



Social Impact Assessment

Belconnen, Section 65 Block 42
May 2025

Acknowledgement of Country



We acknowledge the Ngunnawal and Ngambri peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the Canberra region.

We recognise their enduring connection to the land, waters, and skies, and we pay our respects to Elders past and present.

We also recognise the continuing cultures, contributions, and custodianship of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across Australia, and their ongoing role in shaping places, communities, and knowledge systems.

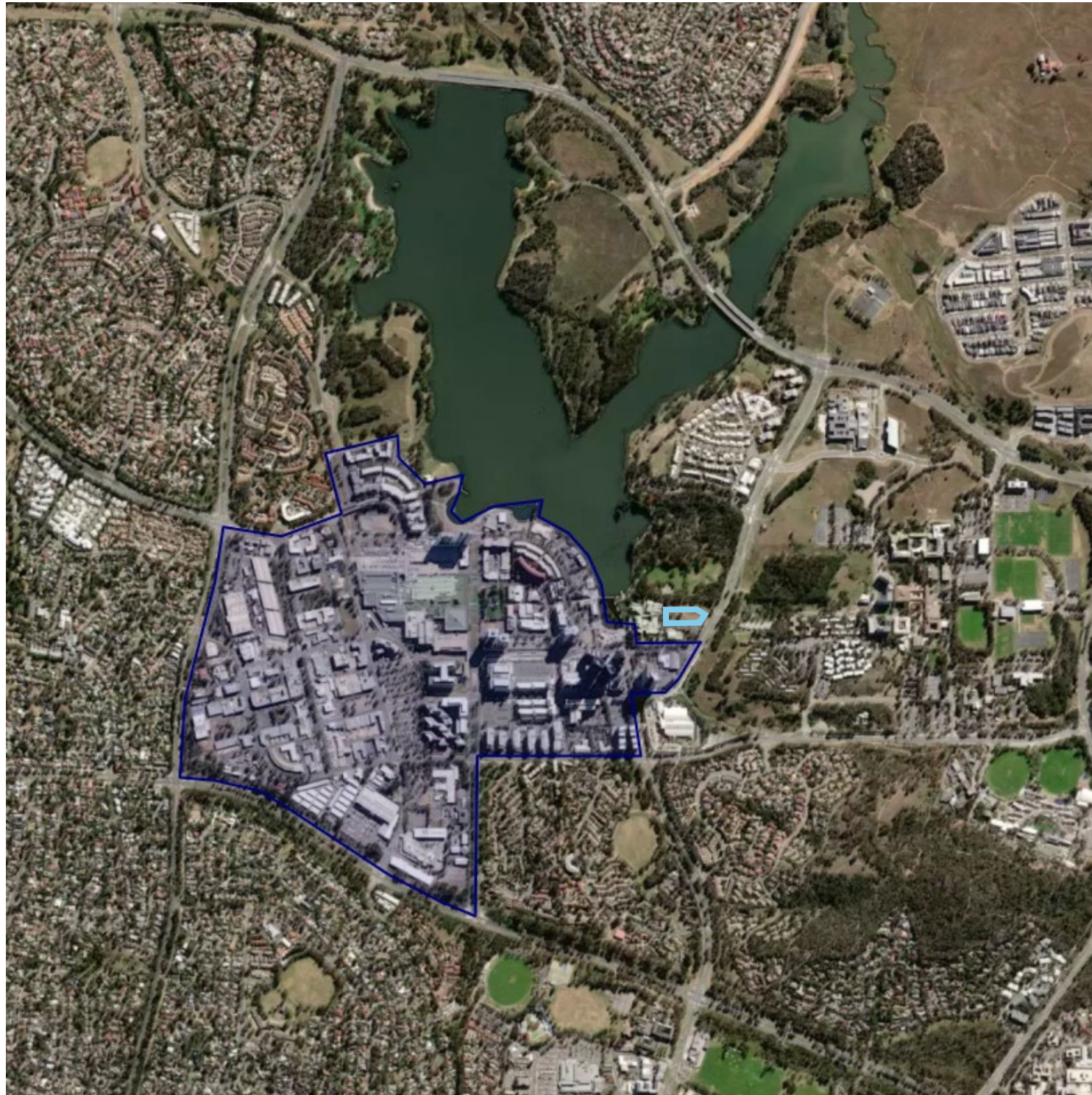


INTRODUCTION

Project Context



Project



This SIA accompanies a proponent-initiated Major Plan Amendment Application, proposing Community Facility Zone (CFZ) to Commercial - Business Zone (CZ2), allowing for commercial development alongside supportive community uses. The proposal is intended to better reflect the character of the surrounding area, which is already defined by a mix of commercial and civic functions.

Through this Social Impact Assessment, the aim is to evaluate how the proposed changes may affect existing and future community needs, identify opportunities to enhance social outcomes, and ensure that the development supports equitable access to services, amenities, and social infrastructure.

The assessment provides an evidence-based understanding of the site's current role within the community and outlines how the rezoning can contribute positively to local wellbeing and cohesion.



Context

WHAT WAS ARSCOTT HOUSE?

The site was developed as part of the Belconnen Town Centre under the National Capital Development Commission in the 1970s, intended for use as a hostel, and then student accommodation for the UC (then called Canberra College of Advanced Education) and AIS. The site was used for student accommodation up until 2014 where functions ceased. Later, in 2020, the building was demolished. The site now lies vacant.



The site in 2014 (aerial imagery from Landchecker, 2025)



The dilapidated buildings on site in 2018, seen from Aikman Drive (Google, 2025)

TIMELINE

Pre-1800s

Traditional Aboriginal use of the land

1977

Development of Belconnen district. Land is developed for use as a YMCA hostel

2011

ACT Government gifts the site to the UC

2020

Dilapidated building is demolished

TODAY

MPA proposal is developed and submitted

~1820s

Colonial settlers start using the land, predominantly for agriculture

1981

Renamed Arscott house. Renovated for use as student accommodation, for UC & AIS.

2015

Student accommodation operations cease, and building is left vacant

2021

UC Masterplan developed. Indicates site for future re-use and investigations start

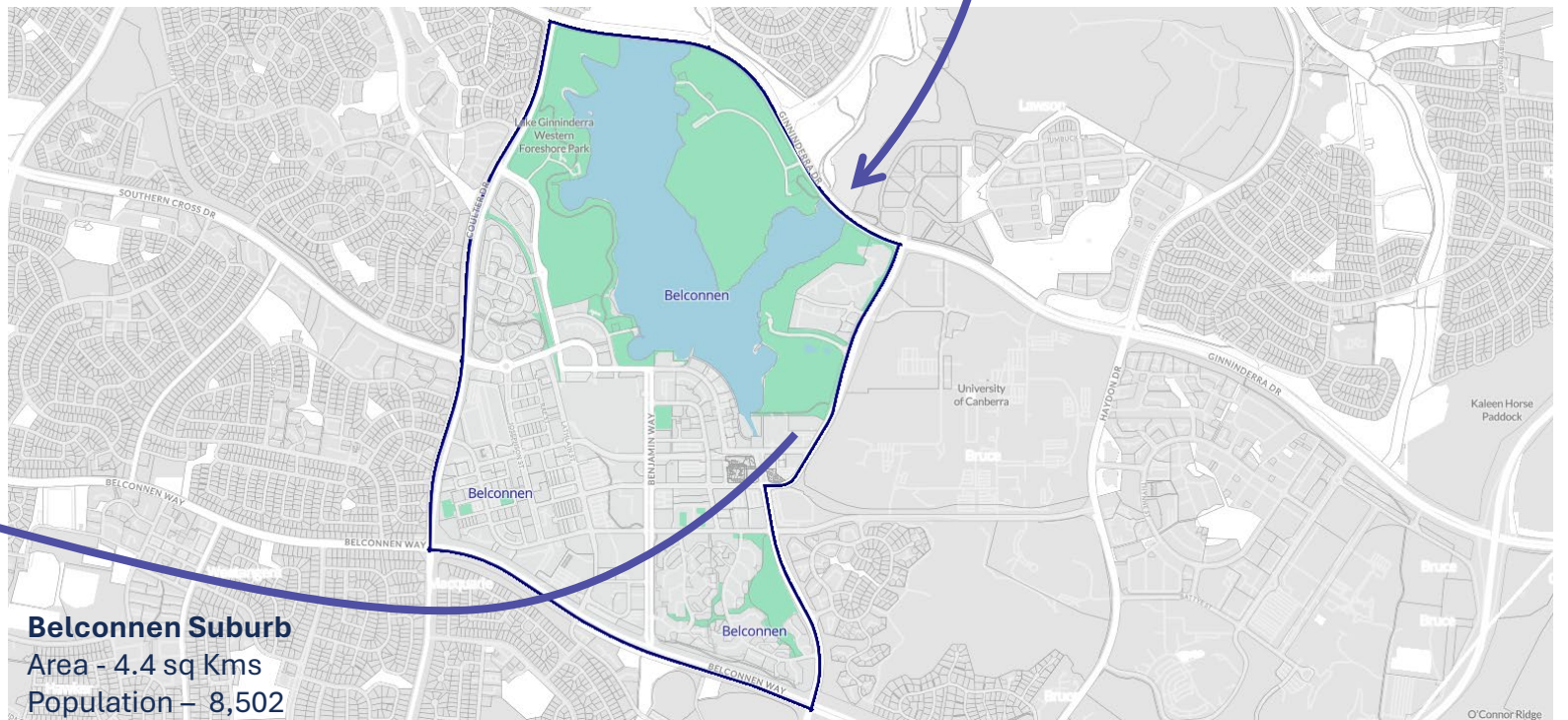
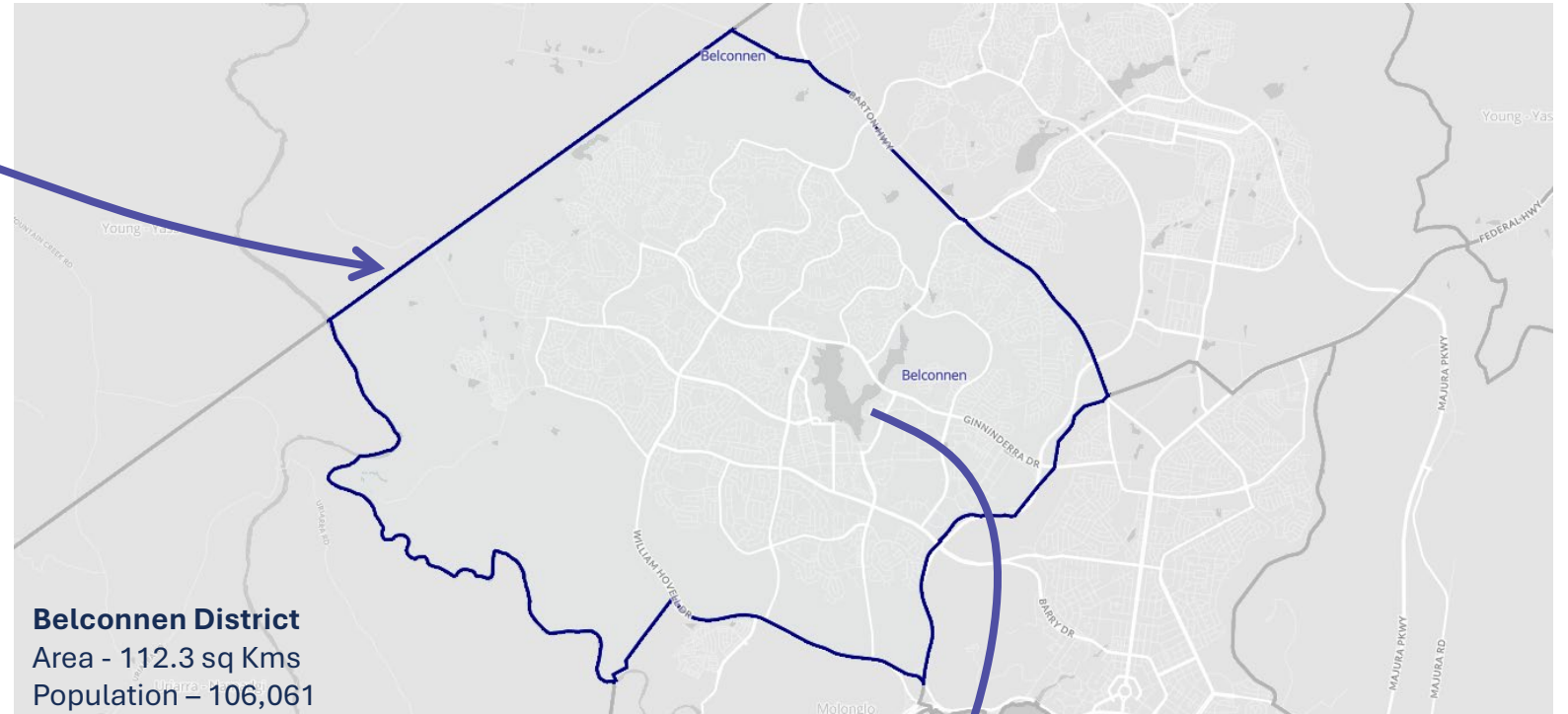
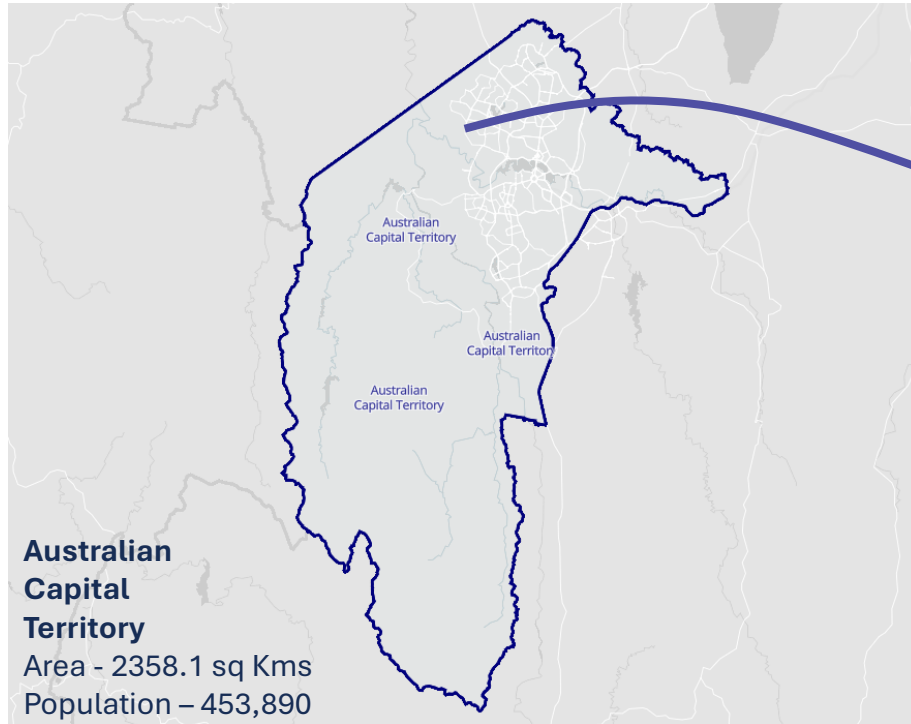


