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CITY COUNCIL

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ORMOND
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Community Infrastructure Evidence and Strategic Context Report

Supporting document to the *Glen Eira City Council Community Infrastructure Plan 2026–2030*

Purpose of this report

This report presents the municipality-wide evidence and strategic context that informed the ***Community Infrastructure Plan 2026-2030***. It should be read with the two Network Evidence and Analysis Reports. The *Community Infrastructure Plan* is Council's primary strategic document and contains the vision, principles, priorities and recommendations.

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Introduction

The **Community Infrastructure Evidence and Strategic Context Report** provides the municipality-wide evidence, planning context, methodology, locality analysis and decision-making framework used to develop the **Glen Eira Community Infrastructure Plan 2026–2030**.

It forms part of a suite of four connected documents:

- the **Community Infrastructure Plan 2026–2030**, which is Council's primary, municipality-wide framework and contains the consolidated directions, facility roles, investment approach and recommendations;
- this **Community Infrastructure Evidence and Strategic Context Report**, which provides the broader evidence, methodology and strategic context;
- the **Early Years Network Plan: Evidence and Analysis Report**, which is a standalone network plan containing detailed early years evidence, network directions, recommendations and longer-term opportunities; and
- the **Community, Libraries and Cultural Spaces Network Plan: Evidence and Analysis Report**, which provides detailed supporting evidence and analysis for libraries, arts and culture, older adults, young people, community and program spaces, and community hubs.

The Early Years Network Plan can be used separately to support early years service planning, advocacy, funding applications, partnerships and future feasibility work. Its directions and recommendations align with the Community Infrastructure Plan and provide further early years-specific detail.

If wording differs between the documents, the Community Infrastructure Plan is authoritative for Council's municipality-wide framework and current four-year priorities.

This report provides the municipality-wide evidence and context used to develop the Plan, including:

- population, housing and demographic change;
- Glen Eira's land, financial and infrastructure context;
- State Government planning reforms and other external influences;
- differences in growth, access and community infrastructure needs across Glen Eira;
- access to facilities and services across municipal boundaries;
- community and stakeholder engagement findings; and
- the policy, planning and decision-making context within which Council operates.

This report focuses on municipality-wide evidence, including population and housing change, local context, access patterns, community engagement and the broader planning environment.

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1.1 Why community infrastructure planning is needed

Community infrastructure in Glen Eira is operating in an environment of increasing demand, change and constraint.

Glen Eira is a fully developed municipality with limited opportunities to acquire new land for community use. Population and housing growth, demographic change, Victorian Government planning reforms and changing service models are increasing demand for community facilities and services. The timing and local impact of some changes remain uncertain.

Council is also managing rising construction and operating costs, rate-capping constraints and a large portfolio of buildings. While most community buildings remain serviceable, many were designed for earlier service models and may not provide the accessibility, flexibility, storage, layout or supporting spaces needed today.

This means community infrastructure needs cannot be assessed only by counting facilities or considering individual buildings in isolation. The evidence must also consider:

- current and future community need;
- how facilities and services work together across the wider network;
- whether existing spaces are accessible and fit for purpose;
- whether needs can be met through adaptation, shared use, partnerships or different service models;
- the role of Council and other providers; and
- the long-term cost of operating, maintaining and renewing infrastructure.

These matters informed the planning approach and recommendations in the Community Infrastructure Plan.

1.2 Community infrastructure delivery and council's role

Community infrastructure in Glen Eira is delivered through a mixed system involving:

- Council;
- Australian and Victorian government agencies;
- not-for-profit and community organisations;
- faith-based and cultural organisations; and
- private and institutional providers, particularly in early years and education.

Council may plan for and influence community infrastructure even where it does not own or operate a facility. Its role varies according to community need, the service being delivered, facility ownership, available providers and the most effective and sustainable delivery approach.

Council may act as:

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Council role	Meaning in practice
Planner	Planning and prioritising the wider community infrastructure network, regardless of ownership.
Provider	Owning or operating facilities and services where Council delivery is appropriate.
Facilitator	Supporting delivery by others through land, buildings, planning controls or shared use.
Partner	Co-investing, co-locating or working with other organisations.
Advocate	Seeking government investment, policy reform or service provision.

These roles formed part of the evidence used to assess how different community infrastructure needs could be addressed and informed the directions and recommendations in the Community Infrastructure Plan.

1.3 Supporting community participation through Council-owned land and buildings

Council supports community participation by making Council-owned land and buildings available to community and not-for-profit organisations.

These organisations include early years providers, neighbourhood houses, toy libraries, older adults and cultural groups, emergency relief and community support services, and volunteer-run clubs and associations. Their services and activities contribute to learning, wellbeing, inclusion, social connection and community resilience.

Many arrangements are provided at nominal or subsidised rents. This is a significant form of Council support because it allows organisations to direct more of their resources towards services, programs and community activities rather than commercial accommodation costs.

These arrangements are not cost-free for Council. Council retains responsibilities and costs associated with:

- maintaining and renewing land and buildings;
- safety, accessibility and compliance;
- insurance and administration; and
- managing long-term financial and asset risks.

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This evidence informed the directions in the Community Infrastructure Plan relating to community accommodation, partnerships, shared use and the future planning of Council-owned facilities.

1.4 Relationship with other council planning

The Community Infrastructure Plan forms part of Glen Eira's broader planning framework. It aligns with the **Community Vision 2040**, **Council Plan 2025–2029**, **Financial Plan 2025–2035** and **Asset Plan 2025–2035**, and is informed by related strategies including the **Strategic Property Plan**, **Financial Sustainability Strategy**, **Open Space Strategy** and **Climate Emergency Response Strategy**.

These documents have different but connected roles:

- the **Community Infrastructure Plan** identifies community infrastructure needs, Council's role and priorities;
- service planning identifies how services and programs should operate;
- the **Asset Plan** guides maintenance and renewal of Council assets;
- the **Strategic Property Plan** guides decisions about the use, optimisation, redevelopment or disposal of Council land and buildings; and
- Council's capital planning and budget processes determine whether, when and how proposals are funded.

A finding that a facility is underperforming, unsuitable or potentially better used for another purpose does not determine a property outcome. Any proposal involving repurposing, redevelopment or disposal is considered separately through the Strategic Property Plan and Council's governance processes.

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Evidence and Methodology

2.1 How the evidence was assessed

The evidence was assessed through three connected lenses:

1. **Needs-led:** considering community needs, service demand and barriers to access.
2. **Network-based:** considering Council-owned, non-Council and shared facilities as part of a wider system rather than as isolated buildings.
3. **Place-responsive:** considering differences in growth, transport, access, existing facilities and community needs across Glen Eira and neighbouring areas.

These lenses supported assessment of how effectively the wider community infrastructure network serves the community. They did not assume that every suburb requires the same facilities or that every identified need requires a new building.

2.2 Evidence sources

No single dataset was used to determine community infrastructure needs or inform priorities. Evidence was considered collectively to identify consistent findings, areas of uncertainty, emerging pressures and potential opportunities.

Key evidence sources included:

Community and population

- population and housing forecasts;
- age and household composition;
- cultural diversity and inclusion needs;
- relative advantage, vulnerability and affordability pressures; and
- community and stakeholder engagement.

Service and policy context

- the Human Services Needs Analysis;
- Victorian Government policy and service reforms;
- changes in service delivery and operating models;
- Council service planning; and
- the contribution of other providers.

Infrastructure evidence

- location and accessibility;
- building condition, compliance and safety;
- suitability for current and future use;
- utilisation and capacity; and
- opportunities for adaptation, shared use or co-location.

Detailed network-specific evidence is contained in the two Network Evidence and Analysis Reports.

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2.3 Benchmarking

Benchmarking was used to compare Glen Eira's provision with neighbouring councils, metropolitan averages and relevant sector information where reliable and comparable data was available.

This included comparison with:

- neighbouring inner south-east councils, including Kingston, Monash, Port Phillip and Stonnington;
- average provision across those councils;
- metropolitan Melbourne averages, where reliable data was available; and
- sector-specific information and guidance from organisations such as Public Libraries Victoria, Neighbourhood Houses Victoria, Playgroup Victoria and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Benchmarking was used as a **sense check, not a fixed standard**. Facility numbers and floor-space measures do not, on their own, show whether services are accessible, appropriately located, well used or fit for purpose. Benchmarking was therefore considered alongside local demand, facility performance, service models and feasibility.

2.4 From evidence to the Community Infrastructure Plan

The diagram below shows how the municipality-wide evidence in this report and the detailed network evidence were brought together to inform the Community Infrastructure Plan:

Community need and change

Population, housing, community engagement and policy reform

↓

Service and network pressures

Demand, access, delivery models and the contribution of other providers

↓

Infrastructure performance

Condition, suitability, utilisation, accessibility and location

↓

Network-specific analysis

Early Years and Community, Libraries and Cultural Spaces

↓

Community Infrastructure Plan

Principles, facility roles, strategic directions, capital planning and investment priorities, and operational actions

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The supporting reports document the evidence and analysis. The Community Infrastructure Plan contains Council's resulting directions, priorities and recommendations.

2.5 Detailed investment assessment framework

The Community Infrastructure Plan establishes a five-step process for considering community infrastructure proposals. This section documents the detailed considerations that support that process and provides transparency about how evidence, competing priorities, readiness and delivery options may be assessed.

The framework supports the application of the Community Infrastructure Plan. It does not establish an additional approval process or replace Council's business case, capital planning, budget or governance requirements.

Not all identified needs require a new building or capital investment. The framework considers whether a need could be addressed by improving an existing facility, changing how a space or service operates, working with other providers, advocating for investment or pursuing another response.

Community infrastructure proposals must also be considered alongside Council's other service, asset and investment priorities and within its available financial capacity.

Step 1: Identify the need and frame the proposal

Proposals may arise from:

- evidence and planning implications identified in the supporting reports;
- service needs or operational issues;
- renewal, accessibility or functional problems;
- opportunities to improve the use of existing facilities;
- changes in population, policy or service delivery;
- property, redevelopment or land-use opportunities; and
- partnership, shared-use or advocacy opportunities.

At this stage, the proposal should clearly describe:

- the need or problem to be addressed;
- the community or service outcomes sought;
- how the proposal relates to the wider infrastructure network; and
- the consequences of taking no action.

Proposals should be considered as part of the wider network, rather than as isolated requests relating to individual sites.

Step 2: Apply strategic filters

The proposal is tested against several threshold questions:

- Is there demonstrated current or future community need?
- What role is Council best placed to play as planner, provider, facilitator, partner or advocate?
- Does the proposal align with the Community Infrastructure Plan, Council Plan and other adopted strategies?

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- Could the need be addressed by improving existing facilities, services or access before expanding the network?
- Is the proposal realistic given Council's land, financial and delivery constraints?

A proposal that does not meet these threshold considerations may be reframed, deferred or addressed through an alternative response.

Step 3: Assess the proposal
Proposals that meet the initial strategic filters can then be assessed against a consistent set of considerations.

Community need and benefit
The scale of the need, who will benefit and the outcomes expected.

Equity and access
Whether the proposal reduces barriers and improves access for communities experiencing the greatest need.

Network contribution and place
How the proposal complements existing facilities, services and local or cross-boundary access.

Fit for purpose and use of existing facilities
Whether existing spaces can be improved, adapted or used differently before new infrastructure is considered.

Service delivery
How well the proposal supports current and future services, programs and operating arrangements.

Financial sustainability
Capital costs, operating costs, maintenance, renewal obligations and Council's capacity to fund the proposal over its life.

Partnership and co-investment opportunities
Whether another provider, level of government or developer could contribute to the outcome.

Environmental sustainability and resilience
Climate impacts, energy performance, adaptability and long-term resilience.

Consequences of not proceeding
The service, community, financial, asset or compliance risks of delaying or not acting.
These considerations are assessed collectively. They do not all carry the same weight in every case, and the assessment does not produce an automatic ranking or approval.

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Step 4: Determine readiness and priority
The assessment helps identify the proposal's level of readiness and an appropriate next step. Readiness is considered separately from the proposal's priority relative to other Council needs.

Ready to progress

Characteristics may include:
- strong alignment with Council's priorities;
- demonstrated community benefit;
- sufficient evidence and feasibility work; and
- a realistic delivery and funding pathway.

Next step: Progress to business case development, detailed planning or budget consideration, as required.

Further work required

Characteristics may include:
- potential strategic or community benefit has been identified; but
- further evidence, engagement, design, costing, feasibility or partnership work is needed.

Next step: Refine, investigate, stage or monitor the proposal before a future decision.

Not ready or not supported

This may apply where:
- the proposal is not sufficiently aligned, needed, feasible or financially sustainable; or
- another response is likely to provide a better outcome.

Next step: Do not progress the proposal in its current form. Consider whether the need could be addressed through an alternative facility, service, access, partnership or advocacy response.

A proposal may be well developed but still need to be considered against more urgent or higher-value Council priorities.

Step 5: Determine the delivery pathway
The preferred delivery pathway should reflect the nature of the need, Council's role, project readiness and available resources.

Delivery may involve one or more of the following:
- direct Council investment or service delivery;
- renewal, reconfiguration or better use of an existing Council facility;
- service redesign, outreach or digital delivery;
- shared-use or partnership arrangements;
- developer-supported delivery or contributions;

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- Victorian or Australian Government funding;
- advocacy for another organisation to provide the service or infrastructure; or
- staged delivery over more than one planning or budget period.

A proposal does not become funded or approved simply because it is identified in the Community Infrastructure Plan. Funding and delivery remain subject to Council's business case, capital planning, budget and governance processes.

Monitoring and review after a proposal progresses

Once a proposal or action progresses, Council will:

- sequence it through relevant service, asset and capital planning processes;
- monitor delivery, use, costs and community outcomes; and
- review it as demand, evidence, funding and external conditions change.

This allows future decisions to respond to changing needs and helps determine whether delivered initiatives are achieving the intended community and service outcomes.

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Glen Eira's growth, communities and places

3.1 Scope of community infrastructure evidence

For this report, community infrastructure includes the buildings, spaces and supporting systems that enable community participation, learning, cultural activity, wellbeing and access to services.

