

Domestic Animal Management Plan

2026-2029



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Acknowledgement of Country

Moonee Valley City Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land on which Moonee Valley is located – the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung People of the Kulin Nation; and we pay our respects to their Spirits, Ancestors, Elders and Community Members past and present. Council also extends this respect to other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples who call Moonee Valley home.

About Moonee Valley

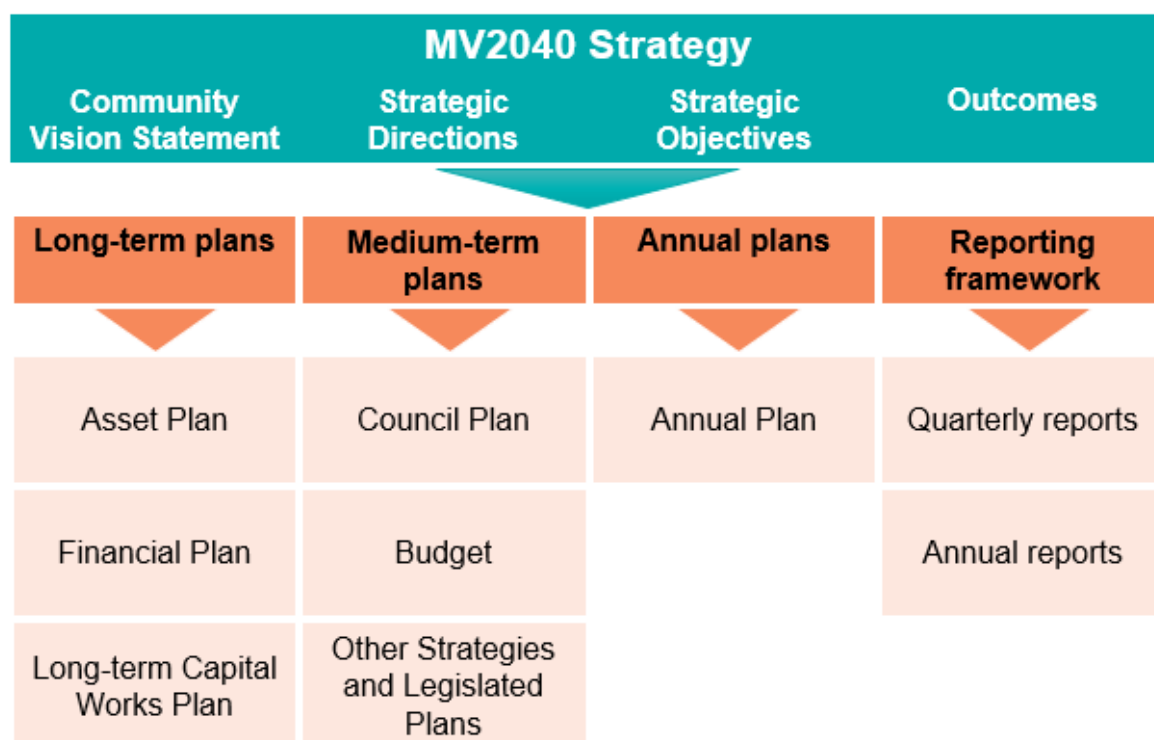
Moonee Valley is located on Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country in the inner and middle north-western suburbs of Melbourne, situated between the Melbourne CBD and Melbourne Airport. The city covers 43 square kilometres and encompasses the suburbs of Aberfeldie, Airport West, Ascot Vale, Avondale Heights, Essendon, Essendon Fields, Essendon North, Essendon West, Flemington, Keilor East, Moonee Ponds, Niddrie, Strathmore, Strathmore Heights and Travancore.

Moonee Valley is a well-established diverse community, characterised by mostly residential development interspersed by an eclectic mix of retail strips and activity centres, combined with offices, some industrial areas and Essendon Fields Airport. Retail trade, accommodation and food services, public administration and safety, and education and training are our main industries of local employment.

Context

MV2040 & Council Plan 2025 - 2029

The below diagram shows Council's Integrated Planning Framework, outlining the connection between Council's strategic direction and a range of plans. The *Domestic Animal Management Plan 2026-29* is a medium-term legislated plan in this diagram.



This plan aims to increase pet registrations as a primary action. Registrations are a foundational piece to progressing the other three focal areas:

- Improved community safety.
- Minimising community tensions.

