for individuals and communities.

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What do we want to achieve?

In line with the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth **NEST Vision**, we want to create conditions whereby "all children and youth are loved and safe, have material basics, are healthy, are learning and are participating and have a positive sense of culture and identity."

The NEST agenda supports communities to understand what children and young people need to lead a good life. The key elements are:



To realise this vision, Council believes we need to:

- · Support state, federal and international priorities.
- Strengthen the local supports available to children, young people, and their families.
- Work in alongside children, young people, and their families.

What do children and young people need to live a good life?

Children and young people are experts in their own lives and provide valuable insights into what is needed to live well.

Community consultation demonstrates there is a strong alignment between what children, young people and their families say the need and the six **NEST** conditions for a good life. Banyule children, young people and their families say they need:

- · Families, friends, and pets to support them
- · Great places to learn and develop skills needed for life and employment
- Engaging and enriching places in the community to play, create, explore their interests and passions, and connect with people
- Strong connections to nature and a healthy natural environment
- Opportunities and resources
- · Support to have a voice, participate in democracy and give back to the community
- Mental health and wellbeing support

Opportunities to build resilience and help to navigate the life stage challenges.



What evidence guides this Framework?

In addition to the Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth's NEST, this Framework is underpinned by a broad and growing field of research.

• The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Feedback from our community indicates that five of the seventeen UNSDG's are a priority:



GOOD HEALTH











National Action Plan for the Health of Children and Young People: 2020-2030

Because families and quality parenting are critical in supporting children and young people, supporting parents and care givers is a priority.

• Wungurilwil Gapgapduir: Aboriginal Children and Families Agreement (2019)

Because fostering safe, resilient, thriving, culturally rich and strong Aboriginal families and communities is important, progressing the Banyule Reconciliation Action Plan is a priority.

• State of Victoria's Children Report

Whilst most children and young people in Victoria are faring well, the COVID 19 pandemic has impacted the health and wellbeing of children and young people. Monitoring and responding to the health and wellbeing needs of children and young people is a key priority.

Victorian Health and Wellbeing Plan and the Victorian Health and Wellbeing Plan for Young People

All Local Governments have a responsibility to respond to the priorities within the Victorian Health and Wellbeing plans. Ongoing alignment based on local demographics is also a priority.

What does Council do for Children and Young People?

For the benefit of all residents, Council commits to improving the liveability of Banyule. We do this by:

- · Supporting strong, healthy, and inclusive communities
- · Promoting environmental sustainability
- Creating and maintaining great places and spaces
- · Supporting participation through engagement and advocacy
- Providing efficient services and good governance.

Council has a strong focus on providing services and programs for children, young people, and their families. We provide:



Maternal & Child Health Service New Parent Playgroups Supported Playgroups Early childhood facilities Preschool Central Registrations

Citizenship activities
Sports and recreation facilities
Parks and open spaces
Festivals and events





Banyule Youth Services
Health and social inclusion
Skill development & leadership
Arts and cultural expression
Specialist referral services

Building blocks for change

This Framework is underpinned by a set of principles that outline the way in which we intend to work.



1. Guided by evidence

We will adopt a sustainable long-term approach utilising the growing body of evidence on what works to inform our actions.

2. Life stages

We will develop implementation plans to achieve these goals. Council's plans will be known as *The First 1000 Days Plan*; *The Children's Plan*; and *The Youth Plan*. We will also pay attention to the transition points with the understanding that children and young people move between 'life-stage' in diverse ways and at different ages.

3. Accountability

We will identify pathways to achieve our goals and use signposts for success such as quality, quantity, and participation. We will routinely measure the impact of what we have done, who benefited and look for ways to do things better.

4. Respecting culture

Banyule is home to people from a diverse range of ancestries from around the globe. Recognising, respecting, and valuing the cultural knowledge, customs, and traditions of all people, especially the local custodians, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung, is important. Supporting the rights of all people to provide advice and participate in Council planning and decision-making will lead to better outcomes for all children and young people in our community.

5. Working with partners

Council is committed to working in partnership with children and young people to affect positive change. We acknowledge and value the range of supports available to children and young people, therefore commit to partnering with families, governments, organisations, networks, and other partners to align, complement and progress positive change.

What are the priorities Council will invest in?

Environments that support children and young people

We will strengthen the built and natural environment like leisure centres, sporting facilities, libraries, shops, skate parks, bike trails, playgrounds, urban forests, and open spaces and create networks of physical resources children and young people need to live well.

1. Places for children and young people.



Our Commitment:

We will improve the range of accessible, high quality community infrastructure and public spaces that are available to and welcomes a diverse range of uses by children and young people of all abilities.

2. A healthy natural environment.



Our Commitment:

We will support children and young people to lead initiatives that contribute to Banyule's zero net emissions by 2040.

3. Material basis.



Our commitments:

We will create a resilient network of local agencies that support families in need to readily access material basics.

We will support children and young people to explore philanthropic and community building activities.

Social Support and Services

Because relationships, connections and services are essential, we will invest in programs and services to supporting children and young people to thrive.

1. Learning support.



Our Commitments:

We will provide community-based learning opportunities to development children

amework 2021-2031

and young people's skills, talents, and interests.

We will support young people to develop work skills and employment pathways.

2. Relationship support.



Our Commitments:

We will provide services and program that support families as they raise their children and young people.

We will support families to develop and maintain safe, respectful, and secure attachments with children and young people.

We will work collaboratively to address family violence and increase levels of child safety in our community.

3. Opportunities to participate.



Our Commitments:

We will support children and young people to express their views in a range of community engagement activities and forums and ensure their views are considered in the decision-making process.

We will partner with children and young people to plan community festivals, events, and activities they participate in.

Emotional supports

Children, young people and their families' value positive mental health and wellbeing. They believe that inclusion, access, respect, diversity, acceptance, and community spirit should be fostered from an early age.

1. Cultural support.



Our Commitments:

We will uplift cultural competence within our workforce.

We will implement the Reconciliation Action Plan.

We will work with children and young people to celebrate what is culturally relevant to them.

2. Support equality.



Our Commitments:

We will support children and young people to discuss and address inequalities.

We will support children and young people to experience equal standing in the community by recognising and celebrating their contributions and achievements.

3. Support resilience.

Our Commitments:



We will support the development of life skills.

We will progress prevention and early intervention partnerships to building lifelong resilience in children and young people, with a specific focus on access to universal and specialist health and education supports, uplifting outcomes for children and young people with additional support needs and addressing the impacts of COVID-19.

We will provide individual support and capacity building activities to young people in alignment with the Youth Summit recommendations.

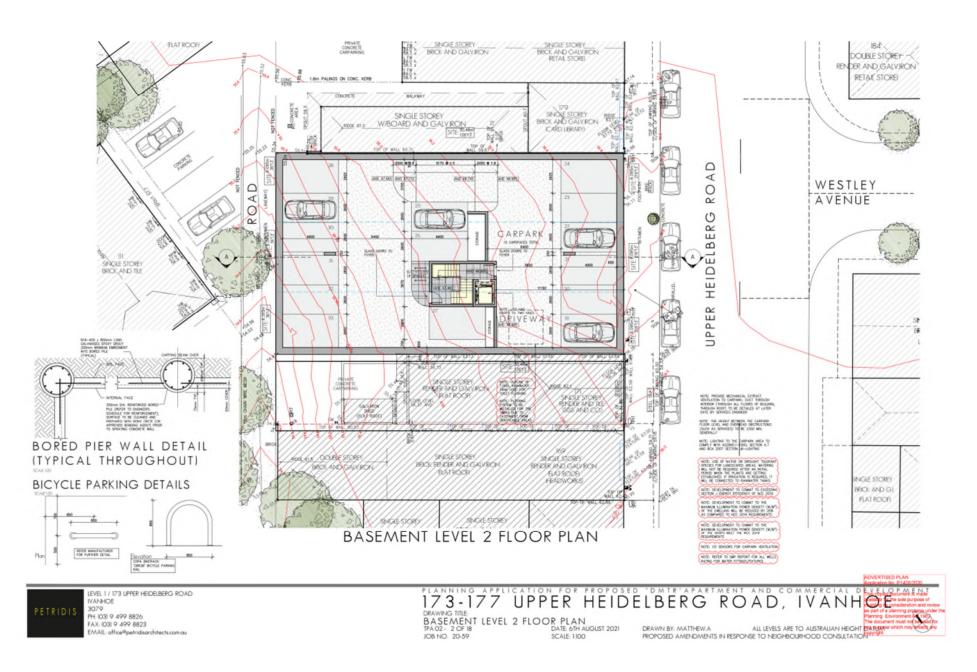
Who will oversee the implementation of this Framework?

Banyule has a strong delegation of professionals and residents that form the Child Youth and Family Committee. This committee is responsible for overseeing the implementation of this Framework, monitoring progress, providing feedback from the service system and the community, and making recommendations for future action. The Committee's Terms of Reference can be viewed on Council's website.

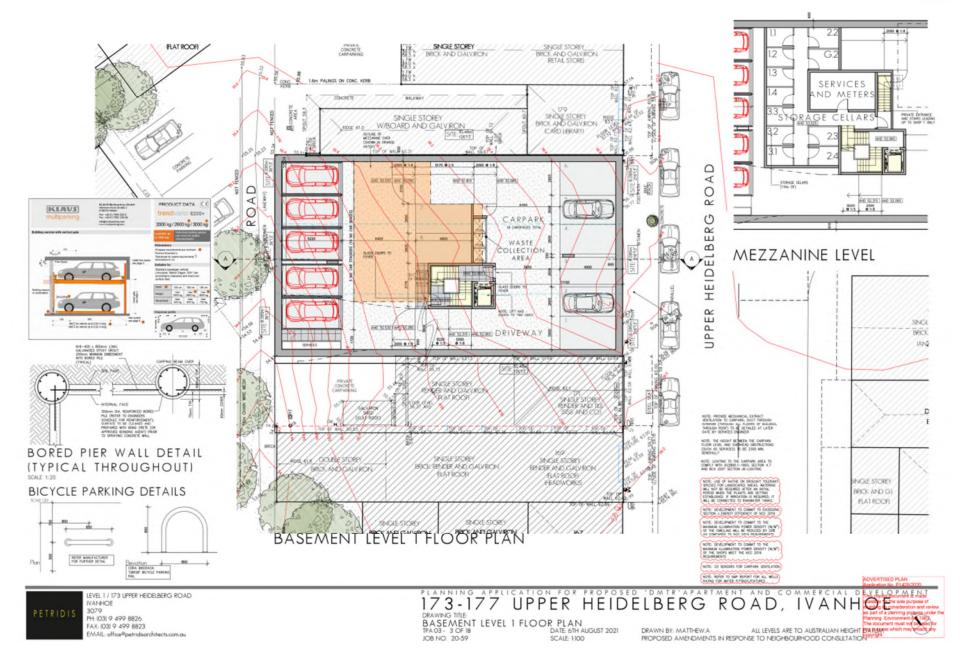
Implementing the Framework

The Child and Youth Framework will be actioned through implementation plans: The First 1000 Days Plan; The Children's Plan; and The Youth Plan. To assess effectiveness, we will continue to consult with community and monitor outcomes data.