The evidence is not limited to Council-owned buildings. It also considers relevant facilities and services provided by governments, community organisations, not-for-profit providers, schools, faith-based organisations and private providers within and near Glen Eira. This helps identify:

- how people access services across the wider network;
- gaps, overlaps and opportunities for shared use;
- the contribution of other providers; and
- potential partnership or advocacy opportunities.

Considering non-Council infrastructure does not mean Council is responsible for funding or delivering it.

Infrastructure covered by the analysis

The detailed evidence is organised into two related networks:

- **Early Years**, including kindergarten, Maternal and Child Health, playgroups, toy libraries and occasional care; and
- **Community, Libraries and Cultural Spaces**, including libraries, arts and cultural spaces, community hubs, neighbourhood houses, spaces for older adults and young people, and community meeting and program spaces.

Detailed analysis of these networks is provided in the two Network Evidence and Analysis Reports.

Built and non-built responses

Community needs are not always met through buildings. The evidence also considers non-built and alternative ways of providing access to services, including:

- online and digital services;
- outreach, mobile and satellite services;
- hybrid models combining in-person and online access;
- shared use of Council and non-Council facilities; and
- partnerships and coordinated service delivery.

Considering both built and non-built responses provides a broader understanding of how needs may be met without assuming that every identified need requires a new or expanded facility.

Relationship with other infrastructure

The Community Infrastructure Plan does not duplicate infrastructure planning undertaken through other Council strategies. Open space, parks, playgrounds, aquatic and recreation

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facilities, sports grounds, transport, drainage, streetscapes and other operational infrastructure are addressed through their relevant planning frameworks.

These assets may still be referred to in this report where they help explain:

- the character and accessibility of a locality;
- connections between services and places;
- opportunities for shared or complementary use; or
- wider community needs and pressures.

Schools, hospitals, tertiary institutions and other infrastructure provided by governments or private organisations are also considered where relevant to access, demand or partnership opportunities. Their inclusion in the evidence does not represent a Council delivery commitment.

3.2 Glen Eira today

Glen Eira is a fully developed inner and middle-ring municipality, located approximately 10 kilometres south-east of central Melbourne and covering 39 square kilometres. It is home to a diverse and growing community and contains no greenfield growth areas.

Population and households

- approximately **160,500 residents in 2026**, projected to increase to around **182,000 by 2036** and **198,500 by 2046**;
- **59,792 households**;
- more than one-quarter of households are occupied by one person, alongside families, couples and shared households; and
- population and household growth is expected to be concentrated in particular activity centres and redevelopment areas.

A diverse community

- more than one-third of residents were born overseas;
- more than 120 cultural backgrounds are represented;
- Glen Eira is home to a significant proportion of Victoria's Jewish community;
- 411 residents identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander;
- 4.8 per cent of residents need daily assistance due to disability; and
- 14.1 per cent of adults identify as LGBTIQA+.

Glen Eira's diversity means community infrastructure must support different cultural practices, life stages, abilities, household circumstances and ways of participating.

A compact and well-connected municipality

Glen Eira contains:

- seven major activity centres;
- 11 neighbourhood centres;
- 36 local centres;
- more than 17,000 businesses and approximately 48,000 local jobs;
- 39 schools, four hospitals and one university; and
- an extensive rail, tram and bus network.

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Around 76 per cent of residents have regular public transport within 400 metres. However, access is not consistent across Glen Eira, with parts of Bentleigh East more reliant on buses and private vehicles.

Council's infrastructure and investment context
Council manages more than 350 buildings and facilities, with infrastructure assets valued at more than $1.4 billion. Overall building condition is generally sound, and relatively few assets are at the end of their useful life.

The more significant issue is often whether buildings remain suitable for contemporary services and community use. Some facilities were designed for earlier service models and may have limitations relating to accessibility, layout, storage, flexibility or the ability to support more than one activity.

Council's capital program averages approximately $36–37 million each year across all asset classes, with average annual expenditure on buildings of around $17.29 million in 2024–25. Rate capping, rising construction and operating costs, and limited access to land constrain Council's ability to expand community infrastructure without careful prioritisation, staging and partnerships.

These characteristics form the municipality-wide context for the more detailed service and facility analysis contained in the two Network Evidence and Analysis Reports.

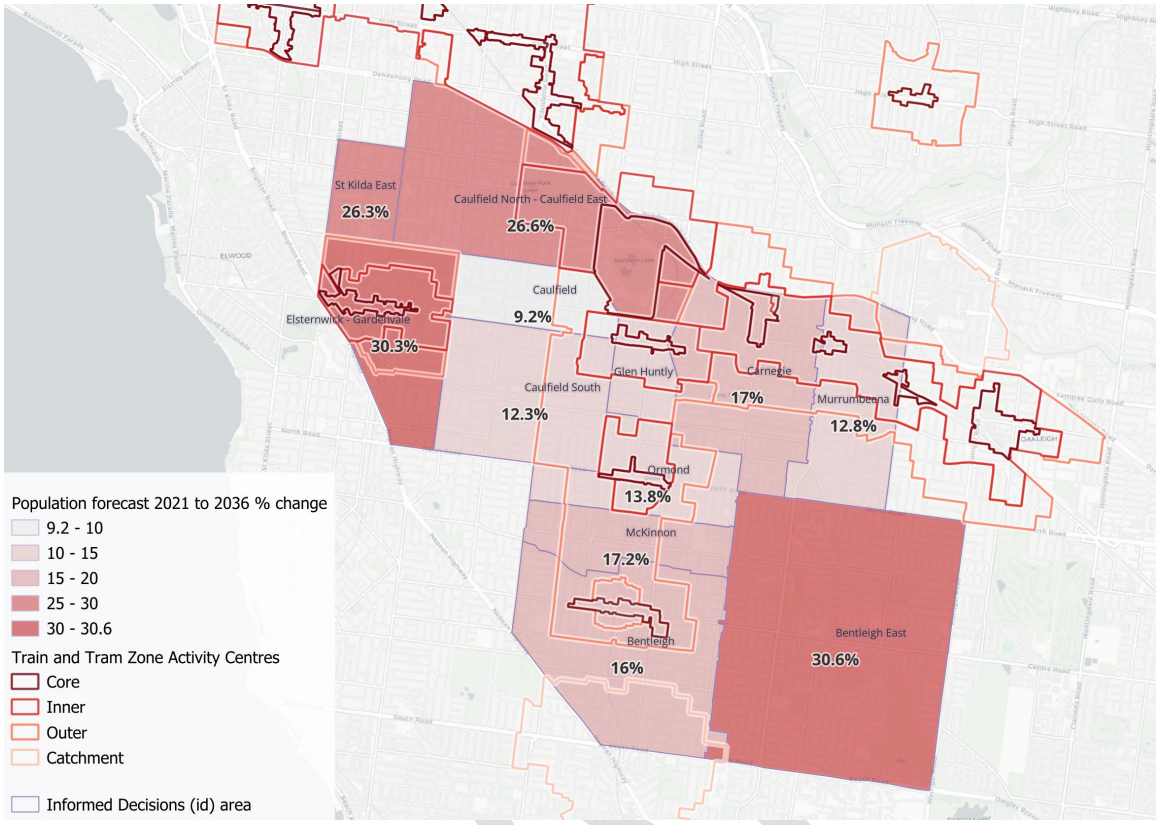
3.3 Growth and change

3.3.1 Uneven population and housing growth

Uneven growth and change
Growth and change in Glen Eira will not occur evenly across the municipality. Instead, they will be shaped by State planning policy, major redevelopment sites, institutional investment and transport decisions, many of which sit largely outside Council's direct control.

Population and dwelling growth is expected to be concentrated in specific locations—particularly around activity centres and strategic redevelopment areas—while other suburbs experience more modest change. This uneven pattern has important implications for where demand for community infrastructure will intensify over time, and how that demand is best met.

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Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), *Census of Population and Housing 2021* (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Forecast dwellings and development

Between 2025 and 2036, Glen Eira is forecast to accommodate approximately **9,360 additional dwellings**, representing an increase of **13.6 per cent** across the municipality.

This growth is not evenly distributed.

Higher levels of growth are expected in:

- **Bentleigh East** (+27.5 per cent), although this forecast depends significantly on the timing and scale of development at East Village;
- **Elsternwick–Gardenvale** (+23.8 per cent); and
- **Caulfield North–Caulfield East** (+14.2 per cent).

with more moderate growth anticipated in established residential areas such as Caulfield South, Glen Huntly and McKinnon.

This pattern shows that future pressure will vary by location. The growth forecasts were therefore considered alongside accessibility, existing facilities, service demand and the role each area plays within the wider network.

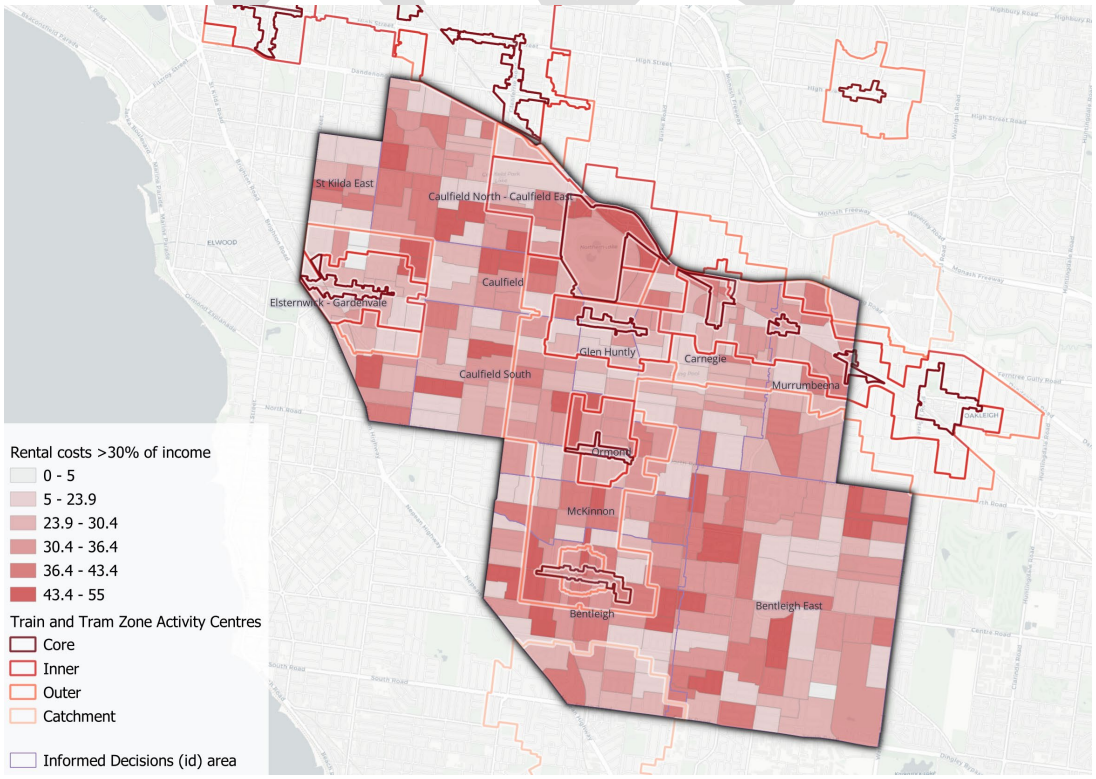
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Forecast dwellings and development						
City of Glen Eira	2025		2036		**Change between 2025 and 2036**	
Area	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
City of Glen Eira	68,805	100.0	78,166	100.0	+9,361	+13.6
Bentleigh	8,245	12.0	9,164	11.7	+918	+11.1
Bentleigh East	12,056	17.5	15,371	19.7	+3,315	+27.5
Carnegie	9,581	13.9	10,452	13.4	+871	+9.1
Caulfield	2,455	3.6	2,560	3.3	+106	+4.3
Caulfield North - Caulfield East	9,489	13.8	10,835	13.9	+1,347	+14.2
Caulfield South	5,374	7.8	5,633	7.2	+258	+4.8
Elsternwick - Gardenvale	5,907	8.6	7,315	9.4	+1,408	+23.8
Glen Huntly	2,662	3.9	2,727	3.5	+65	+2.4
McKinnon	2,700	3.9	2,849	3.6	+149	+5.5
Murrumbeena	4,749	6.9	5,091	6.5	+343	+7.2
Ormond	3,894	5.7	4,277	5.5	+383	+9.8
St Kilda East	1,694	2.5	1,892	2.4	+198	+11.7

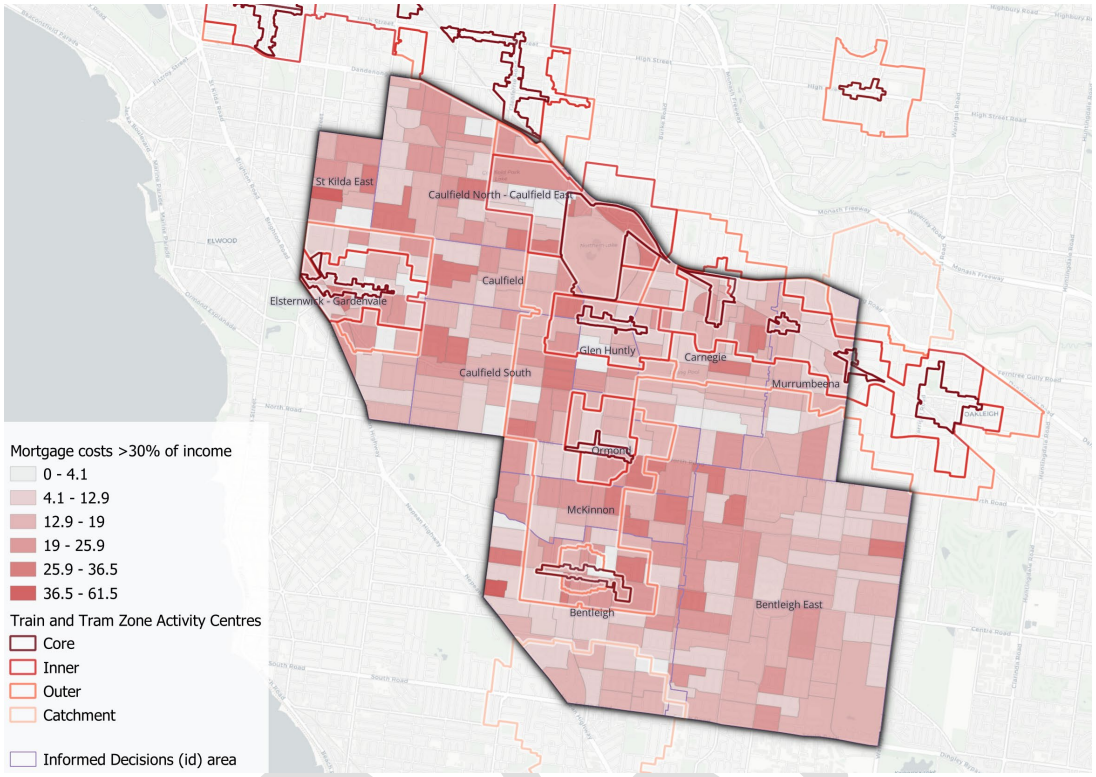
Source: Population and household forecasts, 2021 to 2046, prepared by .id (informed decisions), September 2024.