- Reducing environmental impacts and improving animal welfare.

These four focal areas link to the below Council Plan objectives:

- Strategic Objective 23: A city that is environmentally, socially and financially responsible and prepared.
- Strategic Objective 4: A city committed to community safety, health and wellbeing.
- Strategic Objective 2: A city that embraces diversity and social cohesion.
- Strategic Objective 14: A city that has increased biodiversity and is water sensitive.

Legislative context

This *Domestic Animal Management Plan 2026-29* (the plan) is prepared in accordance with the *Domestic Animals Act 1994* (the Act). The plan outlines the services, programs and policies used by Council to manage dogs and cats within the city.

Policy Context

There are several external policies and strategies relevant to this plan. These include:

- Australian Government's "Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats".
- Victorian Cat Management Strategy.
- RSPCA 2030 Strategy.
- Australian Veterinary Association policies, including "Management of Cats in Australia".
- Animal Welfare Victoria's "Code of Practice for the Management of Dogs and Cats in Shelters and Pounds".

Council has several strategies and policies relevant to its animal management service, including the Municipal Emergency Management Plan, and Open Space Plan.

Background Data, Statistics and Insights

Animal registrations

Moonee Valley's pet registration data is summarised below:

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Cats			
Full Fee	13	16	17
Full Fee (pensioner)	3	1	3
Discount Fee	2,991	3,065	3,088
Discount Fee (Pensioner)	562	533	476
Sub-Total	3,569	3,615	3,584
Dogs			
Declared Dangerous	5	8	8

Full Fee	923	854	676
Full Fee (pensioner)	138	148	118
Discount Fee	7,518	7,497	7,579
Discount Fee (Pensioner)	1,178	1,073	1,060
Sub-Total	9,762	9,580	9,441
TOTAL	13,331	13,195	13,025

There has been no notable shift in cat registrations for almost ten years, consistently around 3,500 registrations per year. There has been a gradual decline in dog registrations over this period, dropping from 10,430 in 2017 to 9,441 in 2024.

Complaints and investigations

	2023	2024
Dog attacks	76	66
Dog rushes	53	46

Over the past two years, approximately half of the dog attacks reported occurred on humans, and half towards other animals. Dog to human attacks were mostly directed to adults.

Dog to animal attacks were mostly directed at other dogs. The small number of dog to cat attacks usually resulted in the cat's death.

	2022	2023	2024
Barking Dog Complaints	112	124	129

Council investigates all barking dog complaints. There are a range of responses to these investigations, with some pet owners addressing the issue as soon as they are made aware of a concern, through to Council needing to take offending pet owners to court. Two complaints have progressed to court in the past 24 months.

Local Government Performance Reporting Framework

The Local Government Performance Reporting Framework (LGPRF) is a mandatory system of performance reporting for all Victorian councils. It ensures that councils are measuring and reporting on their performance in a consistent way to promote transparency and accountability in the local government sector.

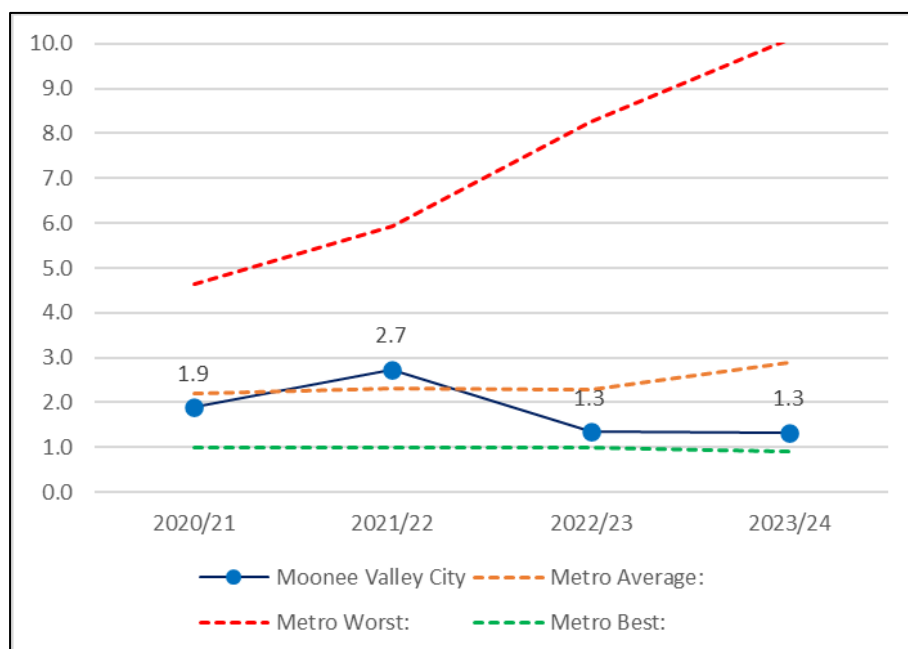
One category of measurement relates to animal management, defined as provision of animal management and responsible pet ownership services to the community including monitoring, registration, enforcement and education. There are currently five indicators within this category.

