Guide To Social Infrastructure Planning

Acknowledgements

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1   Introduction

The purpose of this 'short guide' is to describe the steps typically used in growth area community infrastructure planning.

The guide should be read in conjunction with *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas* (April 2008).

2   Why Plan at All?

The key aim of community infrastructure planning for growth areas is to ensure that: 1) growth areas are sufficiently supplied with community infrastructure; 2) community infrastructure is distributed as equitably as possible; and 3) community infrastructure is effectively and efficiently configured so that service providers can respond to changing local community needs flexibly over a long time period.

Central to achieving this is setting aside sufficient land for community infrastructure, particularly the 'foundation' infrastructure, including Council community centres, active open space reserves and Government primary and secondary schools.

Much has been learnt about managing urban growth over the past decade or more. The implication of allocating insufficient and badly located or configured land parcels for community centres, open space and schools is clear. In some cases Councils and agencies have had to react and provide infrastructure not previously anticipated. This can result in sub-optimal outcomes for users at considerable cost to providers.

3   Defining Community Infrastructure

Community infrastructure includes both public and privately provided facilities and services, including Council and non-Council facilities, required to accommodate and support community services, programs, activities, and a person's access to them.

While this definition is deliberately broad, it is important to recognise that budgetary, time and other constraints will often mean that it is not possible to assess all forms of community infrastructure as part of a single community infrastructure assessment.

For the purposes of developing a manageable suite of community infrastructure items, the *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas* report identifies a list of services, activities and programs that should be planned for, and the typical physical settings (or physical infrastructure) required to accommodate them.

See *Appendix 1* for more details.

4   Planning Timeframe

The community infrastructure planned within an area will not represent the final provision picture for that area over its life.

As growth area communities grow and mature, the demographic profile will evolve and change, and demand for a wider variety of services, activities and programs will be generated, including more specialised services whose provision can only be justified at much larger population catchment levels. Members of the community will form into groups, whether informally or formally, to pursue shared interests. This, in turn, generates demand for physical infrastructure to accommodate these interests.

Communities generally become more organised and can engage with the local political process to obtain resources that respond to local needs at that point.

5   Defining a Study Area and Subject Land

It will generally be important to distinguish a 'study area' from the 'subject land' because of the way the community infrastructure hierarchy works. In many cases, the subject land (e.g. PSP area) will be of insufficient size to trigger the need for the full hierarchy of community infrastructure. However, this land rarely exists in isolation from other urban areas and will, more often than not, abut them. As a result, a broader assessment of community infrastructure provision beyond the specific subject land is required.

A community infrastructure profile for a broader regional, municipal or sub-municipal area (i.e. the 'study area') can be developed showing how close the subject land is to services and facilities which may not be provided within it (e.g. a hospital, mental health service or university).   Consideration can also be given to the additional demand the subject land's population may generate for services and facilities located elsewhere.

6   Preparing for a Community Infrastructure Audit

Community infrastructure can be broadly organised into a catchment hierarchy. This provides an indicative, but not prescriptive, guide to the broad population catchment sizes of certain infrastructure forms.

See *Appendix 2* for an illustrative community infrastructure hierarchy. The list is not necessarily exhaustive, but is useful for the purposes of conducting assessments.

Using the community infrastructure hierarchy as a checklist, a detailed community infrastructure audit should be undertaken. It should show the services and facilities located in both the subject land and the broader study area (N.B. in the early stages of a greenfield context there will generally be few community infrastructure items, but where infrastructure exists – such as a small rural primary school - it may prove significant).

7   Identifying Community Infrastructure Stakeholders

When undertaking a community infrastructure assessment, the responsible agencies and typical funding sources for community infrastructure must be determined early to enable appropriate engagement with the relevant stakeholders. Consultation should focus on confirming provision strategies and ensuring the endorsement of the community infrastructure recommendations by the relevant infrastructure providers.

Identifying stakeholders that represent either private or non-government community infrastructure forms, such as non-government schools and residential aged care providers, can be difficult. While these types of services are common place within a relatively modest population catchment (e.g. between 20 to 50,000 people) they are not generally the types of services that are planned centrally from one larger body such as a Government department. However, identifying and consulting with existing providers within close proximity to the subject land or operating in the broader region will help gauge the likelihood of additional provision intentions.

See *Appendix 3* for more details of the typical (but not necessarily the only) agencies responsible for the funding of the facilities that may be required (N.B. The table does not reflect the operational and recurrent funding sources for the service or activity).