3.3.2 Affordability and localised vulnerability

Glen Eira generally performs strongly on municipality-wide socio-economic indicators. However, this can obscure local and household-level pressures. Areas with relatively lower socio-economic scores are dispersed rather than concentrated within one suburb. Rental and mortgage stress are also present across the municipality, influenced by housing costs, tenure, household income and life stage. Rental stress is more evident in some activity centres and areas with a higher proportion of apartments and smaller dwellings.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), *Census of Population and Housing 2021* (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

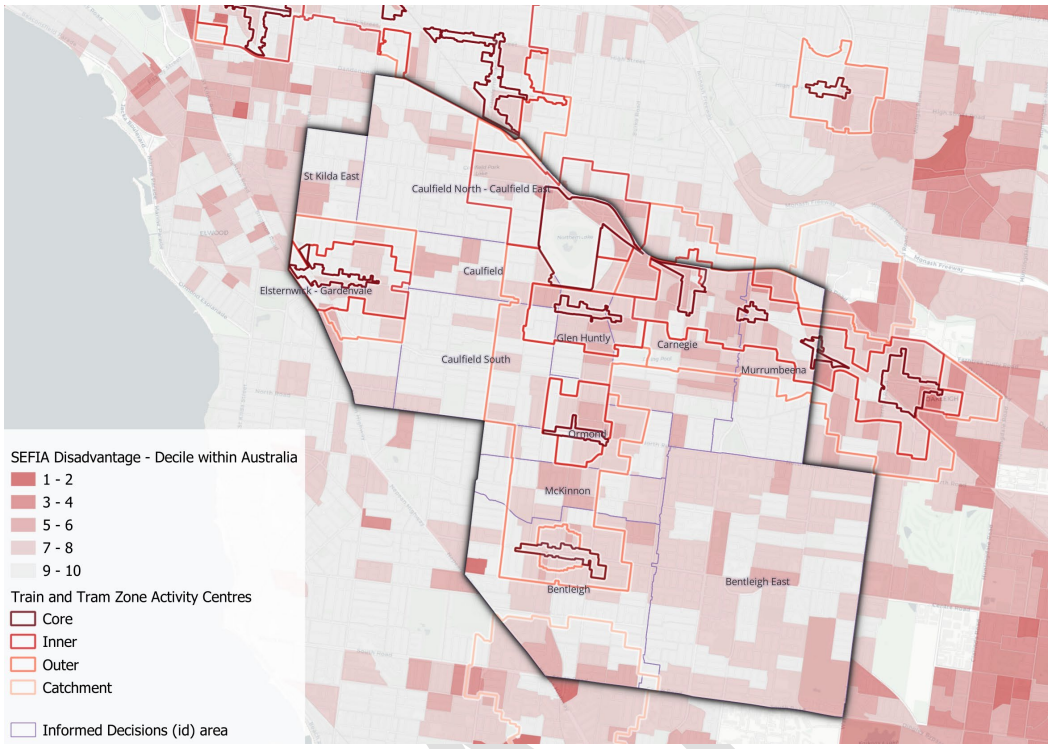


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), *Census of Population and Housing 2021* (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Vulnerability in Glen Eira is therefore often localised or related to individual circumstances, including:

- housing and cost-of-living pressure;
- fixed or moderate incomes;
- disability or caring responsibilities;
- social isolation;
- limited private space; and
- barriers relating to transport, language, affordability or service awareness.

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Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), *Census of Population and Housing 2021* (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

This evidence informed the CIP's focus on affordable access, inclusion, public transport, flexible shared spaces and community facilities that support social connection.

3.3.3 State-led activity centre growth

State planning policy directs a significant share of housing, employment and service growth into designated activity centres. In Glen Eira, this includes Major and Neighbourhood Activity Centres such as Caulfield, Carnegie, Bentleigh, Elsternwick and Murrumbeena.

In Caulfield, this is expected to result in a substantial increase in the local population, with the resident population within the Major Activity Centre projected to grow from approximately 2,350 to around 8,700 people by 2036 — around 4.5 per cent of Glen Eira's total population. This growth is supported by major transport investment and the ongoing role of Monash University as a state-significant education precinct.



Caulfield Major Activity Centre Structure Plan 2022

As activity centres intensify:

- local populations increase, often over relatively short timeframes
- more people live in smaller dwellings with limited private open space; and

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- demand grows for shared, accessible and flexible community facilities serving residents, students, workers and visitors.

3.3.4 East Village — a major mixed-use redevelopment

East Village is a strategic 24-hectare mixed-use redevelopment site planned to accommodate housing, employment, education, open space and community uses over time. The East Village Structure Plan identifies indicative opportunities for a school and a Council community facility within the precinct, alongside employment-focused and supporting retail uses.

While East Village represents one of Glen Eira's largest redevelopment opportunities, its scale and role are fundamentally different from established Major Activity Centres. The precinct is not served by a train station and currently relies on a limited number of bus services, with no high-capacity public transport within walking distance.

The Structure Plan identifies the need to advocate for improved public transport over time—including enhanced bus services and potential future light rail—but these improvements are not funded or committed and sit outside Council's direct control.



East Village Structure Plan 2018 - 2031

As a result, East Village is expected to function as a **local-to-district scale activity centre**, focused on employment, innovation and daily needs for surrounding communities, rather than as a high-intensity, regionally significant centre. Its role, catchment and built form are intended to complement—not compete with—Glen Eira's established Major Activity Centres that benefit from strong rail access and higher levels of public transport accessibility.

The timing and form of growth at East Village remain uncertain. This limits the reliability of committing to a specific community infrastructure response before the scale, sequencing, transport arrangements and contribution of other providers are clearer.

This uncertainty informed the Community Infrastructure Plan's 10-year outlook, four-year review cycle and emphasis on monitoring change before confirming future responses.

3.4 Access within and beyond Glen Eira

Glen Eira is a compact municipality of approximately 39 square kilometres. Many activity centres and community facilities are located relatively close to one another, with rail and tram corridors providing strong access across much of the municipality, supported by bus services and walking connections.

Access is influenced by more than distance. Important factors include:

- public transport and walkability;
- everyday travel patterns;
- the location of shops, services, education and employment;
- opening hours and operating arrangements;
- the accessibility and suitability of facilities; and
- whether programs and services are available when people need them.

Access is not consistent across Glen Eira. Bentleigh East is a notable example because it has no train station and is more reliant on buses and private vehicles. This increases the importance of local access while also requiring consideration of nearby centres and services.

People also use community facilities beyond municipal boundaries. Three external centres and corridors are particularly relevant to Glen Eira.

Moorabbin Activity Centre (City of Kingston)
Moorabbin Activity Centre is a State-designated activity centre identified through the Victorian Government's Activity Centres Program.

It is supported by:
• direct access to the Frankston rail line;
• multiple high-frequency bus routes; and
• a concentration of civic, cultural, education and health uses.

Its catchment extends across municipal boundaries, including into southern Glen Eira, and in practice it already serves residents of Bentleigh and Bentleigh East for a range of daily and higher-order needs. This cross-boundary access pattern is a relevant consideration when interpreting demand, access and infrastructure needs in the southern part of Glen Eira.

Malvern Activity Centre (City of Stonnington)
Malvern Activity Centre, centred on Glenferrie Road and Malvern Station, is also identified by the State as part of the Train and Tram Zone Activity Centres Program. It benefits from:
• direct access to the Frankston rail line;
• strong tram connectivity along Glenferrie Road; and
• an established mix of retail, civic, cultural and community uses.

Malvern's catchment extends well beyond the City of Stonnington and has practical relevance for north-western Glen Eira, particularly Caulfield North and Caulfield East, where residents often access services, employment, cultural activity and transport via Malvern rather than more distant centres within Glen Eira.

Oakleigh Activity Centre and the Carnegie–Oakleigh corridor (City of Monash)
Oakleigh Activity Centre is a major, well-established centre located on the Cranbourne–Pakenham rail corridor, with a strong retail, cultural and civic role and a major bus interchange supporting access to surrounding suburbs.

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Together with Carnegie, Murrumbeena and Hughesdale, it forms a continuous corridor of activity centres along the rail line, supported by significant transport investment and identified by the State for intensified housing and activity.

For parts of eastern and southern Glen Eira — particularly Murrumbeena, Bentleigh and Bentleigh East — this corridor reinforces access to a wider network of centres beyond the municipal boundary. While Oakleigh is not a primary draw for Glen Eira residents in the same way as Moorabbin or Malvern, it contributes to the broader pattern of distributed access along this corridor and supports the role of Carnegie as a key internal hub.

What the access evidence shows

The access evidence shows that community facility use is influenced by accessibility, suitability and everyday travel patterns rather than municipal boundaries alone.

Considering nearby centres does not transfer responsibility for community infrastructure outside Glen Eira. It provides a more realistic understanding of how residents access services and informed the network-based and place-responsive approach in the Community Infrastructure Plan.

3.5 Locality evidence

Growth, demand, accessibility and community infrastructure pressures vary across Glen Eira. These differences are influenced by housing form, population change, activity-centre development, transport access, affordability, existing facilities and proximity to services in nearby areas.

The locality analysis provides a place-based lens for understanding these differences. It considers:

- local population and housing change;
- transport and accessibility;
- existing facilities and nearby services;
- key community infrastructure pressures; and
- implications for the wider network.

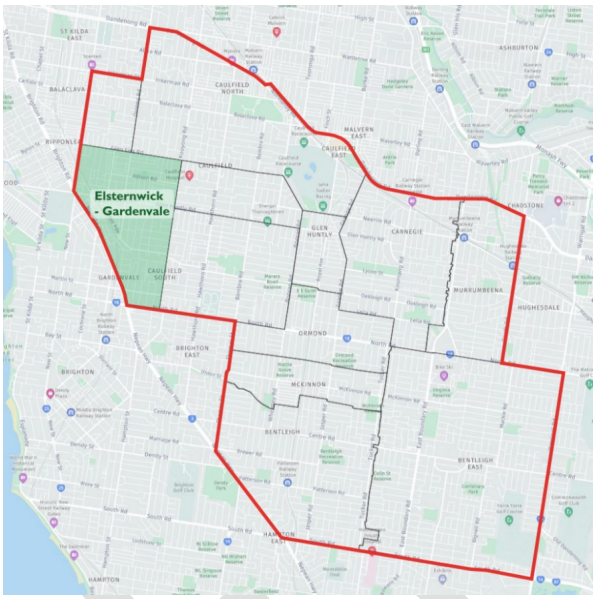
The analysis does not assume that every locality requires the same facilities or level of provision. It considers how local facilities, non-Council providers, transport connections, activity centres and facilities in nearby suburbs and municipalities work together to support community access.

The profiles also distinguish between demographic or community need, service demand and the capacity or suitability of existing infrastructure. Population growth alone does not establish the need for a new facility, while limited growth does not mean existing facilities are no longer needed. Location, accessibility, functional suitability, operating arrangements and the contribution of the wider network are also important.

The locality profiles below summarise the main municipality-wide evidence used to inform the Community Infrastructure Plan and the two Network Evidence and Analysis Reports. More detailed service, facility, utilisation and demand analysis is contained in those reports.

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Elsternwick – Gardenvale



Key attributes
Elsternwick–Gardenvale is a highly accessible inner-urban locality on Glen Eira's western edge, centred on the Glen Huntly Road Activity Centre.

It combines established and heritage residential areas with increasing apartment development, a strong retail and service centre, and rail, tram and bus access. Its proximity to St Kilda, Balaclava and facilities in the City of Port Phillip also influences how residents access services and community activities.

Between 2025 and 2036, the locality is forecast to gain approximately **1,408 dwellings**, an increase of **23.8 per cent**, from 5,907 to 7,315 dwellings. It is one of Glen Eira's strongest forecast growth areas. The current locality evidence also identifies notable growth in both the **0–4** and **18–24** age groups, of approximately **41 per cent**, alongside an ageing population, with approximately **10.5 per cent** of residents expected to be aged 70 years and over by 2036.

The more detailed early years evidence confirms that growth in young children is a significant local factor. The 0–4 population is forecast to increase from 787 in 2026 to 1,049 in 2036. On the longer 2021 to 2036 forecast base, it increases from 627 to 1,049, a gain of 422 children. Projected birth notifications associated with the Elsternwick Maternal and Child Health catchment increase from 245 in 2025–26 to 389 in 2036. These figures indicate increasing service demand, although they do not by themselves determine the scale or form of a future infrastructure response.

The locality contains major Council and non-Council community infrastructure. Council's facilities include Elsternwick Library and Orrong Road Kindergarten. The Maternal and Child Health service currently operates from leased commercial premises. Schools, faith-based organisations, early years providers, cultural organisations and community venues are also important parts of the local service and facility network.

The locality is connected with nearby open spaces including Hopetoun Gardens, Harleston Park and Gardenvale Park. The Elsternwick Club site is also relevant to the wider place context because of its planned open-space role and retained heritage building, although its future function is being considered through a separate planning pathway.