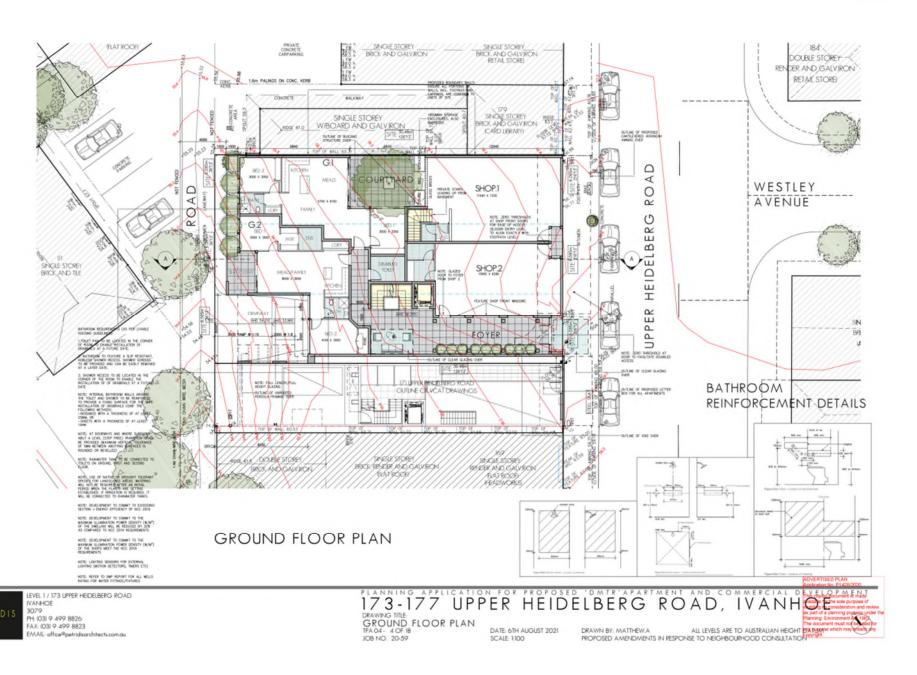




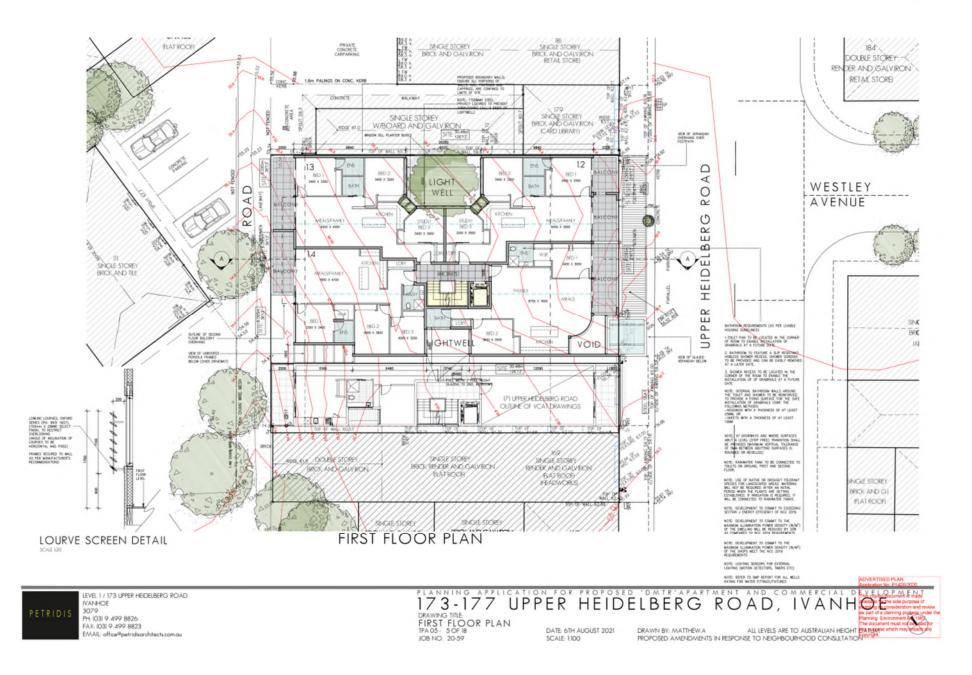




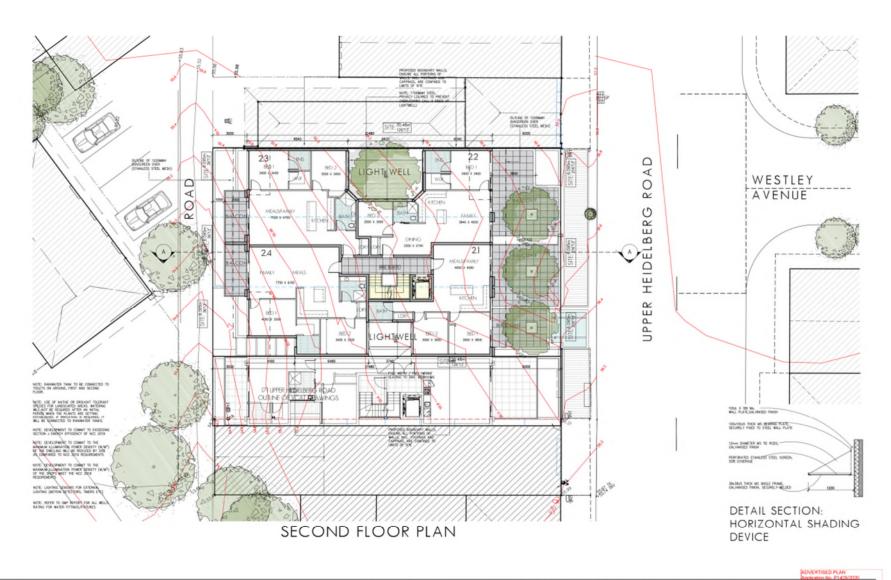














173-177 UPPER HEIDELBERG ROAD, IVANHOE

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173-177 UPPER HEIDELBERG ROAD, IVANHOE

DRAWN BY: MATTHEW.A

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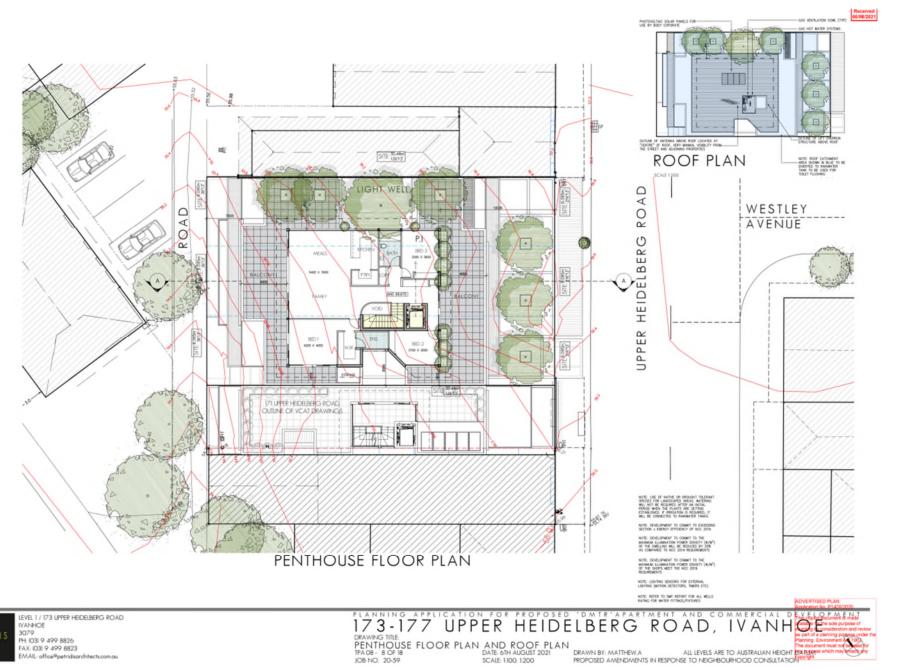
DATE: 6TH AUGUST 2021

IVANHOE 3079

PH 1031 9 499 8826 FAX: (03) 9 499 8823

LEVEL 1 / 173 LIPPER HEIDELBERG ROAD

EMAIL: office@petridisarchitects.com.au



Item: 4.1 Attachment 1: Advertised Plans



SOUTH - EAST ELEVATION

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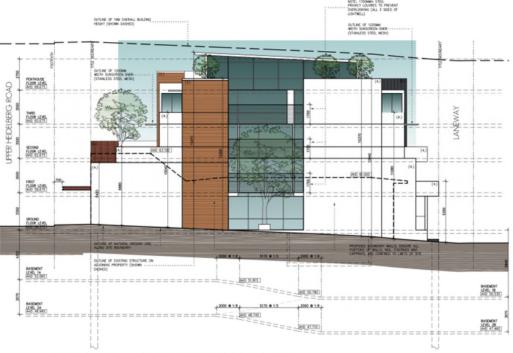
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NORTH - EAST ELEVATION





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Item: 4.1 Attachment 1: Advertised Plans





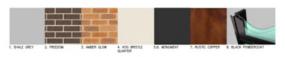
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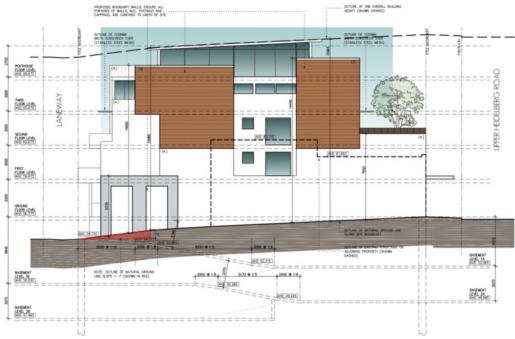
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SOUTH - WEST ELEVATION

LEVEL 1 / 173 UPPER HEIDELBERG ROAD IVANHOE 3079 PH. 1031 9 499 8826 FAX: 031 9 499 8823 EMAIL: office®petridisarchitects.com.au PLANNING APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED DATE APARTMENT AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

BANYULE PLANNING SCHEME

Upper Heidelberg Road Built Form Plan DDO11-5A



Setback Standard A - K (Refer to Setback Standard Table)

SIDE PROPERTY BOUNDARY SETBACKS

Residential zones: ResCode Standards B17-21

Non-residential zones: Setback Standard K (Refer to setback standard table)

GENERAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE

Podium - maximum 7.5 metres

Preferred maximum building height - metres

ALL OTHER ZONES

Podium - maximum 9 metres

Mandatory maximum building height - metres

PROPOSED BUILT FORM ENVELOPE

Activated & engaging frontage - heritage

Activated & engaging frontage

Articulated frontage

Corner emphasis

Pedestrianised area - proposed public square

EXISTING

| Heritage - limited change anticipated

Recent development - no change anticipated

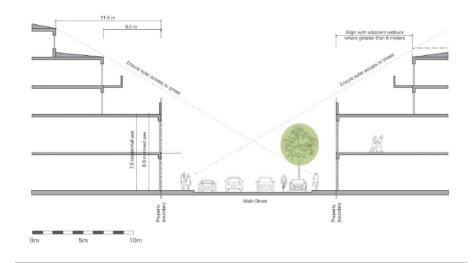
BANYULE PLANNING SCHEME

Setback standards

B. Main Street Interface

- Buildings should be constructed to the property boundary.
- At the property boundary buildings should not exceed a preferred maximum height of:
 - 7.5 metres above natural ground level in a residential zone; or
 - 9.0 metres above natural ground level in a non-residential zone.
- Any part of a building higher than the above should be setback:
 - 6 metres from the property boundary; or
 - to align with any abutting building that is setback more than 6 metres from the property boundary.
- Where the boundary exceeds 15 metres in length any part of a building higher than 18 metres above natural ground level should be setback 11 metres from the property boundary.





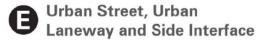
BANYULE PLANNING SCHEME

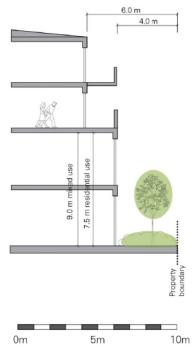
Setback standards

- E. Urban Street, Urban Laneway and Side Interface
- Buildings should be setback 4 metres from the property boundary.
- Any part of a building higher than:
 - 10 metres above natural ground level in any zone where the property abuts a laneway;
 - 7.5 metres above natural ground level in a residential zone; or
 - 9.0 metres above natural ground level in a non-residential zone;

should be setback 6 metres from the property boundary.

- The ground level setback area should be designed to protect existing trees (where relevant) and provide for additional landscaping.
- Setbacks on properties abutting a laneway should be designed to encourage pedestrian, vehicular and loading access and provide access to dwellings on the laneway.





PLANNING ASSESSMENT ATTACHMENT TO COUNCIL REPORT

173-177 Upper Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

State and Local Planning Policy and Strategic Drivers

- It is considered that the proposed development is largely consistent with relevant State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks.
- The Ivanhoe Activity Centre is identified in Clause 21.08-3 of the Scheme.
- Ivanhoe Activity Centre is located 9km north-east of the Melbourne CBD. The area is defined
 by its topography and the curving, undulating nature of Lower Heidelberg Road and Upper
 Heidelberg Road.
- Identified in the Metropolitan Strategy as an Activity Centre, Ivanhoe is central to Banyule's
 plans to direct change to key Activity Areas to allow for growth in housing, commercial activity
 and community facilities.
- The site is located within Precinct 5 Upper Heidelberg Road Precinct.
- Upper Heidelberg Road will remain the core of the Activity Centre and its historic buildings
 and unique streetscape are central to the desired character of the area. There will continue to
 be a focus of retail activity at the ground floors of the valued two storey façades, with upper
 level development setback from Upper Heidelberg Road. Offices and housing will generate
 additional activity and vibrancy, ensuring the area grows as a hub for services and facilities.
- A relevant strategy is to encourage community services, offices or residential development to be located in the upper levels of mixed use developments, maintaining active uses at the street level, such as retail and hospitality.
- With regard to heritage, another relevant strategy is to reflect the local identity of Ivanhoe in the design of new or modified buildings and spaces by respecting known heritage qualities and exploring contemporary design to achieve high quality design and construction standards.

Land Use:

- The proposed use of the land for shop and accommodation are both Section 1 uses within the C1Z, meaning that the uses are permitted and no planning permit is required.
- The land is affected by other Overlay controls which are addressed separately within this report.
- The site is located within the Ivanhoe Activity Centre, which functions as an integrated centre
 comprising seven separate precincts. Each of these precincts has defined environmental, land
 use or built form characteristics.
- As the Ivanhoe Activity Centre continues to grow, the demand for new dwellings and commercial space will also continue to increase.
- New mixed use buildings in an activity centre will assist to both create new local jobs and allow new residents to locate close to services and public transport, reducing the need to

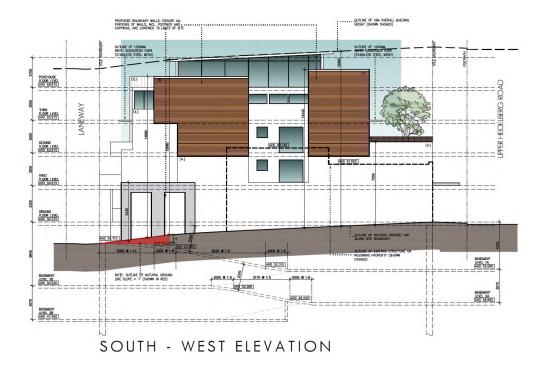
travel and in turn having a positive environmental outcome in terms of reduced emissions and traffic congestion.

Car Parking and transport

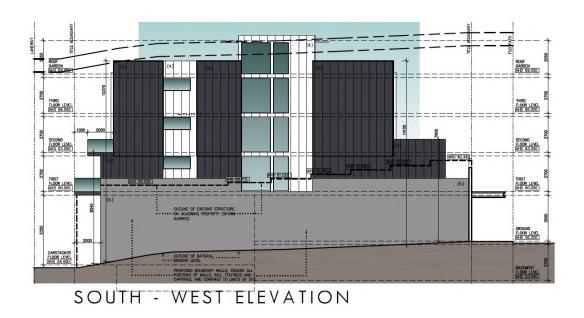
- The subject site is located within the Banyule Principal Public Transport Network (PPTN) Area.
 Of significance, areas located with the PPTN have been identified as areas where high quality public transport services are or will be provided.
- The subject site is therefore considered to have good access to public transport services such as Ivanhoe Railway Station, located approximately 260 meters from the site.
- The site also has good bicycle accessibility, primarily via the Main Yarra Trail that runs to the east of the site and Darebin Creek Trail that runs to the west.
- The proposal consists of 10 two-bedroom apartments and 4 three-bedroom apartments and 2 shop uses with a floor area of 101.8 sqm and 82.2 sqm.
- The development falls under the provisions of Clause 52.06 of the Banyule Planning Scheme.
 As the site is located within the PPTN the Column B parking rate applies, Table 52.06-5 requires the following:
 - One space for each one or two bedroom dwelling,
 - Two spaces for each three or more bedroom dwelling
 - Zero spaces for visitors.
 - 3.5 spaces to each 100 sqm of leasable floor area
- Accordingly, the proposal generates a requirement for 18 resident car spaces, 0 visitor car spaces and 6 parking spaces allocated to the shop uses. (Total: 24 spaces)
- This results in surplus of 9 parking spaces.
- The ROW used to access the site allows one-way movement only.
- There is no requirement for a passing area however, vehicles exiting the site will be unaware
 of vehicles entering along the ROW, this may cause vehicle conflicts.
- Furthermore, it is recommended that a warning light system be put in place to warn drivers of oncoming vehicles to avoid conflicts along the access ramps.
- Other proposed conditions include swept path diagrams must be provided confirming that vehicles can enter and exit the site at the laneway, swept path diagrams must also be provided demonstrating circulation about the site, swept path diagrams must be provide for parking Spaces 7, 8, 25, 26 confirming that entry/exit is suitable and swept path diagrams should be provided that demonstrate vehicle access and egress from the car stackers.
- Applicant to also confirm that at least 25 per cent of the mechanical car parking spaces can accommodate a vehicle clearance height of 1.8 metres.