At the time of developing this Plan, the last reportable period of data for benchmarking with other Councils is the 2023/24 financial year.

Indicator 1 – Time taken to action animal management requests.

This measure looks at the average number of days between receiving a request and starting an action for all animal management requests.

Council took 1.3 days in 2023/24 to instigate action as per this indicator. Council has shifted from being around the metropolitan average in 2021/22 and 2021/22, to being comparable with the metropolitan best over the past two years.



Indicator 2 – Animal Reclaimed

This measure looks at the percentage of collected registrable animals under the *Domestic Animals Act 1994* reclaimed by its owner.

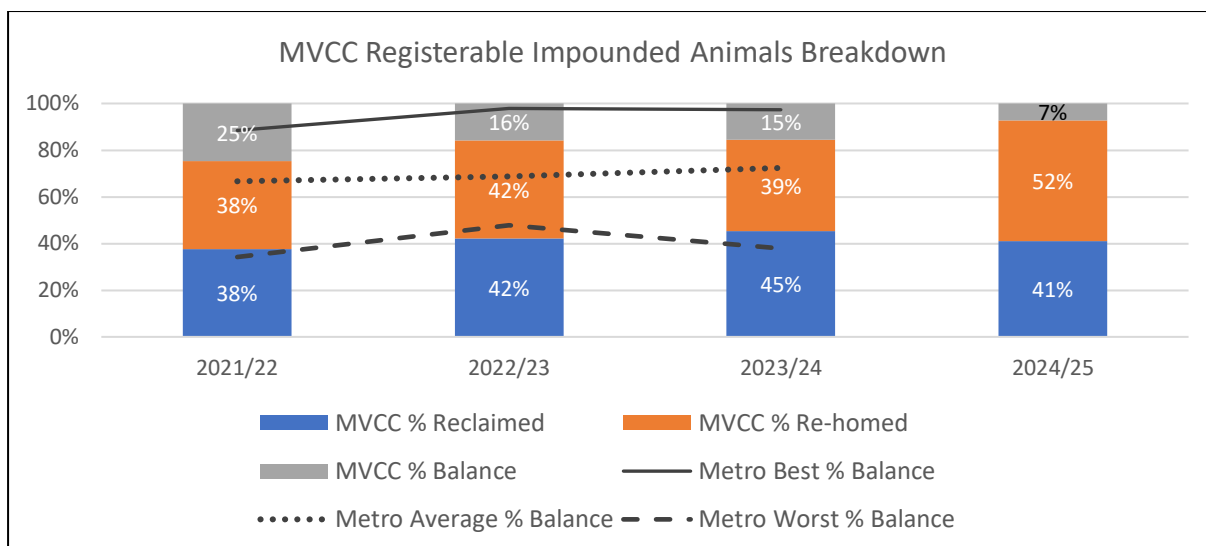
Indicator 3 – Animal Re-homed.

This measure looks at the percentage of unclaimed collected registrable animals under the *Domestic Animals Act 1994* that are re-homed.

Moonee Valley looks at these two indicators together as a measure of performance.

Using the percentage of reclaimed animals and extracting the percentage of re-homed animals from collected registrable animals, Council's historical performance is summarised in the graph below. In 2024/25, of all healthy impounded animals with domestic potential, 41% were reclaimed by their owners and 52% were re-homed, leaving a balance of 7%. This balance includes both animals held by the pound and animals euthanised.