Key challenges and pressures

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- Forecast dwelling growth of approximately 24 per cent is likely to increase demand for affordable, accessible and flexible community space.
- Growth is occurring across children, young adults, families and older residents, generating different service and participation needs across the day and week.
- Increasing apartment living is likely to reduce access to private indoor and outdoor space for some households, increasing the importance of shared community facilities and public open space.
- The locality's strong transport access means facilities may support users from a wider catchment, not only local residents.
- Elsternwick Library is an important local civic facility, but the broader library evidence identifies increasing demand for contemporary study, program, informal and shared spaces.
- Early years demand is increasing. The Orrong Road Kindergarten site supports two program rooms with a licensed capacity of 51, while future kindergarten service requirements will also be affected by Victorian Government reforms.
- The Elsternwick Maternal and Child Health service operates from leased premises. The service catchment is forecast to experience substantial growth in birth notifications and demand for consulting and program space.
- Community services and facilities are distributed across several sites, with varying ownership, availability, suitability and operating arrangements.
- Heritage, site, land and activity-centre constraints may limit the ability to expand individual facilities in isolation.
- Faith-based, school and private providers make an important contribution, but their facilities and services are not necessarily available, affordable or appropriate for all community members.
- Future planning will need to account for the continuity of existing library, kindergarten and Maternal and Child Health services if major works are investigated.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Elsternwick Library
- Orrong Road Kindergarten
- Elsternwick Maternal and Child Health service
- Elsternwick Plaza
- Hopetoun Gardens
- Harleston Park
- Gardenvale Park
- Elsternwick Club site and future open space

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Caulfield RSL
- 12th Caulfield Scout Group hall
- St John's Uniting Church community spaces
- Adass Israel School
- Leibler Yavneh College
- Community, cultural and faith-based organisations
- Private and community early years providers

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- Facilities and services in St Kilda, Balaclava, Caulfield and the City of Port Phillip

Planning implications
Elsternwick–Gardenvale's population growth, age profile, housing change and transport accessibility make it important to the performance of the wider community infrastructure network. Its evidence shows overlapping pressure across early years, libraries, community programs, cultural activity and informal participation.

Future planning should first clarify the service needs to be met, including future library requirements, early years demand, flexible community and program-space needs, and the contribution of existing Council and non-Council facilities. Infrastructure and property responses can then be tested against those needs.

The evidence supports coordinated investigation of the locality rather than separate, facility-by-facility responses.

St Kilda East



Key attributes
The Glen Eira portion of St Kilda East is a small, tightly bounded inner-urban locality with strong tram and bus access, a significant education and faith-based presence, and very limited Council-owned community infrastructure. The suburb crosses municipal boundaries, and residents' day-to-day access is influenced by facilities and services in Elsternwick, Caulfield, Balaclava, St Kilda and the City of Port Phillip.

Between 2025 and 2036, the locality is forecast to gain approximately **198 dwellings**, an increase of **11.7 per cent**, from 1,694 to 1,892 dwellings.

By 2036, approximately 14.2 per cent of residents are expected to be aged 70 years and over.

The early years evidence indicates a more stable outlook for young children than for older age groups. The 0–4 population is forecast to increase from 261 in 2026 to 278 in 2036. On the longer 2021 to 2036 comparison, it reduces from 358 to 278.

There are no Council-owned kindergarten or Maternal and Child Health facilities within the locality. Families primarily rely on private, school, faith-based and community providers for

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early years services and access the Elsternwick or Caulfield Maternal and Child Health network. Ripponlea Kindergarten provides a sessional kindergarten program on a school site, with one program room and 24 licensed places.

Schools and faith-based organisations are prominent parts of the locality's social infrastructure. Their facilities support education, cultural activity and community connection, but availability for general community use varies and cannot be assumed.

Key challenges and pressures

- Very limited Council-owned community facilities within a small and constrained land area.
- Population growth and an increasing older population may increase demand for accessible local participation, social connection and support.
- Reliance on infrastructure and services located in neighbouring suburbs and municipalities.
- Cross-boundary travel patterns are central to understanding practical access.
- No Council-owned early years facility is located within the locality.
- Access to school, cultural and faith-based facilities may be cohort-specific or subject to restrictions on availability, affordability and regular use.
- Limited opportunities to acquire or develop major new Council facilities.
- Community need may be better understood through accessibility and service catchments than through suburb-based facility counts.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Greenmeadows Gardens
- Access to Council facilities in Elsternwick and Caulfield

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Yeshivah College
- Beth Rivkah Ladies College
- Caulfield Grammar School
- Ripponlea Kindergarten
- Faith-based and culturally specific facilities
- Private and community-based early years services
- Facilities and services in Balaclava, St Kilda, Elsternwick and Caulfield

Planning implications

For St Kilda East, infrastructure access is shaped more by proximity, connectivity and cross-boundary service patterns than by Council facility ownership within the suburb. A limited local Council asset base should not automatically be interpreted as a service gap without examining the accessibility, suitability and availability of facilities in nearby centres.

Future planning should monitor the needs of the ageing population, early years access and barriers affecting community participation. Partnership, outreach, shared-use and access arrangements may be relevant alongside access to Council facilities in nearby localities.

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Caulfield North – Caulfield East



Key attributes

Caulfield North–Caulfield East is a diverse locality combining Caulfield North's predominantly lower-rise residential areas with Caulfield East's higher-intensity activity, transport, education and institutional precinct. Major influences include Monash University's Caulfield campus, Caulfield Racecourse, Caulfield Station, Caulfield Village and local centres along Hawthorn Road.

The locality has strong train, tram and bus access and contains significant open-space and recreation assets. It also has practical connections to Malvern Activity Centre, which provides additional retail, civic, cultural, employment and community services for parts of north-western Glen Eira.

Between 2025 and 2036, the locality is forecast to gain approximately **1,347 dwellings**, an increase of **14.2 per cent,** from 9,489 to 10,835 dwellings. Growth is expected to be concentrated primarily in Caulfield East. By 2036, approximately 13.8 per cent of residents are expected to be aged 70 years and over, alongside growth in younger and middle-aged cohorts.

The early years evidence identifies the locality as one of Glen Eira's stronger growth areas for young children. The 0–4 population is forecast to increase from 1,131 in 2026 to 1,255 in 2036. On the longer 2021 to 2036 forecast base, it increases from 937 to 1,255, a gain of 318 children or **33.9 per cent**.

There are no Council-owned kindergarten or Maternal and Child Health facilities located in Caulfield North. Families access services through the wider Caulfield and Elsternwick networks and through private, school and faith-based providers. The early years demand analysis identifies Caulfield North as an area where future kindergarten pressure is expected to emerge, while opportunities to expand Council-owned provision are limited.

The locality's community infrastructure also supports large numbers of students, workers, visitors and participants from beyond the resident population. This makes simple resident-to-facility ratios less informative than analysis of functional catchments, access and patterns of use.

Key challenges and pressures

- Strong but uneven population and housing growth, concentrated in Caulfield East.

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- State-led activity-centre change may increase density and apartment living beyond current forecast assumptions.
- Significant differences between established residential areas in Caulfield North and the high-intensity institutional and activity-centre functions of Caulfield East.
- Student, worker, visitor and event populations add to resident demand.
- Limited Council-owned early years infrastructure in the north of the locality.
- Forecast growth in young children and expected future kindergarten pressure, with limited Council land or school-site capacity to respond.
- Increasing need for Maternal and Child Health access across the Caulfield and Elsternwick service catchments.
- Open space, pavilions and other facilities serve local, municipal and sometimes wider catchments.
- Some existing community-accessible rooms have relatively low recorded utilisation, but this needs to be considered alongside functionality, access and operating arrangements.
- Non-Council institutions contribute substantial infrastructure, but public access varies.
- Cross-boundary connections to Malvern are relevant to practical service access.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Caulfield Park and Caulfield Park Pavilion
- Caulfield East Reserve and Pavilion
- Glen Huntly Park and Pavilion
- Other open-space, sporting and community-accessible facilities within the broader precinct

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Monash University Caulfield campus
- Caulfield Racecourse
- Caulfield Village
- Glen Eira College performance and bookable spaces
- Oakwood School performance space
- Caulfield Shule and other faith-based community facilities
- School, community and private early years providers
- Facilities and services in Malvern, Caulfield and Elsternwick

Planning implications

The scale and intensity of activity within this locality mean infrastructure demand cannot be understood solely through the resident population or suburb boundaries. Planning needs to consider activity-centre growth, institutional users, students, workers, visitors, nearby civic facilities and connections to Malvern and the broader Caulfield precinct.

Early years access is a particular evidence issue. Growth in young children and emerging kindergarten demand are not matched by a strong Council-owned facility base in the northern part of the locality. This does not determine a Council-built response, but it strengthens the need for advocacy, partnerships, school and developer engagement, and monitoring of future demand.

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Future analysis should consider how Council, institutional and non-Council facilities work together, where access barriers remain, and whether existing community-accessible spaces can perform more effectively before additional infrastructure is contemplated.

Caulfield South



Key attributes
Caulfield South is a predominantly low-rise residential suburb with a stable neighbourhood character and slower forecast growth than nearby activity-centre localities. Growth is expected to be concentrated around the Caulfield South Neighbourhood Activity Centre and along established transport corridors.

Between 2025 and 2036, the suburb is forecast to gain approximately **258 dwellings**, an increase of **4.8 per cent**, from 5,374 to 5,633 dwellings. By 2036, approximately 13.8 per cent of residents are expected to be aged 70 years and over, while children aged 0–4 are forecast to comprise approximately 6 per cent of the population.

The early years evidence forecasts the 0–4 population to increase from 723 in 2026 to 809 in 2036. On the 2021 to 2036 comparison, the number increases from 688 to 809, a gain of 121 children. The kindergarten demand analysis identifies the broader Caulfield South planning area as experiencing current and increasing unmet demand, with the indicative requirement reaching four additional program rooms by 2036 across the planning area. Caulfield South Kindergarten provides one program room with a licensed capacity of 30. It is generally fit for purpose, but its site has no identified expansion opportunity and has flood-inundation constraints. Early years capacity therefore needs to be considered at a wider catchment and network level rather than through expansion of that site alone.

The suburb also contains the Caulfield Senior Citizens Centre, Caulfield Recreation Centre, Princes Park and D.C. Bricker Pavilion. Caulfield South Community House is an important non-Council-owned neighbourhood house and program provider. Other school, faith-based and community facilities supplement Council provision.

Key challenges and pressures

- An ageing population alongside continuing demand from children and families.
- Modest housing growth does not remove service pressure, particularly where existing infrastructure has limited expansion capacity.
- Current and forecast kindergarten demand in the broader planning area.
- Limited capacity to expand Caulfield South Kindergarten.

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- Need to maintain local opportunities for social connection, learning and participation as the population ages.
- The Caulfield Senior Citizens Centre is an established cohort-specific facility whose future performance depends on accessibility, functionality, utilisation and operating arrangements.
- Caulfield South Community House has an important program-delivery role, and wider network evidence indicates pressure at some neighbourhood house premises.
- Existing spaces may be available but not necessarily suitable for regular, repeat programs because of layout, storage, access or allocation arrangements.
- Limited major redevelopment opportunities outside the neighbourhood activity centre.
- Local facilities are supplemented by access to Caulfield, Elsternwick and nearby areas.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Caulfield Senior Citizens Centre
- Caulfield South Kindergarten
- Caulfield Recreation Centre
- Princes Park
- D.C. Bricker Pavilion
- Other local parks and open spaces

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Caulfield South Community House
- Glen Eira Historical Society's current premises
- Melbourne Montessori College
- Japanese School of Melbourne
- St Catherine's Anglican Church community spaces
- School, faith-based, community and private early years facilities
- Facilities in Caulfield and Elsternwick

Planning implications

Caulfield South's evidence points to a focus on local access, facility suitability and network relationships rather than growth-driven expansion alone. The suburb has continuing needs across older adults, early years, neighbourhood house activity and general community participation, even though its overall dwelling growth is modest.

Future planning should examine whether existing facilities remain accessible, program-ready and suitable for evolving use. Early years pressure should be addressed through the wider service catchment because the existing Council kindergarten site has limited expansion potential. Decisions affecting older adults or neighbourhood house services should be informed by service planning, engagement and continuity considerations, not building condition or utilisation in isolation.

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Caulfield



Key attributes
Caulfield is a relatively small suburb with a municipal-scale civic, cultural and service role. It contains Glen Eira Town Hall, the Council Service Centre, Glen Eira City Council Gallery, Caulfield Library, Maternal and Child Health services and a range of civic, meeting, function and cultural spaces.

Between 2025 and 2036, Caulfield is forecast to gain approximately **106 dwellings**, an increase of **4.3 per cent**, from 2,455 to 2,560 dwellings. The current locality evidence identifies a reducing 70+ population and growth of approximately 9.5 per cent in both the 0–4 and 18–24 age groups.

The early years evidence forecasts the 0–4 population to increase from 304 in 2026 to 334 in 2036. Projected birth notifications associated with the Caulfield Maternal and Child Health catchment increase from 264 in 2025–26 to 341 in 2036. The Caulfield service catchment also includes substantial parts of Caulfield North–Caulfield East and Caulfield South.

The precinct's significance is not explained by Caulfield's resident population alone.

Facilities support visitors from across Glen Eira, including residents accessing Council services, library programs, cultural activities, events and Maternal and Child Health services. Caulfield Hospital, Glen Eira College, nearby activity-centre development and broader transport connections add to the locality's institutional and service role.

The Town Hall precinct contains spaces with very different use patterns. The Gallery recorded 39,131 visits in 2025–26, while several meeting and function spaces recorded lower public utilisation. These differences do not establish surplus or expansion needs on their own. They indicate the need to consider programming, accessibility, room configuration, booking arrangements, operating models and the way the precinct functions as a whole.

Key challenges and pressures

- Facility demand is generated by a municipal catchment, not only the local resident population.
- Multiple civic, cultural, community and service functions share a constrained and partly heritage-sensitive precinct.
- Housing and population growth in the wider Caulfield activity-centre area will add to demand.
- Different parts of the precinct show different levels and types of use.

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- Some spaces are highly used, while other rooms have low recorded public utilisation or function primarily for Council activity.
- Low utilisation does not, by itself, demonstrate that a room is unnecessary. Suitability, visibility, access, booking arrangements and program requirements must also be considered.
- Caulfield Library has the smallest public access floor area of Glen Eira's four libraries at approximately 647 square metres, within a wider library network experiencing sustained growth in visits, loans and program activity.
- The Maternal and Child Health service requires fit-for-purpose consulting, program and administrative space to respond to current and forecast demand.
- Limited land and existing development constrain physical expansion.
- The cultural visitor experience depends on more than individual venues, including programming, accessibility and the way adjacent civic spaces operate.
- Greater coordination is required between civic, library, early years, cultural, community and property planning.

