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Supported by the Community
Services Grants Program



Participate Melbourne Sunday streets

The City of Melbourne has partnered with local
community organisations to bring you
Sunday Streets



Sunday 19 November 2017

Carlton gathered in Keppel and Cardigan streets.



Residents' associations: partners in city governance

The Unequal Power of Private, Public and Civic Sectors

There are three major groups who control urban assets and are therefore responsible for the governance of the urban commons.

- Private sector: businesses
- Public sector: governments
- Civic sector: citizens as individuals, and in formal or informal associations

The sectors interrelate economically. Citizens buy goods and services from businesses. Businesses buy labour from citizens. Both use public services and assets, and pay taxes to governments.

Each of these are not equally well organised, and therefore their perspectives are not equally represented in public decision-making. Governments are highly organised and resourced. Businesses are also highly organised and resourced, and often associate into formal, well-funded industry bodies. The civic sector, on the other hand, has no representative voice comparable to that of government or business.

Residents' associations (or RAs) aim to act as a key urban stakeholder group. But with limited resources, RAs are put on "the back foot", and can only behave reactively when confronted with well-funded studies and plans by either government or business. This reactivity can give RAs the derogatory status of "NIMBYs". The lack of resources denies them effective participation.

However, if effectively resourced RAs can not only avoid the reactivity, but provide a channel for the important perspective of citizens. RAs can help fulfil the following five of Elinor Ostrom's* eight principles for managing commons pool resources, such as the shared spaces of the city:

1 Match rules governing use of common goods to local needs and conditions.

Currently, rules are set by government, and governments assess "local needs and conditions" using limited technocratic methods such as surveys and traffic monitoring—if at all. Voting takes place only once every few years. RAs can give local communities a direct voice to government as to what constitutes their "needs and conditions".

2 Ensure that those affected by the rules can participate in modifying the rules, and

3 Make sure the rule-making rights of community members are respected by outside authorities.

Citizen power over elected governments is weak, restricted to the ability to throw a government out every few years. However, the government itself may have weak control over the rule system, which is governed by technocrats only notionally under the control of elected representatives. RAs can give governments more differentiated and timely feedback channels to guide rule making and rule changes.

4 Provide accessible, low-cost means for dispute resolution.

Currently, there are limited options for local dispute resolution. One can complain to government, who then may enforce existing regulations. There are also the expensive and heavy-handed magistrates' courts, and various administrative tribunals. But there are no neighbourhood-level mediation or arbitration options. Furthermore, not all disputes are covered by existing rules. RAs could provide mediation and arbitration at low cost to its members.

5 Build responsibility for governing the common resource in nested tiers from the lowest level up to the entire interconnected system.

There are many initiatives aimed at re-endowing citizenship with a sense of responsibility for their common resources. These travel under the label "active citizenship". However, there are not always clear mechanisms through which active citizenship can be expressed. Responsibility needs to be accompanied by the power to exercise those responsibilities. RAs can provide a mechanism for citizens to exercise their responsibility in their local community.

To fulfil the charter of a civic union, RAs need to grow and diversify membership. Many associations have seen member numbers plateau or decline. Many associations lack diversity in their membership - of age, race and income. Many don't engage or empower their members to act. Many act in parallel to and uncoordinated with other local citizen groups. Building a broad-based membership is important for the democratic legitimacy of residents' associations and to ensure that the association is not just another special interest organisation. Broad, engaged memberships also provide associations with leverage to negotiate with business and with government.

It is in the long-term interest of governments to have citizens represented by well organised, inclusive, and well-resourced citizen groups. Citizen groups can improve the quality and value for money of government planning and services. Government can consider better supporting RAs at two levels:

- with a **political** policy which recognises citizen voice, empowerment and action as integral to effective and efficient government;
- with an **administrative** policy which orients public servants to work with such groups as partners in city governance and services.

Residents associations can make themselves fitting counterparts to such policies by becoming more:

- **inclusive**: expand to include all sectors of the community, working in effective partnership with other local citizen groups
- **engaged**: mobilise the talents and energies of their membership, as the most powerful resource the associations have at hand
- **democratic**: adopt participatory methods to ensure that they can convincingly claim to be "the voice of the community", coupled with a culture of service among the elected delegates
- **disciplined**: develop internal processes to the same standard of professionalism and probity expected of any private or public organisation of comparable size.

This will take time. But we can start today.

- ◇ Elinor Ostrom became the only woman to win the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 2009 for her pioneering work on "common pool resources"—those assets, like the city, from which we all draw, and to which we all contribute.

