

MAV supports the stated objectives

- “to support housing growth in and around activity centres and other well-serviced locations” (VC257)
- “to boost housing construction to meet the housing needs of Victorians” (VC267)
- “to support housing and economic growth in priority precincts across Victoria” (VC274)

VC267 creates eight unintended consequences

1. Excessive removal of existing vegetation
2. Lower environmentally sustainable development standards in 27 local government areas
3. Mismatch between planning and building rules on ground floor levels (e.g. to anticipate flood)
4. Planning cannot consider potentially contaminated land
5. Speculative appeal rights will create inefficiency and erode trust
6. The tribunal will be frequently called on to make orders about whether standards have been met
7. Many planning scheme amendments will be void
8. Lower quality design will need to be tolerated

There is a better way to pursue planning reform

- Planning system stewardship

Paragraph 165

That a statutory body including a balance of state and local government system designers and administrators, with provision for additional expert advisors, be established to oversee the continuous review and improvement of the VPP and to maintain a structured approach to planning system user feedback and engagement.

- Notice of VPP amendments

Paragraph 173

That future VPP amendments are published for at least 60 days prior to their commencement.