Relevant facilities and places
Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Glen Eira Town Hall
- Council Service Centre
- Glen Eira City Council Gallery
- Town Hall Auditorium
- Town Hall Theatrette
- Town Hall meeting, function and community rooms
- Caulfield Library
- Caulfield Maternal and Child Health facilities
- Civic open spaces and surrounding Council-owned buildings

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Caulfield Hospital
- Community, cultural and service organisations
- School, faith-based and private early years services in the wider catchment
- Nearby facilities in Caulfield North, Caulfield East, Caulfield South and Malvern

Planning implications

Caulfield's infrastructure needs should be assessed at precinct and municipal scale. The central question is how effectively existing civic, cultural, library, community and service assets work together, rather than whether the suburb's resident population warrants additional facilities.

Future planning should test opportunities to improve accessibility, space configuration, programming, utilisation and the coordination of existing buildings before expansion is contemplated. It should also separate distinct decisions about community need, service delivery, building suitability, property use and capital funding.

The locality evidence establishes Caulfield's broad civic and service significance but does not determine a particular redevelopment scope. Detailed precinct planning, service

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requirements, heritage and building analysis, operating models, whole-of-life costs and governance decisions are still required.

Future planning should prioritise improved utilisation, adaptive reuse, integration and better coordination of existing assets before expansion. The locality has potential to function as Glen Eira's primary civic and municipal community hub over the long term.

Bentleigh



Key attributes
Bentleigh is a well-established suburb centred on the Centre Road Activity Centre. It has strong rail and bus access, a mix of detached housing, townhouses and apartments, and an established concentration of Council community facilities.

Between 2025 and 2036, Bentleigh is forecast to gain approximately **918 dwellings**, an increase of **11.1 per cent**, from 8,245 to 9,164 dwellings. The current locality evidence forecasts growth of approximately 17 per cent in children aged 0–4 and approximately 42 per cent in residents aged 70 years and over. By 2036, close to 16 per cent of residents are expected to be aged 70 years and over.

The more detailed early years forecast shows the 0–4 population increasing from 1,007 in 2026 to 1,156 in 2036. On the longer 2021 to 2036 forecast base, the number increases from 903 to 1,156, a gain of 253 children or 28 per cent. The Bentleigh–McKinnon kindergarten planning area is forecast to experience increasing unmet demand, reaching an indicative five additional program rooms by 2036 across the combined planning area.

Bentleigh's Maternal and Child Health catchment is also forecast to grow. Projected birth notifications increase to approximately 262 by 2036. The existing Bentleigh centre has two consulting rooms and one community room. The early years network evidence also identifies the close relationship between Bentleigh and McKinnon Maternal and Child Health services.

Bentleigh Library, the Senior Citizens Centre, Bentleigh McKinnon Youth Centre, Maternal and Child Health Centre, kindergartens and Godfrey Street Community House form an

established but distributed network. These facilities support different cohorts and operate under different service and governance arrangements.

Key challenges and pressures

- Growth in both young families and older residents creates overlapping demand across early years, libraries, youth, older adults and community programs.
- Increasing density around the activity centre may increase reliance on shared community facilities and public space.
- Established facilities are likely to experience increasing use rather than demand being focused on an entirely new location.
- The library, youth centre, older adults centre, Maternal and Child Health centre and kindergartens have different functional strengths and constraints.
- Youth services are constrained by the size and configuration of the existing service space and by competition for shared library space during peak study and examination periods.
- Bentleigh Senior Citizens Centre has high indicative utilisation, but access is shaped by longstanding allocation arrangements and limited casual community use.
- Kindergarten demand is increasing across the combined Bentleigh–McKinnon planning area.
- Bentleigh West Kindergarten can potentially increase its licensed capacity through relatively minor works, while Bentleigh Kindergarten has potential capacity for a second program room, subject to further assessment.
- Godfrey Street Community House is experiencing moderate and growing program pressure.
- The existing facility cluster supports local access but requires coordination so that individual services and buildings are not planned in isolation.
- State activity-centre planning may increase the pace or scale of change beyond current forecasts.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Bentleigh Library
- Bentleigh Senior Citizens Centre
- Bentleigh McKinnon Youth Centre
- Bentleigh Maternal and Child Health Centre
- Bentleigh Kindergarten
- Bentleigh West Kindergarten
- Godfrey Street Community House
- Halley Park
- Victory Park
- Allnutt Park
- Hodgson Reserve

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Our Lady of the Sacred Heart College performance space
- Bentleigh Uniting Church community spaces
- Etz Chayim Progressive Synagogue

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- St John's Anglican Church Bentleigh
- Salvation Army Bentleigh Corps
- Community and private early years providers
- Nearby facilities in McKinnon, Ormond, Moorabbin and Bentleigh East

Planning implications
Bentleigh's evidence supports a focus on the performance and adaptability of its established community infrastructure network. Population growth is likely to place additional pressure on existing services and spaces rather than create a single new infrastructure need.

Future planning should consider how the library, youth, older adults, early years and community facilities complement one another, whether existing spaces are fit for purpose, and where practical improvements or shared use could meet demand. Service planning should precede decisions about major infrastructure, particularly for youth, older adults and Maternal and Child Health.

Bentleigh's strong access and existing facility base also make its relationships with McKinnon, Ormond, Bentleigh East and Moorabbin relevant. This broader network context should be examined before conclusions are reached about local expansion, consolidation or property responses.

Bentleigh East



Key attributes
Bentleigh East is Glen Eira's largest and one of its most spatially dispersed suburbs. It is characterised by established detached housing, increasing townhouse development, several neighbourhood centres and a substantial network of schools, early years facilities, recreation assets and community organisations.

Between 2025 and 2036, Bentleigh East is forecast to gain approximately **3,315 dwellings**, an increase of **27.5 per cent**, from 12,056 to 15,371 dwellings. This is the largest forecast dwelling increase in Glen Eira, but it depends significantly on the timing and scale of development at East Village.

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The demographic profile combines continued family demand with substantial population ageing. By 2036, approximately 24 per cent of residents are forecast to be aged over 60. Residents aged 70 years and over are forecast to comprise approximately 13.8 per cent of the population, an increase of approximately 48 per cent from 2025.

The early years evidence forecasts the 0–4 population to increase from 1,702 in 2026 to 1,902 in 2036. On the longer 2021 to 2036 base, the increase is 193 children.

Unlike most of Glen Eira's larger activity-centre localities, Bentleigh East does not have a train station. It relies on buses and private vehicles, with connections to Bentleigh, Ormond and Murrumbeena stations. This dispersed access pattern places greater importance on local service access and increases the relevance of nearby centres including Moorabbin and Chadstone.

East Village is a 24-hectare mixed-use redevelopment area planned to accommodate housing, employment, education, open space and community uses. Earlier planning identifies approximately 3,000 dwellings, but delivery timing, ultimate yields, transport improvements and the contribution of other providers remain uncertain.

Moorleigh Community Village is one of Council's largest community facility clusters. It supports Maternal and Child Health, a toy library, neighbourhood house functions, older adults groups and other community programs. It is heavily used overall but comprises dispersed and ageing buildings and has more limited public transport access than rail-served activity centres.

Key challenges and pressures

- Strong forecast dwelling growth, with significant uncertainty about the timing and sequencing of East Village.
- Rapid growth in older residents alongside continuing family and early years demand.
- A large, dispersed suburb with no railway station and greater reliance on buses and cars.
- Existing facilities may not align spatially with the location of future growth.
- East Village may provide infrastructure opportunities, but future contributions, service mix and delivery timing cannot yet be assumed.
- Bentleigh East contains a high concentration of early years facilities, but capacity, condition, accessibility and expansion potential vary by site.
- The early years demand model identifies future kindergarten pressure in both Bentleigh East North and South, particularly from 2035–36 as State reforms are fully implemented.
- Moorleigh's role, ageing buildings, accessibility, operating costs, utilisation and renewal needs require integrated assessment.
- Moorleigh serves a substantial destination catchment, including significant levels of users from outside Glen Eira, so high use does not necessarily demonstrate neighbourhood accessibility.

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- The East Bentleigh Senior Citizens Centre supports established users but future suitability must be considered alongside changing older-adult participation patterns.
- Availability of non-Council school, faith-based and community facilities varies.
- The locality's dispersed form makes a uniform or single-site response unlikely to address every access need.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Moorleigh Community Village, including:
- Maternal and Child Health services
- Moorabbin Area Toy Library
- older adults facilities
- neighbourhood house, community and program spaces
- East Bentleigh Senior Citizens Centre
- Centre Road Kindergarten
- Brady Road Kindergarten
- Glover Street Kindergarten
- Bentleigh East Kindergarten
- East Bentleigh Childcare Centre and kindergarten
- Glen Eira Sports and Aquatic Centre, including occasional care
- Bailey Reserve
- Centenary Park
- King George VI Reserve

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Bentleigh Secondary College performance and bookable spaces
- Southern Autism School
- Bentleigh Synagogue and Mifgash Centre
- Eastleigh Community Church
- Monash Medical Centre and nearby health services
- School, community, faith-based and private early years providers
- Facilities in Bentleigh, Moorabbin, Murrumbeena, Chadstone and the wider Monash area

Planning implications

Bentleigh East requires a place-responsive and staged planning approach. Its evidence combines substantial forecast growth, a dispersed transport pattern, strong ageing, continued family demand, a large existing facility network and significant uncertainty around East Village.

Future planning should distinguish between current local access needs and longer-term demand that may arise if and when East Village develops. It should also examine the contribution and limitations of Moorleigh, local early years facilities, recreation assets, schools, community providers and nearby external centres.

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The evidence does not support relying on East Village alone before its timing, population, transport and infrastructure contributions are clearer. Equally, uncertainty should not prevent practical improvements to existing services and facilities where current need is demonstrated. Monitoring, service planning, facility assessment and cross-boundary access analysis are therefore particularly important in this locality.

Glen Huntly



Key attributes
Glen Huntly is a compact suburb with strong rail, tram and bus connections and a small but evolving activity centre. It has comparatively limited Council-owned community infrastructure and limited local open space, although residents have access to the Frankston Rail Trail and facilities in nearby Caulfield and Carnegie.

Between 2025 and 2036, Glen Huntly is forecast to gain approximately **65 dwellings**, an increase of **2.4 per cent**, from 2,662 to 2,727 dwellings. The current locality evidence identifies an increase of approximately 29 per cent in residents aged 70 years and over and very low growth in children aged 0–4, identified as approximately 0.6 per cent.

The detailed early years forecast shows the 0–4 population remaining at 286 in both 2026 and 2036. This is consistent with a relatively stable young-child population during that period rather than substantial growth. However, local child and family needs cannot be assessed through population totals alone. Early years evidence identifies Glen Huntly as a locality where some children and families may require additional support.

The Glen Huntly Maternal and Child Health Centre contains three consulting rooms and a community room. It supports Maternal and Child Health services, outreach activity and several Council and community playgroups. The service is also used as an administrative base for outreach work, with up to eight staff using the site on some days. The existing space does not fully support these administrative requirements.

The Centre's catchment extends beyond Glen Huntly and includes parts of Carnegie, Ormond and Caulfield South. Projected birth notifications for the Glen Huntly catchment increase from 279 in 2025–26 to 303 in 2036, indicating continuing service demand despite limited local dwelling growth.

Key challenges and pressures

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- Growth in older residents may increase demand for accessible local opportunities, social connection and age-friendly facilities.
- Limited growth in young children does not remove the need for Maternal and Child Health, playgroup and outreach services because the service catchment extends beyond the suburb.
- Limited Council-owned community and social infrastructure.
- Limited local open space.
- The Maternal and Child Health building is ageing but functional and has constraints affecting administration, outreach and contemporary service delivery.
- Several services and playgroups rely on the community room at the Maternal and Child Health site.
- Strong transport access provides practical connections to community facilities in Caulfield and Carnegie.
- State activity-centre planning may change the scale or form of future housing beyond current forecasts.
- Some community-accessible spaces, including the Glen Huntly Park Pavilion, have low recorded utilisation, but suitability and operating arrangements need to be considered before drawing conclusions.
- Community Information and Support (CISVIC) Glen Eira provides important support services from Council-supported premises, linking accommodation issues with service continuity.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Glen Huntly Maternal and Child Health Centre
- Community and playgroup space within the Maternal and Child Health Centre
- Glen Huntly Park and Pavilion
- Garden Avenue Reserve
- Frankston Rail Trail

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Community Information and Support (CISVIC) Glen Eira
- Glen Huntly Seventh-day Adventist Church community rooms
- School, faith-based, community and private early years providers
- Facilities in Carnegie, Caulfield and nearby activity centres

Planning implications

Glen Huntly's profile shows why locality population figures need to be interpreted alongside service catchments. Although dwelling and young-child growth are modest, the Maternal and Child Health Centre serves a wider area and performs outreach, program and administrative functions.

Future planning should consider the local need for accessible community participation, the wider role of the Maternal and Child Health site, and the strong transport connections to Caulfield and Carnegie. Potential responses may include service, operating or facility improvements rather than substantial new standalone provision.

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Any consideration of existing accommodation should also account for service continuity and the needs of organisations supporting residents experiencing vulnerability.

Carnegie



Key attributes
Carnegie is one of Glen Eira's most urbanised and accessible suburbs. It is centred on Carnegie Station and the Koornang Road Activity Centre and has strong rail and bus connections, ongoing apartment development and an established concentration of community infrastructure.

Between 2025 and 2036, Carnegie is forecast to gain approximately **871 dwellings**, an increase of **9.1 per cent**, from 9,581 to 10,452 dwellings. By 2036, approximately 5.7 per cent of residents are expected to be aged 0–4, approximately 13 per cent aged 70 years and over, and more than 30 per cent aged 35–59.

The early years evidence indicates substantial growth in young children on the longer forecast base. The 0–4 population increases from 855 in 2021 to 1,198 in 2036, a gain of 343 children or 40.1 per cent. From 2026 to 2036, the increase is more modest, from 1,123 to 1,198. The kindergarten demand analysis identifies current and forecast unmet demand, rising to an indicative four additional program rooms by 2036 for the Carnegie planning area. Carnegie Primary School is currently the locality's main sessional kindergarten provider, while the former Carnegie Early Learning Centre is a Council-owned facility that is not currently operating as an early learning service.