DDO11-5A:

- Variation to preferred rear setback is considered acceptable due to VCAT approval of a zero setback for recently approved development on adjoining site.
- Below is an elevation plan of the proposed building showing the rear setback to the laneway:



 Below is an elevation plan of the building approved by VCAT in 2020 on the adjoining site at 171 Upper Heidelberg Road. Note the 1 metre setback at ground level to the rear laneway, and the zero setback at first floor level:



Clause 58

| | Clause 58.02 (Urban Context) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Ur | ban Context objectives | Complies | | |
| • | To ensure that the design responds to the existing urban context or contributes to the preferred future development of the area. To ensure that development responds to the features of the site and the surrounding area. Standard D1 | The proposed design respects the existing and preferred urban context of the surrounding area. | | |
| Re | sidential policy objectives | Complies | | |
| • | To ensure that residential development is provided in accordance with any policy for housing in the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework To support higher density residential development where development can take advantage of public and community infrastructure and services. Standard D2 | The proposal is consistent with State Planning Policy Framework and Local Planning Policy Framework. It provides additional housing opportunities in the form of 14 new 2 and 3 bedroom dwellings. | | |
| Dv | velling diversity objective | Complies | | |
| • | To encourage a range of dwelling sizes and types in developments of ten or more dwellings. Standard D3 | Development includes a combination of 2 and 3 bedroom dwellings. | | |
| Infrastructure objectives | | Complies | | |
| • | Dwellings should be connected to reticulated services, including sewerage, drainage, electricity and gas, if available. Development should not unreasonably exceed the capacity of utility services and infrastructure, including reticulated services and roads. 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 D4 | The proposal will not exceed the capacity of existing infrastructure. | | |
| Integration with the street objective | | Complies | | |
| • | To integrate the layout of development with the street. | | | |
| | Standard D5 | The shop fronts are oriented towards Upper Heidelberg Road allowing for integration with the existing streetscape. | | |

Clause 58.03 (Site Layout)

Energy efficiency objectives To achieve and protect energy efficient dwellings and buildings. To ensure the orientation and layout of development reduce fossil fuel energy use and make appropriate use of daylight and solar energy. To ensure dwellings achieve adequate thermal efficiency. Complies The dwellings have living areas and private open space located to the rear of the dwellings which allows for eastern, western and northern light.

| N/A |
|---|
| Development has less than 40 dwellings. |
| N/A |
| |
| |
| Complies |
| Passive surveillance of both Upper Heidelberg Road and the rear laneway is available through habitable room windows from all dwellings. |
| Complies |
| The proposal includes landscaping on balconies and terraces. |
| Complies |
| Vehicular access available from rear laneway. |
| Complies |
| Car parking facilities provided within basement. |
| Condition Required |
| A WSUD can form a condition of permit. |
| |

| Clause 58.04 (Amenity Impacts) | | |
|---|---|--|
| Building setback objectives | Variation | |
| To ensure the setback of a building from a boundary appropriately responds to the existing urban context or contributes to the preferred future development of the area. To allow adequate daylight into new dwellings. To limit views into habitable room windows and private open space of new and existing dwellings. To provide a reasonable outlook from new dwellings. To ensure the building setbacks provide appropriate internal amenity to meet the needs of residents. Standard D14 | Variation to preferred rear setback considered acceptable due to VCAT approval of a zero setback for recently approved development on adjoining site. Refer to main report and this attachment. | |
| Internal views objective | Complies | |
| To limit views into the private open space and habitable room windows of dwellings within a development. Standard D15 | Internal views are controlled through dividing walls between the balconies. | |
| Noise impact objective | Complies | |
| To contain noise sources in developments that may affect existing dwellings. To protect residents from external and internal noise sources. Standard D16 | Dwellings have been specified with double glazing. | |

| Clause 58.05 (On-site Amenity and Facilities) | | |
|--|--|--|
| Accessibility objective | Complies | |
| To ensure the design of dwellings meets the needs of people with limited mobility Standard D17 | 50% of dwellings designed to comply with Standard B17. All internal levels accessible by an internal lift. | |
| Building entry and circulation objectives | Complies | |
| To provide each dwelling and building with its own sense of identity. To ensure the internal layout of buildings provide for the safe, functional and efficient movement of residents. To ensure internal communal areas provide adequate access to daylight and natural ventilation. Standard D18 | Separate residential entry from Upper Heidelberg Road provided. | |
| Private open space objective | Complies | |
| To provide adequate private open space for the reasonable recreation and service needs of residents. Standard D19 | Each dwelling provided with a balcony with dimensions in accordance with Standard D19. | |
| Storage objective | Complies | |
| • To provide adequate storage facilities for each | | |

dwelling. Standard D20

| Clause 58.06 (Detailed Design) | | |
|--|--|--|
| Common property objectives | N/A | |
| To ensure that communal open space, car parking, access areas and site facilities are practical, attractive and easily maintained. To avoid future management difficulties in areas of common ownership. Standard D21 | No application for subdivision. | |
| Site services objectives | Complies | |
| To ensure that site services can be installed and easily maintained. To ensure that site facilities are accessible, adequate and attractive. Standard D22 | | |
| Waste and recycling objectives | Condition Required | |
| To ensure dwellings are designed to encourage waste recycling. To ensure that waste and recycling facilities are accessible, adequate and attractive. To ensure that waste and recycling facilities are designed and managed to minimise impacts on residential amenity, health and the public realm. Standard D23 | An amended WMP can be required by condition of permit. | |

| Clause 58.07 (Internal Amenity) | | |
|---|--|--|
| Functional layout objective | Complies | |
| To ensure dwellings provide functional areas that meet the needs of residents. | | |
| Standard D24 | Each dwelling has been designed in accordance with Tables D7 and D8. | |
| Room depth objective | Complies | |
| To allow adequate daylight into single aspect habitable rooms. Standard D25 | Room depths are in accordance with Standard D25. | |
| Windows objective | Complies | |
| To allow adequate daylight into new habitable room windows. Standard D26 | All habitable room windows are contained within an external wall. | |
| Natural ventilation objective | Condition Required | |

- To encourage natural ventilation of dwellings.
 To allow occupants to effectively manage natural ventilation of dwellings.

Standard B27

Further detail relating to openable windows can form a condition of permit.

Item: 4.2 Attachment 1: Advertised plans

| Client | Project | Address | Drawings |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| The Good Samaritan Inn | Proposed Refuge | 95 Bond Street Ivanhoe VIC 3079 | Planning Application |

Drawing List

TP00 TP01 TP02 TP03 TP04 TP06 COVER PAGE SITE ANALYSIS DESIGN RESPONSE SITE PLAN LOCATION PLAN EXISTING CONDITION PLANS
 TPOS
 EXISTING CONDITION PLANS

 TPO
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

 TPOT
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

 TPOB
 ROF PLAN

 TPOB
 ELEVATIONS

 TP10
 ELEVATIONS

 TP11
 SHADOW DAGRAMS

 TP11
 SHADOW DAGRAMS

 TP13
 MATERIAL BOARD

 TP14
 ADJOINING CAR PARK PLAN



ADVERTISED PLAN Application No. P1596/2020

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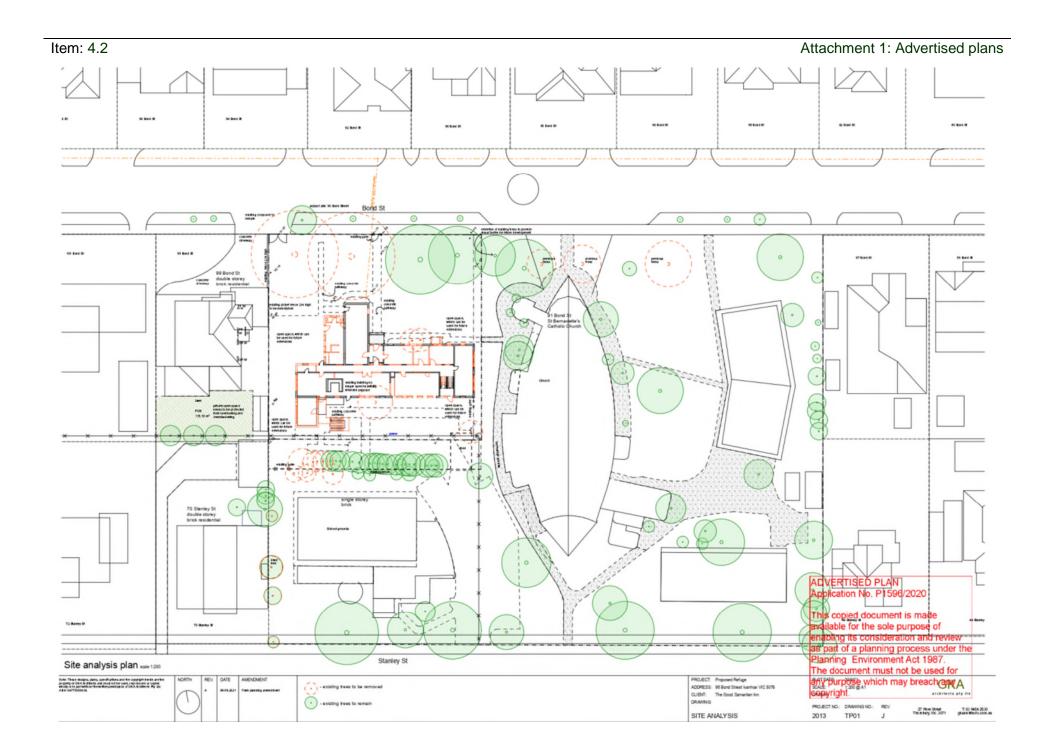
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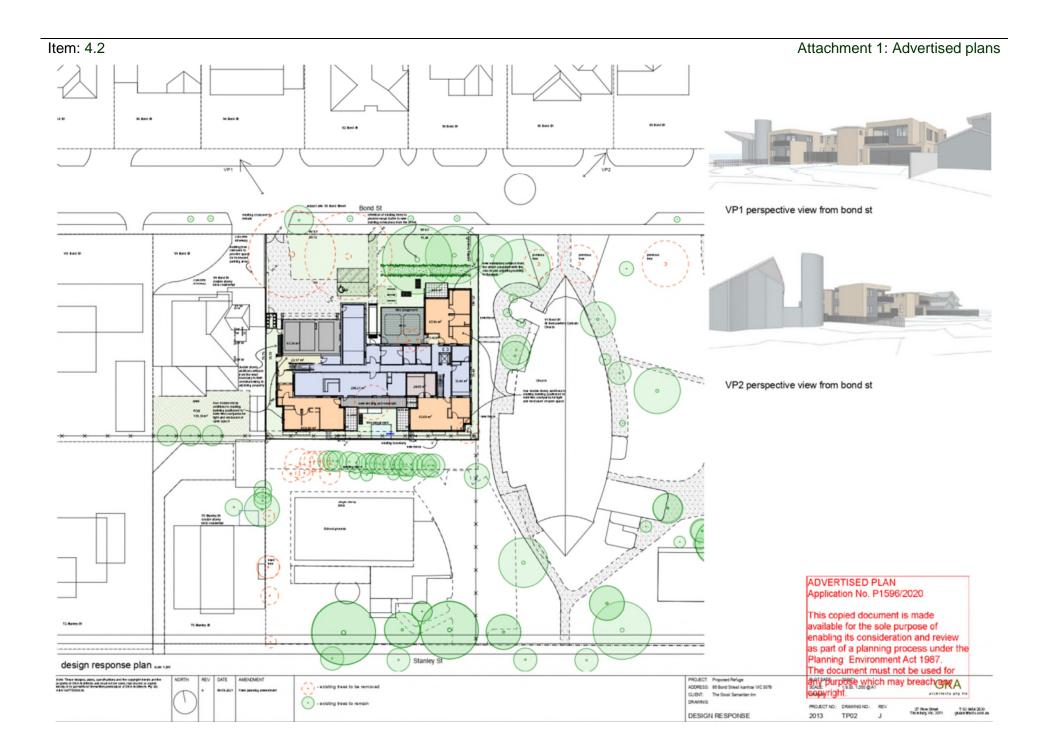
ADDRESS: 95 Bond Street Nanhae VIC 3079 copyright. CLIENT: The Good Sameritan Inn COVER PAGE