8   Literature and Policy Review

The purpose of a literature and policy review is: 1) to consider the relevance of previous community infrastructure reports for the area being assessed; and 2) to ensure, where reasonable, that the recommendations that emerge from the community infrastructure assessment are generally consistent with the strategic directions, planning principles and operational policies of the relevant municipality and other relevant agencies.

Many municipal strategies make specific recommendations about the type of infrastructure likely to be required, or identify clear provision standards that should be applied to the assessment area. The assessment should not only seek to identify such recommendations or standards, but critically evaluate whether they remain applicable to the area being assessed.

Typical municipal strategies and plans that should be reviewed include open space and leisure, early years, aged and disability, arts and culture, youth and libraries.

At the State Government level, relevant information should be sourced from a range of Government departments, including the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Department of Planning and Community Development, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, Department of Health and Department of Human Services. The Growth Areas Authority can help determine the relevant strategic directions, planning principles and operational policies.

9   Using Population Forecasts to Develop a Demographic Profile

An important step in calculating likely service and facility demands is preparing a population forecast for the study area. Often the simplest way to do this is to use municipal population forecasts and select the year that best represents the likely 'build-out' date of the area (i.e. the year when the area will be fully developed from a population perspective). These population forecasts are often presented in either single year age cohort format or five year age cohorts, or both. Using single year age cohorts is preferred as it offers more flexibility when selecting age ranges to apply to certain community infrastructure forms (e.g. it may be appropriate to restrict preschool services demand calculations to those aged 3, 4 and 5 years of age only). Typically, there are two major sources of municipal population forecasts: 1) those commissioned by a Council using population forecasting specialists and usually broken down into smaller geographic areas that often approximate to suburbs; and 2) those prepared by the State Government (the most recent of which is *Victoria in Future 2008*).

Nominated growth areas may already have a sufficient population to meaningfully extract and analyse various demographic characteristics. If not, it may be appropriate to analyse the characteristics of the nearest established community or communities to indicate the likely demographics of the subject land being assessed. Discussions with land use planners and developers will help determine whether this is an appropriate approach as it can provide a clearer understanding of the type of housing market likely to be targeted within specific locations.

Many sources of statistical information can be used to develop a demographic profile. However, most assessments will rely on Census and Population data collected and assembled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Much of this information can be obtained free of charge, from the ABS website - http://www.abs.gov.au. The key is to select variables most relevant to community infrastructure assessments.

Age and household structure are among the most important variables, as some key services are age-cohort specific (preschool, schools, youth services, aged care). It is also possible to calculate long-term student yield rates and local participation rates in various forms of education (i.e. Government and non-government schools) and apply them to the age profile. Other non-age variables such as ethnicity, employment status and occupation can also be important and influence participation and utilisation trends (e.g. sports and leisure preferences, demand for long day child care).

It is important to recognise that communities do not remain static and are constantly changing demographically. Even though the age profile developed for the purposes of the assessment is essentially capturing a moment in time, say 20 years from now, it is likely to represent the peak demand times for certain services in a given community, particularly demand driven by families with young children. Small area population forecasts can provide a useful indication as to the way locations may change demographically over a 20 year period.

10 Using *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas* Standards

What community infrastructure planning standards to use in growth area planning processes is a complex and sometimes contentious issue. Attempts to integrate and articulate diverse community infrastructure planning standards in one document have only recently been attempted in Victoria.

Some community infrastructure types lack any 'official' or publicly documented provision standard, and others do not have a standard at all. Where they do exist, provision standards can be expressed in many different ways but generally either 'per person' or 'per household' (e.g. a facility per x 1,000 people, one bed per x thousand people aged 70 years or over, one school per 3,000 households), or by 'area' (10% of net developable area allocated for open space) or 'distance' (95% of residents within 400 metres of a local park).

In the absence of any other clearly articulated set of provision planning standards, it is possible to use the *Planning for Community Infrastructure in Growth Areas* report as a default tool. These standards are divided into two main components:

- Provision ratios to guide how much community infrastructure to plan for a given population (facilities or services); and
- Provision models to guide how community infrastructure should be configured (models of provision).