SPATIAL LAND USE

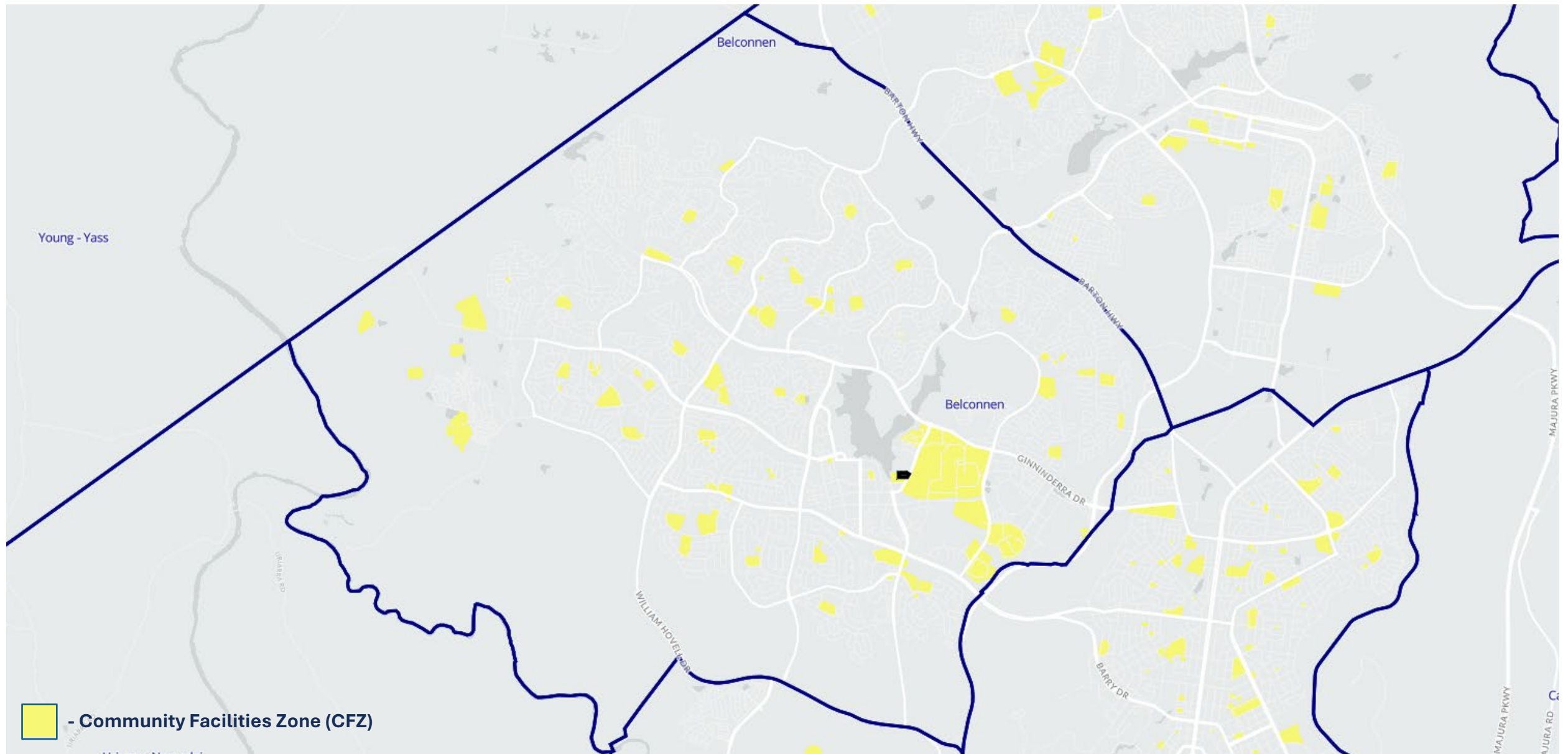
Territory, District, Division, Site



Study Area



Spatial Map



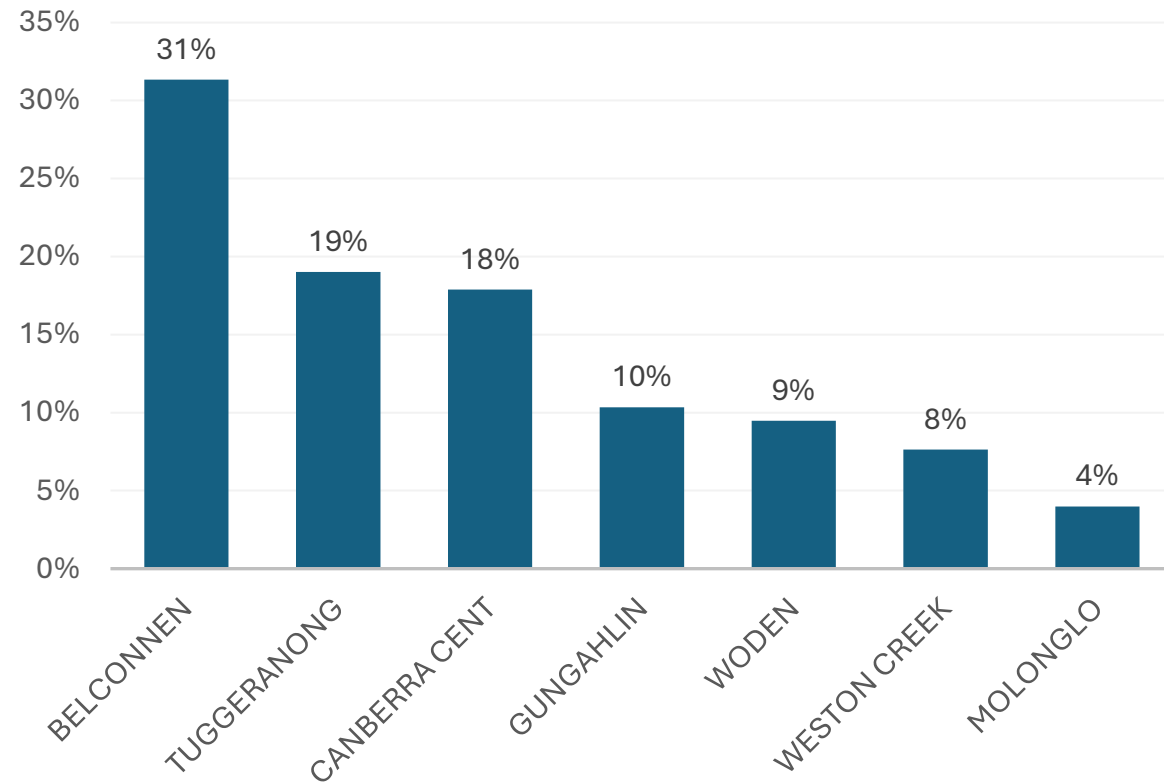
The spatial mapping of Community Facility Zones (CFZ) across Belconnen reveals a district with substantial community infrastructure coverage. The map shows the distribution of CFZ land in yellow, identifying a notable concentration of facilities within the Belconnen town centre and surrounding suburbs. While this confirms the strategic placement of services near major residential and commercial hubs, it also

highlights spatial disparities—particularly a relative absence of CFZ land in the north and western areas of the district. This visual data supports the view that while Belconnen is generally well-served, future growth areas such as Ginninderry may require proactive infrastructure planning. Planning in these areas should ensure equitable access to community facilities, beyond land allocated for educational uses.



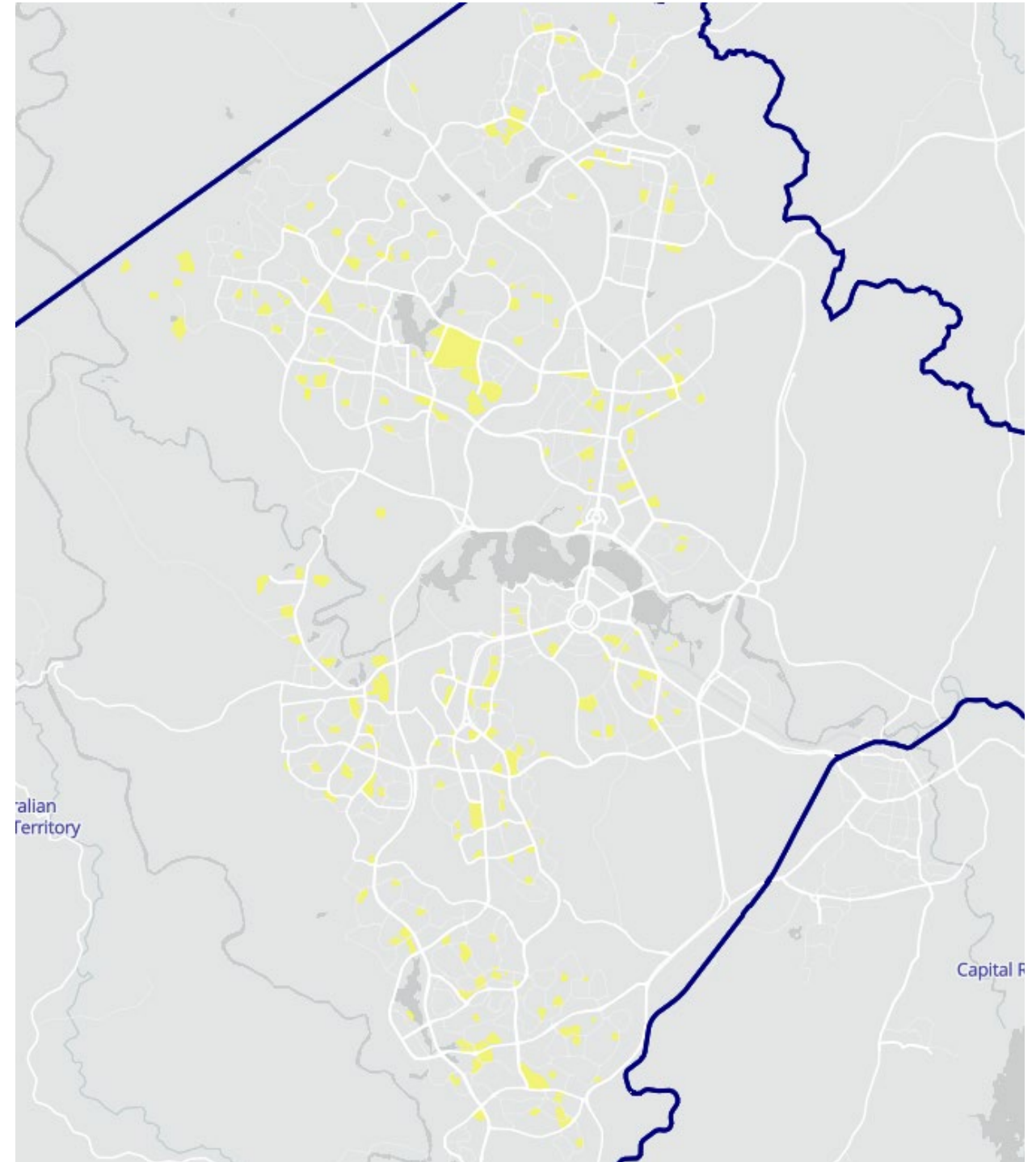
Existing Land-Use

Figure: Community Facility Zone Areas in Key ACT Districts



Quantitative data illustrates that Belconnen has the largest share of CFZ land in the ACT, comprising 31% of the Territory's total allocation. The district holds a substantial buffer that can absorb additional population demand or service expansion.