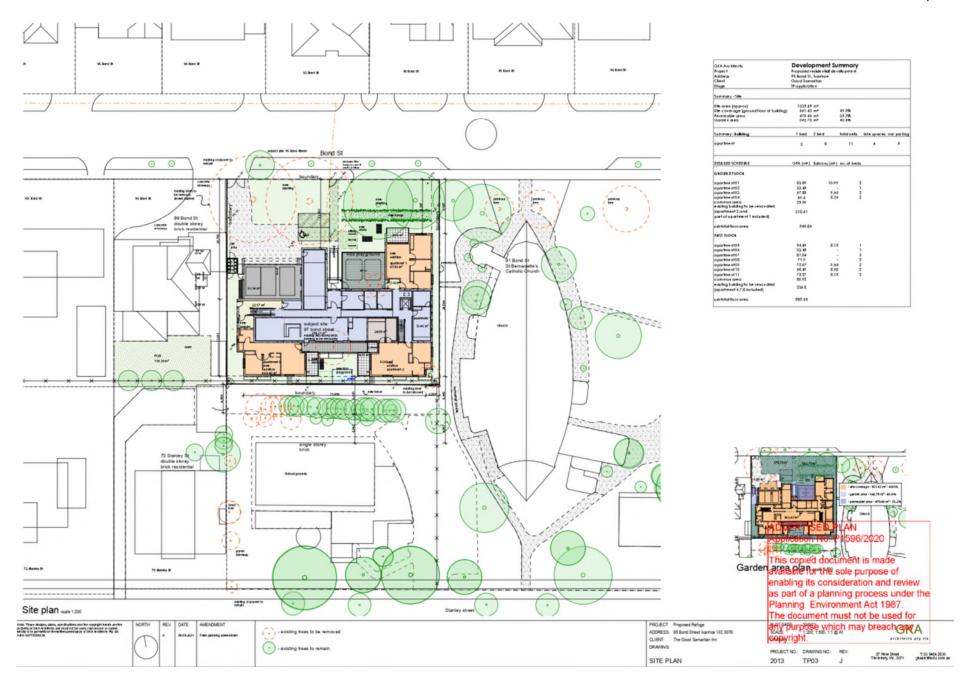
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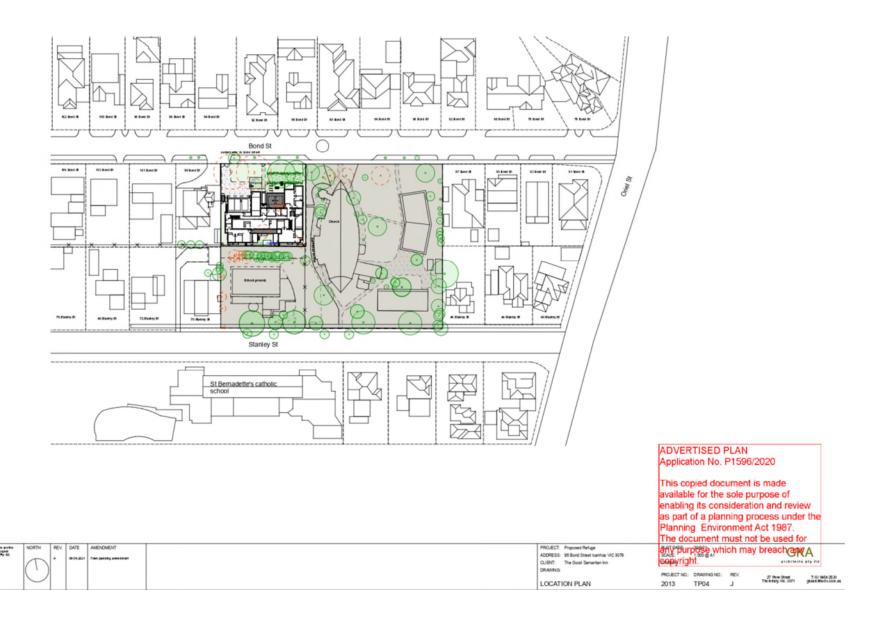
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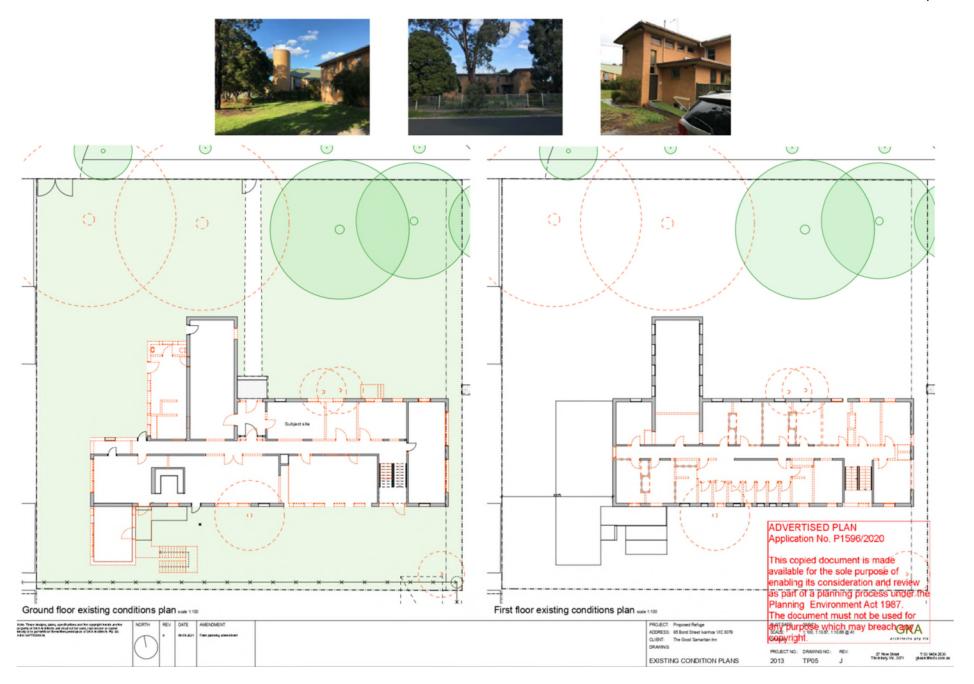


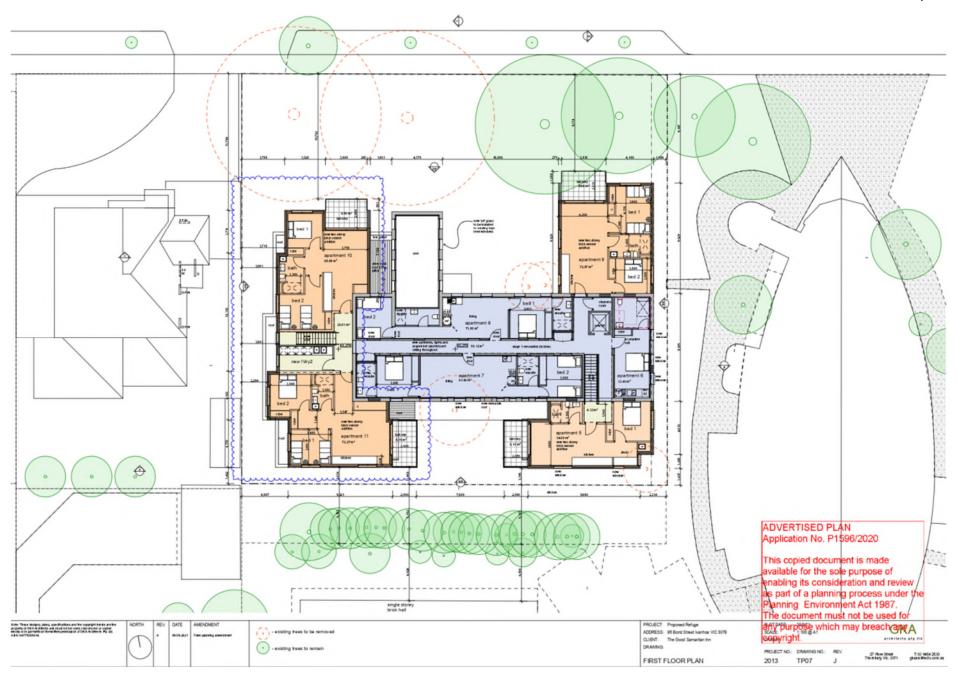


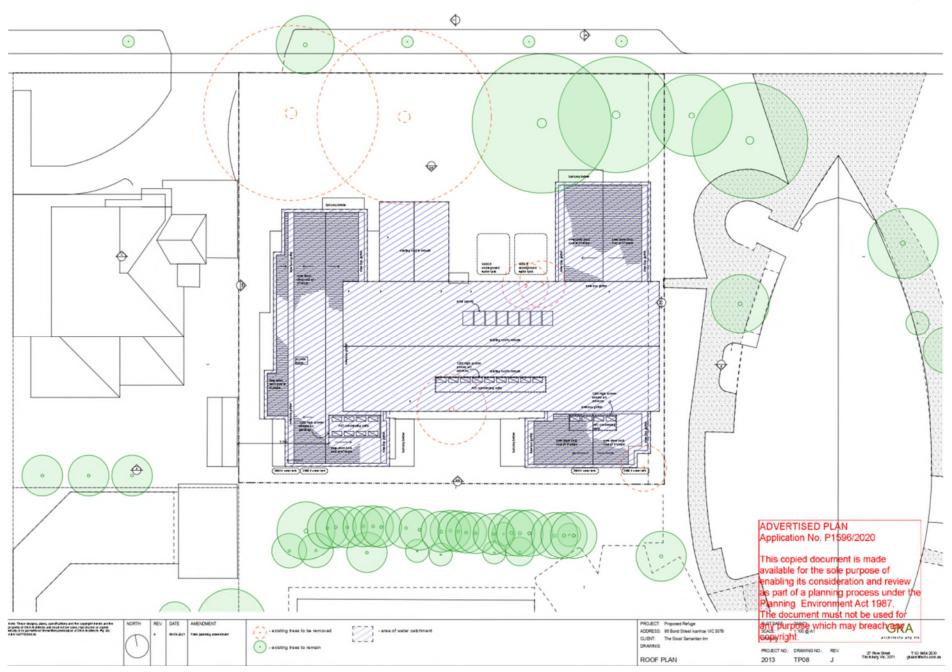




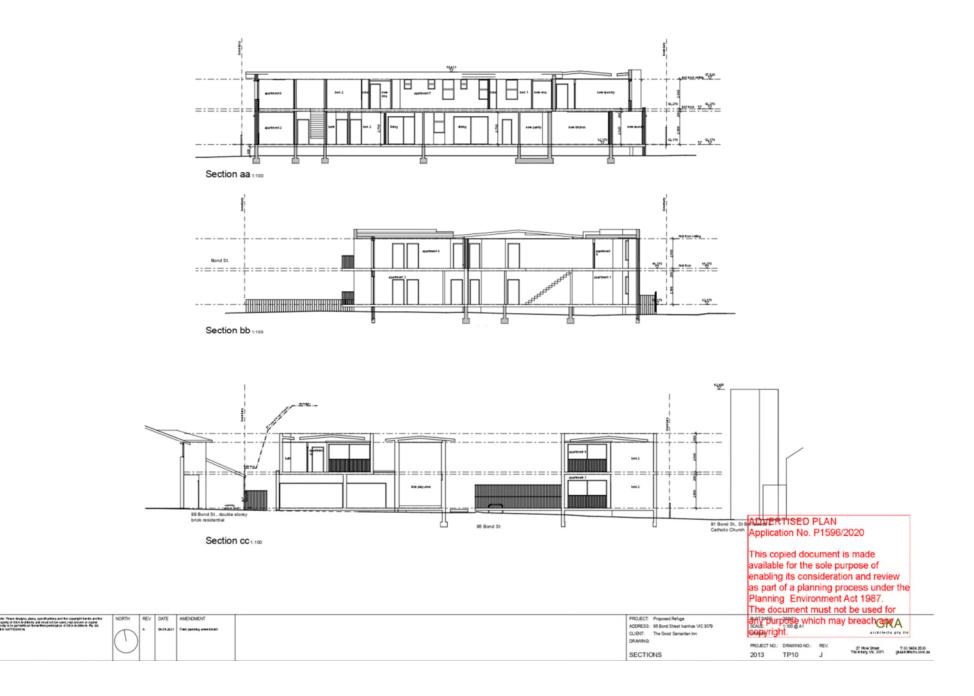
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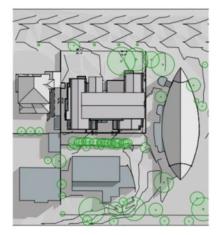




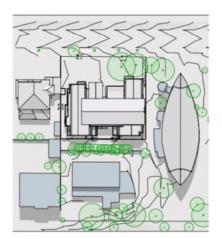




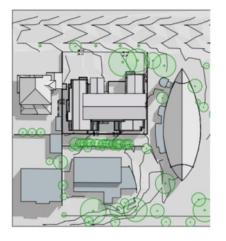




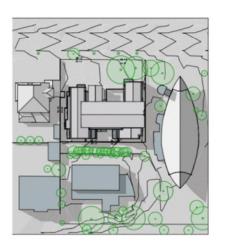
shadow diagram 9am 22 sep == 100



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shadow diagram 10am 22 sep



PROJECT: Proposed Refuge ADDRESS: 95 Bond Street Namhox VIC 3079

CLIENT: The Good Samuritan Inn

SHADOW DIAGRAMS

shadow diagram 3pm 22 sep == 100

ADVERTISED PLAN Application No. P1596/2020

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PROJECT: Proposed Refuge ADDRESS: 95 Bond Street Namhox VIC 3079

CLIENT: The Good Samuritan Inn

MATERIAL BOARD

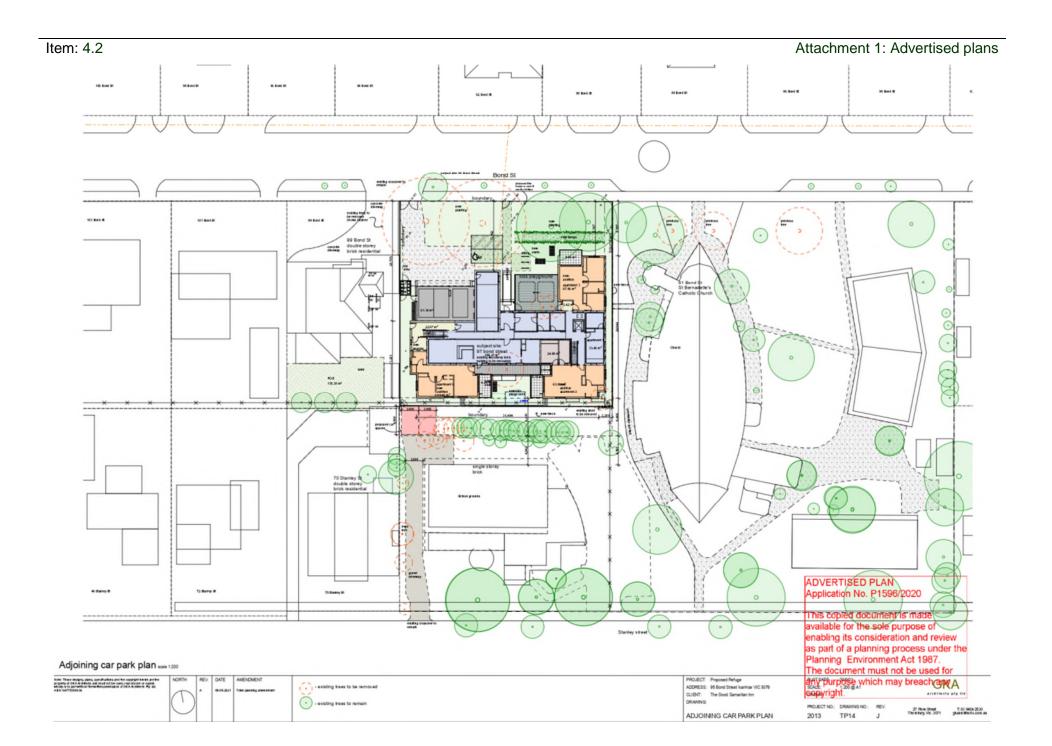
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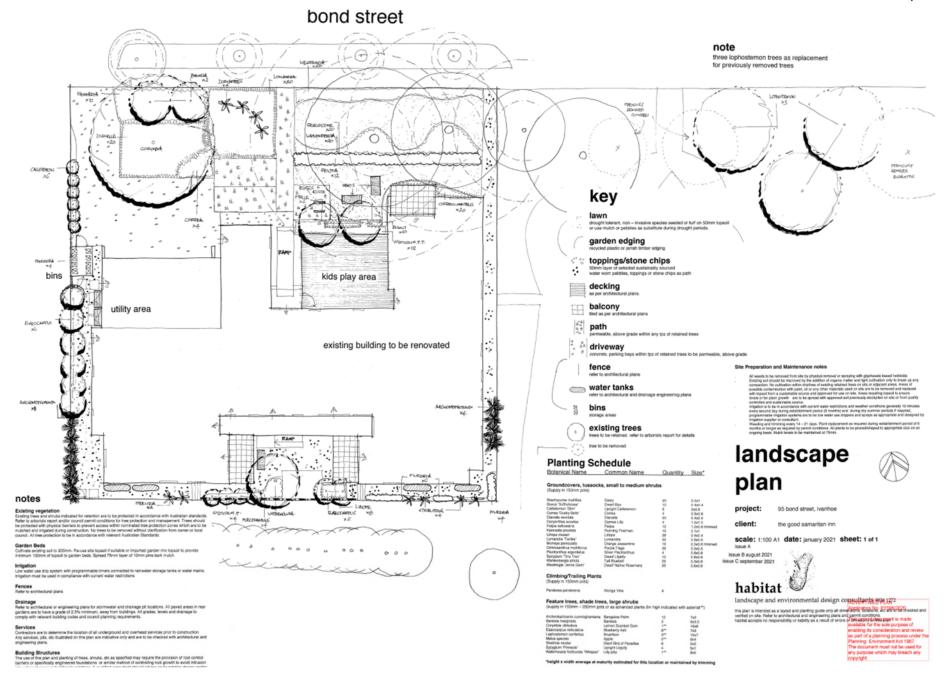
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Item: 4.2

Attachment 2: Assessment against Neighbourhood Character Clause 22.02

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CLAUSE 22.02

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER POLICY Garden Suburban 3

APPLICATION NO.: P1596/2020

DEVELOPMENT ADDRESS: 93 Bond Street IVANHOE, 95 Bond Street

IVANHOE, 97 Bond Street IVANHOE, 89 Bond Street IVANHOE, 91-93 Bond Street IVANHOE Development and use of the land for community

PROPOSAL: Development and use of the land for community

care accommodation and associated vegetation

removal

The Ivanhoe Activity Centre is in this precinct. The preferred future character of this Activity Centre will be guided by Schedules 11 and 12 to the Design and Development Overlay.