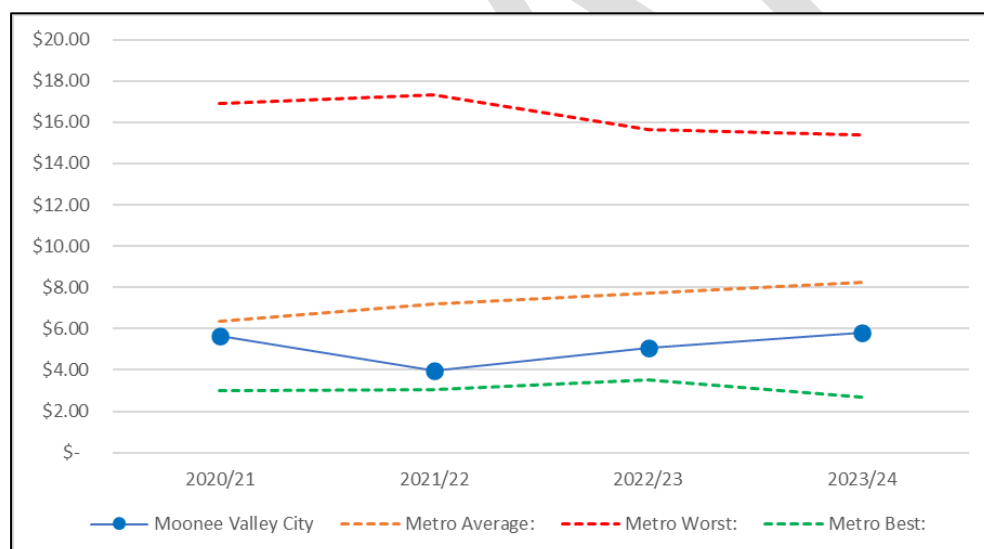
In 2023/24, the metropolitan average percentage not reclaimed or re-homed (% balance) was 28%. The best was 3% and the worst was 62%. Moonee Valley ranked 11th out of 31 metropolitan Councils in 2023/24.



Indicator 4 – Cost of Animal Management Services

This indicator reports the direct cost of the animal management service per head of population.

Council is positioned better than average compared to other metropolitan councils, as depicted in the graph below.



Indicator 5 – Animal Management Prosecutions

This indicator looks at the percentage of animal management prosecutions which are successful.

Moonee Valley results have been 100% for some time, as is the norm across Victorian councils. Very few councils have a result of less than 100%, with withdrawals and adjournments making up most of the sector results that are less than 100%.

Community Satisfaction

Council undertakes an annual independent community satisfaction survey of its community members. The most recent survey was completed in April 2025.

Residents were asked about the importance of, and their satisfaction with, animal management services provided by the Moonee Valley City Council.

Animal management was the 27th most important of the 39 included services and facilities, with an average importance of 8.7 out of 10.

Satisfaction with animal management was 7.6 out of 10, judged “very good” by the community. This result ranks animal management 17th in terms of satisfaction in 2025. This result included 58% “very satisfied”, 39% “neutral to somewhat satisfied”, and 3% “dissatisfied” respondents, based on a total sample of 646 of the 802 respondents who provided a score.

By way of comparison, satisfaction with animal management was somewhat (2%) lower than the metropolitan Melbourne average satisfaction with “animal management” of 7.8 out of 10.

Research

Noting research published by Animal Medicines Australia suggesting that the populations of domestic cats and dogs was likely to be significantly higher than shown by Council’s animal registrations, Council commissioned independent market research¹ into pet ownership within the municipality in 2023. These findings are summarised below:

	Estimated population	Registrations at the time of the study
Dogs	21,227	9,667
Cats	18,647	3,394
TOTAL	39,874	13,061

¹ Undertaken by Roy Morgan in March 2023.

The Domestic Animal Management Plan

What did we achieve from the 2022-2025 plan?

We had our last plan in place for four years and during that time we have learnt a lot. Highlights from the 2022-25 plan include:

- Establishment of the “Register to Reunite” program. This program offers reduced first-time registration fees and includes a service offering of Council returning registered lost pets direct to their homes rather than impounding them.
- Structure and staffing changes to better align with contemporary service demands, and delivery of Domestic Animal Management Plan actions.
- Market research to estimate the domestic pet population within the municipality.

The key learnings from the last plan were:

- There were too many actions, spreading Council’s resources too thinly, and not focusing on key actions that make a tangible community difference or impact.
- Actions were not linked to problems or opportunities, so unable to determine or measure the community facing impact of actions taken.
- Actions were not linked to MV2040 or the Council Plan.