Article by David Week and Farida Fleming

Streetscapes

Graffiti:

**Quick action
is best.**



The City of Melbourne plans to reduce graffiti within the municipality while encouraging the production of quality street art by forging strong partnerships with stakeholders.

Graffiti is any writing or images on property without permission. If graffiti is placed without owner or occupier permission, the City of Melbourne will arrange for its removal.

Read the City of Melbourne Graffiti management plan:

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/residents/home-neighbourhood/graffiti/Pages/graffiti-management-plan.aspx>

Contact the City of Melbourne for Graffiti removal:

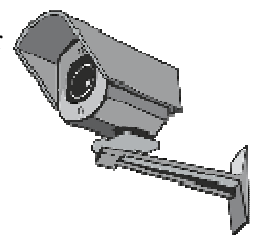
<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/residents/home-neighbourhood/graffiti/Pages/graffiti.aspx>

Volunteer needed: As part of the **City Of Melbourne's Safe City Camera Program (SCCP)**, closed circuit TV (CCTV) cameras are installed throughout the city to monitor antisocial behaviour or criminal activity.

The SCCP Audit Committee meets bi-monthly and provides an independent review of the SCCP operations.

An opportunity has arisen for a City of Melbourne resident to join the SCCP Audit Committee.

For more information contact: Christine Drummond at Christine.Drummond@melbourne.vic.gov.au



APP No./ADDRESS	DETAILS OF WORK/CRA INTEREST
<p>Previous Applications Carried Forward – TP-2015-742/A 86-94 Pelham St. Objection</p>	<p>A mediated VCAT outcome resulted in a permit for 7 storeys with accompanying setbacks. The Applicant has re-applied for a variation to the permit. CRA objected to any relaxation of the mediated permit conditions, however CoM has agreed to the elimination of the setbacks subject to a modified facade, which is more sympathetic to the adjoining heritage properties. CoM has issued an amended permit.</p>
<p>TP-2016-798 197-235 Bouverie St (220-234 Leicester St) Objection</p>	<p>This is the Graduate House Development. Partial demolition of existing terrace houses and the construction of an 11 storey building at the rear. It is noted that the CoM has indicated to the applicant that the proposal would not be supported in its present form and has suspended processing whilst the applicant reconsiders and or redesigns. CRA monitoring.</p>
<p>TP-2016-1031 10 Magenta Place Objection</p>	<p>Change of use (from warehouse) and construction of 6 storey residential building, subsequently amended to 5 storeys with minor setbacks. CRA’s concerns related to exceeding the preferred height of 4 storeys, the inadequate setback and lack of carparking. These were not fully addressed by the amended submission. The Permit Issued by CoM has been appealed by an objector(s)</p>
<p>TP-2017-877 10 Magenta Place No Action</p>	<p>A fresh application has been lodged for change of use from warehouse to recreational facility (yoga studio) apparently to provide an interim use until the above application is resolved at VCAT. CoM processing</p>
<p>TP-2016-1128 232-234 Faraday St Objection</p>	<p>A 3 storey development plus basement, incorporating restaurant and residential uses. Local policy specifically discourages restaurant use in this location. CRA also asserts that the proposal is not an appropriate response to the existing streetscape. A slightly modified proposal has been lodge , however CRA’s concerns remain. CoM processing.</p>
<p>TP-2017-85 198-208 Queensberry St Objection</p>	<p>Partial demolition of existing building and construction of 15 storey student accommodation. CRA had concerns relating to heritage and over development. Permit Issued.</p>
<p>TP-2017-188 123-135 Bouverie St Objection</p>	<p>Partial demolition and construction of 13 storey student accommodation. CRA has concerns relating to height, heritage and student housing policy issues. CoM processing.</p>
<p>TP-2017-486 368-386 Lygon St Objection</p>	<p>Lygon Court. An application to alter the Lygon St entry. CRA was concerned about its impact on the heritage streetscape. Permit Issued</p>
<p>TP-2017-616 4-12 Leicester Place Objection</p>	<p>Demolish existing building, construct a 15 storey residential hotel. This is the site of a previous application for a 20 storey residential development that CRA had objected to and VCAT had upheld the CoM refusal of permit. CRA considers this is also an inappropriate development for this site. CoM Processing.</p>
<p>There have been 28 applications since the September Newsflash which generated 5 new objections.</p>	
<p>TP-2017-651 6 O’Connell Lane Objection</p>	<p>Additions to existing dwelling. CRA concerns related to height, overshadowing and heritage issues. CoM Processing.</p>
<p>TP-2017-714 47-49 Nicholson St Objection</p>	<p>Partial demolition and new additions to create 3 dwellings. In CRA’s opinion, the proposal dominates the adjoining heritage properties and the design needs to be more respectful in character and scale. CoM Processing.</p>
<p>TP-2017-761 623-645 Swanston St Objection</p>	<p>Lincoln House (Melbourne University) A major redevelopment of almost the entire site surrounded by Swanston St, Lincoln Square South, Lincoln Place and Cumberland Place, with a 13 storey mixed use development. CRA’s submission is on our website detailing our concerns which relate to heritage, height, setbacks, pedestrian and adjoining residential amenity. CoM Processing.</p>