This spatial dominance suggests a lower economic burden for new community infrastructure delivery compared to districts with more constrained community zoned land availability, such as Gungahlin or Canberra Central. It also positions Belconnen as a viable location for broader district services that require larger land footprints.

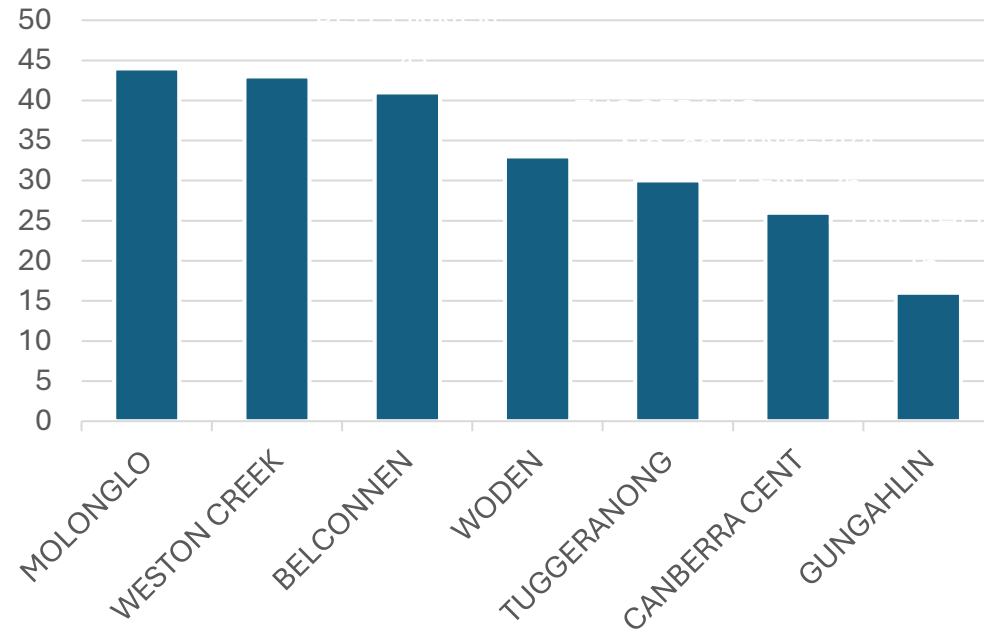


CFZ land in the Territory (generated from Landchecker, 2025)



Existing Land-Use Per Capita

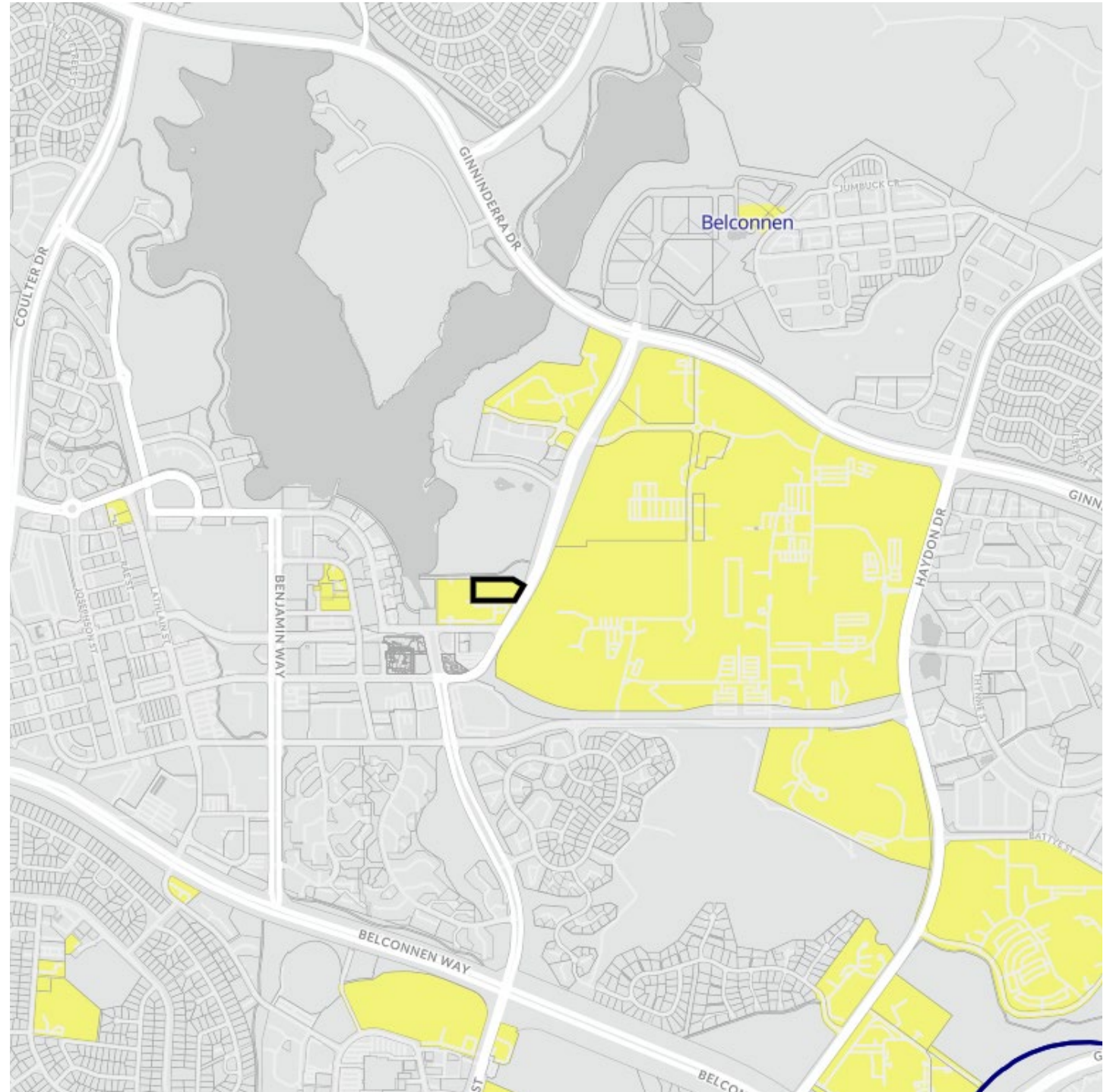
Figure: Community Facility Zone Per Capita



When assessed on a per capita basis, Belconnen District provides approximately 41 square metres of Community Facility Zoned (CFZ) land per person, positioning it among the most well-served districts. It is noted that the Molonglo District remains in an early stage of development; although land for community facilities has been allocated, significant residential growth is yet to occur in the coming years.

The level of Community Facility land allocation in Belconnen indicates a strong baseline capacity to accommodate community infrastructure needs without necessitating significant rezoning or acquisition in the short term.

Economically, this surplus lowers the marginal cost of delivering additional services and supports efficient capital investment by leveraging existing land reserves.

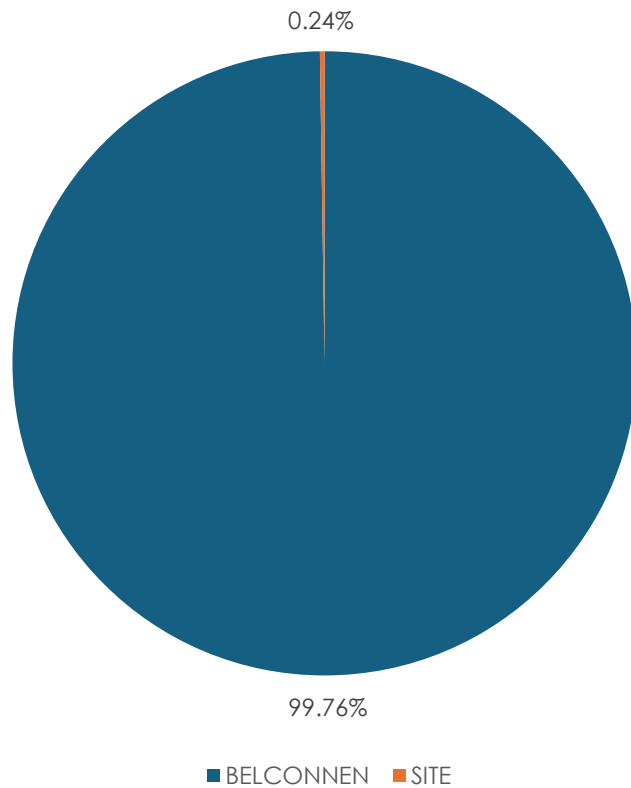


CFZ land in the Belconnen Town Centre and surrounds (generated from Landchecker, 2025)



Site Comparison

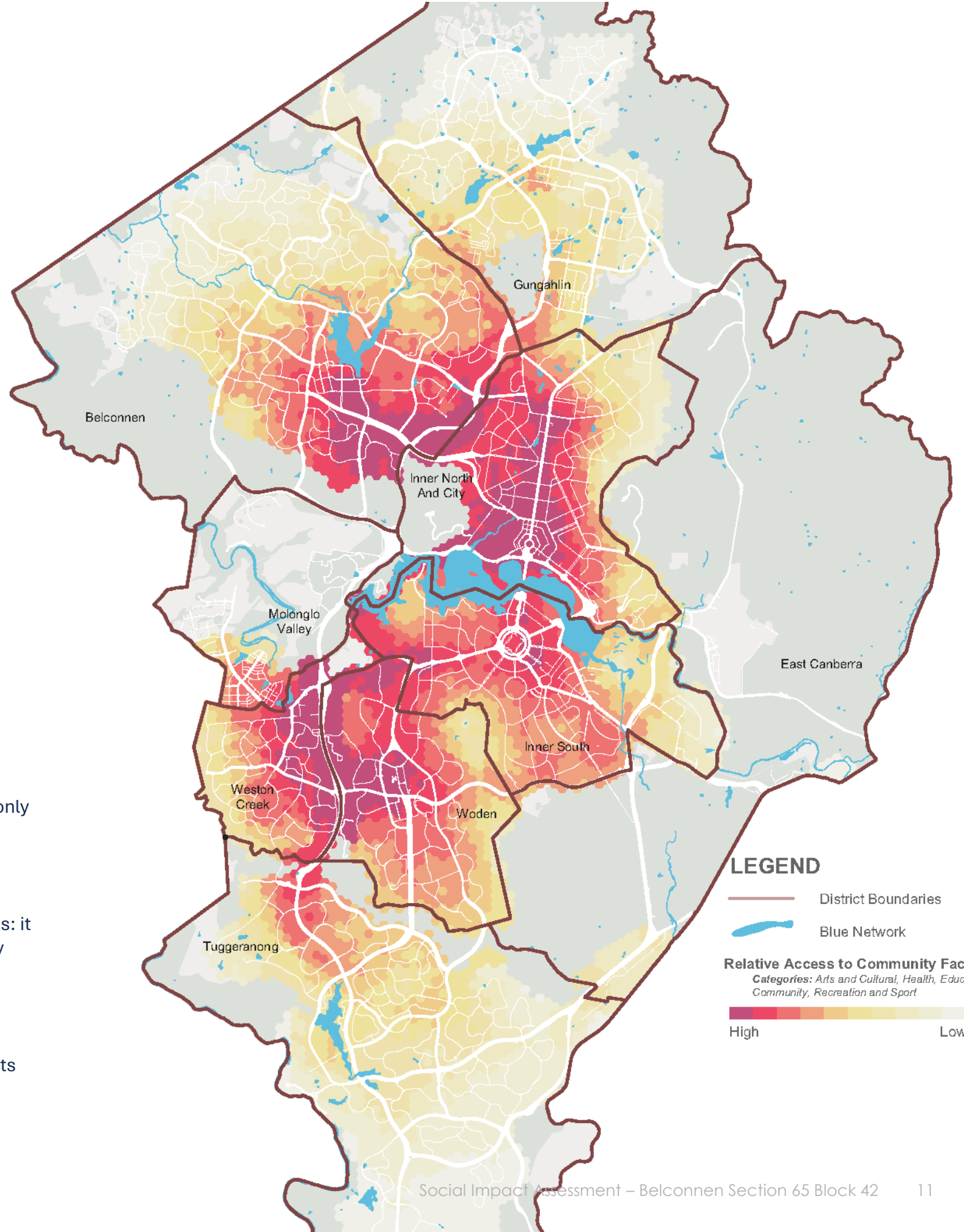
Figure: Site area to Belconnen District CFZ Area



The proposed development site—Section 65 Block 42—comprises only 0.24% of the Belconnen District’s total CFZ land, indicating that its transition to provide more uses will have a negligible impact on the district’s overall capacity to deliver community facilities.