How has the 2026-2029 plan been developed?

This plan has drawn upon research undertaken during the period of the Domestic Animal Management Plan 2022-2025, and a range of community feedback arising from initiatives such as the MV2040 community engagement, and the annual community satisfaction survey.

Community consultation will also occur on the draft Domestic Animal Management Plan 2026-2029. Feedback from the community will be considered and the Plan amended to reflect changes where needed.

What is the focus of the 2026-2029 plan?

This plan aims to increase pet registrations as a primary action. Registrations are a foundational piece to progressing the other three focal areas:

- Improved community safety.
- Minimising community tensions.
- Reducing environmental impacts and improving animal welfare.

Focus Area 1: Animal Registrations

Council Plan:

Strategic Objective 23. A city that is environmentally, socially and financially responsible and prepared.

Commentary:

A critical issue impeding Council's ability to provide animal management services and generate a positive community impact is the high number of unregistered pets within the municipality. This affects Council's ability to:

- Undertake effective communication and education with pet owners.
- Investigate complaints effectively.
- Undertake informed asset planning for the future.
- Undertake effective service planning.

There is more complexity to increasing registrations than simply awareness raising. Motivational issues and barriers need to be understood to have a community impact.

Desired Community Outcomes:

Increasing the number (ideally all) of cats and dogs in the city are registered.

The community are educated about their pet ownership responsibilities.

Actions and Accountability:

	Activity	Success Indicator
1.1	Continue to implement and adapt Council's "Register to Reunite" program.	Increase animal registrations over 4 years. Ideally by 25% to approximately 16,000.
1.2	Consider how to increase the value proposition for customers to register their animals.	Review annually.
1.3	Undertake research to investigate barriers to registration.	Complete research by 2027. Implement findings by 2029.
1.4	Explore partnerships with animal service providers, volunteer groups, and community hubs to promote and increase pet registrations.	Undertake, and review annually.
1.5	Undertake targeted pet registration promotion at events and via targeted neighbourhood patrols and pop-ups.	Undertake a minimum of six per annum and review annually.
1.6	Undertake marketing and education.	Complete a minimum of six communications per year.

Focus Area 2: Community Safety

Council Plan:

Strategic Objective 4: A city committed to community safety, health and wellbeing.

Commentary:

The main safety issue experienced by the community are dog attacks and dog rushes. Council plays two roles:

Council plays a key role in undertaking education aimed at preventing and minimising the occurrence of dog attacks and rushes.

Council also needs to effectively manage complaints and investigations. This includes ensuring its complaint lodgement process is accessible and easy to use. It also needs to ensure that its investigation practices are effective. Increasing animal registrations is a key factor that will help with effective investigations.

Desired Community Outcomes:

Decreasing, with the aspiration to ideally eliminate, the number of dog attacks and rushes.

Actions and Accountability:

	Activity	Success Indicator
2.1	Undertake education about best practice containment of pets at the family home.	Implement one targeted campaign over the life of the plan.
2.2	Improve data about dogs, dog owners, dog attack victims, and dog attack circumstances to help with future dog attack prevention initiatives and monitor trends.	Implement improved data capture processes by 2026.
2.3	Improve data capture about pet owner and complainant demographics to explore gender or vulnerability biases, or any other barrier to community change and safety.	Implement improved data capture processes by 2026. Report on findings and implement actions arising in 2027.
2.4	Undertake marketing and education.	Complete a minimum of three communication per year.

Focus Area 3: Community Tensions

Council Plan:

Strategic Objective 2: A city that embraces diversity and social cohesion.

Commentary:

The main community tensions are barking dog complaints, and dogs off leash in parks. Dogs off leash in non-designated areas can cause tensions between owners and park users. A common source of conflict arising from dogs of leash on sporting fields.

Council plays roles to roles with respect to community tensions. It plays a role in undertaking education aimed at preventing and minimising community tensions.

Council also needs to effectively manage complaints and investigations. This includes ensuring its complaint lodgement process is accessible and easy to use and responsive to community needs. It also needs to ensure that its investigation practices are effective and, where considered necessary, lead to successful enforcement action. Increasing animal registration is a key factor that will help with effective investigations.

Desired Community Outcomes:

Pet owners are cognisant of the impacts their pets can have on others.