Within the in the GRZ2 and NRZ3

These areas will protect and enhance the garden suburban character of the precinct with an emphasis on protecting trees and creating new opportunities for vegetation throughout sites. They will provide for a mix of well-designed single dwellings medium density dwellings in garden settings, with space around and between dwellings to create an attractive, treed landscape setting.

Within the GRZ1

These areas will accommodate change in a manner that supports the garden suburban character of the precinct. All developments will contribute to an enhanced treed environment, including opportunities for tree protection and planting, whilst providing for town houses and other medium density dwellings, as well as some dispersed single dwellings. Canopy trees and understorey vegetation will continue to contribute to the character of the area, particularly in front setbacks to reinforce the boulevard character, and along rear boundaries to soften the interface between dwellings.

The site coverage may be greater for sites in the GRZ1as long as tree and vegetation protection is achieved. The treed and spacious feel of the streetscape character will be retained and enhanced by ensuring front setbacks are large enough to plant a large tree and other vegetation. Building heights may also be increased for these developments, with the higher components generally positioned to front onto the street, and recessed from the lower levels to reduce their visual prominence and provide space for tree canopies

| Ok | pjective | Complies? | |
|----|--|-----------|--|
| То | encourage the retention of buildings that contribute to the character of the precinct. | N/A | |
| De | esign Response | | |
| 1. | Retain intact and good condition Victorian, Edwardian and Interwar dwellings that contribute to the valued character of the Precinct, as part of new developments. | N/A | |
| 2. | Alterations and extensions should retain the front façade of dwellings and be respectful to the building | N/A | |
| Di | scussion | | |
| | The proposal will retain the existing building, which does not have any architectural significance. | | |

Objective Complies?

| To ensure new buildings and extensions are sympathetic to the current building form and architectural style | | Y | | |
|---|--|-----|--|--|
| De | esign Response | | | |
| 3. | Materials should match the predominant wall and roof materials in the street. In predominantly weatherboard areas south of Banksia Street, buildings should be weatherboard or rendered brick. | N/A | | |
| 4. | Match wall and roof materials in extensions. | Υ | | |
| 5. | Second storey additions should reflect the architectural style and form of the existing building. | Y | | |
| 6. | Incorporate the main themes, in correct proportions and scale, from the Edwardian, Interwar or Post war or 1960s era as appropriate to the street. | N/A | | |
| 7. | Variation should be provided between each dwelling of a development that faces the street. This can be achieved through varied roof pitches, window and door placement, materials, façade articulation and other design detailing. | N/A | | |
| Dis | Discussion | | | |

Extensions will be consistent with the existing building in terms of architectural style, height, roof forms, materials.

| Ob | jective | Complies? |
|-----|---|-----------|
| | maintain consistency of current front setbacks whilst enable tree planting in front dens | Y |
| De | sign Response | |
| 8. | Dwellings should be setback in line with the predominant front setback of dwellings along the street. | Y |
| 9. | In the GRZ1, a reduced front setback for new buildings (including basements) may be acceptable, if this respects the predominant front setback of nearby dwellings and supports the planting and future growth of a large tree to maturity. | N/A |
| 10. | For corner sites, the front setback of a dwelling facing the side street should be at a transition between the predominant setback along the side street, and the side setback of the dwelling facing the front street. | N/A |
| | | |

Discussion

The extension to the building will extend approximately 2.5m forward of the existing building. The setback will however still align to the existing setback of the existing dwelling to the west (99 Bond Street) and will not extend forward of the existing church building to the east.

The development will maintain a setback of approximately 350m² to enable tree planting in the front garden.

| Objective | Complies? |
|--|-----------|
| To ensure buildings and extensions do not dominate the streetscape or the building, and do not adversely affect the outlook and amenity of neighbouring dwellings | Y |
| Design Response | |
| 11. Second storey portions of buildings should be recessed from ground level wall surfaces, (including the front façade) incorporated within roof spaces where possible and minimised in height. | Y |
| 12. In the GRZ1, upper levels should be positioned towards the street frontage and recessed from the lower level wall surfaces. Buildings located opposite or adjacent to | N/A |

| Disc | cussion | |
|------|---|-----|
| 14. | Developments should minimise the need for cut and fill throughout the site. | N/A |
| | Buildings at the rear of a site should be designed to follow the topography of the land and respond sensitively to each interface. Second storeys (where appropriate) should be modest in size, have generous side and rear setbacks and be screened with vegetation. | Yes |
| | land in the GRZ2 or NRZ3 should provide a transition in building height and massing. | |

The extensions continue the form, scale and character of the existing building, which includes sheer walls at the front of the site. The potential dominance of these areas as viewed from the street will be broken up through windows, balconies and changes to materials within the upper levels.

The western elevation directly interfaces with the dwelling and associated secluded private open space at 99 Bond Street. The upper level on this side of the building has been recessed from the ground level along its full length, with the greatest setback (over 4m) at the rear of the site where it adjoins SPOS of the neighbouring dwelling. Treatment of this elevation reduce impacts on amenity include stepping of both the upper and lower levels, a mix of materials and the use of windows at both levels. In addition, landscaping is proposed along the full length of this boundary to provide an element of screening of the built form from this site.

| Objective | Complies? |
|--|-------------|
| To ensure that household services are not a visually prominent feature. | Υ |
| Design Response | |
| 15. Solar panels should be located to minimise their visual impact. Air conditioning, rainwater tanks, bins and storage should be located and/or screened so they are not visually obtrusive in the streetscape. | Y |
| In the GRZ1, rooftop plant equipment should be screened and/or located to minimise their visual impact and integrate with the roof form. | N/A |
| Discussion | |
| The plans show that services such as the solar panels, bins, rainwater to | ank and air |

conditioning units will be located in concealed locations on the roof or at the rear of the site.

| Objective | Complies? | |
|---|-----------|--|
| To minimise loss of front garden space, and the dominance of vehicle access, storage facilities and built form as viewed from the street | Variation | |
| Design Response | | |
| 17. Locate carports and garages behind the line of the dwelling. | Y | |
| 18. Dedicated car parking spaces should not be provided between the front wall of a dwelling that faces the street, and the front property boundary. Landscaping such as large shrubs and trees in the front setback and garden beds along driveway edges should be provided to discourage car parking in this location | Variation | |
| Encourage outcomes that consider the Banyule City Council Residential Vehicle Crossing Policy 2012. | Υ | |
| 20. Driveways should include curves and bends that provide sufficient room for landscaping at varying heights. | Υ | |
| 21. Driveways should be finished in muted tones that soften their appearance and blend with vegetation. | | |
| Discussion | | |

The proposal includes the provision of one accessible parking space in front of the building. All other spaces are located behind the line of the building.

There are no formal parking spaces provided in this area, however it is understood that vehicles have previously informally parked in this location.

An accessible parking space is required in association with the use and there is no other practical option for this.

Options for the location of the parking space and its orientation have been considered to provide the least possible impact on the street scape. The space has been located as close to the building as possible. A setback of 6 metres from the street is maintained. In addition, a front garden on over 350m² of permeable space will be provided forward of the building.

The landscape concept plan submitted with the application includes a large tree (Lemon Scented Gum) in the front garden adjacent to the parking space, as well as other tree planting and landscaping of varying heights

| Objective | Complies? |
|---|-----------|
| To maintain and strengthen the view of established front gardens, and tree lined streets and to reflect the predominant era of the dwellings. | Y |
| Design Response | |
| 22. Front gardens should contain at least one (1) large tree and understorey landscaping that includes large shrubs | Y |
| 23. Front fences should be permeable. | Υ |
| 24. Secluded private open space should be located behind the line of a dwelling that faces the street. | N/A |
| Discussion | |

Discussion

The existing wire front fencing is proposed to be retained.

While the proposal will result in the loss of two large trees in the front garden (Trees #5 and 6), Trees #7 and 8 (also located directly in front of the building) will be retained. Tree #7 is a 20m high large tree, Tree #8 is a medium tree.

A landscape concept plan has been submitted which indicates one additional large tree is proposed in this area, along with ground covers, shrubs and small trees. The front setback includes approximately 260m² of plantable space (excluding permeable paths and parking space).

| Objective | Complies? |
|--|-----------|
| To maintain and strengthen the garden dominated streetscape character and landscaped setting of the precinct | Y |
| Design Response | |
| 25. Retain existing trees wherever possible. If this cannot be achieved, or a tree is considered appropriate for removal, the site should provide adequate space for offset planting of exotic or native trees as appropriate that will grow to a mature height similar to the mature height of the tree to be removed | Y |
| 26. One (1) medium to large tree should be provided for every 400 sq.m of site area, with a preference for large trees. This may include existing trees that are worthy of retention. At least one of the large trees should be provided in the front setback. | Y |

| 27. | Buildings (including basements) should be a sufficient distance from at least one side or rear property boundary to enable the planting and growth of medium to large trees. These setbacks should provide sufficient area for future growth of the mature canopy of trees, and understorey planting. | Y |
|-----|--|-----|
| 28. | If more than one dwelling is proposed on a site within the GRZ2 or NRZ3, sufficient separation should be provided between each dwelling to allow for the planting and future growth of small to medium trees and understorey vegetation. | N/A |
| 29. | Tree species and planting locations should be carefully selected to avoid canopy or root conflicts with overhead wires, easements and existing trees. | Υ |
| 30. | Building site coverage should not exceed 40% in order to provide sufficient site area for planting, growth and retention of vegetation. This may be varied if the proposal is in the GRZ1 and demonstrates that the vegetated character of the site and precinct is protected and enhanced by retaining existing vegetation and providing sufficient area for the planting of additional trees and other vegetation. | Y |
| 31. | If there is no street tree within the frontage of a dwelling, a new street tree should be proposed. | N/A |

Discussion

The development area is a smaller site (1336m²) within a larger site of over 6000m². While it is proposed that the building will be fenced from the remainder of the site, it will remain in one ownership and therefore the south and east boundaries will not formally exist.

Existing large trees have been retained where practical (see discussion above). The development site will accommodate one large and one medium existing tree, with an additional one large and three medium trees proposed. This meets the planting ratio of 1:400m² as required.

The ground floor setback to the west boundary ranges between 1.8 metres and 2.9 metres. The landscape plan indicates that planting along this boundary will comprise 6 x Elaeocarpus reticulatus (Blueberry Ash) and 8 x Archontophoenix cunninghamiana (Bungalow Palm). These species are small trees with a mature height of approximately 7 metres. Council's Landscape Consultant has not raised any concerns in relation to the space available to accommodate these species along this boundary, although he has recommended that the Bungalow Palm's be replaced with a better screening species. This requirement will form a condition of the permit.

Building site coverage of the development site is 49.5%, however as part of the wider site a large percentage of open space is maintained.

| Objective | Complies? |
|--|-----------|
| To ensure that developments on or near ridgelines retain existing trees, sit below the tree canopies, minimise excavation, and enable further tree planting to form a continuous canopy, so that the scenic quality is maintained and enhanced | |
| Design Response | |
| 32. New buildings at or near ridgelines should designed and sited so that cut and fill is minimised and the building sits below the height of trees along the ridgeline. | |
| 33. New buildings at or near ridgelines should have muted colours and tones, and non-reflective materials. | |
| 34. Trees and vegetation that contribute to the landscape should be retained. New native or indigenous trees should be planted on or near the ridgeline to form a continuous canopy. | |
| Discussion | |
| N/A | |

| Item: 4.2 | Attachment 2: Assessment against Neighbourhood Character Clause 22.02 |
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Item: 4.2

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CLAUSE 55

APPLICATION NO.: P1596/2020

93 Bond Street IVANHOE, 95 Bond Street IVANHOE, 97 Bond Street IVANHOE, 89 Bond Street IVANHOE, 91-93 **DEVELOPMENT ADDRESS:**

Bond Street IVANHOE

Development and use of the land for community care **PROPOSAL:**

accommodation and associated vegetation removal

| Clause 55.02 (Neighbourhood Character and Infrastructure) | | |
|---|--|--|
| Neighbourhood Character objectives | Complies | |
| To ensure that the design respects the existing neighbourhood character or contributes to a preferred neighbourhood character. To ensure that development responds to the features of the site and the surrounding area Standard B1 | Refer to Assessment of Neighbourhood Character. | |
| Residential policy objectives | Complies | |
| To ensure that residential development is provided in accordance with any policy for housing in the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies. To support medium densities in areas where development can take advantage of public transport and community infrastructure and services. | Use for community care accommodation is encouraged by Clause 16.01-4S | |
| Dwelling diversity objective | N/A | |
| To encourage a range of dwelling sizes and types in developments of ten or more dwellings. Standard B3 | | |
| Infrastructure objectives | Complies | |
| To ensure development is provided with appropriate utility services and infrastructure. To ensure development does not unreasonably overload the capacity of utility services and infrastructure. Standard B4 | The existing building is connected to all services. | |
| Integration with the street objective | Complies | |
| To integrate the layout of development with the street. Standard B5 | The development faces Bond Street and will utilise the existing vehicle and pedestrian entries. The existing permeable front fencing will be retained. | |

| Clause 55.03 (Site Layout and Building Massing) | | |
|--|--|--|
| Street setback objective Complies | | |
| To ensure that the setbacks of buildings from a street respect the existing or preferred neighbourhood character and make efficient use of the site. Standard B6 | A setback of more than 9m is proposed. | |
| Building height objective | Complies | |
| | | |

To ensure that the height of buildings respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character.