This finding is critical from both planning and economic perspectives: it supports the argument that the future development is not materially displacing community infrastructure opportunities.

However, while the Belconnen Town Centre overall remains well-served, as further illustrated in the Metropolitan Map (right), the concentration of facilities in the eastern parts of Belconnen highlights the ability for spatial rebalancing.



EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Belconnen Town Centre



Existing Community Facility

Belconnen Town Centre functions as a key community and service hub within Canberra's north-west, offering an integrated network of health, education, cultural, recreational, and social infrastructure. The area supports both local and district-level needs through a combination of government services, not-for-profit organisations, and community-led programs. These facilities contribute meaningfully to wellbeing, inclusion, and quality of life for a diverse and growing population.

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

- **Belconnen Community Centre (operated by Capital Region Community Services)**

A cornerstone of social infrastructure, the Centre provides wide-ranging programs supporting children, families, youth, older adults, and people with disabilities. Key service streams include:

 - Education and Early Childhood Services
 - Youth Services: Belconnen Youth Centre and specialised youth programs (e.g. Bit Bent LGBTQIA+ group, youth health services, life skills support).
 - Family and Parenting Programs: Playgroups, parenting courses (e.g. Circle of Security), and culturally responsive support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families.
 - Therapeutic Services: Mental health and resilience programs, early intervention for neurodevelopmental conditions, and anxiety support for children.
 - Aged Care Services: Social and in-home support, community transport, and CHSP-funded programs for older residents.
 - Community Development: The Social Bean Café and Emporium serves as a social enterprise promoting belonging and civic engagement.
 - Fitness and Venue Hire: Gymnasium, recreational spaces, and flexible venues for community hire.
 - Belconnen Senior Citizens Club: Offers recreational, social, and wellbeing programs tailored to the needs of older residents, enhancing social inclusion and active ageing.
- **atWork Australia (Belconnen)**

Supports individuals living with disabilities, health conditions, or injuries by connecting them to meaningful employment opportunities and enhancing economic participation.



Belconnen Community Centre (images from Capital Region Community Services, crcs.com.au)

Existing Community Facility

HEALTH SERVICES

- **Belconnen Community Health Centre**

A major health facility operating under a wellness-based model, the Centre delivers integrated care across preventative health, chronic disease management, and general medical treatment. Services include:

- Community nursing
- Allied health (physiotherapy, nutrition, occupational therapy, podiatry, social work)
- Dental services, mental health care, women's and pediatric health
- Drug and alcohol services, pathology, renal dialysis, diabetes management, and rehabilitation
- Cancer services (including BreastScreen and psychosocial support)
- ACT Health obesity initiative.

- **Multiple Family Practices and GP services**

EDUCATION & LIFELONG LEARNING

- **Early Childhood Services** : Belconnen Community Centre supports early development and working families through accessible early childhood education, before and after school care, and engaging school holiday programs that nurture learning and social interaction for young children.
- **Lake Ginninderra Sea Scouts**: Provides leadership and outdoor learning opportunities for young people, promoting personal development through structured programs. Also rents out its large hall for social gatherings.
- **Belconnen Library**: A vital civic facility offering access to books, digital resources, and inclusive programming. Services include:
 - Story time sessions for children
 - Dance and physical activity sessions for parents and seniors
 - Hosting of social support groups for carers, older adults, and people with disabilities



Belconnen Community Health Centre (image from Hindmarsh, hindmarsh.com.au)



Existing Community Facility

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Belconnen Town Centre and its immediate surrounds offer a diverse range of sports and recreation facilities that cater to all age groups and levels of ability, promoting physical activity, social engagement, and community wellbeing.

- **Lake Ginninderra** serves as a major recreational asset, offering scenic open space and a variety of activities. The lake precinct includes a shared pedestrian and cycle path, play areas, an off-lead dog park, and opportunities for swimming, sailing, and other water-based recreation. Its natural setting contributes to both passive and active recreational use and enhances the amenity of the town centre.
- **Canberra International Sports and Aquatic Centre (CISAC)**, a regionally significant fitness and aquatic facility
- **Indoor entertainment venues** like the ten-pin bowling centre and cinemas, offering informal recreation and entertainment
- **Multi-use courts** located at both the Belconnen Community Centre and Lake Ginninderra College
- **Belconnen Skate Park**, recognised nationally as one of Australia's premier skate facilities
- **Canberra City Gymnastics Club** and the **Belconnen Basketball Centre**, which provide structured programs for children, youth, and adults

Near to the town centre are additional facilities that contribute to the district's recreational offer, including:

- Jamison enclosed oval and tennis courts
- Big Splash Water Park, a popular family destination
- Selected **AIS (Australian Institute of Sport)** and **University of Canberra** facilities, which are available to the public at designated times



Belconnen Skate Park (image from Convic, convic.com)



Belconnen Basketball Stadium (image from Region, photo by Jennifer Andrew)



Existing Community Facility

CULTURAL AND CREATIVE FACILITIES

- **Belconnen Arts Centre and Community Gallery**
A regionally recognised hub for arts and cultural development. It hosts:
 - Visual art exhibitions
 - Creative workshops and classes
 - Performance spaces for theatre, dance, and musicThe programming focuses on inclusion and accessibility, encouraging participation from diverse community groups.
- **Belconnen Community Theatre**
Supports local performing arts and contributes to cultural life in the precinct by providing a space for productions, rehearsals, and community events.

CIVIC, RELIGIOUS AND SAFETY FACILITIES

- **Belconnen Police Station:** Provides emergency response and policing services to the local area.
- **Kangara Waters Aged Care Facility:** Residential aged care with associated support services.
- **Multiple places of worship:** Providing spiritual guidance and community connection across denominations.
- **Belconnen Labor Club,** offering recreational amenities and community gatherings
- **LGSSC:** The college offers venue for hire to host multiple community and social gatherings.

This comprehensive network of facilities positions Belconnen Town Centre as a highly functional and socially integrated precinct. The presence of co-located services and district-scale infrastructure strengthens the Centre's capacity to respond to demographic growth and evolving community needs.



Belconnen Arts Centre (image from Canberra Symphony Orchestra – cso.org)



DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Belconnen Town Centre

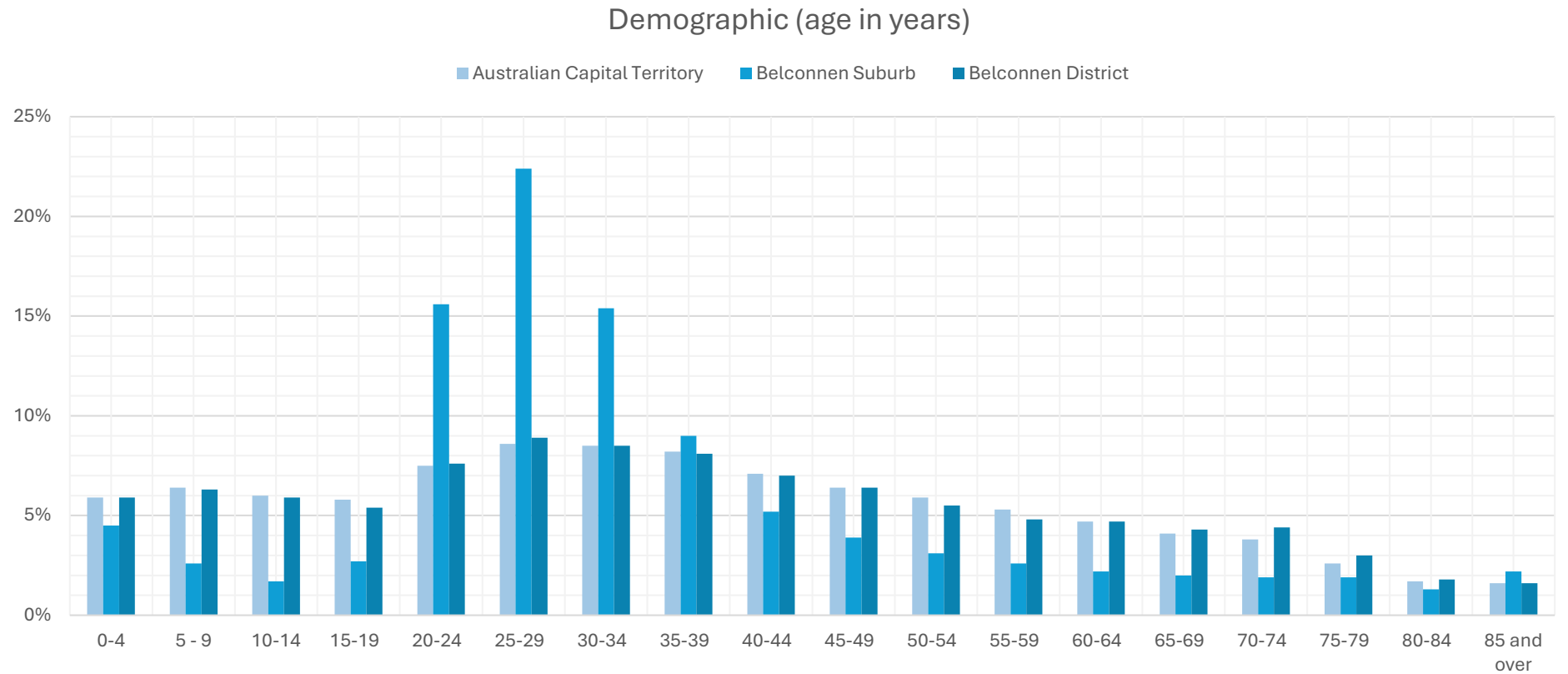


Gender and Age

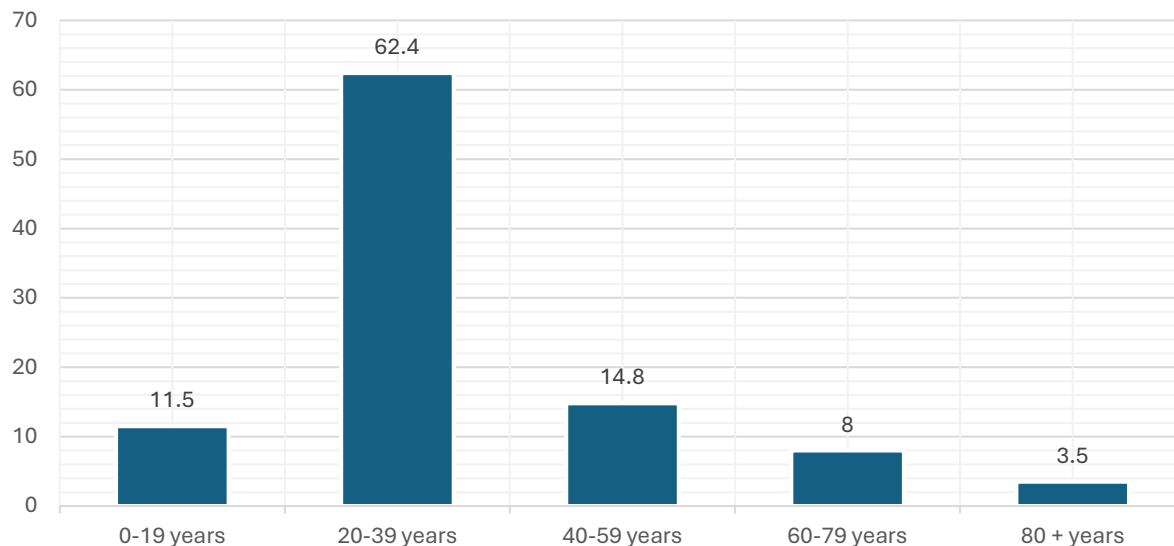
The Belconnen suburb has a concentration of young adults (20–39 years), making up over 60% of the population. This is significantly higher than District and Territory averages.

The lower proportion of children and older adults suggests a population skewed towards students, young professionals, and early-career households.