It is important that provision standards be interpreted as a guide only, and used in conjunction with other necessary assessment steps, such as undertaking a full service audit of the subject land area and surrounding communities, and detailed consultation with responsible agencies to confirm their likely provision strategy and service and facility delivery models. The preferred community infrastructure

provision ratios should be qualified and refined by assessing ratios and provision characteristics of surrounding locations. The preferred community infrastructure provision models should be refined to suit the requirements and special characteristics of each growth area Council, and should be applied in conjunction with rigorous precinct structure planning processes.

It should be noted that almost every community of a particular size (i.e. up to 10,000 people in an urban Melbourne metropolitan context), will generate demand for and have come to expect as a given certain community infrastructure items, including Council community centres, early years facilities, Government primary schools, local parks, and active open space reserves. This 'foundation' infrastructure is required as the area is developing, and is the main anchors of local community life.

11 Calculating Community Infrastructure Requirements

The method used to assess the community infrastructure requirements of the subject land and the broader study area can be summarised as follows:

- Indicate the dwelling yield of both the subject land and, where applicable, the broader study area;
- Determine an average household size to apply to the dwellings in the subject land (which can be based on small area population forecasts);
- Develop a single year age profile for the 'build-out' population of the subject land by applying the projected age structure;
- Provide a quantitative assessment of community infrastructure requirements by applying the community infrastructure provision planning standards to the 'build-out' population profile of the subject land; and
- Use the quantitative assessment as the basis for a more qualitative assessment of community infrastructure requirements in the subject land.

It is also possible to calculate community infrastructure requirements for growth areas that have already been planned (i.e. through development strategies, local structure plans, development plans). The task of 'retro-fitting' the standards over these areas is much more complex, and the more developed an area is, the more difficult it will be to both find and afford suitably located land parcels for additional community infrastructure. The ability of a Council to optimise funding from development contributions (e.g. Development Contributions Plans) or negotiate a change to an existing development agreement (e.g. *Planning & Environment Act* Section 173 agreements) in order to implement amended community infrastructure priorities and initiatives is likely to be constrained.

It should be recognised that the timeframes for the full 'build-out' of a growth area can often exceed the planning timeframes typically employed by Councils, Government agencies and other infrastructure providers. Most growth areas will take decades before they are fully developed. Nevertheless, stakeholders should be strongly encouraged to plan for the anticipated final 'build out' populations.

12 Timing of Infrastructure Provision

Timing of community infrastructure provision in growth areas is an important issue. When infrastructure provision occurs it is an outcome of many diverse and complex factors, including the staging and direction of land use development stages within a given estate (which in turn is influenced by the rate of land or house sales), development agreements, State and Federal Government agency policies and

funding commitments, financial viability considerations, and private investment decisions. In an ideal world, all growth areas would have a diverse range of services and facilities from the earliest stages of development. However, the reality is that only some services and facilities, particularly the Level 1 'foundation' items will be provided early, generally because they are a statutory requirement identified in a legally binding development contributions schedule. For many other community infrastructure forms, particularly higher order items that rely on State or Federal Government funding, the timing of provision can remain very uncertain and it can be many years, and even decades, before some services and facilities are established. For this reason, the ability of a development plan to identify and preserve optimal site locations through a development plan (e.g. a Precinct Structure Plan) irrespective of timing, is important so as not to compromise on the functioning of hubs and the ability of residents to access them conveniently.

Services and facilities should ideally have a timing of provision trigger. In the context of development contributions agreements, provision triggers exist and are typically expressed in a variety of ways including the number of lots released or the number of occupied dwellings (as indicated by the number of certificate of occupancies issued). However, development contributions agreements only cover some community infrastructure – predominantly Council owned 'foundation' infrastructure. For other Council, non-Council and State Government services and facilities, a formal provision trigger either does not exist, or is expressed in terms of a financial year or at a much more indicative level (e.g. 'establishment in the long term'). It is likely that community infrastructure planning standards for many different types of services will evolve and become clearer in coming years including the issue of the timing of provision.

13   Preparing a Draft and Final Reports

Reports should outline community infrastructure recommendations by specific type and a suggested configuration for the different infrastructure elements. This can be summarised in a table that includes the following details: facility type; components / likely services / facility model; key design issues (if relevant); catchment size / area; potential users; general location; required land area; building footprint size; lead agency; other relevant agencies; anticipated timing; and an indication about whether the facility will be a development contribution item (in full or in part). A map showing suggestion locations and configurations of infrastructure is also recommended.

The report should clearly state any assumptions made in preparing the assessment (e.g. pre-school requirements based on X hours of kindergarten for all 4 year olds).