Maximum height of 7.5m.

Site coverage objective

To ensure that the site coverage respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character and responds to the features of the site.

Complies

Total site coverage does not exceed 40%

Standard B8

Standard B7

Permeability and stormwater management objectives

To reduce the impact of increased stormwater run-off

- To facilitate on-site stormwater infiltration.
- encourage stormwater management that maximises the retention and reuse of water.

Conditions Required

Permeable areas within the development site exceed 35%. A STORM report will be required to submitted as part of the SMP to ensure these requirements are met.

Energy efficiency objectives

on the drainage system.

To achieve and protect energy efficient dwellings and residential buildings.

To ensure the orientation and layout of development reduce fossil fuel energy use and make appropriate use of daylight and solar energy.

Standard B10

Complies

The existing building which is oriented to north will be retained and extended. Only one of the apartments is entirely south facing.

There is no impact on solar energy systems of adjoining dwellings.

Open space objective

To integrate the layout of development with any public and communal open space provided in or adjacent to the development.

Standard B11

Complies

Communal open space is provided on both sides of the development, easily accessible from the building.

Safety objective

To ensure the layout of development provides for the safety and security of residents and property.

Standard B12

Complies

The main entrance to the building is easily visible from the street and with a clear path directly from the street. The plans indicate that this will be lit with bollards, along with other lighting around the exterior of the building.

Landscaping objectives

- To encourage development that respects the landscape character of the neighbourhood.
- To encourage development that maintains and enhances habitat for plants and animals in locations of habitat importance.
- To provide appropriate landscaping.
- To encourage the retention of mature vegetation on the site.

Conditions required

A landscaping plan has been submitted, which is considered appropriate, subject to conditions.

Standard B13

Access objectives

To ensure the number and design of vehicle crossovers respects the neighbourhood character.

Standard B14

Complies

Existing access to be retained.

Parking location objectives

- To provide convenient parking for resident and visitor vehicles.
- To protect residents from vehicular noise within developments.

Standard B15

Complies

All vehicle parking spaces are well separated from habitable room windows in adjoining dwellings and located near the building.

A gate is proposed in the fence at the rear to enable easy access for staff using the rear parking spaces.

Clause 55.04 (Amenity Impacts)

Side and rear setbacks objective Complies To ensure that the height and setback of a building from a boundary respects the existing or preferred The elevation plans demonstrate that this requirement is neighbourhood character and limits the impact on the met. amenity of existing dwellings. Standard B17 Walls on boundaries objective N/A To ensure that the location, length and height of a wall No walls on boundaries are proposed. on a boundary respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character and limits the impact on the amenity of existing dwellings. Standard B18 Daylight to existing windows objective Complies To allow adequate daylight into existing habitable room windows. The development is sufficiently set back from all existing Standard B19 habitable room windows. North-facing windows objective N/A To allow adequate solar access to existing northfacing habitable room windows. Standard B20 Overshadowing open space objective Complies To ensure buildings do not significantly overshadow existing secluded private open space. The shadow plans demonstrate that the development will Standard B21 cast shadow on a small part of the adjoining site to the west at 9am and 10am. The SPOS of this site is approximately 200m2 and the area completely unaffected by shadow is easily in accordance with the standard. Overlooking objective Complies To limit views into existing secluded private open space and habitable room windows. All windows to the west elevation will be treated with Standard B22 obscured glass to a height of 1.7m to avoid overlooking of the site to the west. The windows and balconies on the south elevation have been positioned to avoid overlooking of any residential sites. Internal views objective N/A To limit views into the secluded private open space and habitable room windows of dwellings and residential buildings within a development. Standard B23 Noise impacts objectives Complies To contain noise sources in developments that may affect existing dwellings. Air conditioning units are located on the roof of the rear To protect residents from external noise. part of the building and separated over 7m from the Standard B24 closest residential boundary. These will be enclosed by a 1200 high screen which could be acoustically treated to further reduce noise impacts.

Clause 55.05 (On-site Amenity and Facilities) Accessibility objective To encourage the consideration of the needs of people with limited mobility in the design of developments. Standard B25 The development will include units which are specifically designed to cater for people with limited mobility. The accessible parking space is located close to the entrance, with a clear path via ramp to the entry door. A lift is included to provide access between floors. Dwelling entry objective Complies

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|---|----|---|---|----|---|
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| To provide each dwelling or residential building with | |
|--|--|
| its own sense of identity. Standard B26 | The main pedestrian entry is provided at the front of the building. |
| Daylight to new windows objective | Conditions Required |
| To allow adequate daylight into new habitable room | |
| windows. Standard B27 | All habitable rooms include windows to the outside of the building, except for Bedroom 2 for Apartment 7. It is considered that the bedroom/bathroom space in this apartment could be reconfigured to provide a source of natural daylight for the bedroom area. |
| Private open space objective | Complies |
| To provide adequate private open space for the | |
| reasonable recreation and service needs of residents. Standard B28 | The development includes a mix of private and communal outdoor spaces to provide for the reasonably amenity needs of residents. |
| Solar access to open space objective | Variation to Standard |
| To allow solar access into the secluded private open space of new dwellings and residential buildings. Standard B29 | Most apartments are provided with a small private balcony. These are located on the south side of the building for some of the apartments at the rear and would not comply with this standard. |
| | Given the type of accommodation proposal, the need to use the building in an efficient way and the provision of communal space on the north side of the building, these variations are considered acceptable. |
| Storage objective | N/A |
| To provide adequate storage facilities for each dwelling. | |
| Standard B30 | |

| Clause 55.06 (Detailed Design) | | |
|---|---|--|
| Design detail objective | Complies | |
| To encourage design detail that respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character. Standard B31 | As discussed in the assessment against Clause 22.02, the | |
| Front fences objective | Complies | |
| To encourage front fence design that respects the existing or preferred neighbourhood character. Standard B32 | The existing front fence will be retained. | |
| Common property objectives | Complies | |
| To ensure that communal open space, car parking access areas and site facilities are practical, attractive and easily maintained. | | |
| To avoid future management difficulties in areas of common ownership. | | |
| Standard B33 | | |
| Site services objectives | Complies | |
| To ensure that site services can be installed and easily maintained. To ensure that site facilities are accessible, adequate and attractive. | The location of services have been indicated on the plans | |
| Standard B34 | | |

Quarterly Financial Management Report – September 2021

CM9: D21/247407



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1 Executive Overview

1.1 Introduction and overview

- The Quarterly Financial Report for September 2021 has been prepared in according with Australian Accounting Standards.
- This quarterly report is designed to identify and report on major variances against the adopted Annual Budget 2021/22 at an organisational level.
- The 30 September 2021 monthly Financial Management report comprises a review of the current performance against year to date budget, full year budget and full year forecast, and other key financial information.

1.2 Key financial highlights and overview

| | YTD Actual \$000 | YTD Budget \$000 | YTD Variance \$000 | Forecast \$000 | Annual Budget \$000 | Annual Variance \$000 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total income | 120,926 | 125,016 | (4,090) | 172,034 | 173,281 | (1,247) |
| Total expense | 37,688 | 38,446 | 758 | 162,060 | 158,700 | (3,361) |
| Operating Surplus for the year | 83,238 | 86,570 | (3,332) | 9,974 | 14,581 | (4,608) |
| Adj. Underlying Deficit for the year | 81,999 | 83,106 | (1,107) | (8,442) | (1,185) | (7,258) |
| Total capital works expenditure | 5,899 | 12,332 | 6,434 | 73,302 | 66,745 | (6,557) |

- The September forecast is projected to be a \$9.974m surplus compared to the adopted budget surplus of \$14.581m (\$4.608m unfavourable movement). The 2020/21 underlying operating deficit is forecast to be \$8.422m compared to a budgeted underlying deficit result of \$1.185m
- As of 30 September a total of \$5.899m has been spent on capital works. The Capital works expenditure
 is forecast to be \$73.302m (the adopted capital budget is \$66.745m).

Financial Sustainability - the VAGO indicatos

| September 2021 | Net Results | Adjusted Underlying Results | Liquidity | Internal Financing | Indebtedness | Capital Replacement | Renewal Gap |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Forecast | 5.34% | (5.44%) | 1.99 | | 16.30% | 3.35 | 3.12 |

- The 'red' Adjusted Underlying Results will be managed through continuing to maintain the operational returns and maximising revenue from commercial activities and property sales over the next few years. In a normal year, Council aims for 5% or greater against the ratio.
- The 'red' Internal Financing for 2021/22 measures Banyule's ability to finance capital works using cash generated by operating cash flows. The Capital works expenditure that is forecast to be funded from operating cash flow is 59.96% for 2021/22 (75% or greater is financially sustainable).

2 Financial Performance

2.1 Income Statement

As of 30 September 2021, the year to date variance is \$3.332m unfavourable against the year to date budget, and September forecast is projected to be a \$9.974m surplus compared to the adopted budget surplus of \$14.581m (\$4.608m unfavourable movement).

Material variances are explained – variances greater than \$0.500m is considered material for the financial year 2021/2022.

Table 1 - Income Statement

| | YTD Actual | YTD Budget | YTD Variance | Forecast | Annual Budget | Annual Variance | Notes |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Rates and charges | 108,488 | 108,208 | 280 | 109,018 | 108,768 | 250 | |
| Grants - Operating | 2,968 | 2,854 | 114 | 12,743 | 11,976 | 767 | 1 |
| Grants - Capital | 674 | 2,375 | (1,701) | 15,621 | 12,887 | 2,734 | 2 |
| Statutory fees and fines | 1,510 | 2,186 | (676) | 8,929 | 10,295 | (1,366) | 3 |
| User fees and charges | 5,442 | 7,033 | (1,591) | 16,699 | 20,346 | (3,647) | 4 |
| Contributions income | 700 | 1,325 | (625) | 4,994 | 5,111 | (117) | 5 |
| Interest income | 97 | 118 | (21) | 389 | 471 | (82) | |
| Rental income | 737 | 642 | 95 | 2,548 | 2,566 | (18) | |
| Net gain/(loss) on disposal of | 13 | 67 | (54) | 266 | 266 | 0 | |
| Other income | 297 | 208 | 89 | 827 | 595 | 232 | |
| Total income | 120,926 | 125,016 | (4,090) | 172,034 | 173,281 | (1,247) | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Expenses | | | | | | | |
| Employee costs | 16,525 | 16,739 | 214 | 70,008 | 71,130 | 1,122 | 6 |
| Materials and services | 10,478 | 11,383 | 905 | 49,883 | 46,185 | (3,698) | 7 |
| Utility charges | 1,035 | 1,108 | 73 | 4,369 | 4,489 | 119 | |
| Depreciation | 5,620 | 5,620 | 0 | 22,479 | 22,479 | 0 | |
| Amortisation - intangible asset | 73 | 73 | 0 | 292 | 292 | 0 | |
| Amortisation – right of use assets | 132 | 199 | 67 | 551 | 551 | 0 | |
| Borrowing costs | 557 | 562 | 5 | 1,905 | 1,905 | 0 | |
| Finance cost - leases | 10 | 7 | (3) | 24 | 24 | 0 | |
| Donations expenditure | 153 | 260 | 107 | 1,503 | 1,434 | (69) | |
| Contribution expense | 1,764 | 1,835 | 71 | 7,613 | 7,189 | (424) | |
| Other expenses | 1,341 | 660 | (681) | 3,433 | 3,022 | (411) | 8 |
| Total expenses | 37,688 | 38,446 | 758 | 162,060 | 158,700 | (3,361) | |
| Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year | 83,238 | 86,570 | (3,332) | 9,974 | 14,581 | (4,608) | |
| Grants – Non-recurrent Capital | 543 | 2,250 | (1,707) | 13,551 | 10,859 | 2,692 | 9 |
| Capital Contributions – Other | 696 | 1,214 | (518) | 4,865 | 4,907 | (42) | , |
| Adj. Underlying Surplus | 81,999 | 83,106 | (1,107) | (8,442) | (1,185) | (7,258) | |

2.1.1 Notes to the income statement

The significant contributions to the variance are:

- 1. **Grants Operating:** forecast variance \$0.767m favourable to budget mainly due to realised unearned grant from 2020/21 (\$0.530m) to comply with the accounting standard (AASB1058), and additional funding received for Home Modification program.
- 2. **Grants Capita**l: is \$1.701m unfavourable to the YTD budget, and \$2.734m favourable to the Annual budget.
 - YTD Variance is mainly driven by the timing of capital project funding for Shared Path Program for Darebin Trail, Footpath replacement program, and Greensborough Preschool Expansion & Improvement, yet to be received or partially received. These grants are forecasted to be received within the financial year, with nil impact on the forecast variance
 - The forecast variance is derived from the capital grants carried forward from 2020/21, \$2.671m in total. The significant funding includes Waterdale road pocket parks & shared zone \$0.615m, and the Bellfield Community Centre development \$1.492m
- 3. **Statutory fees and fines:** is unfavourable \$0.676m to YTD budget and \$1.366m to Annual budget respectively.
 - Parking infringement fees enforcement activities were reduced due to COVID-19 lockdown, directly resulting in the loss of parking fees, unfavourable YTD variance of \$0.372m and a forecast variance of \$0.936m.
 - Building permits fees have been \$0.175m lower than expected in the first quarter. A reduced resourcing availability of building permit inspectors has resulting in less market penetration. It is expected that greater capacity in the current quarter will result in an improved position for the remainer of the finanical year.
 - Domestic Animal and Local Laws fines are \$0.099m less than TYD budget with enforcement activities paused for two weeks in July-August 2021 whilst key staff were required to quarantine. In addition, the current business focus is on education for compliance rather than enforcement.
- 4. **User fees and charges**: is unfavourable \$1.591m to YTD budget and \$3.647m to Annual budget respectively.
 - The closure of Council's leisure and function centres have resulted in minimal income since the COVID-19 lockdowns from 15 July 2021 to November 2021 (lockdown 5 & 6). The September forecast for the Ivanhoe Aquatic Centre has been calculated based on achieving 10% of the fees in November, 50% from December to March and 70% in the last quarter. In addition, the Netball Stadium is expected to operate as usual from January 2022.
 - The transfer station has also experienced a reduction in demand on commercial activities due to COVID-19 restrictions, resulting in an unfavourable YTD variance of \$0.285m and a forecast variance of \$0.423m.
 - The Olympic Leisure Centre is expected to remain closed until the last quarter of the year due to the significant emergency works to be undertaken for the building. This closure resulted in a reduction in fee revenue as well as labour cost (refer Note 6). The net operating outcome is estimated to be \$0.352m of savings for Council (excludes the rectification works).