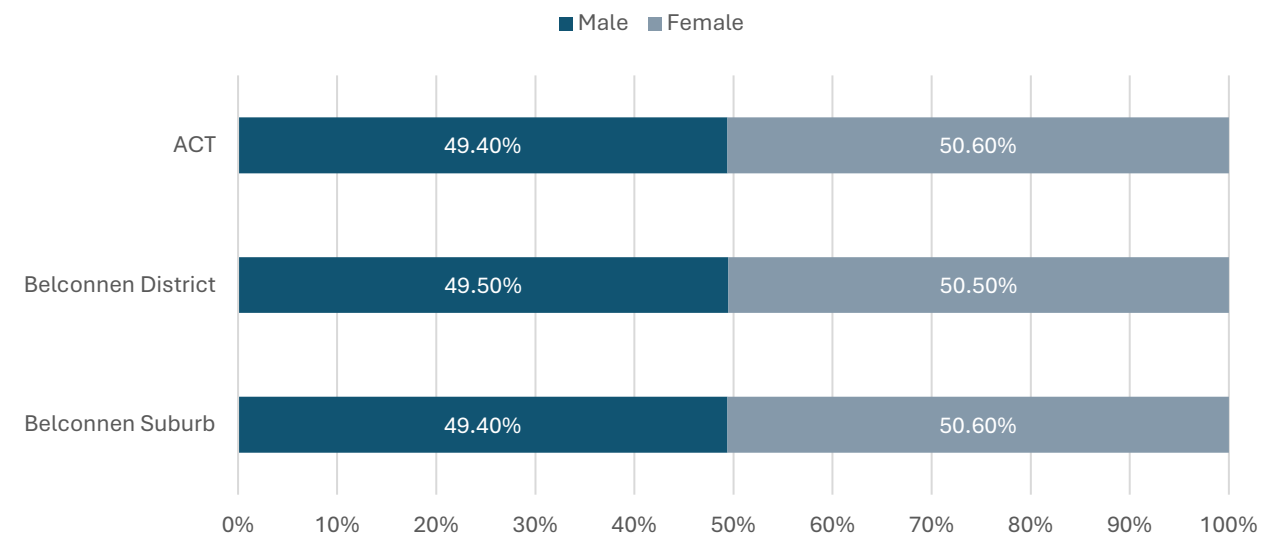
Gender distribution is largely balanced at all spatial scales. This demographic pattern aligns with housing typologies, proximity to tertiary institutions, and employment centres.



Clustered Demographic - Belconnen Suburb

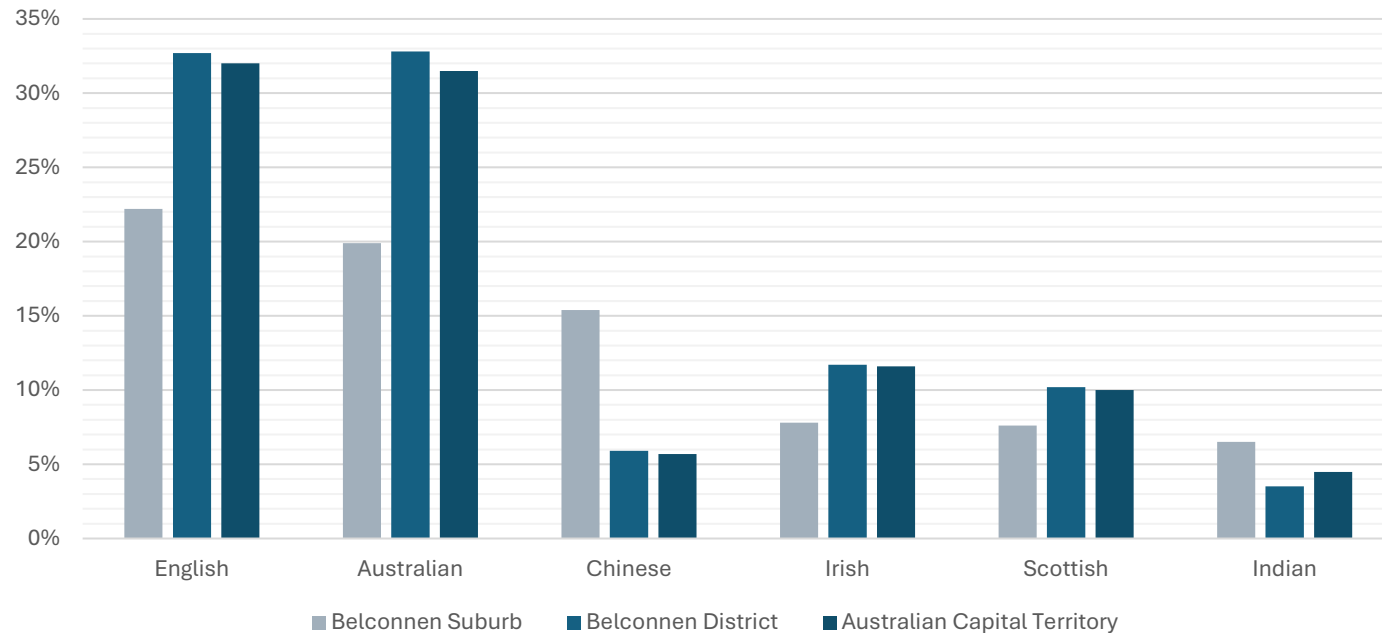


Gender Composition

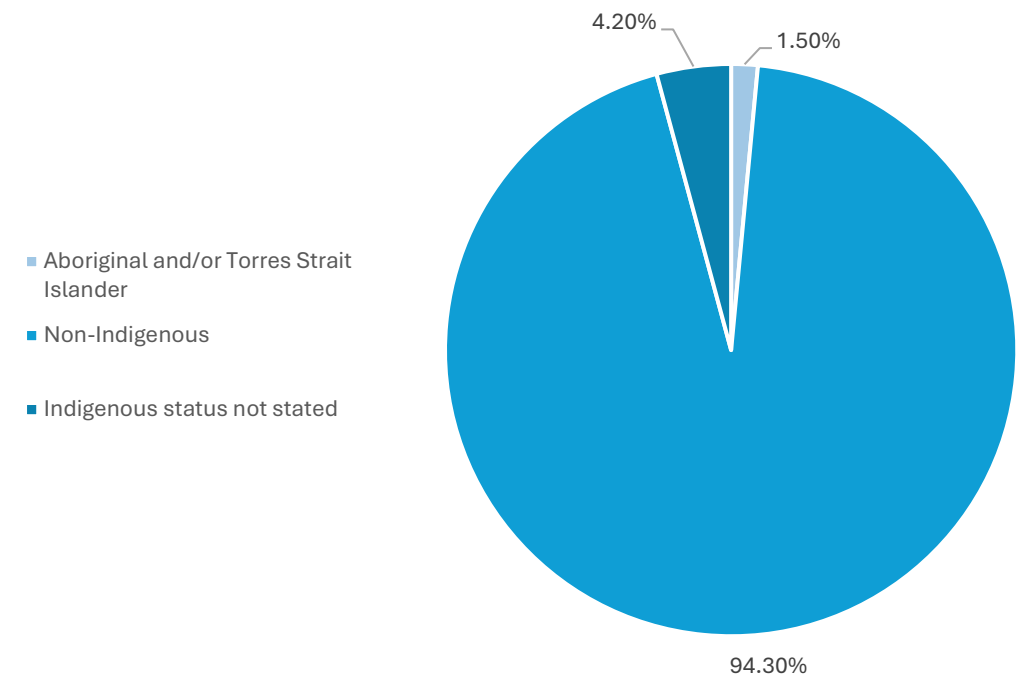


Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

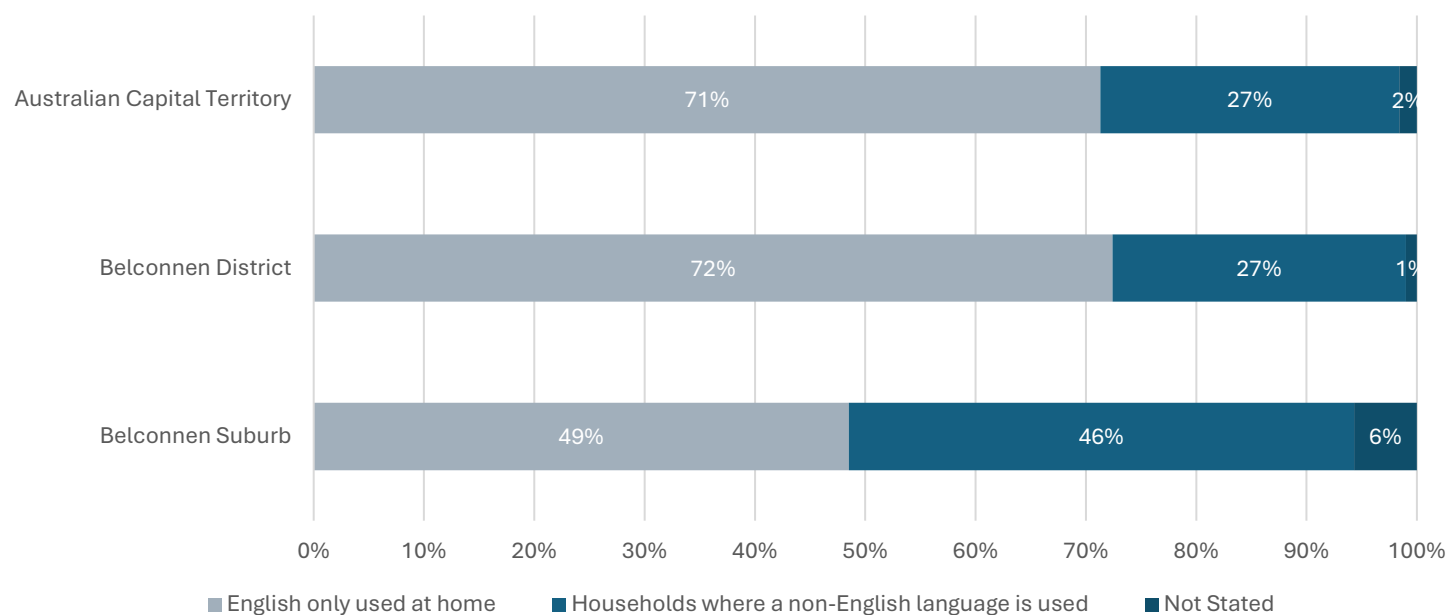
Ancestry



Indigenous Status - Belconnen Town Centre



Household Language



Belconnen suburb shows higher cultural diversity compared to the broader district and ACT.

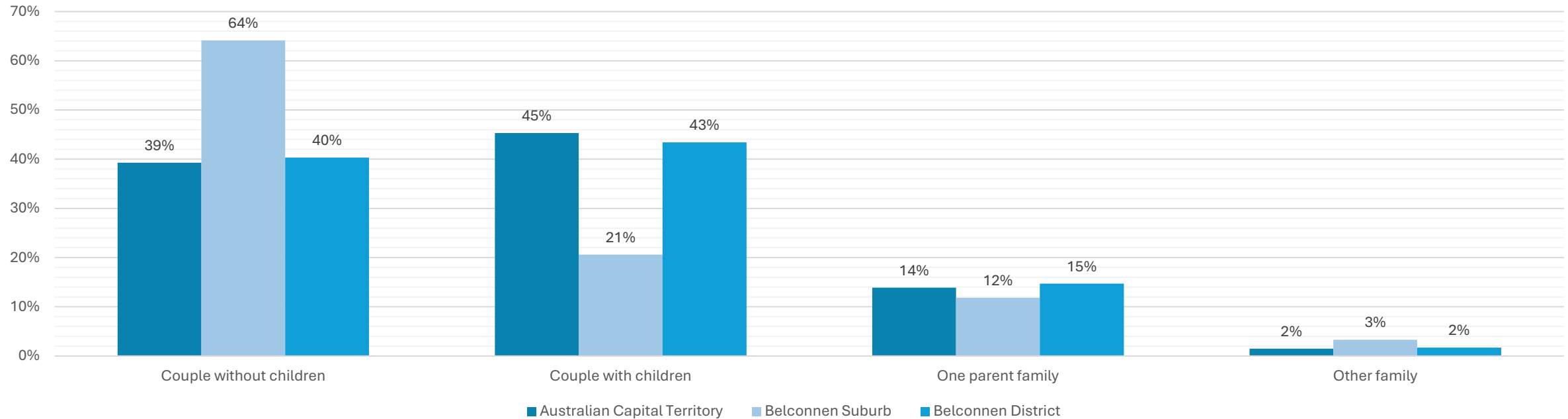
Ancestries such as Chinese, Indian, and other Asian backgrounds are more prevalent, with nearly half of households speaking a language other than English at home — much higher than ACT averages.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations remain low in this part of Belconnen. This linguistic and cultural landscape points to the need for inclusive design, multicultural services, and engagement strategies sensitive to non-English-speaking communities.

