

The *PSP Notes* are a series of documents providing advice to key stakeholders and organisations responsible for preparing precinct structure plans. These are expected to be updated from time to time. This document represents current thinking about engagement of key stakeholders in growth areas.

### Understanding Who to Engage and Why

A range of public and private sector organisations, groups and individuals will be involved in precinct structure planning including: councils, government and non-government service providers, developers, land-owners and other community representatives. See figure 1.

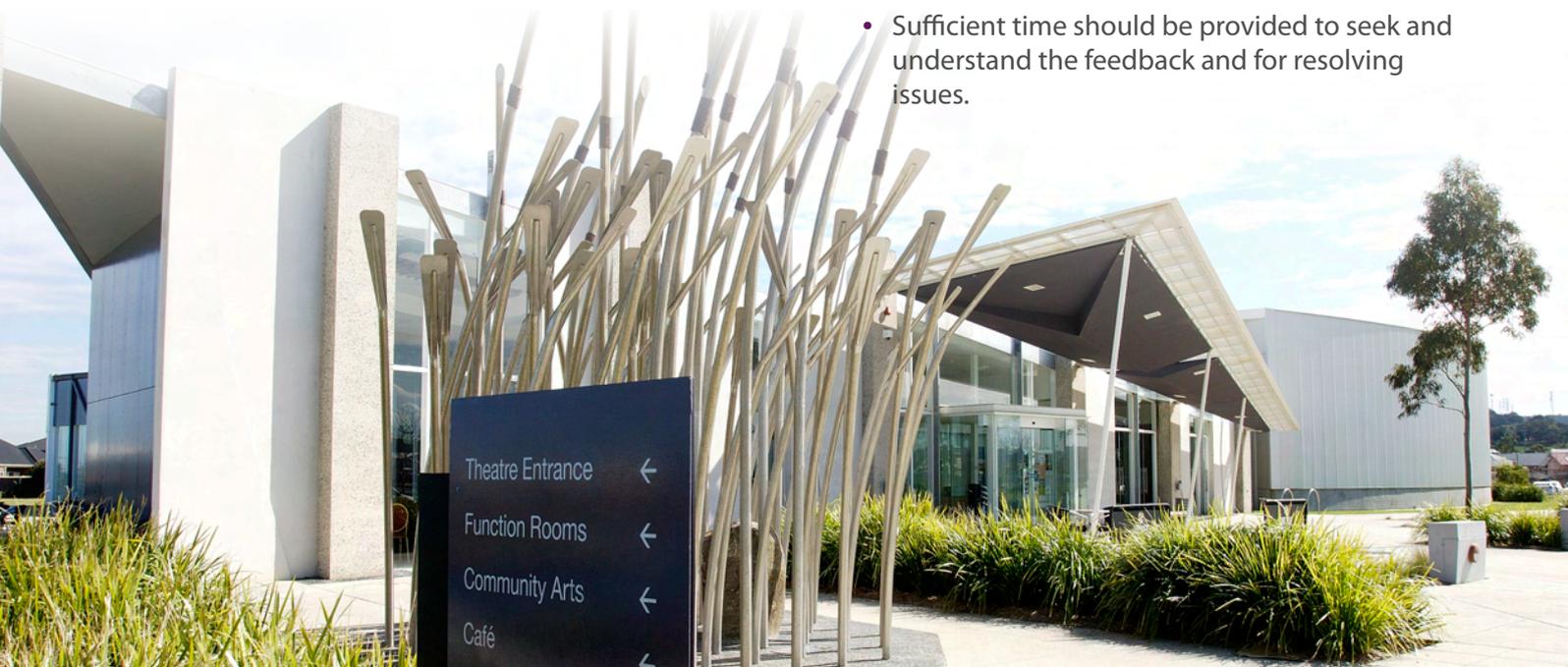
Some of these groups are statutory authorities and must be consulted throughout the process. Every precinct structure plan will be exhibited to gain public views, however some engagement with the community and other non-statutory authorities should occur earlier in the process to understand and reconcile diverse needs, particularly in confirming the strategic issues and determining the preferred urban structure.

This is important because once a precinct structure plan applies to land within the Urban Growth Zone, the notice requirements and third party review rights are removed from planning permit applications for proposals that generally conform to the plan.

Engaging these groups at the right time in the process will improve communication, enable the best design outcomes to be achieved and will assist with effective implementation. Providing an opportunity for these groups to work together also provides the opportunity for new ideas and innovation to occur. However, it should be acknowledged that receiving the wrong level of input at the wrong time could create unnecessary frustration and delay the plan's preparation and approval.

The production of the precinct structure plan should follow these principles for engagement:

- Involvement should be appropriate to the precinct structure planning context.
- People and organisations should be involved from the outset.
- Engagement should occur at the most opportune times in the process. It is not sufficient to invite comment on the plan from key stakeholders after its preparation.
- The consultation and engagement techniques should be appropriate to the communities concerned.
- Sufficient time should be provided to seek and understand the feedback and for resolving issues.



## Planning for Engagement

The timing of engagement will be determined at the outset of the process as part of the project management plan. The project management plan will be produced by the Growth Areas Authority in consultation with the relevant growth area council. The format and timing of engagement will depend on the local context and project management plan.