APP No./ADDRESS	DETAILS OF WORK/CRA INTEREST
TP-2017-380 131-133 Station St Objection	Demolish existing dwelling and construct 2 new dwellings. CRA is of the opinion that the architectural treatment is inappropriate and needs to be more recessive if it is to be respectful of the Level 2 streetscape into which it will be embedded. CoM Processing.
TP-2017-274 288-290 Drummond St Objection	Demolish existing dwelling and construct 4 new apartments in a 3 storey development. CRA believes that the development does not adequately respect the adjoining heritage streetscape. CoM Processing.
<p>There are 7 of the new applications for which further information is awaited. Note: Details of all objections can be accessed in the ‘Summary of Reviewed Applications’ on the CRA website.</p>	

At the beginning of each month, the CRA’s planning sub-committee meets to consider the previous month’s planning applications for the area covered by 3053 postcode. The committee is particularly alert to the following:

- overlooking or any other loss of amenity to neighbouring properties
- loss of amenity to the wider surrounding area (bulk, aesthetics, car parking)
- whether the application conforms to the Council’s planning scheme, including heritage and height constraints.
- internal amenity (chiefly in multi-dwelling developments)

The City of Melbourne has an easy to use online search facility, the *Town Planning Permits Register*, which provides information on the status of Planning Permit Applications Searching is by application number or property address.

<http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/building-and-development/property-information/planning-building-registers/pages/town-planning-permits-register.aspx>

If you are aware of any potentially contentious development that you think may warrant attention, please contact the Planning Committee at: planningcra@gmail.com

IT'S TIME TO JOIN CRA

Your 2018 Membership is now due

Join online
the 2018 Try booking link

<http://www.trybooking.com/TELY>

OR, for an EFT payment—
CRA Direct Credit Details: Bendigo Bank,
BSB: 633 000 Account No.: 146960570.

**Please ensure your name, address and contact number
are included for EFT membership payments.**

If you love Carlton but do not reside or own property in postcode 3053,
please join as a ‘Friend of Carlton’.

You can support CRA by:

- Joining or renewing your membership
- Volunteering to deliver the quarterly Newsflash
- Joining one of the Working Groups: Forward Planning
Planning
Parks and Streetscapes
Traffic, Transport, Parking and Noise Management

The University of Melbourne and the Carlton Connect Initiative

Subsequent to the University of Melbourne acquiring the Grattan Street site of the former Royal Women’s Hospital, the University announced plans to redevelop the site for the Carlton Connect Initiative, details of which are available at <https://www.carltonconnect.com.au/>

The site was rezoned by the state government from a Public Use to a Capital City Zone, and a development plan was conceived. This plan included the adaptive reuse of the existing 3AW building supplemented with other new buildings.

Subsequent planning [Helicopter Flight path clearance requirements] and commercial considerations resulted in a revised philosophy whereby all the existing buildings would be demolished and replaced by the development pictured below and on the following page.

What do you think of this proposed addition to the Carlton streetscape at

The Old Royal Women’s Hospital site?

- **This site is now part of the capital city Zone**
 - **The University of Melbourne now owns it**
 - **Carlton Connect is the proposal**