Decreasing, with the aspiration to ideally eliminate, the number of barking dog complaints.

Maintaining effective complaint management processes that are easy to engage with by the community.

Actions and Accountability:

	Activity	Success Indicator
3.1	Review the animal complaint process to ensure it is easy to understand and take part in and that the customer is informed throughout the process.	Undertake review and implement findings by 2027.
3.2	Improve barking dog case data about dogs, dog owners, complainants, and case circumstances to help with future barking dog prevention initiatives.	Implement improved data capture processes by 2026. Report on findings and implement actions arising by 2028.
3.3	Undertake targeted responsible animal management promotion at events, park patrols and pop-ups.	Establish and implement a program in 2026. Conduct a minimum of three promotions per year.
3.4	Undertake marketing and education.	Complete a minimum of one communication per year.

Focus Area 4: Environment and Animal Welfare

Council Plan:

Strategic Objective 14: A city that has increased biodiversity and is water sensitive.

Commentary:

Feral cats are the single biggest threat to Australia's native mammals. The threat of feral cats to Australian mammals is almost double that of foxes, which is the next highest threat, and substantially greater than habitat loss.² The Australian Government has a "Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats 2024" to address this issue.

A causal factor in the proliferation of feral cats is cat's breeding cycle. At the local level, Council plays a role in both increasing the percentage of domestic cats that are desexed and decreasing the population of feral cats.

From a general animal welfare perspective, Council looks to minimise the number of healthy impounded animals with domestic potential that are euthanized, by successfully returning them to their owners or re-homing them. These are almost exclusively cats.

Desired Community Outcomes:

Increasing the number (ideally all) of domestic cats that are desexed.

Decreasing, with an aspiration to ideally eliminate, the number of feral cats within the city.

Increasing the number (ideally all) of healthy registerable impounded animals that are successfully reclaimed or re-homed.

Actions and Accountability:

	Activity	Success Indicator
4.1	Undertake feral cat trapping in environmentally sensitive parts of the municipality to address the impacts of feral cats on native fauna.	Establish and implement a program in 2026.
4.2	Undertake research to investigate barriers to cat desexing.	Complete research by 2027.
4.3	Implement targeted programs to uplift the desexing rates of domestic cats.	Following research, establish and implement a program in 2028.
4.4	Explore partnerships with volunteer groups, to promote and increase pet adoption and re-homing.	Undertake by 2028 and review annually.
4.5	Undertake pet adoption and re-homing promotion.	Undertake a minimum of two per year.

² "Frequently Asked Questions – Tackling Feral Cats and Their Impacts" Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy.

Implementation, Monitoring and Review

An overview of Council resources and training is in Appendix 1, detailing how it will resource the implementation of this plan, and outlining the operational activities undertaken by the team.

Council will ensure accountability for the delivery of activities outlined in this plan, and the flow on community impacts these activities are intended to deliver. Council will publicly report on the Local Government Reporting Framework (LGPRF) indicators below via the “Know Your Council” website, found at: <https://www.vic.gov.au/know-your-council-comparison-dashboard>.

- Animals reclaimed from Council
- Animal re-homed
- Cost of animal management service per population
- Successful animal management prosecutions
- Time Taken to action animal management actions.

Annual progress reports will also be provided to Council and community following receipt of the LGPRF results and prior to starting the following year’s budget preparation (approximately between October and December). This will enable annual consideration of the financial impacts relating to the implementation of this plan, and a refocusing of actions if adjustments need to be made within the life of the plan.

Council will also report annually to the community, on the progress of the Domestic Animal Management Plan activities via its Annual Report. This will focus on the specific activities outlined in this Plan, and achievement of the accompanying success indicators.

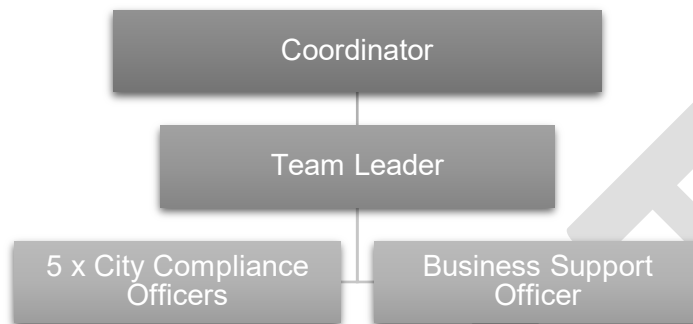
Actions and Accountability:

	Activity	Success Indicator
5.1	Review and report annually to Council regarding the effectiveness of the actions in each of the four focus areas.	Annual review of data and performance informs the ongoing effectiveness and impact of the plan.