The report may also include process-based recommendations encouraging responsible agencies to further explore the need for a specific community infrastructure form if a definite provision strategy cannot be confirmed.

Draft reports will often take some time to be reviewed and endorsed by participating stakeholders. This is because of the significance and complexity often associated with community infrastructure recommendations. Providing stakeholders with adequate time to digest the implications of the recommendations is a very important part of the assessment process.

Appendix 1   List of Community Services / Activities / Programs and their Physical Settings

Services / Activities / Programs	Typical Physical Settings Used to Accommodate services / activities / programs
Early Years Services	
Kindergarten (4 year old subsidised kindergarten & 3 year old activity groups)	• Council community centres (multi-activity / service setting) • Schools • Non-government owned community facilities
Long Day Child Care	• Private • Council community centres (multi-activity / service setting) • Non-government owned community facilities
Occasional Child Care	• Council community centres (multi-activity / service setting) • Council leisure centres • Neighbourhood houses • Non-government owned community facilities
Playgroups	• Council community centres (multi-activity / service setting) • Church facilities • Schools • Non-government owned community facilities
Maternal & Child Health	• Council community centres (multi-activity / service setting) • Community health centres • Shopping centres
Outside School Hours Care	• Primary Schools
Early Childhood Intervention	• Council / DHS owned community centres (multi-activity / service setting)
Youth Services	
School holiday programs Youth counselling Youth engagement Youth development, support and advocacy Co-ordination and planning Access and information.	• Council community centres (multi-activity / service setting) • Non-government organisation facilities (including churches) • Community health centres
Aged	
Supporting the social needs of the aged including senior citizens groups (including ethno-specific groups) and active ageing programs	• Council community centres (multi-activity / service setting) • Aquatic / leisure centres • Shared pedestrian / bicycle pathways • Neighbourhood houses / learning centres
Home & Community Care (HACC) – home based services	• Within client homes. HACC staff required to have a Council administrative base
HACC - centre based services (e.g. Planned Activity Group)	• Council community centres (multi-activity / service setting).
Low Care Residential Aged Care High Care Residential Aged Care	• Private facilities • Non-government agency facilities • State Government owned (e.g. Hospitals) facilities
Independent Living (Retirement Villages)	• Privately owned facilities • Community based owned facilities
Activities and programs supported by Neighbourhood Houses & Learning Centres	
Classes and activities vary from house to house and may include: • Computer and information technology skills • Adult education and training programs • Life long learning and personal interest courses • Health and wellbeing activities • Community support and social activities • General Community Information Provision	• Neighbourhood Houses / Learning Centres • Libraries

Services / Activities / Programs	Typical Physical Settings Used to Accommodate services / activities / programs
Libraries • Book lending • Information services • Assistance with research • Literacy programs • Children's Resource Centre	• Council owned libraries (multi-activity / service setting) • Council owned / operated facilities within shopping centres • Mobile libraries
Arts/cultural activities • Higher order visual, performing and creative arts • Community art	• Community Arts Centre • Council owned libraries (multi-activity / service setting) • Council community centres • Neighbourhood houses / learning centres • Schools
Community meeting requirements	• Council community centres • Neighbourhood houses / learning centres • Aquatic / Leisure Centres • Libraries • Council civic centre (s) / function centre (s) • Council sporting pavilions • Schools • Non-government agency facilities • Churches • Private facilities
Indoor Sport & Recreation Multi-Purpose Indoor Court Facilities to accommodate the needs of sports such as: • Basketball • Netball • Volleyball • Badminton • Squash / racquetball • Cricket (indoor) • Table tennis • Gymnastics • Soccer (indoor) Aquatic / Leisure, including: • Aqua aerobics • Hydrotherapy • Casual swimming • Lap swimming • Competition swimming • Aerobics / fitness • Weight training • Pilates • Yoga • Martial arts	• Low and high order Council indoor recreation centres • School indoor recreation centres • Private indoor recreation centres • Council outdoor pools • Council aquatic leisure centres (combining one or more of elements such as pool, gym and indoor courts etc.) • Private gyms • Private pools and swim centres
Outdoor Sport & Recreation Outdoor sports requiring playing fields include: • Athletics / track and field • Australian rules football • Cricket (outdoor) • Hockey (outdoor) • Soccer (outdoor) • Softball • Baseball • Rugby league • Rugby union • Tennis • Lawn bowls • Basketball (outdoor) • Netball (outdoor) • Golf	• Low and high order Council owned active recreation reserves • Schools • Low and high order tennis facilities • Lawn bowls facilities • Outdoor hard courts in active recreation reserves • Public and private golf courses