Carnegie Library and Community Centre, the Children's Multipurpose Centre, former Early Learning Centre, Toy Library, Carnegie Memorial Swimming Pool and surrounding parks form a significant local infrastructure cluster. The Library and Community Centre supports local and wider catchments, while library network evidence indicates growing visits, loans, programs, study and informal use.

The broader Maternal and Child Health analysis allocates Carnegie demand across Glen Huntly and Murrumbeena centres. Future population growth may change service demand and warrants monitoring rather than an assumption that a new local facility is automatically required.

Key challenges and pressures

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- Continued apartment development and housing intensification around the activity centre.
- Increasing reliance on shared community and open spaces where residents have less private space.
- Pressure on highly accessible and well-used facilities.
- Need to balance local demand with use by people from neighbouring suburbs.
- Forecast kindergarten demand and limited current sessional kindergarten infrastructure within the locality.
- Facilities within the precinct have different ages, functions, condition and operating arrangements.
- The Children's Multipurpose Centre supports occasional care and playgroups and recorded high total use, including concurrent or overlapping bookings.
- The broader network identifies particular demand for accessible, small and medium program-ready rooms.
- Carnegie's strong location means that additional demand may arise across children, families, youth, working-age adults and older residents at different times.
- MCH demand generated in Carnegie is currently served through neighbouring centres.
- Open space and facility access will become increasingly important as density increases.
- The locality has strong connections to Murrumbeena, Hughesdale and Oakleigh along the rail corridor.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Carnegie Library and Community Centre
- Boyd Room
- Carnegie Children's Multipurpose Centre
- Former Carnegie Early Learning Centre
- Carnegie Toy Library
- Carnegie Memorial Swimming Pool
- Koornang Park
- Packer Park and Pavilion
- Lord Reserve

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Carnegie Primary School kindergarten
- Dutch Club Abel Tasman
- Community, cultural and faith-based organisations
- Private and community early years providers
- Education and community facilities along the Carnegie–Murrumbeena–Hughesdale–Oakleigh corridor

Planning implications

Carnegie's evidence shows a combination of strong accessibility, established community infrastructure, increasing density and growing early years and community-space demand. Its functional catchment extends beyond the suburb, making it significant to the wider network.

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Future planning should begin by clarifying service requirements, the performance and adaptability of existing facilities, and the relationship between the library, community centre, early years facilities, adjacent Council land and nearby infrastructure. It should also assess what needs can be met through existing or reconfigured facilities before determining additional space requirements.

The evidence identifies Carnegie as an important location for coordinated future planning.

Murrumbeena



Key attributes
Murrumbeena is a well-connected suburb with strong rail access, established open space and comparatively recent investment in early years and community facilities. Its local activity centre and position on the Carnegie–Murrumbeena–Hughesdale–Oakleigh rail corridor influence how residents access services within and beyond Glen Eira.

Between 2025 and 2036, Murrumbeena is forecast to gain approximately **343 dwellings**, an increase of **7.2 per cent**, from 4,749 to 5,091 dwellings. The current locality evidence indicates that children aged 0–4 will comprise approximately 6 per cent of the population by 2036 and identifies growth of approximately 9 per cent in this cohort.

Residents aged 70 years and over are forecast to increase by approximately 16 per cent. The detailed early years evidence forecasts the 0–4 population to increase from 641 in 2026 to 673 in 2036. On the longer 2021 to 2036 base, the number increases from 514 to 673, a gain of 159 children or 11.7 per cent.

Murrumbeena Family Centre co-locates Maternal and Child Health and kindergarten functions. Murrumbeena Road Kindergarten contains two program rooms with a licensed capacity of 66. The Maternal and Child Health Centre has two consulting rooms and one community room. Projected birth notifications for the Murrumbeena catchment increase from 182 in 2025–26 to 269 in 2036.

The Murrumbeena Park Community Hub provides community, function and program rooms. Duncan Mackinnon Reserve Pavilion also contributes community-accessible space, including use by older adults groups and U3A. Recorded utilisation differs significantly between these rooms, illustrating that room type, size, configuration and operating arrangements influence use.

Key challenges and pressures

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- Growth in both children and older residents creates multigenerational demand.
- Continued residential infill and apartment development near the activity centre.
- Increasing use of recently improved early years, community and open-space facilities.
- The Murrumbeena Family Centre supports co-located early years services and has potential site capacity, but future decisions require service and feasibility assessment.
- Projected growth in Maternal and Child Health demand may require examination of consulting-room and program-space capacity.
- Popular shared facilities need to support different users and activities across the day and week.
- Some community-accessible rooms have low recorded use, while others are more heavily used, reinforcing the need to examine functionality and access rather than facility counts alone.
- Strong rail access enables residents to use facilities in Carnegie and Oakleigh.
- Local provision needs to complement rather than unnecessarily duplicate nearby higher-order services.
- Non-Council providers and community organisations contribute to access, but availability varies.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Murrumbeena Park Community Hub
- Murrumbeena Family Centre including Murrumbeena Maternal and Child Health and Murrumbeena Road Kindergarten
- Duncan Mackinnon Reserve and Pavilion
- Boyd Park
- Murrumbeena Park

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Murrumbeena Uniting Church community spaces
- St Patrick's Primary School kindergarten
- School, community and private early years providers
- Community groups using Council and non-Council venues
- Facilities in Carnegie, Hughesdale and Oakleigh

Planning implications

Murrumbeena's evidence indicates an important local access role supported by strong rail connections and a comparatively well-developed early years and community facility base.

Its planning context is closely linked to Carnegie and the wider rail corridor.

Future planning should focus on how effectively existing facilities support local service demand, whether rooms are suitable for regular programs and where modest reconfiguration, shared use or service changes may improve performance. Forecast Maternal and Child Health demand should be monitored alongside potential service provision in Carnegie.

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The presence of site capacity does not, by itself, establish the case for expansion. Any future infrastructure proposal should follow demonstrated service need, network assessment, feasibility and whole-of-life financial analysis.

Ormond



Key attributes
Ormond is a rail-accessible suburb centred on the North Road activity strip. It contains established residential areas, changing housing types and a relatively small but important set of local community facilities.

Between 2025 and 2036, Ormond is forecast to gain approximately **383 dwellings**, an increase of **9.8 per cent**, from 3,894 to 4,277 dwellings. The current locality evidence identifies an increase of approximately 44 per cent in residents aged 70 years and over.

The current supporting profile describes growth in young children as limited. The 0–4 population increases from 411 in 2026 to 420 in 2036, a modest increase of nine children. On the 2021 to 2036 base, it increases from 376 to 420, a gain of 44 children.

Ormond Senior Citizens Centre is an established older-adults facility with indicative utilisation of approximately 73.46 per cent based on assumed available hours. It supports multiple groups and includes a U3A presence. The centre's use and future planning need to be considered alongside changing expectations among older adults, access arrangements and wider opportunities available through libraries, learning settings and community facilities.

Ormond Community Kindergarten provides one program room with a licensed capacity of 33. The facility is ageing but fit for purpose and has no identified capacity for expansion. The early years analysis indicates that retaining local kindergarten access is important.

Key challenges and pressures

- Strong growth in older residents and increasing demand for accessible social, learning and wellbeing activities.
- Moderate housing growth and increased density around the activity strip and station.
- Modest growth in young children alongside continuing local kindergarten need.
- Existing facilities need to remain suitable for changing participation patterns.
- The Senior Citizens Centre is well used, but long-term planning must consider service needs, access, allocation and facility suitability together.
- Ormond Community Kindergarten has no identified expansion capacity.

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- Local infrastructure is limited and is supplemented by access to Bentleigh, McKinnon, Glen Huntly and Moorabbin.
- State activity-centre planning may increase growth beyond current forecasts.
- Non-Council school, faith-based and community facilities contribute to the network, although general community availability varies.

Relevant facilities and places

Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- Ormond Senior Citizens Centre
- Ormond Community Kindergarten
- E.E. Gunn Reserve
- Joyce Park

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Kilvington Grammar School performance facilities
- Divrei Emineh facilities
- Community and faith-based meeting spaces
- Private and community early years providers
- Community learning and program facilities in McKinnon and Bentleigh
- Facilities in Moorabbin and Glen Huntly

Planning implications

Ormond's evidence supports maintaining accessible local participation while recognising the locality's strong connections to nearby centres. Population ageing is the most significant demographic driver, but early years and family access remain relevant.

Future planning should assess the suitability and operating model of existing facilities before major capital responses are considered. Changes affecting older-adult groups require early engagement and service planning, while kindergarten planning should recognise the importance and site constraints of the existing local facility.

Rail access broadens the practical network available to residents, but nearby facilities should only be treated as contributing to access where their availability and suitability are understood.

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McKinnon



Key attributes
McKinnon is a small, high-amenity suburb centred on McKinnon Station and influenced strongly by McKinnon Secondary College. It has limited Council-owned social infrastructure but benefits from access to facilities in Bentleigh and Ormond.

Between 2025 and 2036, McKinnon is forecast to gain approximately **149 dwellings**, an increase of **5.5 per cent**, from 2,700 to 2,849 dwellings. By 2036, close to 16 per cent of residents are expected to be aged 70 years and over.

The early years evidence forecasts the 0–4 population to increase from 366 in 2026 to 406 in 2036. On the longer 2021 to 2036 base, the number increases from 296 to 406, a gain of 110 children.

McKinnon Kindergarten contains two program rooms with a licensed capacity of 66 and is generally fit for purpose. The adjoining Maternal and Child Health Centre contains two consulting rooms but is ageing and has functionality limitations. The combined Council-owned site is close to the station and has identified physical capacity to accommodate expanded or consolidated infrastructure, subject to service planning, site analysis and feasibility.

The McKinnon Maternal and Child Health catchment recorded lower historic demand than some other centres and is located approximately 1.2 kilometres from the Bentleigh centre. Projected birth notifications nevertheless increase from 135 in 2025–26 to 184 in 2036. This illustrates why future infrastructure decisions need to consider catchment demand, service operations, proximity and network resilience together.

McKinnon Public Hall is an important local venue, with indicative high utilisation. Glen Eira Adult Learning Centre provides neighbourhood house, community education and social-connection programs from Council-supported premises.

Key challenges and pressures

- A small number of local facilities carry significant community and service value.
- Population ageing is likely to increase demand for accessible learning, social and wellbeing activities.
- Growth in young children and forecast kindergarten pressure across the combined Bentleigh–McKinnon planning area.
- The Maternal and Child Health building has functional constraints.
- The proximity of Bentleigh and McKinnon Maternal and Child Health centres creates a need to consider network operation rather than each facility separately.

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- McKinnon Public Hall is available for community use but recorded utilisation alone does not establish whether it is optimally configured or accessible for all program types.
- Glen Eira Adult Learning Centre is an important program provider whose space requirements differ from casual room hire.
- School-related travel patterns strongly influence movement through the locality.
- Residents rely on facilities in Bentleigh, Ormond and other nearby centres.
- Physical capacity at the Maternal and Child Health and kindergarten site is an opportunity for investigation, not a predetermined development outcome.

Relevant facilities and places
Council-owned or managed facilities and places

- McKinnon Public Hall
- McKinnon Maternal and Child Health Centre
- McKinnon Kindergarten
- McKinnon Reserve and Pavilion
- Allnutt Park
- Joyce Park

Other community infrastructure and providers

- Glen Eira Adult Learning Centre
- McKinnon Secondary College performance spaces
- School, community and private early years facilities
- Community facilities and services in Bentleigh and Ormond

Planning implications
McKinnon's evidence points to the importance of maintaining local access while planning services and facilities as part of a wider Bentleigh–McKinnon–Ormond network. Local population and service growth need to be balanced against the proximity and capacity of nearby facilities.

The Council-owned Maternal and Child Health and kindergarten site warrants evidence-led investigation because of its location, combined service functions and physical capacity. However, a site opportunity should not be treated as a service need or preferred property response without further analysis.

Future decisions should first clarify the preferred Maternal and Child Health service model, kindergarten demand, community-program requirements and the role of existing venues. Options can then be assessed for community benefit, service continuity, access, feasibility, cost and network impact.

3.6 What the locality evidence shows

The locality profiles show that community infrastructure needs and access vary significantly across Glen Eira.

The main findings are:

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- **Growth is uneven.** The strongest forecast housing growth is concentrated in Bentleigh East, Elsternwick–Gardenvale and Caulfield North–Caulfield East, while other localities are expected to experience more modest change.
- **Different age groups are growing in different places.** Some localities are experiencing increasing demand from children and families, while others are more strongly affected by population ageing. Several localities are experiencing both.
- **Transport and location shape access.** Rail and tram corridors provide strong access across much of Glen Eira, while the size and more dispersed pattern of Bentleigh East increase the importance of local access, buses and private vehicles.
- **Facility numbers do not tell the whole story.** Some localities have several facilities, but individual buildings or rooms may not be accessible, adaptable or suitable for contemporary services and regular community programs.
- **Service catchments extend beyond suburb boundaries.** Libraries, Maternal and Child Health services, community programs and cultural facilities often support people from several localities. Residents also use facilities in neighbouring municipalities.
- **Council is not the only provider.** Schools, community organisations, faith-based organisations, not-for-profit services and private providers make an important contribution, although access to these facilities varies.
- **Existing infrastructure will remain important.** Future planning needs to consider renewal, adaptation, shared use, operating arrangements and partnerships before assuming that additional buildings are required.
- **Some future demand remains uncertain.** State Government planning reforms, East Village, service changes and future development may alter the timing, location and scale of infrastructure pressure.

These findings show why community infrastructure should be planned as a connected network rather than as a separate set of facilities for each suburb. They inform the more detailed network analysis and the directions and recommendations in the Community Infrastructure Plan.

3.7 How this evidence informs the Community Infrastructure Plan

The municipality-wide and locality evidence needs to be considered alongside the detailed analysis in the two Network Evidence and Analysis Reports.

Together, this evidence informs the Community Infrastructure Plan's:

- principles for future decision-making;
- focus on a connected network rather than equal facility provision in every suburb;
- emphasis on accessible, adaptable and program-ready spaces;
- approach to renewal, better use and shared use of existing facilities;
- recognition of different Council roles, including provider, partner, facilitator and advocate;
- identification of community facility roles and priority planning locations;
- staged investment and delivery approach; and
- recommendations for early years, libraries, community spaces, older adults, young people and community hubs.