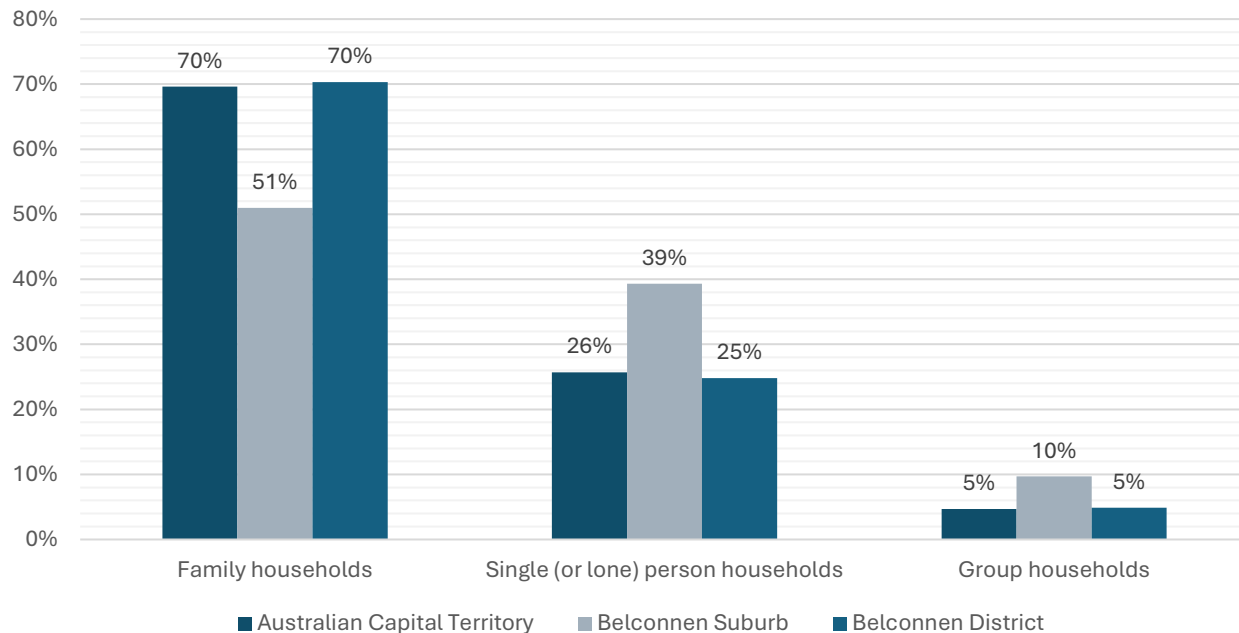


Living Arrangements & Household Types

Family Composition



Household Composition



The data shows that Belconnen suburb has a lower proportion of family households (51%) than both the Belconnen district (70%) and the ACT overall (70%). Conversely, it has a higher share of lone-person households (39%) compared to the district (25%) and the Territory (26%).

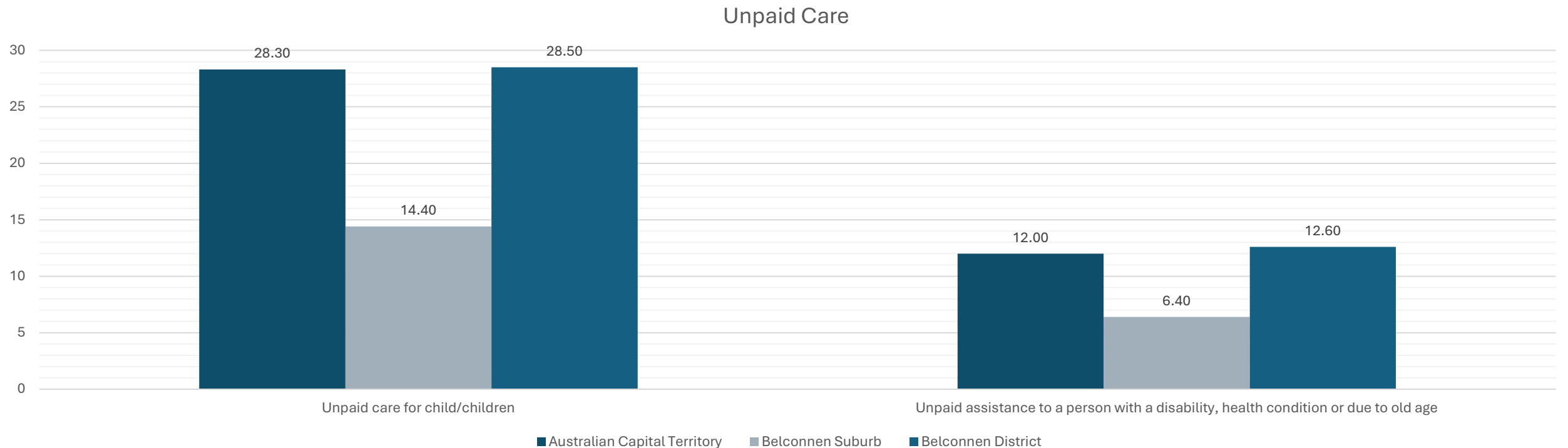
Group households are those comprising unrelated individuals which represent 10% of households in the suburb, which is double the proportion found in the district (5%) and higher than the ACT average (5%).

Within family households, couples without children make up 45% in the suburb, slightly above the ACT average (40%) and the district (43%). The share of one-parent families is also marginally higher in the suburb (14%) compared to the ACT (12%) and district (15%).

This data reflects a more varied mix of household types in Belconnen suburb than in the broader district or Territory, including a higher presence of individuals living alone and unrelated people living together.



Carers & Need for Assistance

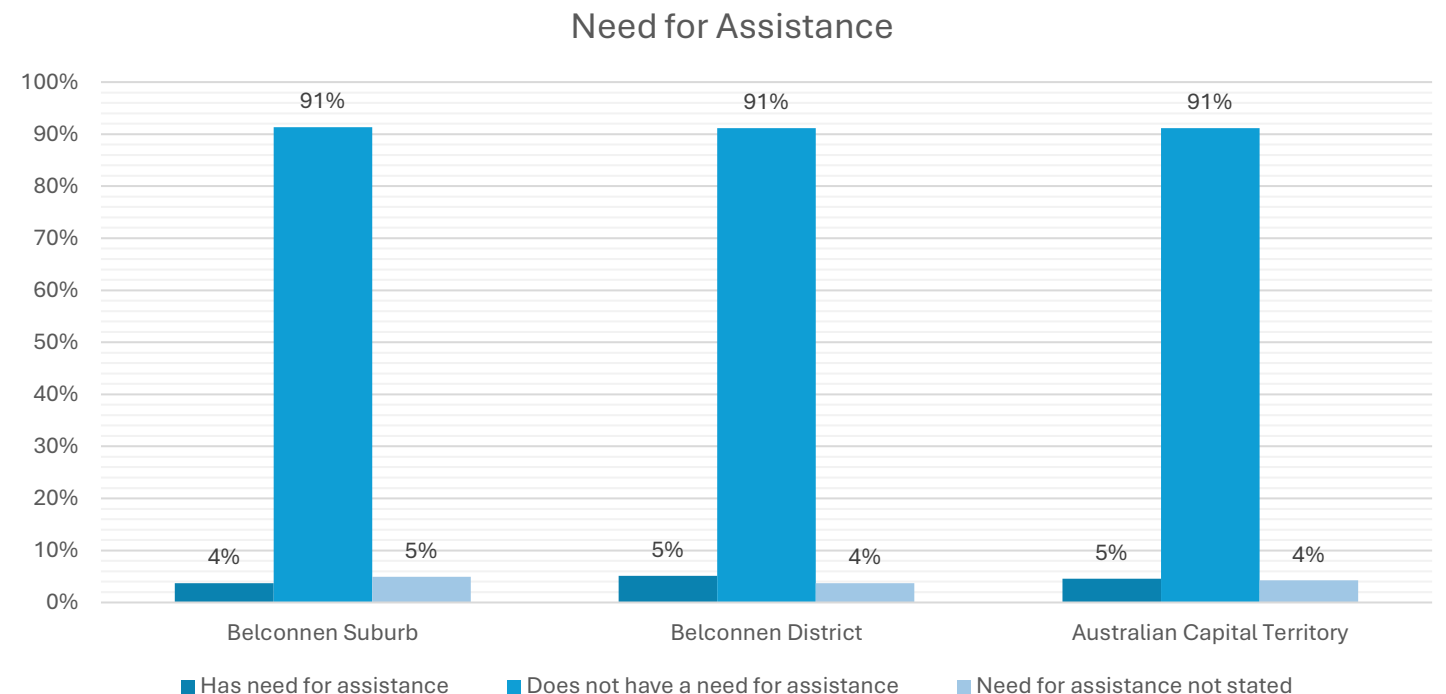


In Belconnen suburb, 14.4% of the population provide unpaid care for children, which is substantially lesser with ACT and District averages (28.3% and 28.5%, respectively).

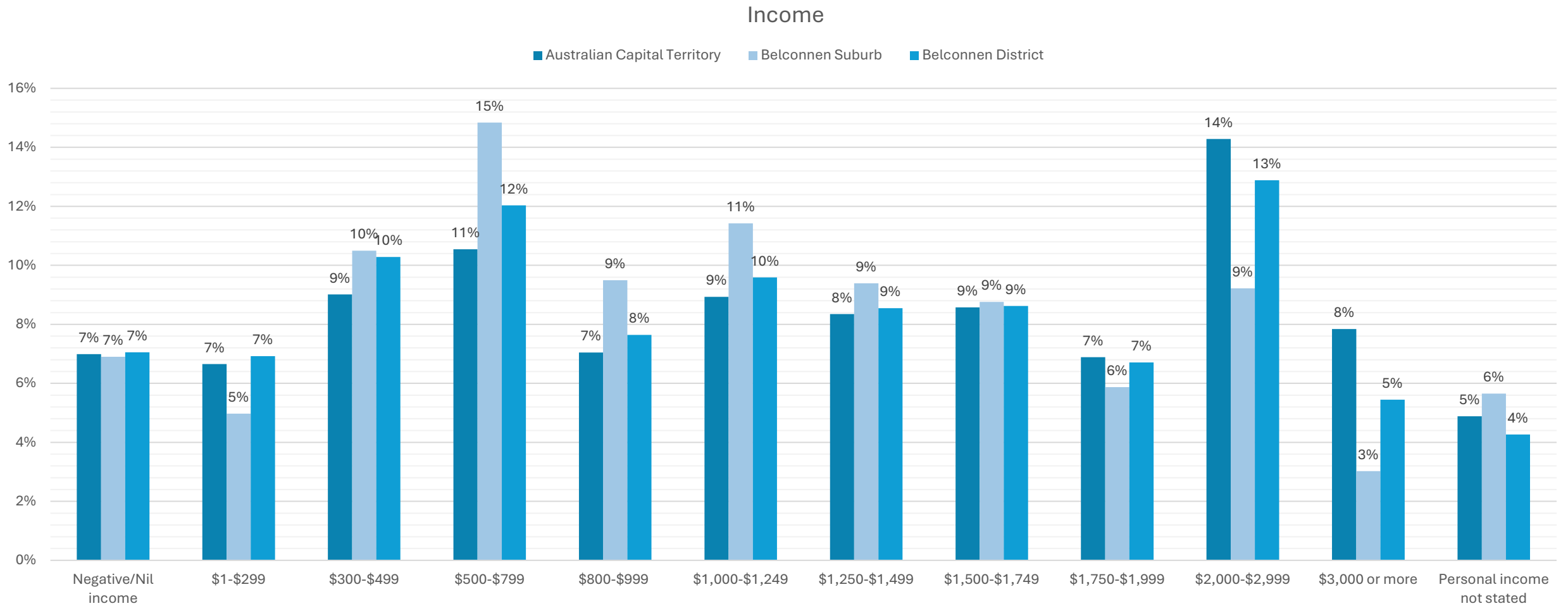
6.4% of the population provides unpaid assistance to someone with a disability, chronic health condition or due to age, again lesser than ACT (12.6%) and District (14.4%).

Approximately 5% of the suburb's population is recorded as needing assistance with core activities due to disability, health, or ageing. This figure is similar for both the District and Territory.

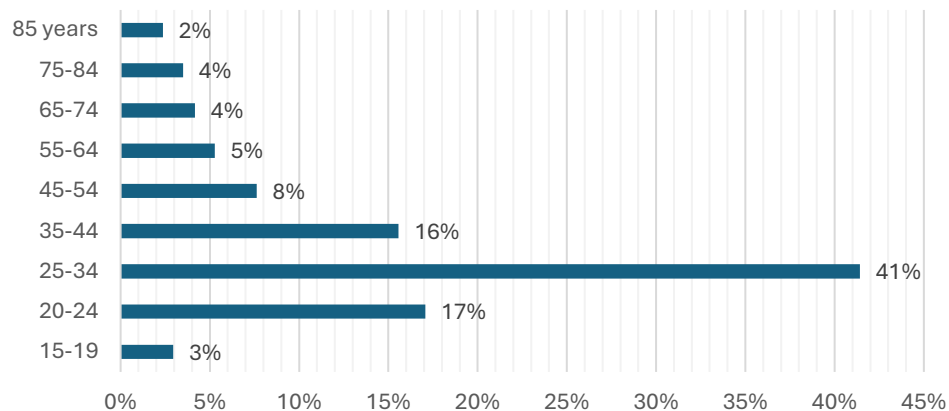
These figures indicate that patterns of unpaid care and support needs in the Belconnen suburb are generally consistent with those seen across the district and the ACT.



Income



Belconnen Suburb Income and Age



In Belconnen suburb, personal incomes skew slightly lower than the ACT average, with more people in the \$500–\$999/week bracket.