Services / Activities / Programs	Typical Physical Settings Used to Accommodate services / activities / programs
Passive Open Space Passive recreation – walking, cycling, hiking, enjoying nature etc	• Passive neighbourhood parks • Ornamental gardens • Linear passive open space corridors (along rivers, creeks and drainage lines) • Conservation bushland • Regional passive open space reserves (combining conservation and passive leisure functions) • Regional passive / active open space reserves (combining passive and active leisure functions)
Play activities	• Neighbourhood level playgrounds within neighbourhood level passive and active parks • Adventure playgrounds within higher order parks
Shared Pedestrian / Bicycle Pathways • Walking to commute to desired locations • Walking for exercise • Recreation cycling • Commuter cycling	• On and off road pathways linked to neighbourhood level and higher order community infrastructure and trail networks.
Education • Government education for children aged 5 to 17 years (including support services such as School Nursing, School Focused Youth, counselling and support for children with disabilities such as physiotherapy)	• Government Primary & Secondary Schools
• Education for children aged 5 to 17 with a disability in a specialised setting	• Government Specialist Schools
• Non-government education for children aged 5 to 17 years	• Catholic / Independent Primary & Secondary Schools
• Higher education	• Higher Education Facilities (including Technical & Further Education)
• Adult education	• Neighbourhood Houses / Learning Centres (either dedicated facilities, located in a multi-purpose community centre or combined with libraries)
Emergency & Judicial Services • Police services • Fire services • Ambulance services • State Emergency Services • Judicial services	• State Government owned dedicated facilities (single service) • State Government owned integrated facilities (multi service precinct)
Health & Community Services • Acute services • Sub-acute services • Community health services • Drug & alcohol services • Mental health services • Family support programs • Generalist and specific counselling • Specialist disability services[1]	• Hospitals (either dedicated or as part of a health precinct) • Main community health centre (either dedicated or as part of a health precinct) • Main community mental health centre (either dedicated or as part of a health precinct) • Non-government agency locations (or funded community support organisations – CSOs) • Council community centres
Social Housing	• Single suburban dwelling • Office of Housing estates • Community housing associations • Small cluster of dwellings • Group households • Transitional housing managed stock

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[1] Supports and services for people with disabilities are available from a range of Government and non-government organisations. This includes Government and authorities, service providers in the non-government sector (including for-profit and not-for-profit organisations), local Governments, community groups, and a range of other community-based organisations.

Appendix 2   An Indicative Community Infrastructure Hierarchy

Hierarchy	Items
Level 1 *Provision ratios up to 10,000 people*	• Government Primary Schools (including out of schools hours care)/Early Years Facility • Level 1 Council Community Centres/ Early Years Facility/Neighbourhood House • Level 1 Active Open Space • Level 1 Passive Open Space (including level 1 playgrounds) • Long Day Child Care Centres • Social housing
Level 2 *Provision ratios between 10,000 and 30,000 people*	• Government Secondary Schools • Catholic Primary Schools • Level 2 indoor recreation centres • Level 2 Council Community Centres/Early Years Facility/Neighbourhood Houses • Low Order Tennis Facilities • Low Order Youth Facilities • Maternal & Child Health (within every second level 1 early years facility) • Occasional Child Care (as part of every neighbourhood house and leisure centre) • Residential Aged Care
Level 3 *Provision ratios between 30,000 and 60,000 people*	• Libraries • Aquatic Leisure Centres • Community Arts Centres • Catholic Secondary Schools • Higher Order Active Open Space Reserves • Level 3 indoor recreation centres • High Order Tennis Facilities • Lawn Bowls Facility • High Order Dedicated Youth Facilities • Level 3 Council Community Centres • Level 3 Council and Community Services Health Precincts (DHS Level 2 Community-based health precincts - dedicated outreach health precinct sites)[2] • Early Childhood Intervention Service • PAG facility • Delivered meals facility • Level 3 adventure playgrounds • Other independent schools
Level 4 *Provision for the total municipality*	• Main Council Civic Centre • Level 3 Community-based health precincts – Day hospitals that contain main or outreach Community Health Centre site (including Mental Health)[3] • Synthetic athletics track
Level 5 *Provision for two or more municipalities*	• Highest Order Performance Arts Facility • Universities/TAFEs • Level 4 Community-based health precincts - Hospitals with community-based health services • Regional Parks