Ground Plan

Grattan Street

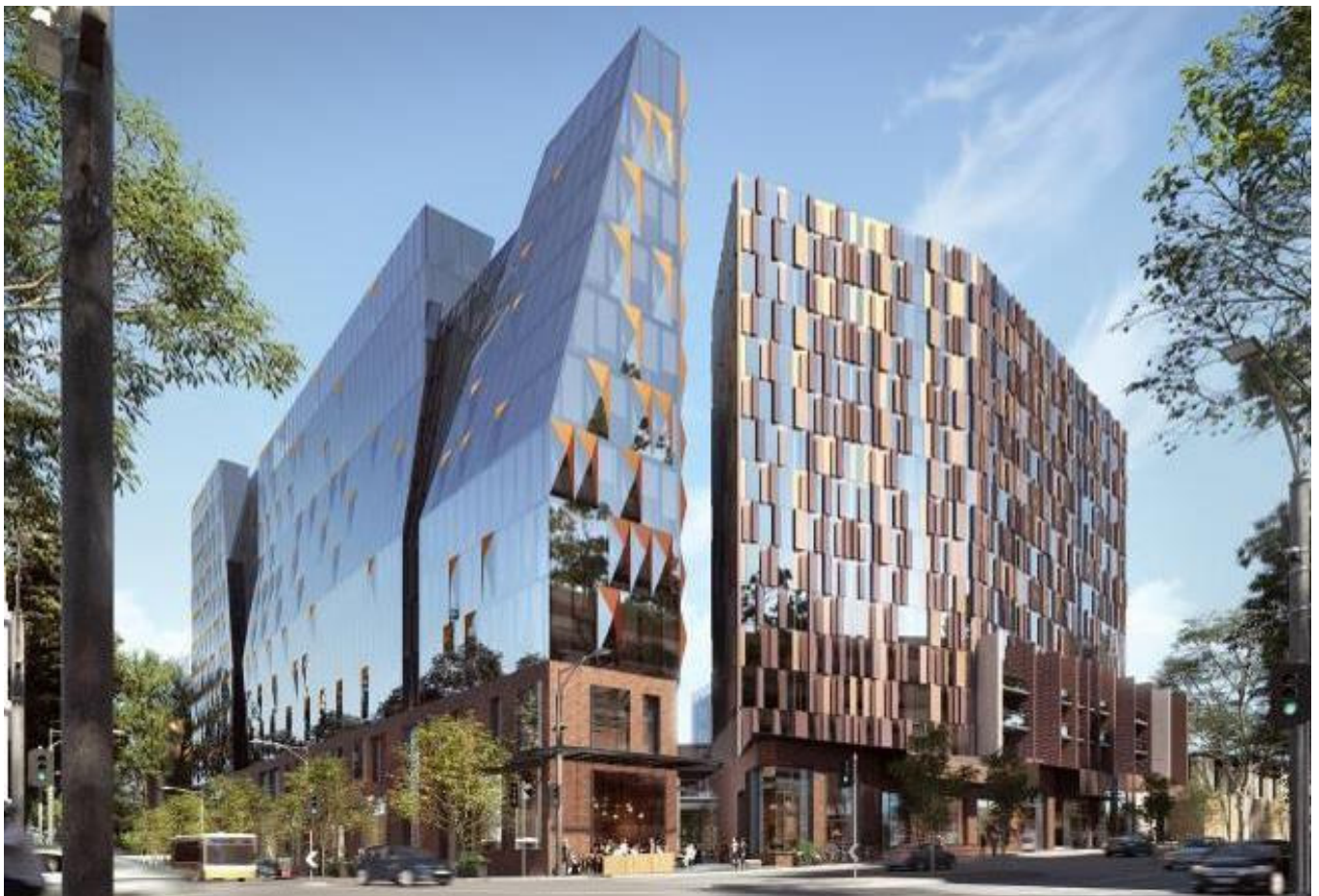
For the latest information go to:

<https://www.carltonconnect.com.au/partnering-to-deliver-australias-leading-innovation-precinct/>

This



will become this



To read the opinion of the CRA planning group visit the CRA website planning page at: <http://www.carltonresidents.org.au/how-cra-works/working-groups/planning-2/>

Electronic waste

Australians dispose of over 100,000 tonnes of computers, computer equipment and TVs each year – that’s around 5 kg per person.

These products, as well as mobile phones and other household appliances, contain valuable materials including precious metals like gold and platinum, plastics, glass and lead. The good news is that electronic waste is more than 95 per cent recyclable.

The City of Melbourne has a free e-waste drop off recycling service and can provide a bin at no cost, to buildings of 20 apartments or more.

For more information: <https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/residents/waste-recycling/Pages/electronic-waste.aspx>



Bin located at Kathleen Syme, Faraday Street



Accepted material

- televisions
- monitors
- desktop computers
- laptop computers
- printers
- photocopiers
- servers
- all computer accessories such as keyboards, mouse, floppy disc and CD drives
- electronic components such as circuit boards, motherboards, network and memory cards
- network equipment
- scanners
- fax machines
- mobile and landline phones and answering machines
- electronic games, joysticks
- CDs, DVDs, videocassette and audio tapes
- cameras, including digital, film and video
- DVD and video players
- speakers
- sound equipment
- household electrical appliances such as vacuum cleaners and hairdryers
- kitchen appliances such as microwaves, toasters, kettles
- other small appliances such as power tools
- medical equipment
- test and lap equipment
- battery packs or rechargers for any electrical item
- toner, printer or ink cartridges (must be separated from the printer)
- car and truck batteries
- white goods
- household batteries.