Appendix 1: Council Operations

Organisational Structure

The City Compliance team is part of the City Safety and Amenity department within the Governance and Performance directorate of Council. The below shows staff directly involved in the provision of animal management services.



Other staff within the City Safety and Amenity department help with various activities such as registration processes, system process improvement, and reporting.

Services Provision

Council provides a range of services, including:

- Pet registrations and registration renewals, including dangerous dog non-renewal investigations.
- Nuisance investigations (mostly barking dog).
- Dog attack and dog rush investigations.
- Animal at large capture and impoundment.
- Park patrols (including education, engagement and enforcement).
- Education and promotion “pop-ups”.
- Municipal Emergency Management planning relating to animal welfare.

Qualifications and Training

- Certificate IV in Animal Control and Regulation (or similar).
- Organisation compliance training.
- Professional development training, including animal behaviour awareness, conflict resolution, customer service training.

Contracts

Council engages a contractor to manage its animal pound and after hours on-call collection service.

Operational Procedures and Documents

Council has several operational procedures and documents relevant to animal management, including:

- Customer Service Charter
- Community Compliance Framework.
- Animal Management Customer Service Standards.
- Several operational guidelines and work instructions.

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Appendix 2: Corporate Governance and Compliance

Local Laws

Council's *Activities and General Amenities Local Law 2018* helps manage community safety, public health, and local amenities. It covers various aspects like noise from construction, activities on public land, and animal management.

Part 5 of the local law relates to the keeping of animals. This outlines additional requirements to the *Domestic Animals Act 1994*, that apply in Moonee Valley.

The *Domestic Animal Management Plan* is an incorporated document to the Local Law. Other incorporated documents are:

- Apiary Code of Practice.
- Additional Animal Permit Guidelines and application form.
- Nuisance Barking Dog Kit.
- Victorian Code of Practice for the Keeping and Racing of Pigeons.
- Specified Wetlands Guide.

The local law and all incorporated documents are publicly available via Council's website.

Instruments of Delegation and Authorisations

Council delegates a range of statutory functions, duties and powers to staff using Instruments of Delegation which are updated and reviewed from time to time. These include the Local Government Act 2020, Domestic Animals Act 1994, Infringements Act 2006, Environmental Protection Act 1970, Summary Offences Act 1966, Emergency Management Act 2013,

Council also maintains a register of Authorised Officers, for the purposes of undertaking enforcement and specific statutory duties.

Fees, Charges and Fines

Council's fees and non-statutory fines are adopted annually in the "Fees and Charges" section of the annual budget.

Council's *Activities and General Amenities Local Law 2018* also prescribes penalty units for infringements issues under the local law.

The City Safety and Amenity Department has a dedicated appeals team that undertakes independent appeals and reviews of infringements and permit denials.

Current Orders

Council has three gazetted orders. These are shown below in date order.



ORDER UNDER DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT 1994

Notice is hereby given that Moonee Valley City Council at its meeting on 7 June 2011, made the following Order, under section 26(2) of the Domestic Animals Act 1994 –

1. Dogs Must be under Effective Control

- 1.1 The owner or person in charge of any dog must keep the dog under effective control by means of a chain, cord or leash held by the owner or person in charge of the dog and attached to the dog while the dog is in a public place, except in a public place that is a no dogs allowed Designated Area or a no dogs allowed Prohibited Area.
- 1.2 Sub-clause 1.1 does not apply where a chain, cord or leash attached to the dog is securely fastened to a post or other fixture and the dog remains under sight or voice control by the owner or person in charge of the dog.
- 1.3 A dog shall be deemed to be under effective control by its owner or person in charge of the dog whether on or off leash, if:
 - 1.3.1 it returns to its owner or person in charge of the dog upon immediate command;
 - 1.3.2 the owner, or the person in charge of the dog, retains a clear and unobstructed view of the dog and the dog is securely tethered; and
 - 1.3.3 it does not bother, attack, worry or interfere with other people's or animals' peace and enjoyment.