A notable proportion of residents report negative or very low income, reflecting a potential concentration of students or underemployed individuals.

When age is cross-referenced, younger age groups (15–34) dominate lower income brackets — reinforcing the earlier observation of a youthful population with transitional financial capacity.



Demographic Snapshot

Belconnen suburb exhibits a distinctive demographic character when compared to the broader district and the ACT. It is shaped by a young, diverse, and largely non-family household population, reflecting a dynamic and transitional urban environment.

The suburb has a high proportion of individuals aged 20–39, who collectively make up over 60% of the population. This younger demographic is accompanied by a greater presence of lone-person and group households, with family households forming just over half of the total, notably lower than district and Territory benchmarks.

Household composition data points to a broad mix of living arrangements, including couples without children and a modest proportion of single-parent families. Group households are particularly prevalent, suggesting a pattern of shared living among students, young professionals, or newly arrived residents.

In terms of cultural identity, Belconnen suburb reflects greater linguistic and cultural diversity than the district or ACT overall, with nearly half of households speaking a language other than English at home.

Income levels in the suburb tend toward the mid to lower end of the spectrum, aligning with its youthful age structure. The presence of residents with nil or negative income is slightly higher than elsewhere in the ACT, reinforcing the picture of a population in earlier or more precarious stages of financial independence.

Rates of unpaid care, both for children and for people with health or disability needs, as well as those reporting a need for assistance, are broadly in line with district and Territory averages, indicating no significant additional burden in the suburb.



Aerial imagery of the Belconnen suburb and surrounding region – Landchecker (2024)



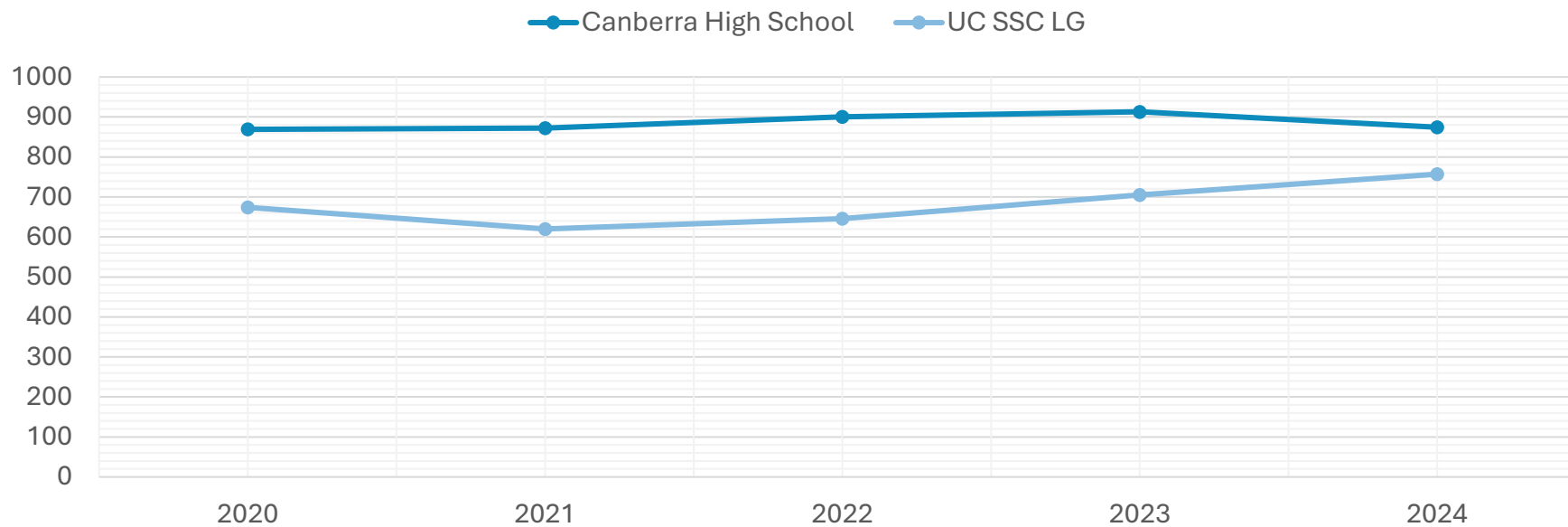
EDUCATION FACILITIES ANALYSIS

Belconnen Town Centre – Priority Enrolment Areas

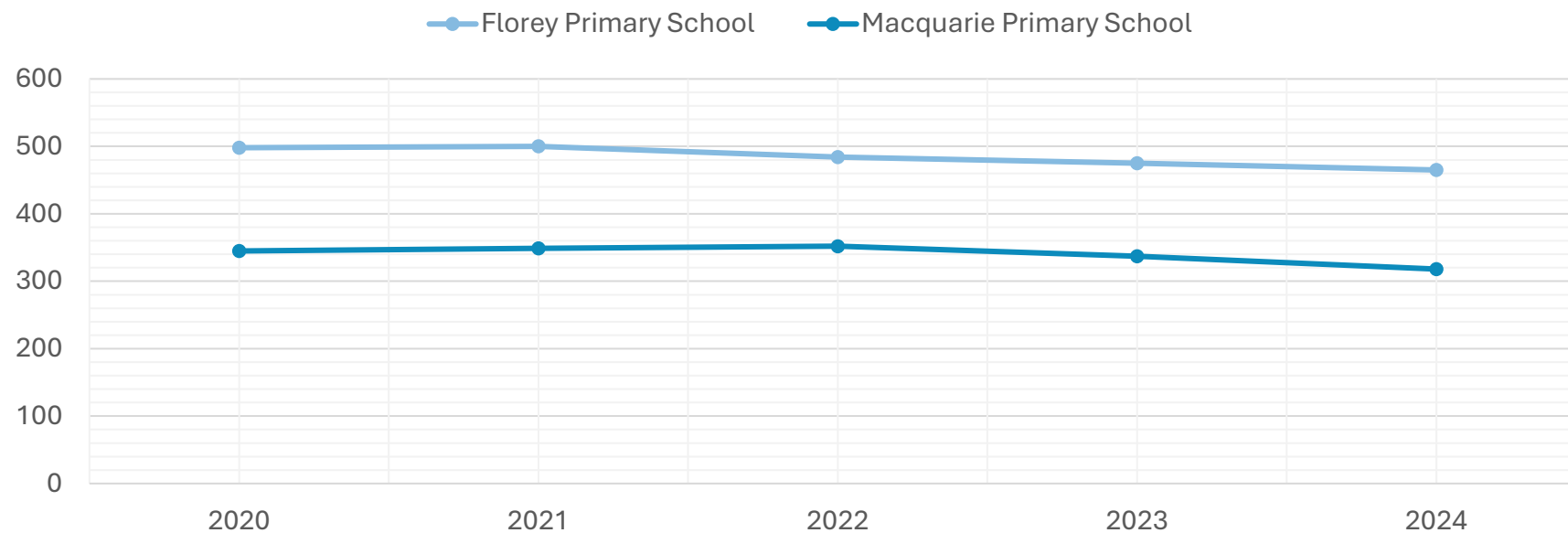


Demographics

PEA - High School and College



PEA - Primary Schools



Demographic

The projection of age cohorts within Belconnen district demonstrates clear trends. The 0-4 and 5-14 cohorts indicate minimal incremental growth, signifying subdued demand increases for primary education. Conversely, the 15-24 age group shows more pronounced growth, indicating higher future demand for secondary and college education infrastructure.

Supply and Demand

Primary Education: The current capacity suggests that existing infrastructure adequately accommodates present enrolments and can easily absorb the minimal growth projected in the population segments aged 0-4 and 5-14 years. Economically, this indicates efficient utilisation, as the schools are neither significantly under nor over capacity, thus reflecting an optimal scale of operation where marginal costs are effectively managed.

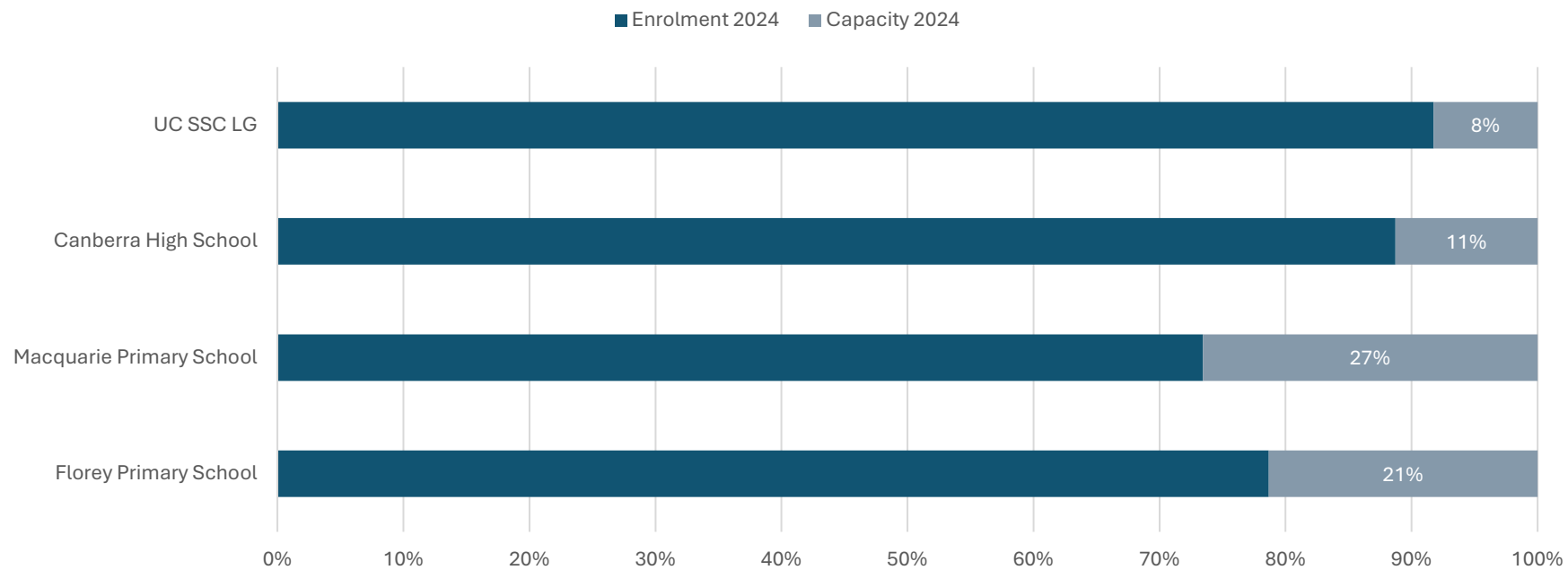
Secondary and College Education: The high school and college currently have tighter margins of available capacity, with 11% and 8% remaining respectively. The enrolment trend in this cohort (ages 15-24 years) is showing a clear upward trajectory, suggesting demand could increase over the medium term.

Currently, this utilisation rate is efficient, ensuring resources are not wasted through underutilisation, and there is sufficient capacity to accommodate near-term growth without immediate capital expenditure.

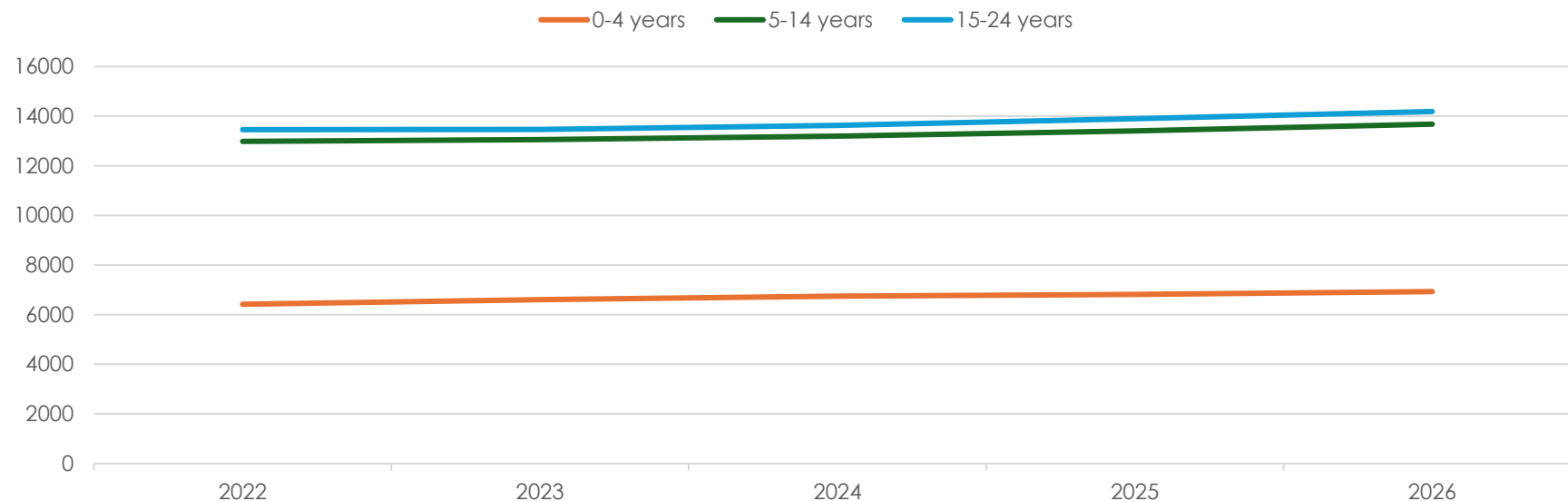


Future Planning

PEA Enrolment vs Capacity 2024



Population Projection for Belconnen District



Strategic Planning

Primary institutions currently have a healthy margin allowing flexibility and responsiveness to unforeseen enrolment spikes. Secondary institutions, are operating nearer to full capacity.