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The Community Infrastructure Plan contains Council's resulting directions and recommendations. This supporting report records the evidence and context behind them. Identification of a need or opportunity in this report does not approve a facility, property response, capital project or funding commitment.

3.8. Community and stakeholder engagement

The Community Infrastructure Plan was informed by community engagement undertaken over several years, rather than relying on a single consultation process.

Evidence sources included:

- **Our Place, Our Plan** in 2025, including a municipality-wide survey, social mapping and targeted engagement;
- the **Community Satisfaction Survey 2025**;
- **Our Priorities, Our Future** in 2023, including the Community Priorities Panel;
- analysis of 28 engagement projects undertaken between 2017 and 2024; and
- targeted engagement with children, young people, older residents, multicultural communities, people with disability and carers, and LGBTIQA+ communities.

These activities represent thousands of community interactions and provide a long-term evidence base about how community facilities, services and spaces are valued and experienced.

Consistent community messages

Despite the different engagement methods and timeframes, several consistent messages emerged:

- **Community infrastructure is highly valued.** Libraries, early years facilities, community centres and shared spaces support wellbeing, connection, learning and local identity.
- **Existing facilities should be maintained and improved.** The community generally supports renewal and better use of existing infrastructure before unnecessary expansion.
- **Accessibility and inclusion are critical.** Barriers include physical access, transport, affordability, opening hours, awareness and culturally appropriate spaces and programs.
- **Flexible and multi-use spaces are supported.** The community values facilities that can support different groups and activities and adapt as needs change.
- **Social connection and wellbeing matter.** Community spaces play an important role in reducing isolation and supporting participation.
- **Financial constraints are understood.** Community feedback supports partnerships, careful prioritisation and long-term affordability, provided decisions remain transparent.

Testing the draft principles

In April 2026, Council tested the draft CIP principles through workshops involving all Council Community Advisory Committees and Councillors.

Participants were asked whether the principles:

- reflected community expectations;

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- could guide decisions when needs compete and resources are limited; and
- were clear, fair and practical.

The workshops reinforced the importance of:

- needs-based and equitable decisions;
- considering future as well as current need;
- flexible judgement rather than fixed weighting;
- explaining trade-offs and the consequences of not acting;
- accessibility, disability inclusion, neurodiversity and cultural safety;
- renewal, preventative maintenance and better use of existing facilities;
- flexible and multi-use spaces;
- financial sustainability and whole-of-life costs; and
- plain English and positive framing.

These findings directly informed the wording and application of the six principles contained in the Community Infrastructure Plan.

Further information about the engagement methods, participants and findings is provided in **Appendix A**.

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Maintaining and updating the evidence base

This report provides the municipality-wide evidence and strategic context used to develop the **Glen Eira Community Infrastructure Plan 2026–2030**.

The evidence base will be updated over time so future community infrastructure decisions can respond to changing needs, new information and emerging opportunities. This is particularly important given the uncertainty associated with State Government planning reforms, population and housing growth, service changes, funding and major redevelopment areas.

4.1 Monitoring change

Council will continue to monitor information relevant to community infrastructure planning, including:

- population, housing and demographic change;
- changes in community and service needs;
- State Government planning, funding and service reforms;
- the use, accessibility and performance of existing facilities;
- changes in building condition and suitability;
- operating, maintenance and renewal costs;
- the contribution of non-Council providers and partnerships; and
- major development and infrastructure proposals that may affect future demand or delivery opportunities.

Detailed service and facility evidence will continue to be maintained through the:

- **Early Years Network Plan: Evidence and Analysis Report**; and
- **Community, Libraries and Cultural Spaces Network Plan: Evidence and Analysis Report**.

4.2 Improving the quality of evidence

The preparation of the Community Infrastructure Plan identified opportunities to improve the consistency and quality of information available to Council.

Future evidence collection will focus on:

- improving information about when, how and by whom community spaces are used;
- bringing together information about condition, accessibility, bookings, programs and facility use;
- applying a consistent approach to assessing whether facilities are fit for purpose;
- monitoring whether community facilities and services are reducing barriers to access;
- evaluating the effectiveness of shared, outreach, digital and other non-building responses; and
- applying a consistent locality and network lens across future analysis.

These improvements will help Council assess community needs and proposals more consistently and support transparent, evidence-based decisions.

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4.3 Reviewing the evidence and the Community Infrastructure Plan

The **Community Infrastructure Plan** will be reviewed every four years as part of Council's strategic planning cycle.

The review will consider:

- updated municipality-wide and locality evidence;
- changes in service demand and delivery;
- updated analysis from the two Network Evidence and Analysis Reports;
- progress against the Plan's recommendations;
- community and stakeholder feedback;
- changes in Council's financial and asset position; and
- new State Government policies, funding programs and planning reforms.

A review may result in changes to priorities, facility roles, recommended actions or delivery approaches. This recognises that the first Community Infrastructure Plan is foundational and must remain responsive as evidence and community needs change.

4.4 Relationship to implementation and Council decisions

The evidence in this report informs the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Plan but does not approve or fund individual projects.

Proposals will continue to be considered through the investment assessment framework, service planning, asset planning, the **Strategic Property Plan**, business case development, Council's budget processes and other relevant governance requirements.

Where a proposal involves repurposing, redevelopment or disposal of Council land or buildings, any property decision will be considered separately through the **Strategic Property Plan** and Council's established governance processes.

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Appendix A: What Our Community Has Told Us

Community engagement consistently shows that Glen Eira residents place very high value This appendix provides detailed community and stakeholder engagement evidence used to inform the **Glen Eira Community Infrastructure Plan 2026–2030**.

It brings together findings from major engagement programs, community surveys, targeted cohort engagement, Community Advisory Committee workshops and analysis undertaken between 2017 and 2026. The findings provide additional detail supporting the engagement summary in Section 3.8 of this report.

Across all engagement sources, a coherent and consistent set of themes emerges:

- Strong appreciation of current community assets
- Clear desire for maintenance, renewal and accessibility improvements
- A strong preference for maximising and improving existing assets before building new
- Growing expectations for inclusive, adaptable, climate resilient and socially engaging spaces
- Concerns about affordability, access and declining service visibility
- Increasing emphasis on social connection and wellbeing as core outcomes

Insights from Human Services Providers

In addition to direct community engagement, Council's *Human Services Needs Analysis (2026)* provides insight into how service providers experience community need and access issues on the ground. Providers consistently reported challenges relating to *access to suitable facilities*, including limited availability of affordable spaces, physical accessibility constraints, and buildings that are not fit for contemporary service delivery.

Barriers to access were identified for older people, people with disability, people on low incomes, carers, LGBTIQA+ communities and culturally and linguistically diverse communities, often compounded by transport limitations, affordability pressures and limited awareness of available services. These findings reinforce the importance of inclusive, well-located, flexible and easy-to-navigate community infrastructure.

What the Community Values Most

Across all engagement programs, community infrastructure consistently appears in the top tier of what residents most value about Glen Eira.

Residents see community infrastructure as:

- Vital for connection and belonging
- A source of local pride
- Essential for children, families, older adults and vulnerable groups
- A key contributor to wellbeing, mental health and daily life
- Integral to safe, clean, attractive neighbourhoods

Libraries, parks, community centres, senior centres, pavilions, maternal and child health, arts and recreation facilities repeatedly appear as the most valued.

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The *2025 Community Satisfaction Survey* shows exceptionally high performance for:

- Libraries and arts centres (index 75)
- Recreational facilities (index 75)
- Community and cultural activities (index 68)
- Appearance of public areas (index 71)

This reinforces the strong community appreciation for community infrastructure.

Strength of Support for Maintaining and Renewing Existing Assets

- Community feedback is unequivocal:
  Residents want Council to **maintain, renew and upgrade existing community assets** before considering new builds.
- Across major surveys:
  - **64%** said Council should prioritise maintaining and upgrading community assets
  - **58%** said assets should be maintained at current standard
  - Strong negative sentiment arises when assets deteriorate, upgrades are delayed or promised works have not progressed

This preference reflects financial pressures faced by households, trust in existing places, and widespread belief that well maintained, familiar facilities provide the greatest value.

Accessibility and Inclusivity – Barriers and Aspirations

A recurring message is the need to make community infrastructure more **accessible, inclusive and welcoming**, particularly for:

- Older residents
- People with disability
- Multicultural communities
- Parents and carers
- Young people
- LGBTIQA+ communities

Key barriers identified include:

- Limited or inaccessible parking
- Poor public transport or walkability in some areas
- Inadequate internal accessibility (ramps, lifts, pram access)
- Poor lighting and safety perceptions
- Lack of culturally inclusive programming
- Limited awareness of what's available
- Restricted opening hours (particularly libraries and community centres)

Residents want:

- More accessible entry points
- All gender bathrooms and safer internal circulation
- Better wayfinding
- Longer opening hours
- More sensory-friendly and neurodiversity-aware spaces
- Affordable or free programs
- Translation, multilingual resources, culturally relevant programming

Inclusivity is seen as essential to ensuring all residents feel welcome in shared spaces.

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Importance of Social Connection and Wellbeing

Community infrastructure is seen as a **primary enabler of social connection**, especially for:

- Seniors
- Multicultural communities
- Young parents
- Children and young people
- People with disability

Residents highlight:

- Libraries as "safe, inclusive places to connect"
- Community centres as "lifelines" for social programs
- Senior citizens centres as "essential for combating isolation"
- Parks and green spaces as "non-negotiable wellbeing infrastructure"

Social isolation emerged as a major theme, particularly for older adults, reinforcing the need for programming, transport access and modernised facilities that are easy to navigate.

Preference for Multi-Use, Adaptable and Integrated Spaces

Across all groups, there is a strong desire for **multi-use spaces** that support diverse activities across the week. Residents favour:

- Community hubs where services are co-located
- Flexible rooms that can adapt over time
- Integrated libraries, MCH, early years, youth, seniors programs
- Hybrid models with **major hubs + satellite/mobile pop-ups**
- Local access points in activity centres and neighbourhoods
- Multi-use sporting pavilions that serve community needs beyond sport

Moorleigh Community Village and Warrawee were frequently highlighted as positive models.

Key Facility-Specific Insights

Libraries — Universally Positive

Libraries consistently receive the strongest positive sentiment across all populations. They are valued for:

- Parenting and children's programs
- Study spaces
- Events and learning
- Social connection
- Bilingual and accessible resources

Residents want:

- Longer opening hours
- A library in Glen Huntly
- More programming for youth, seniors and multicultural groups
- Digital inclusion and "libraries of things"

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Community Centres and Halls
Residents appreciate existing centres but want:

- More flexible spaces
- Updated facilities
- Better maintenance
- Improved accessibility
- More activities, especially for youth, seniors and multicultural groups

Senior Citizens Centres
Strong positive sentiment for their role in wellbeing, but:

- Concerns about accessibility and transport
- Desire for more programming and support
- Fear of losing council-run services
- Need for renewed and modernised spaces

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Early Years
Strong community support for keeping services local. Residents want:

- Modern, accessible MCH centres
- More support for new parents
- Integrated early years hubs
- Preservation of council-run childcare and maternal services

Sporting Pavilions and Recreation
Residents value sport and recreation but express:

- Frustration at delays in promised upgrades
- Strong desire for multi-use community access
- Need for more shade, passive recreation and micro-parks
- Concerns about equitable distribution

Arts and Culture
Highly valued but perceived as under-resourced. Residents want:

- More murals, street art and creative programming
- Spaces for musicians and performance
- Cultural infrastructure that feels welcoming and contemporary

Community Expectations for Activity Centres

Across engagement programs, residents emphasised the importance of community infrastructure in activity centres, especially as these areas undergo housing and population change.

Priorities include:

- Walkable access to community facilities
- Spaces for young people
- High-quality libraries
- Community hubs to replace lost private space in high-density living
- Green spaces in intensifying centres
- Safety, lighting and cleanliness
- Better parking management and accessible design

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- Maintaining character and local identity

A consistent message is that activity centres should remain **community-serving**, not just commercial spaces.

Financial Sustainability Concerns

Residents understand Council's financial pressures. There is:

- Strong resistance to higher rates or fees
- Clear preference for maintenance over new builds
- Support for partnerships and creative funding models
- Encouragement for cost efficiencies, not service cuts
- Desire for property and asset decisions that prioritise community benefit

Financial sustainability is seen as essential — but must not compromise core community services, especially for vulnerable groups.

Sentiment Trends Over Time

AI analysis of 28 engagement projects (2017–2024) shows:

- Positive sentiment still majority
- Noticeable decline since 2023, especially for accessibility and ageing assets
- Growing concerns around aged care, senior centres and service reductions
- Strengthening expectations for modernisation, inclusivity and equitable access

This signals increasing community scrutiny and rising expectations for community infrastructure.

Clear Community Priorities for the Future

Across all data sets, the community's priorities are consistent:

1. Maintain and upgrade existing community assets
2. Improve accessibility, inclusivity and transport connections
3. Provide multi-use, adaptable spaces that support diverse needs
4. Strengthen social connection and reduce isolation
5. Enhance libraries, community centres, senior spaces and parks
6. Protect local services and support vulnerable groups
7. Enable activity centres with high-quality community infrastructure
8. Pursue financial and environmental sustainability
9. Balance maintenance with place-making and greenery
10. Partner with State Government and providers where appropriate

The message is clear:
A well-maintained, inclusive, flexible and accessible community infrastructure network is essential to Glen Eira's future liveability, wellbeing and identity.

Draft Community Infrastructure Principles – Advisory Committee Workshops Outcome of Engagement *(April 2026)*

<u>Purpose of engagement</u>

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In April 2026, Council undertook targeted engagement with Community Advisory Committees and Councillors to test and refine the draft principles for the Community Infrastructure Plan (CIP).

This phase of engagement was deliberately focused on the decision-making approach rather than on site-specific projects or funding commitments. The purpose was to ensure the draft principles were:

1. clear and understandable;
2. capable of being applied in practice when difficult trade-offs are required; and
3. defensible in an environment of constrained land availability, competing needs and financial pressure.

This engagement formed part of Council's staged approach to developing its first Community Infrastructure Plan, recognising that the initial CIP is foundational and will be reviewed and strengthened over time.