The engagement should facilitate:

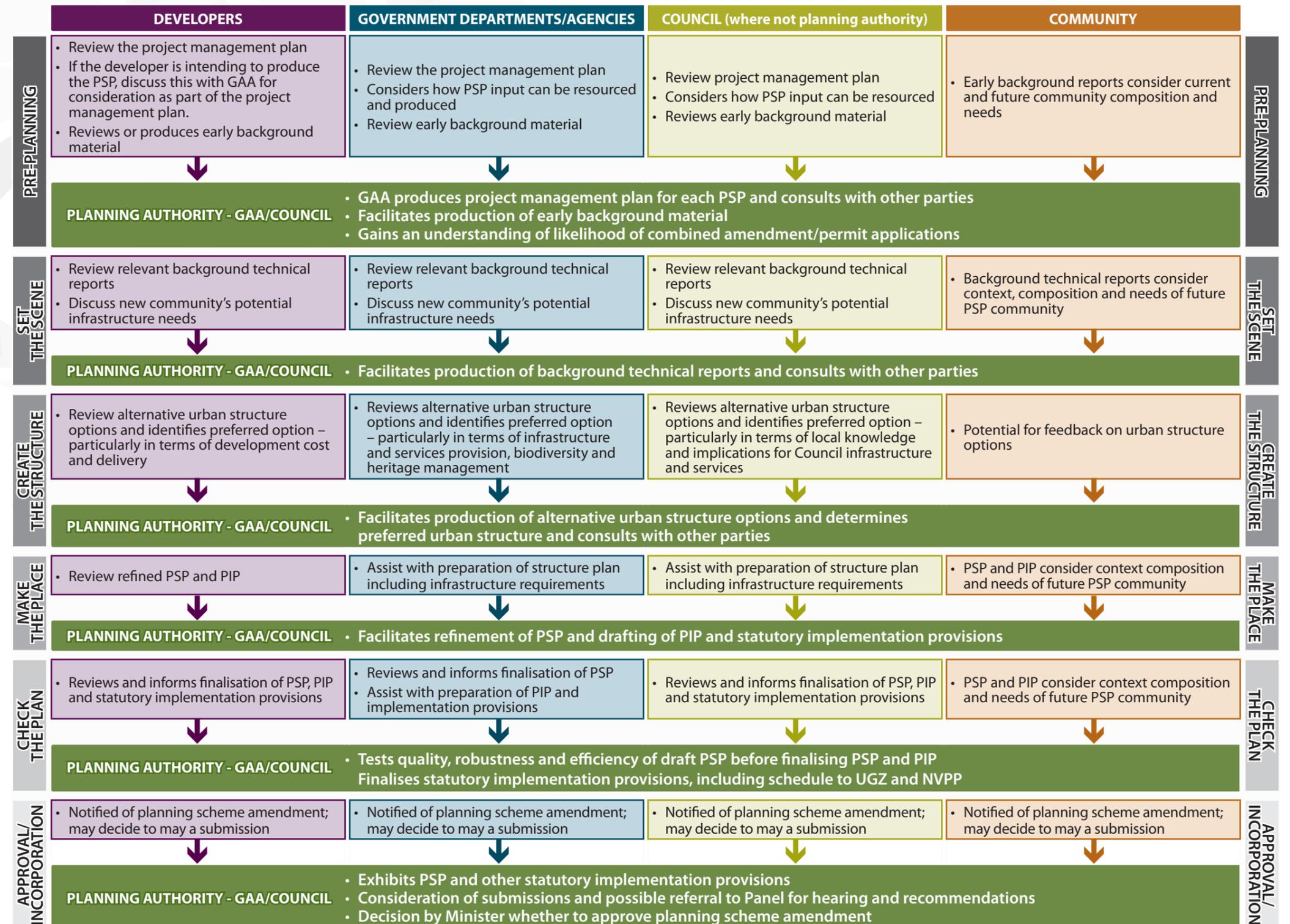
- Early advice to agencies, service providers and council about preparation of the plan;
- Opportunity for agencies and service providers to conduct their own infrastructure and service planning;
- Clear communication and resolution of issues during preparation of the PSP;
- Timely completion of the PSP.

## Roles and Responsibilities

Figure 1 identifies the roles and responsibilities of the Growth Areas Authority, council, government agencies and service providers, community members and developers during the four stages: set the scene, create the structure, make the place and check the plan. The role of the local council and the Growth Areas Authority will vary depending on which authority is responsible for preparing the precinct structure plan.

The following table is indicative only and describes the opportunities for engagement and input at each stage of preparation of the precinct structure plan.

**Figure 1: Engagement of various parties through the precinct structure planning process**



**Figure 2: Public and private sector groups**

<b>GOVERNMENT GROUPS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aboriginal Affairs Victoria</li> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Country Fire Authority</li> <li>• Department of Education, and Early Childhood Development</li> <li>• Department of Health</li> <li>• Department of Human Services</li> <li>• Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development</li> <li>• Department of Planning and Community Development</li> <li>• Department of Sustainability and Environment</li> <li>• Department of Transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Protection Authority</li> <li>• Federal Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts</li> <li>• Growth Areas Authority</li> <li>• Heritage Victoria</li> <li>• Melbourne Water</li> <li>• Parks Victoria</li> <li>• Regional water authorities</li> <li>• Skills Victoria</li> <li>• Sport and Recreation Victoria</li> <li>• VicRoads</li> <li>• VicTrack</li> </ul>
<b>NON-GOVERNMENT GROUPS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community service providers</li> <li>• Developers</li> <li>• Land-owners</li> <li>• Non-government education providers</li> <li>• Transport providers</li> <li>• Utilities companies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registered housing associations</li> <li>• Community Groups</li> <li>• Landowners and development proponents in the precinct</li> <li>• Existing local residents</li> <li>• Future residents and visitors to the area</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNITY GROUPS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners and development proponents in the precinct</li> <li>• Existing local residents</li> <li>• Future residents and visitors to the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local businesses and chambers of commerce</li> <li>• Local resident bodies</li> <li>• Registered Aboriginal Parties</li> <li>• Residents from surrounding neighbourhoods</li> </ul>