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[2] This level facility provides health services as per the definition of a Level 2 community-based health care centre as in *Care in Your Community* (DHS 2006) pg 21

[3] Facility provides health services as per the definition of a Level 3 community-based health care centre in *Care in Your Community* (DHS 2006) pg 20

Appendix 3 Agencies and Typical Funding Sources for Main Community Infrastructure Forms

Items	Responsible Agencies	Funding Sources
Government Primary Schools (including out of schools hours care) and Early Years Facility	Department of Education & Early Childhood Development (DEECD) and Local Government	State Government with the Early Years Facility funded by development contributions
Level 1 Council Community Centres/ Early Years Facility/Neighbourhood House	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Level 1 Active Open Space	Largely Local Government	Statutory open space obligations, Development Contributions and potentially Local Government
Level 1 Passive Open Space (including level 1 playgrounds)	Largely Local Government	Statutory open space obligations, Development Contributions and potentially Local Government
Long Day Child Care Centres	Largely privately provided but complimented by a smaller and still significant Local Government and not-for-profit agency presence.	Largely privately provided but complimented by a smaller and still significant Local Government and not-for-profit agency presence
Social housing	Largely State & Federal Government but with a some potential for not-for-profit and private funding.	Largely State & Federal Government but with some potential for not-for-profit and private funding.
Government Secondary Schools	Department of Education & Early Childhood Development (DEECD)	State Government
Catholic Primary Schools	Catholic Education Office	Catholic Education Office
Level 2 indoor recreation centres	Largely Local Government and DEECD schools in conjunction with local Sports Associations & Clubs	Largely Local Government, DEECD schools with occasional grant injections provided by Sport & Recreation Victoria and local Sports Associations & Clubs
Level 2 Council Community Centres/Early Years Facility/Neighbourhood Houses	Largely Local Government	
Low Order Tennis Facilities	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Low Order Youth Facilities	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Maternal & Child Health Facility	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Occasional Child Care (as part of every neighbourhood house and leisure centre)	Largely Local Government & Neighbourhood Houses	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Residential Aged Care	Largely Private and Not-for-Profit Organisations	Largely Private and Not-for-Profit Organisations
Libraries	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Aquatic Leisure Centres	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Community Arts Centres	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Catholic Secondary Schools	Catholic Education Office	Catholic Education Office
Higher Order Active Open Space Reserves	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Level 3 indoor recreation centres	Largely Local Government and DEECD schools in conjunction with local Sports Associations & Clubs	Largely Local Government, DEECD schools with occasional grant injections provided by Sport & Recreation Victoria and local Sports Associations & Clubs

Items	Responsible Agencies	Funding Sources
High Order Tennis Facilities	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Lawn Bowls Facility	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
High Order Dedicated Youth Facilities	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Level 3 Council Community Centres	Largely Local Government	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Level 2 Community-based health precincts (dedicated outreach health precinct sites)	Department of Human Services	State Government
Early Childhood Intervention Service	Local Government and Department of Human Services	Local and State Government
Planned Activity Group facility	Largely Local Government and Non-Government Organisations	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Delivered meals facility	Largely Local Government and Non-Government Organisations	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Level 3 adventure playgrounds	Largely Local Government	Statutory open space obligations, Development Contributions and potentially Local Government
Other independent schools	Largely private and not-for-profit organisations	Largely private and not-for-profit organisations
Main Council Civic Centre	Largely Local Government	Largely Local Government with potential State Government funding assistance
Level 3 Community-based health precincts – Day hospitals that contain main or outreach Community Health Centre site (including Mental Health)	Department of Human Services	State Government
Synthetic athletics track	Largely Local Government and DEECD schools in conjunction with local Sports Associations & Clubs	Largely Local Government, with occasional grant injections provided by Sport & Recreation Victoria
Highest Order Performance Arts Facility	Largely Local Government and DEECD schools	Largely Development Contributions and potentially complimented by some Local and State Government Funding
Universities/TAFEs	Tertiary Institutions, State and Federal Governments	Largely Tertiary Institutions using State and Federal Government Capital Grants
Level 4 Community-based health precincts - Hospitals with community-based health services	Department of Human Services	State Government
Regional Parks	Department of Sustainability & Environment, Parks Victoria, Local Government	Largely State Government and complimented by Development Contributions