

ASSET PLAN FOCUS GROUP

Community report





At the conclusion of the four workshops, the Asset Plan Focus Group has completed a community report including each guiding principle, the rationale and examples.

The community report is reproduced in full below.

Guiding Principle:

All principles acknowledge the traditional custodians of the lands and waterways of Hobson's Bay, the Bunurong people of the Kulin nation and expect that the relevant Aboriginal Land council is considered with regard to asset renewal and maintenance and that cultural significance is a key factor considered in the Asset Plan.

Guiding Principle: Transparency

Principle:

All principles and planning for asset management and/or renewal, including expenditure, adherence to budget and auditing, are documented and made clear and accessible to the community.

Rationale:

All decision-making processes, governing principles and budgets should be readily available for community input and consideration to ensure transparency and good governance.

The Hobson's Bay community should not feel excluded from the process of determining asset management. There should be no secrecy and Council should clearly justify all decisions. The community should be included.

Examples:

1. The asset management planning process and the plan are made readily available in a number of different languages, on various platforms and communicated to consider all demographics.
2. Council will report back to the community at various phases.
3. Community feedback is facilitated at regular intervals during the asset management process.

Guiding Principle: Technical

Principle:

The use of best practice, innovative methods and design and engineering techniques to achieve quality, compliant, cost effective and sustainable asset management solutions.

Rationale:

The use of best practice and innovative design and engineering techniques to ensure that assets are designed to meet community needs and are built to meet the guiding principles of sustainability.

Examples:

1. Using a broad range of available data and community consultation techniques to determine the best technical solution for the community.
2. Using technology to achieve sustainable outcomes e.g. Smart Cities.
3. **Sustainability** triple bottom line approach environmental economic social



Guiding Principle: Safety

Principle:

Keeping everyone safe and protecting the community's assets and infrastructure.

Rationale:

Safe and 'fit for purpose'. Safety is a fundamental principle because there is a community and legislative requirement.

Understanding the consequences if something goes wrong - to other assets and to the community or the community's properties.

Severity of an impact (pipe burst, flooding, potholes, etc.) as a result of a lack of safety

Examples:

1. Bridge safety - if there is a crash and the structure is damaged there are greater safety implications that just the bridge could impact the wider community.
2. Footpath, where they aren't maintained, can deteriorate more over time and cause bigger issues.
3. Bringing assets up to standard and improving safety in general.
4. Efficiency, highlighting improvements that can occur concurrently
5. Compliance with Australian Standards, e.g. fire, asbestos, hazard removal, lighting.
6. Keeping the assets maintained in safe condition.
7. Funds distributed in a manner that prioritises safety and when upgrading and renewing assets the safety of the updates or new asset is considered (considering safety features for example - public toilet designs for example).
8. Safety should include modifications of assets to provide a safe space i.e. fencing around playgrounds for the peace of mind of the parents and safety of the children.

Guiding Principle: Equity

(of maintenance & getting quality standards up to similar levels)

Principle: All wards/suburbs have access to equally high quality, well maintained assets designed for universal use with resources allocated to most critically needed areas.

Rationale:

Assets to be equally available across Hobsons Bay.

All residents have access to like for like facilities. Everyone feels part of a wider municipal community and part of the immediate community.

Examples:

1. Roads have mixed usage for motor vehicles and bike riders (example would be dedicated bike lanes & buses).
2. Bins and dispensing units for dog bags in more pedestrian areas.
3. Change rooms at sporting grounds are available and accessible to all genders, mobility and including family change rooms.
4. Upgrading drains in areas of high risk of flooding.



Guiding Principle: Inclusive and Accessible

Principle:

Ensuring all assets are designed and maintained to provide maximum accessibility across all members of the community.

Rationale:

Maintaining assets to ensure they can be used by all members of the community.
Aspire for equal access to all

Examples:

1. Updating toilet blocks for all users
2. Considers users of the asset in a way that is inclusive for all e.g. vision impaired, elderly movement.
3. Places and areas to be maintained or renewed that address cognitive, physical or sensory needs.
4. Universal design: meaning the asset is renewed, designed and/or maintained for use by all members of the community

Guiding Principle: Sustainability, Diversity, Climate Change, Futureproof

Principle:

Prioritising sustainability in asset management, from an economic, social and environmental perspective.

Rationale:

Provide value for money. Prioritise efficiency.
Minimise asset contribution to waste or emissions.
Reduce negative impact on the environment.

Examples:

5. Automation (minimise touching to open doors)
6. Bio-diversity (create habitats that attract birds, bees, native trees)
7. Decreasing our reliance on natural resources and focusing on eco alternatives.
8. Climate Change (solar panel on public toilets, non-potable water)

Guiding Principle: Relevance

Principle:

Providing assets that remain contemporary and relevant to community requirements.

Rationale:

-Provide Safety to Community
-Utilising Contemporary Techniques to prolong longevity of Asset
-Use of Technology to enhance/improve existing assets

**Examples:**

1. Adhere to Safety Standards at Playground
2. Use of advanced/recycled materials that enable efficient installation/construction & maintenance
3. Modularised, Replaceable sub-systems to improve Maintainability
4. Standardised Interface of System/s to improve interaction with Community (i.e.; fittings/plugs/BBQs/bike racks)

Guiding Principle: Community Engagement

Final Principle:

Community engagement is undertaken for major maintenance and renewal projects which require a review of fit for purpose, in order to ensure the perspectives and needs of the users and residents are considered.

Rationale:

- So, we know what the community wants and/or needs.
- So that it is fit for purpose.
- So, users and residents are included and heard
- For all asset types, Council will promote and encourage residents to submit their feedback via snap, solve, send.

Examples:

1. Road reconstruction
2. Park upgrades (e.g., skate parks): Facelifts vs. Aging vs. Usage;