Scope and participants

The workshops were held on 13 April and 20 April 2026 and involved members of:

- Community Safety, Cohesion, Health and Wellbeing Advisory Committee;
- Diverse, Welcoming and Accessible Places Advisory Committee;
- Environmental Stewardship Advisory Committee;
- Innovation and Financial Sustainability Advisory Committee;
- Glen Eira Leisure Advisory Committee; and
- Councillors.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor chaired the sessions.

What was in scope

- Testing the clarity and completeness of the draft principles;
- Exploring how principles could be applied when needs compete and resources are limited;
- Discussing whether and how principles might be weighted; and
- Considering a worked example (Early Years infrastructure) to test application in practice.

What was out of scope

- Site-specific decisions;
- Funding approvals;
- Commitments to deliver particular projects; or
- Property outcomes for individual facilities.

Overall engagement insight

A consistent outcome across both workshops was a high degree of realism and maturity in discussion. Participants demonstrated a strong understanding that:

- not all community needs can be met equally or simultaneously;
- prioritisation is unavoidable; and
- Council must make transparent, evidence-based decisions that explain trade-offs.

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- This feedback is significant, as it demonstrates that community representatives are not seeking a simple wish list, but expect Council to apply clear principles to support fair, defensible decisions over time.

Key themes and implications for refining the principles
The feedback themes below summarise what was heard and how it informed refinements to the draft principles.

Theme A — Strong endorsement of needs-based and equitable decision-making, with emphasis on future need

What we heard

Across all groups, "needs-based and equitable" decision-making was consistently identified as foundational. Participants emphasised the importance of considering projected demand, not just current provision, particularly in a municipality experiencing growth, densification and demographic change.

Implication for the principles

The wording of this principle was strengthened to:
- explicitly include current and projected need; and
- clarify that demonstrated need is informed by evidence such as demographics, service trends and growth settings.

Theme B — Support for prioritisation tools, with caution against fixed weighting

What we heard

Participants supported the idea of weighting as a way to assist prioritisation, but cautioned against a fixed or universal weighting system. Different asset types, service models and cohorts require flexibility and contextual judgement.

Implication for the principles

A short statement was added explaining that:
- principles are applied collectively rather than hierarchically; and
- decision-making should clearly document how principles were applied and trade-offs managed in each context.

Theme C — Clearer focus on risk and the impact of not acting

What we heard

Participants noted that prioritisation decisions are clearer and more defensible when the risk and consequence of not acting are explicitly considered, especially where needs are comparable but resources are constrained.

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Implication for the principles

The evidence-based principle was refined to explicitly include:

- consideration of risk;
- the impact of deferred or no action; and
- clearer links between evidence, trade-offs and prioritisation outcomes.

Theme D — Plain English and positive framing

What we heard

Participants identified several terms as unclear or overly technical (e.g. 'place responsive', 'partnership enabled', 'deliberate'). There was also strong feedback to avoid negative framing (such as 'this does not mean…') in favour of positive, explanatory language.

Implication for the principles

The principles were revised to:

- use plainer titles and wording;
- include short explanations for potentially ambiguous terms (e.g. "network", "renewal"); and
- frame principles positively, focusing on intent rather than exclusions.

Theme E — Inclusion should explicitly cover disability and neurodiversity

What we heard

While the accessibility principle was strongly supported, participants asked for clearer recognition that inclusion extends beyond mobility access to include disability more broadly, neurodiversity and sensory needs.

Implication for the principles

The accessibility principle was expanded to explicitly reference:

- disability access;
- neurodiversity and sensory considerations; and
- inclusive design beyond physical access alone.

Theme F — Strong support for multi-use and better utilisation of existing assets

What we heard

Participants consistently supported flexible, multi-use facilities and better utilisation of existing assets as a way to improve access and reduce pressure for new builds. At the same time, they acknowledged that such changes can be sensitive and require transparency and trust.

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Implication for the principles
The multi-use principle was retained and strengthened, with supporting language that:

- clarifies multi-use is applied where it improves access and community benefit; and
- recognises the need for careful change management, including cohort-safe and culturally responsive delivery where relevant.

Theme G — Renewal-first should include preventative maintenance

What we heard

Participants supported a renewal-first approach, and emphasised the value of preventative maintenance and planned renewal to stay ahead of asset decline.

Implication for the principles

The renewal principle was refined to explicitly include:

- preventative maintenance;
- planned renewal; and
- lifecycle-based decision-making rather than reactive upgrades.

Theme H — Financial sustainability is accepted, with expectations of transparency

What we heard

Participants recognised financial sustainability as a real and necessary constraint. They also sought clearer explanation of how financial considerations are balanced with need, particularly in uncertain economic conditions.

Implication for the principles

The sustainability principle was reinforced as:

- considering whole-of-life costs;
- recognising uncertainty; and
- supporting an iterative approach, reviewed over time rather than presented as fixed or precise.

Theme I — Environmental liveability and green space pressures under higher density

What we heard

Participants expressed concern about growth and densification increasing reliance on public facilities and spaces, particularly as private green space decreases.

Implication for the principles

Environmental sustainability was strengthened within a triple bottom line approach, linking

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social, environmental and financial outcomes, and explicitly connecting infrastructure planning to liveability outcomes in higher-density areas.

Outcome of the engagement
Collectively, the advisory committee workshops refined and strengthened the draft principles, ensuring they:

- reflect long-standing community priorities;
- respond to current and future pressures;
- acknowledge trade-offs, risk and uncertainty; and
- support transparent, defensible decision-making.

These refinements are reflected in the six principles contained in the Community Infrastructure Plan. They provide a shared decision-making approach for guiding difficult decisions over time, rather than prescribing specific projects or outcomes.

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Appendix B: Key Terms

Activity Centres Program	https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/guides-and-resources/strategies-and-initiatives/train-and-tram-zone-activity-centres Department of Transport and Planning program
Accessibility	This describes the degree to which an environment, service or product allows access by as many people as possible, people with disabilities (World Health Organization, 2017).
Asset health	Asset health measures how long assets are expected to last and how well they can continue to perform.
Community Facilities	A building or space used to deliver community services, programs, activities, meetings or informal participation. Community facilities may be owned or managed by Council or another provider and may serve a local, municipal or wider catchment. The facilities include Glen Eira Senior Citizens Centres as well as all other facilities available for general community use (GECC Community Facilities for Seniors Community Groups Policy (2023)
Community Infrastructure	Buildings, spaces, facilities and supporting service systems that enable community participation, learning, cultural activity, wellbeing and access to services. Community infrastructure may be owned or provided by Council, other levels of government, not-for-profit organisations, community organisations, faith-based organisations or private providers. For the purposes of the Community Infrastructure Plan, the detailed analysis focuses on: • early years facilities and services; • libraries, arts and cultural spaces; • community hubs, neighbourhood houses and community centres; • facilities supporting older adults and young people; and • community meeting, program and multipurpose spaces. Other infrastructure, including open space, aquatic and recreation facilities and sports grounds, is considered where it provides relevant local context but is planned through separate Council frameworks.
Community Hub	A well-located and actively managed place that brings together a deliberate mix of services, programs, activities and informal gathering spaces. A community hub supports

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	shared use, partnerships and connections between different services and community groups.
Maintenance	Regular, ongoing spending to keep assets working as expected, maintaining their service level and lifespan.
Multi use facility	Facilities that are designed to accommodate a range of activities and user groups, maximising usage and flexibility of spaces for community benefit (City of Melbourne, Community Infrastructure Policy 2021)
Program-ready space	A space that supports repeatable, ongoing use, including appropriate layout, storage, accessibility and operating conditions, enabling community programs to be delivered in practice.
Shared use	Shared use refers to the intentional and coordinated use of spaces, facilities, or resources by multiple groups, organisations, or community members. It's about making the most of what we have — enabling access, reducing duplication, and fostering partnerships. When planned well, shared use supports equity, sustainability, and vibrancy by turning underutilised assets into active, inclusive places that serve diverse needs.
Social cohesion	A socially cohesive society is one which works towards the wellbeing of all its members, fights exclusion and marginalisation, creates a sense of belonging, promotes trust and offers its members the opportunity of upward mobility. (Australian Human Rights Commission 2015)
Stand-alone facilities	A stand-alone facility is a building or site that operates independently and is not physically or functionally connected to other facilities or services. It usually serves a specific purpose on its own, rather than being part of a larger complex or multi-use development. (Adapted from Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications (Australia, 2011) — Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities.)
Strategic Sites	Identified site for further investigation, assessment and feasibility for recommended options (Strategic Property Plan)
Universal design	This refers to the design of products, environments, programmes and services to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. It should not exclude assistive devices for groups of people with disabilities where this is needed (World Health Organization, 2017).

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Appendix C – Legislative, Policy and Strategic Context

Commonwealth & State Legislation

Document	Relevance to the Community Infrastructure Plan
Local Government Act 2020 (Vic)	Establishes Council's responsibility for long-term planning, community wellbeing, asset stewardship and financial sustainability.
Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)	Provides the statutory basis for land-use planning, activity centres and infrastructure integration.
Gender Equality Act 2020 (Vic)	Requires consideration of gender impacts in planning, design and operation of community facilities.
Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)	Establishes requirements for equitable access to buildings, services and community facilities.
Disability Act 2006 (Vic)	Supports inclusive access and participation in community infrastructure and services.

State Planning Context Affecting Glen Eira

Document / Program	Relevance to the Community Infrastructure Plan
Plan for Victoria (2025)	Directs population growth to established areas and activity centres, shaping future community infrastructure demand in Glen Eira.
Victorian Government Activity Centres Program	Concentrates housing growth in centres including Caulfield, Carnegie, Bentleigh. Murrumbeena and Elsternwick, increasing demand for accessible community infrastructure.

Glen Eira City Council – Core Strategic Plans

Document	Relevance to the Community Infrastructure Plan
Glen Eira 2040 Community Vision	Articulates long-term aspirations for a healthy, inclusive and connected community.
Council Plan 2025–2029	Sets Council's strategic priorities and outcomes that the CIP supports. Incorporates Municipal Heath and Wellbeing outcomes and frames the role of community infrastructure in supporting health, wellbeing and social connection.

Glen Eira – Asset, Property and Financial Planning

Document	Relevance to the Community Infrastructure Plan
Strategic Property Plan 2025–2030 (adopted June 2025)	Guides management, renewal, co-location and rationalisation of Council-owned land and buildings.

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Asset Plan 2025–2035	Provides information on asset condition, functionality and renewal priorities across Council infrastructure.
Financial Plan 2025–2035	Establishes long-term financial capacity and constraints for infrastructure investment.
Financial Sustainability Strategy 2025–2029 (adopted December 2025)	Sets the longer-term framework for affordability, prioritisation and sustainable service and asset planning.

Glen Eira – Land-Use, Place and Growth Strategies

Document	Adoption	Relevance to the Community Infrastructure Plan
Housing Strategy	2022	Directs residential growth to activity centres and well-serviced locations, informing future community infrastructure demand.
Integrated Transport Strategy	2018 – 2031 (2024 Refresh)	Supports co-location of community infrastructure with public transport, walking and cycling catchments.
Caulfield Structure Plan	Sept 2022	Guides growth, transport integration and community infrastructure provision in the Caulfield Major Activity Centre.
Carnegie Structure Plan	Aug 2022	Provides a long-term framework for growth, public realm and community infrastructure in the Carnegie Major Activity Centre.
Elsternwick Structure Plan	Aug 2023	Establishes the vision for growth, access, heritage and community infrastructure in the Elsternwick Major Activity Centre.
Bentleigh Major Activity Centre Structure Plan	2023–24	Guides development, public realm and community infrastructure planning in the Bentleigh Major Activity Centre.
Glen Huntly Structure Plan	2023–24	Informs land use, access and community infrastructure planning within the Glen Huntly activity centre.
East Village Structure Plan (2018–2031)	Oct 2021	Establishes the planning framework for the 24-hectare East Village site, including employment, housing, education, open space and potential community uses. Its timing and delivery remain important sources of uncertainty for community infrastructure planning in Bentleigh East.

Glen Eira – Other Relevant Municipal Level Strategies and Policies

Document	Adoption	Relevance to the Community Infrastructure Plan
Kindergarten Infrastructure Services Plan	2025	The Kindergarten Infrastructure and Services Plan identifies current and future demand for funded kindergarten places in Glen Eira and assesses whether existing and planned infrastructure can meet that demand. It is used to inform service planning, infrastructure investment and advocacy

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		under the Victorian Government's early childhood reforms.
City of Glen Eira Open Space Strategy Refresh 2020	2020 (refreshed 2024)	Serves as a 15-year framework to address the municipality's, which has the lowest amount of open space per person in Victoria, need for more green areas. The strategy aims to improve accessibility, increase biodiversity, and secure new land to support a growing population through public acquisition, focusing on creating sustainable, high-quality public spaces.

Other Relevant Glen Eira Municipal Strategies and Policies

Document	Adoption	Relevance to the Community Infrastructure Plan
Art Collection Policy	2005 (reviewed 2022)	Guides acquisition, care and display of Council's art collection, informing the integration of arts and cultural outcomes within libraries, community hubs and civic facilities.
Child Safeguarding Policy	2018 (reviewed 2023)	Establishes Council's commitment to child safety and wellbeing, influencing the design, operation and management of community facilities accessed by children and young people.
Community Facilities for Senior Citizens Groups Policy	2023	Provides direction on allocation, use and support of facilities by senior citizens' groups, directly informing planning and prioritisation of seniors' spaces within the community infrastructure network.
Investment Policy	1997 (reviewed 2021)	Sets principles for Council's financial and investment decisions, providing governance context for affordability, risk management and long-term sustainability of infrastructure investment.
Occupational Health, Safety and Wellbeing Policy	2000 (reviewed 2025)	Guides safe, healthy and compliant workplaces and public environments, informing facility design, upgrades and ongoing management of community buildings.
Kindergarten Central Registration Scheme Policy	2025	Establishes the framework for equitable access to funded kindergarten places, informing demand planning, catchments and investment in early years facilities.

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GLEN EIRA
CITY COUNCIL

BENTLEIGH
BENTLEIGH EAST
BRIGHTON EAST
CARNEGIE
CAULFIELD
ELSTERNWICK
GARDENVALE
GLEN HUNTLY
MCKINNON
MURRUMBEENA
ORMOND
ST KILDA EAST

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