Applying principles such as the lifecycle curve of facility utilisation, one might predict that the current under-utilisation at primary school levels will eventually move towards equilibrium as population dynamics gradually shift. Similarly, secondary education institutions, currently experiencing rising enrolments, will approach more economically efficient utilisation rates over time. Utilisation curves typically reflect initial growth, followed by a peak utilisation efficiency, and subsequently decline or plateau as additional capacity enters the market or demographics shift.

As per the ACT Legislative Assembly proceedings held on 15 May 2024, the Government has been called on to investigate the feasibility of establishing a new primary and secondary school within the Belconnen Town Centre. This includes identifying potential sites and considering a vertical school model that maximises available ground space for sports and recreation while ensuring sufficient green and outdoor play areas.

Subject to the outcomes of the feasibility work and the identification of a suitable site, the Government is also being asked to commit to delivering the school. A progress update is to be reported back to the Assembly.



WELLBEING IMPACT ANALYSIS

Belconnen Town Centre and surrounds



Wellbeing Impact



Twelve Domains of Wellbeing - ACT Wellbeing Framework (ACT Government, 2020)

There is a valuable opportunity to consider the proposal's relationship with the ACT Wellbeing Framework. While not all domains are explicitly addressed within the scope of the report, a number of key areas can be considered in relation to the demographic, spatial, and service-based data. The following observations are intended to inform ongoing decision-making and support alignment with wellbeing priorities at a district and territory level.

1. Health

The suburb's rates of people requiring assistance with core activities align closely with ACT-wide averages. While this suggests general health outcomes are not materially different from the broader population, consideration could be given to supporting health-positive environments, particularly those that promote informal social care, physical activity, and accessible infrastructure for ageing or mobility-impaired residents.

2. Housing and Home

Belconnen (suburb) exhibits a greater diversity of household structures, including a higher proportion of lone-person and group households. This diversity highlights the importance of housing that is adaptable, affordable, and suited to non-traditional household types. There may be merit in exploring how housing typologies proposed for the site respond to evolving preferences and transitional life stages common to this catchment.

3. Education and Lifelong Learning

The assessment identifies that while primary education infrastructure in the area remains under capacity, secondary and tertiary institutions are nearing utilisation thresholds. Given the suburb's youthful demographic and population projections, forward planning may benefit from early coordination with education providers to ensure future access is preserved. Continued support for informal learning, vocational pathways, and lifelong education could also strengthen this domain.

4. Environment and Climate

While direct environmental impacts are not within the scope of this SIA, the adaptive re-use of a previously developed site contributes positively to efficient land use. Future phases of planning may wish to consider how green infrastructure, public realm, and climate resilience strategies are embedded in the design response to further strengthen alignment with this domain.

5. Living Standards

The suburb contains a higher proportion of residents in lower income brackets, including individuals reporting nil or negative income. These patterns appear consistent with the demographic profile (notably students and young professionals), yet they underscore the importance of affordability, not only in housing, but also in access to services, transport, and amenities. A balanced and inclusive development outcome may benefit from considering these economic dynamics in further stages of design and delivery.



Wellbeing Impact



Imagery from the ACT Wellbeing Framework (ACT Government, 2020)

6. Social Connection

The prevalence of lone-person and group households indicates the potential need for built environments that encourage community interaction. Passive surveillance, public open space design, communal facilities, and programming could all support a stronger sense of connection and help reduce social isolation, particularly for residents without traditional family supports.

7. Safety

The demographic profile suggests a need for environments that feel secure, inclusive, and accessible to all users. This is particularly relevant to group households, younger residents, and people from culturally diverse backgrounds. CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) and GSUD (Gender Sensitive Urban Design) principles may offer a valuable overlay in future design considerations.

8. Identity and Belonging

With nearly half of all households speaking a language other than English at home, and a strong representation of non-European ancestries, the suburb reflects a diverse cultural fabric. Development on the site may be enhanced by ensuring public spaces, service offerings, and built form are inclusive and culturally responsive.

9. Access and Connectivity

Belconnen's high proportion of Community Facility Zoned land, together with the site's marginal contribution to that overall supply suggests that development of this parcel is unlikely to compromise access to services. However, ongoing attention to the equitable distribution of infrastructure across the district, including pedestrian connectivity, public transport access, and proximity to essential services, will be important in supporting wellbeing outcomes.

10. Time

Time use is not directly assessed, though proximity to services and education hubs may afford residents increased convenience in daily activities. Efforts to enhance walkability and local access to amenities could further reduce time-related stresses and improve work-life balance.

11. Democracy and Voice

The report does not detail the outcomes of engagement activities; however, as the proposal progresses through further stages, engagement methods are accessible to the local communities and transient populations.

12. Governance and Institutions

The data presented supports the view that land-use planning in Belconnen has provided a strong foundation for responsive service delivery. The proposal provides opportunities for the University of Canberra to support broader community outcomes. Continued alignment with local and Territory planning policy will be essential to reinforce governance goals and stewardship responsibilities.



CONCLUSION

Summary and Recommendations



Discussion

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) undertaken for Section 65 Block 42, Belconnen, comprehensively evaluates the social implications of rezoning the site from Community Facility Zone (CFZ) to Commercial–Business Zone (CZ2). The rezoning is proposed to align the site's usage more effectively with its current urban context, characterised by a blend of commercial, residential, and civic amenities. This assessment considers the impact through several lenses, including current land use, demographics, education infrastructure, and wellbeing outcomes, ensuring that future development adequately responds to community needs and enhances overall social cohesion.

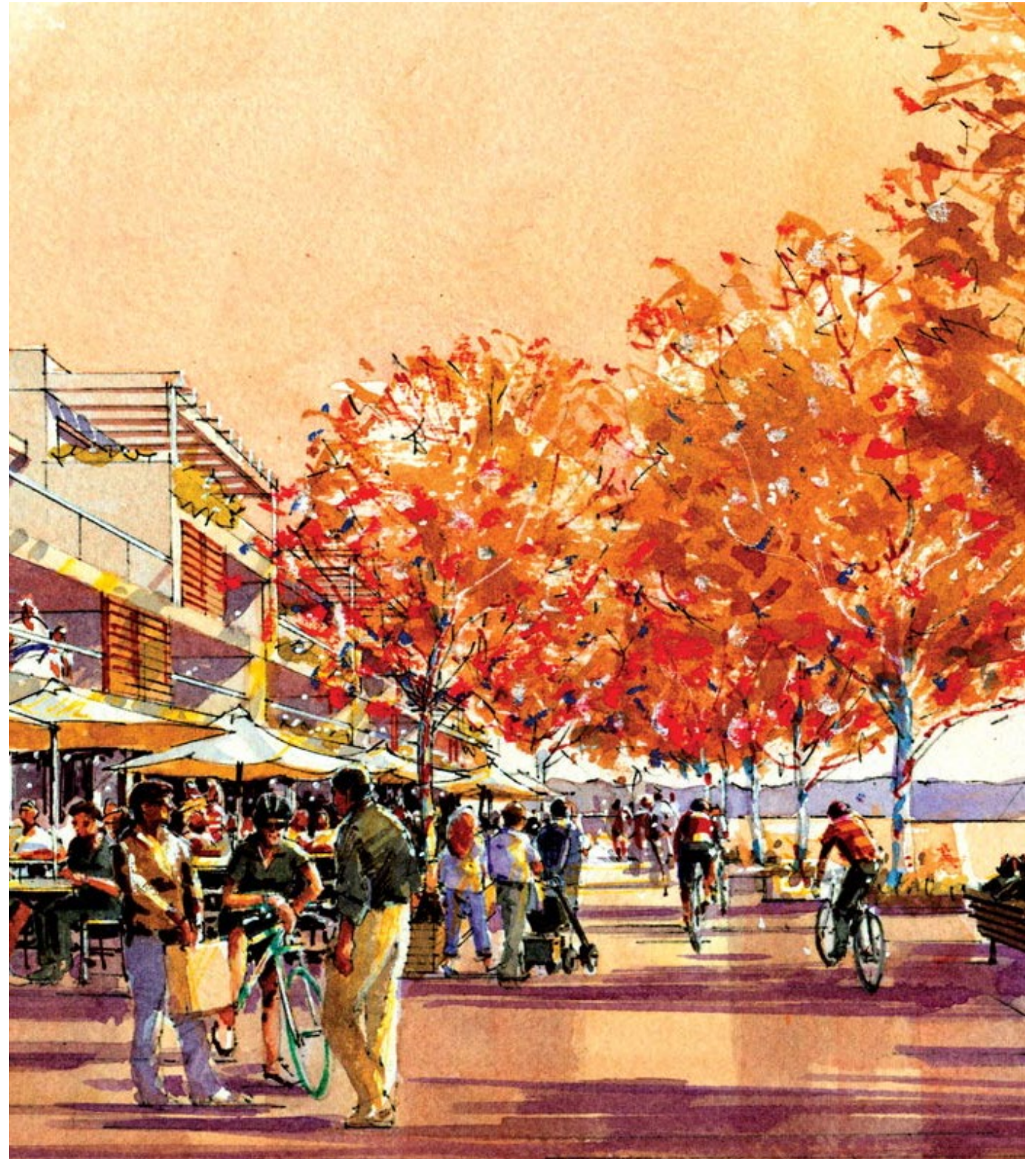
The site currently represents a minimal proportion (0.24%) of Belconnen's extensive CFZ allocation. Given that Belconnen holds the largest share of CFZ land in the ACT (31%), providing approximately 41 square metres per person, the rezoning is anticipated to have negligible impact on the district's capacity for community infrastructure provision. Economically, the substantial existing CFZ buffer lowers the marginal cost of new community service delivery, reducing the immediate necessity for additional community-zoned land.

Demographic analysis highlights Belconnen suburb as home to a young and culturally diverse population, with a significant representation of individuals aged 20–39 years, a high proportion of lone-person and group households, and lower-to-middle personal income brackets. Nearly half of households use a non-English language at home, reflecting substantial cultural diversity and pointing to the need for inclusive and culturally responsive planning.

Educationally, existing primary institutions are adequately equipped to handle current and projected demand with minimal growth anticipated in the short term. Secondary education facilities, however, are nearing capacity, coinciding with demographic growth in the 15–24 age cohort, suggesting future investment in secondary infrastructure may be necessary.

Strategically, rezoning the land to CZ2 facilitates opportunities for mixed-use development, enhancing local economic vitality without undermining the district's robust community service infrastructure. It presents an economically sustainable approach, leveraging existing assets and accommodating future growth demands without significant spatial or financial pressure.

In conclusion, the rezoning of Section 65 Block 42 is expected to yield positive social impacts by responding strategically to demographic patterns, ensuring equitable access to services, enhancing community connection, and supporting sustainable economic and social infrastructure growth. Future planning and design should maintain strong community engagement to maximise alignment with local needs and wellbeing outcomes.



Impression of a positive urban outcome - Emu Bank Precinct - Belconnen Town Centre Masterplan (2016)

Recommendations

To promote equitable, resilient outcomes, the following broad goals are recommended for the future of the site:

Housing diversity and affordability

Deliver flexible residential typologies tailored to students, early-career households and shared living arrangements. Embed affordable and adaptable layouts that reflect evolving life stages.

Social connection

Create communal spaces, street-level activity zones and programmed events that reduce isolation for people living alone and improve interaction across age groups.

Inclusion

Incorporate community facilities that support multicultural inclusion and engagement strategies that recognise the suburb's rich diversity.

Accessibility

Improve on-site links to health services, recreation and green corridors to support physical activity, informal care networks and accessible environments for residents requiring assistance.

Education and skills pathways

Integrate flexible learning spaces and partnerships with tertiary and vocational providers to support the suburb's high proportion of young adults and bolster local employment opportunities.

Safe and inclusive public realm

Apply Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and Gender Sensitive Urban Design principles to ensure environments feel secure, welcoming and universally accessible.

Social Infrastructure

Leverage Belconnen's existing surplus of community-zoned land (including the UC campus) to accommodate new social infrastructure without immediate need for further rezoning or land acquisition.

Engagement

Establish transparent and ongoing consultation channels that empower both long-term and transient residents to shape decision-making as the precinct evolves.



Impression of a positive urban outcome - Lathlain Steet Precinct - Belconnen Town Centre Masterplan (2016)