- 5. **Contributions income:** is unfavourable \$0.625m to YTD budget with the COVID-19 restrictions temporarily delaying works in the construction sector resulting also in a delay in invoicing and receipt of Public Open Space contributions. As works continue it is expected the delays will have minimal impact on the full year forecast.
- 6. **Employee costs**: the YTD variance \$0.214m favourable to budget as a result of:
 - Vacant positions: With the COVID-19 restrictions changing during the year all vacant positions are reviewed to achieve the best practicable operational outcomes. Some vacant positions have been backfilled through the use of agency staff as appropriate. The additional agency cost (refer Note 7) trends above budget and is offset through a corresponding reduction in employee costs during the year.
 - COVID-19 has required extensive additional plans, assessments and implemention of revised practices.
 - Where feasible staff have been relocated from those area experiencing restricted service provision. Management has worked closely with impacted staff on providing redeployment opportunities, helping people stay connected and working in different types of roles across Banyule.

The operating forecast variance is mainly driven by:

- The closure of the Leisure Centres as a result of the unpredicted and extended COVID-19 lockdown from 15 July 2021 to November 2021 (\$1.302m) and the Olympic Leisure Centre due to significant emergency works to the structure of the building (\$0.450m)
- The total savings from vacant positions and staff turnover, except for leisure Centres are forecasted to be \$1.193m (budgeted \$0.750m in 2021/22). Some vacant positions are being backfilled using agency staff. The vacant EFT saving expected is currently being fully offset through a corresponding additional agency cost (\$0.945m) forecast during the year. The higher than anticipated agency usage and the savings in employee costs will be analysed further and reported in the December 2021 report.
- The COVID impact on employment cost has been offset by:
 - o Unexpended grants (\$0.506m) mainly for Maternal & Child Health.
 - o The budget for Food and Garden Organics Kerbside was budgeted for in Capital Works. The costs have been determined to be operating costs or initiatives, and will cannot be capitalized. The amount of \$0.300m has been identified to date for transfer from the Capital Budget to Operating/Initiatives Budget. An unfavourable variance.
 - o After considering Home care staff individual circumstances a redundancy payment (\$0.104m) incurred in late July instead of June 2021.
 - \$0.190m of unbudgeted Workcover cost (majority of this cost is offset through income reimbusements).
- 7. **Materials and services:** year to date is \$0.905m favourable to budget mainly due to the impact from the COVID-19 lockdowns 5 & 6, where deliveries and services were postponed and or rescheduled. The full-year forecast is \$3.698m unfavourable to budget due to the use of agency, \$0.944m (above budget), unexpected provision of waste contamination charges of \$0.500m, expensed capital works cost, \$0.755m (originally capitalised), and last year initiatives and unspent grant carry-forward projects, \$1.726m in total.

Variance Table - 30 September 2021:

| Banyule City Council | YTD Actual \$000 | YTD Budget \$000 | YTD Variance \$000 | Forecast \$000 | Annual Budget \$000 | Annual Variance \$000 |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Agency | 1,242 | 274 | (968) | 2,072 | 1,127 | (944) |
| Consultancy | 176 | 351 | 175 | 1,404 | 1,322 | (82) |
| Contractor | 2,908 | 3,456 | 548 | 14,492 | 13,933 | (559) |
| Initiatives | 407 | 783 | 376 | 4,735 | 3,624 | (1,112) |
| Other Materials and services | 5,745 | 6,519 | 775 | 27,180 | 26,179 | (1,001) |
| Total* | 10,478 | 11,383 | 906 | 49,883 | 46,185 | (3,698) |

^{*}rounding

- Agency cost YTD variance is \$0.968m unfavourable, marginally offset by Workcover reimbursements, savings from employee benefits and cost capitalisation are yet to be posted for the first quarter.
 Agency is used to cover short term vacancies in staff and additional workload, and the employee costs forecast has reflected these permanent savings.
- Initiative expenditures are tracking favourable against the YTD budget. The timing of initiative projects utilising service providers and contractors are not always known when setting the budget. The forecast is \$1.112m higher than the Annual Budget mainly due to the last year's carry-forward initiative projects, \$1.040m, and \$0.161m YMCA Macleod running costs related to the Economic Support Package which is budgeted under Other Expenses.
- The YTD variance of Contractor and Other Materials & Services are mainly caused by COVID lockdown through significant changes to the service provision of most outdoor services such as Parks & Gardens, Graffiti Removal and Fleet Operations. Contractor cost at Leisure Centres, Community Program cost and training cost across the Council were also significantly impacted (refer section 2.4). The forecast has been updated to reflect unspent grant carry forwards and an increase in service demand for routine tree maintenance.
- The forecast variance of Contractor (\$0.559m) and Other Materials & Services (\$1.001m) is attributed to:
 - o The provision of waste contamination charges (\$0.500m). Council's green waste contract stiputlates a contractual limit of 3% contamination. In 2021 this limit was exceeded (understood to be the result of residents in COVID-19 lockdowns spending more time at home and the dispersal of their green and general waste incorrectly). Exceeding the contramination limit has resulted in a higher price per tonne being charged. It is estimated to be additional \$0.500m cost to Council.
 - The Food Organics & Garden Organics (FOGO) Kerbside Collection project approximately \$0.755m of the FOGO project cost has been reclassified to this expense category from Capital, after assessment of the detailed the project plan. Another \$0.300m from the project has been forecast to employee cost (non-capitalised).
 - o \$0.316m of unexpended grants carried forward from last financial year.

- 8. **Other expenses:** is \$0.681m unfavourable to YTD budget and \$0.411 to forecast, to fund the instalments 1 and 2 of the business components of the Special Rate and Charges Schemes across the Trader Associations covering the year 2021/22 as part of the Economic Support Package reallocation
- 9. **Grants Non-recurrent Capital:** is \$1.707m unfavourable to the YTD budget due to the timing of capital project funding. And the \$2.692m forecast favourable variance is mainly driven from Capital grants carried forward from 2020/21. Refer to Note 2

2.2 Financial Sustainability

The current assessment of the Financial Sustainability of the Organisation is measured against the VAGO indicators.

| September 2021 | Net Results | Adjusted Underlying Results | Liquidity | Internal Financing | Indebtedness | Capital Replacement | Renewal Gap |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Forecast | 5.34% | (5.44%) | 1.99 | | 16.30% | 3.35 | 3.12 |

- The adjusted underlying result measures an entities ability to generate surpluses in the ordinary course
 of business. It is calculated as (Adjusted underlying surplus or deficit) / (Adjusted underlying revenue). It
 specifically excludes non-recurrent capital grants, other contributions to capital expenditure (including
 Open Space Contributions) and non-monetary asset contributions (Banyule receives none).
 - The 'red' Adjusted Underlying Results (deficit) will be managed through continuing to maintain the operational returns and maximising revenue from commercial activities and property sales over the next few years.
 - Council budgeted for a deficit in both 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 to provide significant financial support to ratepayers, businesses and community via the COVID-19 Banyule Economic Support Package.
 - o In a normal year, Council aims for 5% or greater against the ratio.
- The 'red' Internal Financing for 2021/22 measures Banyule's ability to finance capital works using the cash generated by operating cash flows.
 - The capital works expenditure that is forecast to be funded from operating cash flow is 59.96% for 2021/22 after approximately \$20-25m budgeted revenue from sale of properties now anticipated to be settled after the current financial year.
 - o Internal Financing ratio of 75% or greater is considered financially sustainable.

2.3 Council Resolutions: impact on financial performance

The table below lists 2021/22 resolutions carried by Council as of 30 September 2021, which will impact the financial statements.

| Resolution | Description | EFT | Impact on Forecast | \$'000 |
|------------|--|-----|-----------------------------------|---------|
| CO2021/136 | Reduction in the 2021 Winter Seasonal Fees for sport clubs | | User fees & charges | 0.078 |
| CO2021/159 | Youth Spaces Plan | | Materials | 0.050 |
| CO2021/164 | Economic Support Package (ESP) | | Various | 1.727 |
| C02021/191 | Christmas Day Gathering for Isolated/Underpriviledged People | | Materials | 0.015 |
| | | | Total Operating | 1.870 |
| C02021/193 | Bring Forward Olympic Leisure Centre – co design | | Capital Expenditure | 0.200 |
| C02021/151 | Defer Macleod Park Pavilion to 2022/23 | | Capital Expenditure | (0.800) |
| | | | Total Capital Work Expenditure | (0.600) |

2.4 COVID-19 – Impact on Forecast

- The COVID-19 unexpected lockdowns 5 & 6 (commenced on the 15 July 2021) have significantly impacted the economy, business, ratepayers and communities within Banyule.
- The September 2021 forecast is projected based on the assumption that the current lockdown affects various Council businesses until the end of the second quarter this year. This assumption will be assessed and reviewed each month.
- Due to COVID-19 current lockdowns a financial impact has been estimated for the financial year based on the current roadmap. Banyule businesses are likely to incur \$3.637m net unfavourable results (Income loss \$4.874m and expenditure savings \$1.237m).
- As of 30 September 2021, the key areas forecasted to be significantly impacted include:

| Business units | Gross impact income favourable/ (unfavourable) | Gross impact expenditure favourable/ (unfavourable) | Net financial impact net saving / (net cost) |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Leisure Centres-BLFM | (2,740,590) | 1,515,479 | (1,225,111) |
| Transport Engineering | (1,070,780) | 80,000 | (990,780) |
| Waste Management & Recycling | 0 | (500,000) | (500,000) |
| Transfer Station | (423,000) | 50,000 | (373,000) |
| Municipal Laws | (298,921) | 0 | (298,921) |
| Development Planning | (100,000) | 0 | (100,000) |
| Halls | (115,619) | 22,420 | (93,199) |

- Leisure and Aquatic Centres: (Nets Stadium and Ivanhoe aquatic centres) have also been significantly impacted by the restrictions and closed from 15 July 2021 until approximately November 2021.
 - Reduced income (\$2.740m or 60% of the total budgeted aquatic and leisure centre fees and charges) has been forecasted for September 2021 based on the closure of the centres until the beginning of November 2021. The September forecast has been calculated based on casual fees and limited capacity to maintain social distancing. Projection is to achieve 10% of the budget fees in November, 50% from December to March and 70% in the last quarter. In addition, the Netball Stadium is expected to operate as usual from January 2022. Forecast will be updated as restrictions ease and the return of the memberships direct debits.
 - Expenditure savings are forecasted to be \$1.515m, mainly derived from labour savings during closure offset by employee's redeployments.
- Transport Engineering: has been heavily impacted by the COVID-19 lockdown by reducing the volume of parking fees and infridgments.
 - Loss of Parking infringement revenue \$0.937m (25% of the total budgeted Parking Infringment). The forecast is based on the reduction of enforcement activities until November 2021 when the restrictions are eased and gradually recovering thoughout 2022.
 - The parking fees are projected to reduce by \$0.134m (10% of the total budgeted Parking Meters fees) driven by a lower demand on parking facilities during COVID restrictions.
 - Savings on expenses is \$0.080m, the loss of income does not directly drive associated pro-rata expenditure savings as most of the contract expenditure is fixed.
- Waste Management & Recycling: a provision of \$0.500m contamination charges, refer to Note 7 in the Income Statement.
- **Transfer Station** is experiencing a reduction in demand on commercial activities due to lockdown 5 & 6 restrictions to business and resulting in a loss in Public Tipping income of \$0.423m (28% of total budgeted transfer station tipping fees). It is forecasted to have limited savings from reducing waste disposal due to the increase in kerbside collection from residents being at home due to COVID.
- Municipal Laws: statutory fees have been impacted (15% of the Municipal Laws income) by COVID-19 lockdown and the quarantine requirements in July, when the enforcement activities were paused for two weeks. In addition, the business focus has been on education for compliance rather than enforcement.

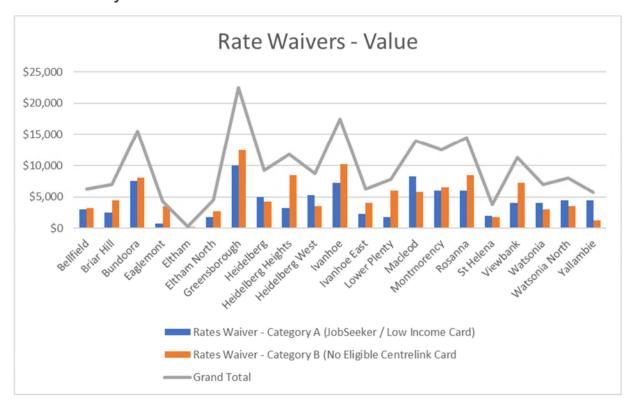
2.5 COVID -19 Economic Support Package (ESP)

- Council has explored additional options to provide appropriate and timely assistance to the community, ratepayers and local businesses in 2021/22 who may experience hardship associated with the adverse economic implications of COVID-19. At the meeting held on 30 August 2021, Council resolved the 2021/22 ESP to be increased to \$3.540m, which comprises:
 - the current 2021/22 \$1.500m Economic Support Package initiative to ratepayers, businesses, and community, as outlined in the Budget 2021-2025. At Council meeting 4 October 2021, Council resoloved (CO2021/201) to allocate \$0.181m from the 1.500m ESP to support the business operation at Macleod Recreation and Fitness Centre – YMCA.
 - the \$0.314m operational budget funding in 2021/22 from carry over funding of the prior year's Economic Support Package, and
 - o further funding to support the Banyule community and local business through expanding, extending and providing additional initiatives to the value of \$1.727m as below:

| The additional support | Expenditure |
|---|-------------|
| Fund instalment 1 and 2 of the business components of the Special Rate and Charge Schemes across the 10 Trader Associations covering the year 2021/22 (excluding Rosanna) | 599,508 |
| Provide a 6-month rent waiver for highly impacted commercial properties where Council is the landlord | 150,000 |
| Provide rent relief to eligible tenants under the Victorian Government Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme, by application | 15,000 |
| Business investment funding to continue to fast track permit applications | 100,000 |
| Fund Gift Cards and/or vouchers that support shopping local | 58,000 |
| Continue to deliver on the Rediscover Local strategy | 100,000 |
| Broaden COVID -19 Business Grants eligibility | - |
| Waive from 50% to 100% of the 2021 Winter season ground and pavilion hire fees (excluding utilities) | 155,153 |
| Increase the funding of the current Community Grants Program – major grants pool | 50,000 |
| Waive 100% the 2021/22 fees (excluding utilities) for leased clubs – bowls, croquet, tennis, scouts | 13,000 |
| Waive 6 months of rental fees for Shop 48 | 146,200 |
| Fund our 7 Neighbourhood houses for service enhancement | 70,000 |
| Provide additional funding to support Greenhills Neighbourhood House to continue the food relief and sustainability programs | 40,000 |
| Fund the extension of the 'Chillin in Banyule' program for further a 9- months to provide for local musicians to be programmed into local businesses | 10,000 |
| Fund an Arts and Culture COVID Relief program to support our local creative sector | 20,000 |
| Support businesses that have been impacted to successfully re-open and reinvigorate once the COVID-19 restrictions ease. | 200,000 |
| Total | 1,726,861 |