2. Prohibited Areas

- 2.1 The owner or person in charge of the dog must not allow the dog to enter or remain in a prohibited area.
- 2.2 The prohibition under sub-clause 2.1 applies in a prohibited area regardless of whether or not the dog is on chain, cord or leash or otherwise controlled or not controlled

3. Obligation of Owner, or Person in Charge of the Dog, in a Designated Area

- 3.1 A dog may be exercised off a chain, cord or leash in a designated area, if the owner or person in charge of the dog carries a chain, cord or leash sufficient to bring the dog under immediate control by placing the dog on a chain, cord or leash if the dog acts contrary to sub-clause 1.3.

4. Non application to Specified Dogs or Greyhounds

- 4.1 Clause 3 of this Order does not apply to any dog which is a Declared Dangerous Dog, Declared Menacing Dog or Restricted Breed Dog under the Domestic Animals Act 1994 or to a greyhound which must meet the restraint requirements specified in section 27 of that Act.

5. Definitions

In this Order:

Designated and Prohibited Area	means an area declared by Council in the Schedule and any area approved from time to time by Council and published in the newspaper generally circulating in the municipality and identified on the City of Moonee Valley's website.
Owner	has the same meaning as in the Domestic Animals Act 1994.
Public Place	has the meaning given to it in the Summary Offences Act 1966, and includes all streets, roads, footways, reserves, lanes, parks, schools, public halls and markets.
Schedule	means a Schedule to this Order.

**Schedule
No Dogs Allowed Prohibited Areas**

Within fifteen (15) metres of any children's playground or public barbeque or exercise equipment area	Whole of Municipality
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NEVILLE SMITH
Chief Executive



COUNCIL ORDER

Section 25(2)

Domestic Animals Act 1994

This Order is made under section 25(2) of the **Domestic Animals Act 1994**.

1. Purpose

- 1.1. The Moonee Valley City Council has resolved to make an Order to impose conditions on the presence of cats at large or not securely confined to the owner's premises during specified times.

2. Cat Confinement

- 2.1. All owners of cats must keep their cat/s securely confined to the owner's property and not allow their cat/s to wander at large outside the owner's premises anywhere within the municipal district between sunset and sunrise.

3. Definitions

In this Order:

Owner has the same meaning as in the **Domestic Animals Act 1994**.

Sunset/Sunrise Times as determined by the Elders Weather Website.

BRYAN LANCASTER
Chief Executive Officer

**CITY OF MOONEE VALLEY
Domestic (Feral and Nuisance)
Animals Act 1994**

Order under Section 26 of the Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals Act 1994

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the **Local Government Act 1989** that the City of Moonee Valley at its Ordinary Meeting on 14 December 1999 made an Order under Section 26 of the **Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals Act 1994** that includes the following provisions:

1. Dogs must be under the effective control of a person by means of a chain, cord or leash no longer than 3 metres:
 - (a) in all parks and reserves except where designated by signs (in the parks listed below); and
 - (b) within 5 metres of a shared use path; and on all streets, roads, public car parks and footpaths.
2. Dogs are not permitted whether restrained or otherwise:
 - (a) within 5 metres of any children's playground or public barbecue;
 - (b) in environmental sensitive areas as designated by signs in parks that may in future be nominated by Council; or
 - (c) in schools, kindergartens and child care centres unless with the prior permission of the Principal or Director.

3. Dogs are permitted off-leash in the following parks and reserves (as designated by signs) provided they are kept under the effective control of their owner or handler:

- (a) Cross Keys Reserve, Essendon (eastern end only), (Melways Reference 28 K1);
- (b) Boeing Reserve, Strathmore (northern end), (Melways Reference 16 D5);
- (c) Thompson Street Reserve, Avondale Heights, (Melways Reference 27 C5);
- (d) Aberfeldie Park, Aberfeldie, (Melways Reference 28 C6);
- (e) Fairbairn Park, Ascot Vale, (Melways Reference 28 C9);
- (f) Travancore Park, Travancore, (Melways Reference 29 B10);
- (g) AJ Davis Reserve, Airport West, (Melways Reference 15 G9);
- (h) Spring Gully Reserve, Keilor East, (Melways Reference 15 G10); and
- (i) Allan Reserve, Avondale Heights, (Melways Reference 27 D2).

SVEN KLING
Chief Executive

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