- As of 30 September, \$1.299m of the Economic Support Package has been funded including forgone income and expenses.
- Banyule through this package aims to achieve the best possible direct support to those in financial hardship within the municipality (Banyule's ratepayers, communities and business owners).
- As at 13 October 2021, 619 rates waivers applications were granted equivalent to \$198,250:
 - o Category A JobSeeker/Low Income Card 189 applications \$89,500
 - o Category B No Eligible Centrelink Card 434 applications \$108,750

Rates waived by Suburb



3 Capital Works Expenditure

As at 30 September 2021 a total of \$5.899m has been spent on capital works. The Forecast for Capital works expenditure is forecast to be \$74.402m including \$9.284m of carry forward projects from the previous financial year. The adopted 2020/21 capital budget is \$66.745m

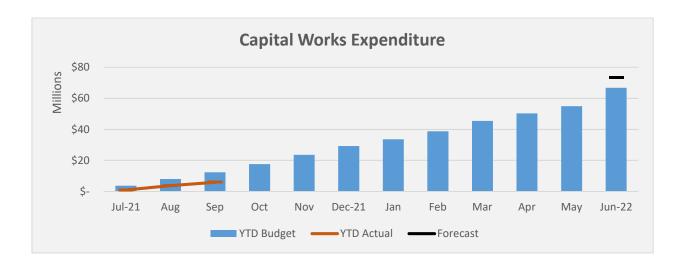


Table 2 - Statement of Capital Works

| | YTD Actual \$000 | YTD Budget \$000 | YTD Variance \$000 | Forecast \$000 | Annual Budget \$000 | Annual Variance \$000 |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Roads, streets and bridges | 1,986 | 2,825 | 838 | 14,948 | 15,262 | 314 |
| Drainage | 222 | 0 | (222) | 1,941 | 1,514 | (427) |
| Parks and gardens | 713 | 1,527 | 814 | 11,446 | 9,999 | (1,447) |
| Playgrounds | 44 | 245 | 201 | 630 | 630 | 0 |
| Total infrastructure | 2,965 | 4,597 | 1,631 | 28,965 | 27,405 | (1,560) |
| Property | | | | | | |
| Freehold buildings | 2,375 | 3,306 | 931 | 26.484 | 21,039 | (5.445) |
| Total property | 2,375 | 3,306 | 931 | 26,484 | 21,039 | (5,445) |
| Plant and equipment | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles | 151 | 1,480 | 1,329 | 5,990 | 5,952 | (38) |
| Plant and equipment | 359 | 1,627 | 1,269 | 5,981 | 7,034 | 1,053 |
| Furniture and fittings | 48 | 50 | 2 | 235 | 235 | 0 |
| Total plant & equipment | 558 | 3,157 | 2,600 | 12,206 | 13,221 | 1,015 |
| Other assets | | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 0 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 5,497 | 5,030 | (467) |
| Art collection | 1 | 15 | 15 | 150 | 50 | (100) |
| Total capital works expenditure | 5,899 | 12,332 | 6,434 | 73,302 | 66,745 | (6,557) |

4 Investment Activity

The current short-term term deposit interest rates held by Council are in the range of 0.39% to 0.75%. The current weighted average return, 0.44%, is expected to continue to decrease (November 2020 RBA cash rate decreased from 0.15% to 0.10%).

The budget against actual cash as depicted in the graph below results from a higher cash opening balance than budget projections as of 30 June 2021. Most of this variance comprises:

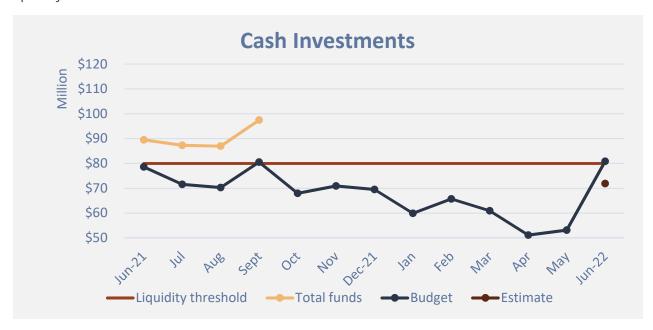
- Significant lower rate waiver applications than provisioned
- Capital Works expenditure tracking below the budgeted deliver date
- Unbudgeted Capital Works grants (unearned income assessment in progress)

The duration of the term deposits ranges between 8 to 12 months. Banyule City Council aims to spread maturities throughout the year to match cash outflows. Income from rates will supplement other inflows from which to pay staff salaries and supplier invoices during the year.

All cash investments are directly invested by Council in Australian financial institutions in accordance with our investment policy, using the Standard & Poor's (S&P) short term credit rating.

Rate instalment payment dates are in September, November, February & May. The usual trend of higher cash receipts in these months is depicted in the graph below. Council plans to pay off a loan in mid-October, which will offset cash receipts in November.

The estimated Cash balance at 30 June 2022 has been re-set to just above \$70m after a recent assessment of the status of all property projects. This re-set will see the forecast of approximately \$20m – \$25m of cash related to these property projects (budgeted to be received within the current financial year) postponed to a subsequent year.



Note: Liquidity threshold represents the liquidity position 2:1 to cover budgeted short-term liabilities for the year end 30 June 2022.

The portfolio diversification of investments is outlined in the chart below:

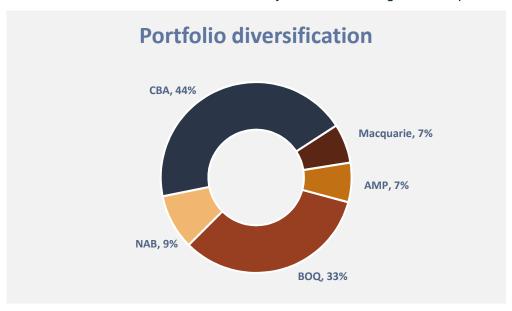


Table 3 - investment portfolio and financial institutions

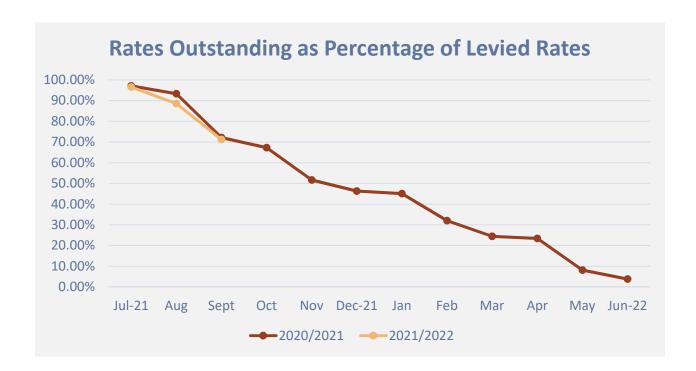
| S&P rating | Banks | Investment portfolio | Maximum % holding in a single Financial Institution | Maximum % holding in a single credit rating level |
|------------|-----------|-------------------------|---|---|
| A 1 + | CBA | 44% | 50% | |
| | NAB | 9% | 50% | |
| Total A1+ | | 53% | | 100% |
| A 1 | Macquarie | 7% | 50% | |
| Total A1 | | 7% | | 100% |
| A 2 | BOQ* | 33% | 30% | · |
| | AMP | 7% | 30% | |
| Total A 2 | | 40% | | 50% |

^{*}investment Policy Breach: BOQ Term Deposits were locked-in for nine months when the total Term Deposit holding was above \$100m in 2020/2021. No new Term Deposits will be invested into BOQ. The earliest maturity date for BOQ is December 2021 where the holding in BOQ will revert back to below 30%.

5 Other Financial Information

5.1 Rates Outstanding

For the 2021/22 financial year Banyule City Council has levied in total \$110.268m in rates revenue (includes waste charges from the schedule of fees and charges and excludes the fire services property levy). The total outstanding balance as of 30 September 2021 is \$78.662m, 71.24% of the current year levied rate income.



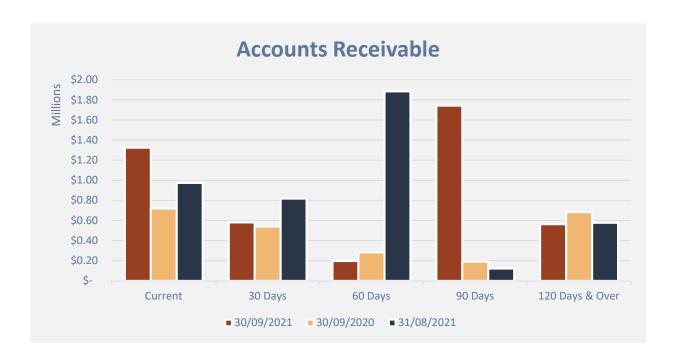
Council endorsed the waiver of a proportion of 2021/22 general rates due to COVID-19 financial hardship. Owner-occupiers of residential properties are eligible to a partial-waiver of either \$250 or \$500 for the 2021/22 rate year, depending on whether they hold an eligible Centrelink card. Eligibility for the \$500 waiver is restricted to those holding a JobSeeker or Low-Income category card through Centrelink. As of 13 October 2021, 619 applications for waivers have been granted year to date, 189 for JobSeekers or Low-Income category equivalent to \$89,500 and 434 for No eligible Centrelink card equal to \$108,750.

This financial year, rates notices were issued towards the end of July, which is almost a month earlier than last year when rates notices were sent in August after the budget adoption was delayed.

In the 2020/21 financial year, Department of Families, Fairness and Housing properties rates were paid in a lump sum early in the year. This was a deviation from the normal process, where rates are normally paid by instalments. It is uncertain whether payments will be made as a lump-sum payment this year or via instalments. This amount is approximately \$2m of rates income.

5.2 Accounts Receivable

The accounts receivable function of Council raises revenue and collects payments for Children's centres, Aged & Disability services, Health Department, Leisure bookings, Banyule BPI and sundry accounts. (This function does not include revenue for the Planning Department, Animal Registrations and Parking Infringements as these are currently decentralised).



As of 30 September 2021, the total outstanding debtors' balance was \$4.405m (August 2021: \$3.984m), the outstanding balance is mainly driven by:

- Current balance made of the quarterly fixed contribution invoice (\$0.510m) to WaterMarc service provider and invoice issued for the Working for Victoria Project Milestone #3 (\$0.266m)
- 90-days balance includes the fixed contribution invoice (\$1.602m) issued to the WaterMarc service provider as per the contract.

5.3 Other Financial Statements

Table 4 - Balance Sheet

| | 2021/22 30 September \$'000 | 2021/22 31 August \$'000 |
|--|---|---|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents * | 22,473 | 8,960 |
| Trade and other receivables | 93,735 | 115,807 |
| Other financial assets* | 75,000 | 78,000 |
| Inventories | 48 | 48 |
| Assets held for sale | 12,657 | 12,657 |
| Other assets | 1,672 | 1,672 |
| Total current assets | 205,585 | 217,144 |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 200 | 200 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 3,567 | 3,567 |
| Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment | 1,678,031 | 1,677,778 |
| Right-of-use assets | 1,074 | 1,074 |
| Intangible assets | 636 | 660 |
| Investment Property | 28,847 | 28,847 |
| Total non-current assets | 1,712,355 | 1,712,126 |
| Total assets | 1,917,940 | 1,929,270 |
| Liabilities Current liabilities Trade and other payables Provisions Interest-bearing loans and borrowings Trust funds and deposits Lease Liabilities | 11,220 12,887 8,476 4,292 474 | 11,159 12,988 9,027 4,292 474 |
| Unearned Income | 11,090 | 11,965 |
| Total current liabilities | 48,439 | 49,905 |
| Non-current liabilities Provisions Interest-bearing loans and borrowings Trust funds and deposits Lease Liabilities | 1,163 20,255 1,009 560 | 1,163 20,450 1,009 560 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 22,987 | 23,182 |
| Total liabilities | 71,426 | 73,087 |
| Net assets | 1,846,514 | 1,856,183 |
| Equity Accumulated surplus Reserves | 609,734 1,236,780 | 619,403 1,236,780 |
| * The balance of 'cash and cash equivalents' and 'other financial assets' is \$97. | 1,846,514 | 1,856,183 |

^{*} The balance of 'cash and cash equivalents' and 'other financial assets' is \$97.47m. In September, as planned, additional cash is set aside for paying off the loan in October.

Table 5 – Statement of Cash Flows

| | 2021/22 30 September \$'000 | 2021/22 31 August \$'000 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Inflows | Inflows |
| | (Outflows) | (Outflows) |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Receipts: | | |
| Rates and charges | 32,278 | 11,596 |
| Grants - operating | 2,968 | 2,216 |
| Grants - capital | 674 | 47 |
| Statutory fees and fines | 1,550 | 1,137 |
| User fees and charges | 5,458 | 3,778 |
| Contributions - monetary | 700 | 661 |
| Interest received | 167 | 165 |
| Rental income | 736 | 582 |
| Other receipts | 297 | 222 |
| Payments: | | |
| Employee costs | (21,978) | (16,521) |
| Materials and services | (12,995) | (9,124) |
| Utility charges | (1,035) | (627) |
| Other payments | (3,134) | (2,105) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 5,686 | (7,973) |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Payments for property, infrastructure, plant and equipment | (5,899) | (3,767) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 52 | 50 |
| Net (purchases)/redemption of financial assets | 8,000 | 5,000 |
| Net cash (used in) investing activities | 2,153 | 1,283 |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Borrowing costs - interest | (557) | (376) |
| Repayment of borrowings | (2,336) | (1,590) |
| Interest paid - lease liabilities | (10) | (4) |
| Repayment of lease liabilities | (125) | (42) |
| Net cash (used in) financing activities | (3,028) | (2,012) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 4,811 | (8,702) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year | 17,662 | 17,662 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the month | 22,473 | 8,960 |

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